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SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1893.

WASHINGTON:
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the Sixty-second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this Office April 18 last. For four weeks of the time since then I have been engaged in New York City making contracts for the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, and I have had no time as yet to visit Indian reservations and to inspect personally the workings of the agencies and schools.

However, in the adjustment of questions arising at remote points where knowledge of local conditions is important, I have had the valuable aid of the Assistant Commissioner, General Armstrong, who, having visited the several reservations as Indian Inspector, has a personal knowledge of the degrees of civilization attained by the various tribes, and the local conditions at each agency.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Under the legislation contained in the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892, the following order in regard to the detail of Army officers to act as Indian agents was issued by the President on the 17th of last June:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 17, 1893.

Pursuant to a provision of chapter 164 of the laws of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, passed on the 13th day of July, 1892, which reads as follows:

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,

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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 hereby detail the following officers of the United States Army to act as Indian agents at the agencies set opposite their respective names: * * *

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The order contained the names of twenty officers thus detailed, and similar orders have since been issued, so that twenty-seven out of fifty-seven Indian agencies are now under the charge of Army officers. This makes a decided change in the policy of administering Indian affairs. Of its practical effects it is now too soon to attempt to speak fully, and from a theoretical standpoint the subject has already been widely discussed.

In selecting Indian agents for agencies where the President has deemed it for the interest of the service that civilian agents should be appointed, it is the policy of this Office to recommend persons, as a rule, who do not reside in the vicinity of the reservation upon which their services are to be rendered. It may as well be taken for granted that the advancement of any degraded, ignorant people must be brought about by some sacrifice of money, time, or comfort on the part of those who have attained a higher scale of enlightment. Ultimately the result will be, of course, gain all around; but in the process it means temporary loss. Difficult as it is for individuals to act upon this principle, it is still more so for communities, and proverbially so for corporations. Therefore the immediate interests of the inhabitants of an Indian reservation and those of white settlements or towns near by are apt to be, or to be considered, conflicting. Hence it is a very difficult matter for any one identified with the progress of a town, a county, or a State to enter an Indian reservation and when any local question comes up involving the interests of both races to so divest himself of a strong prejudice in favor of his own race as to enable him to see fairly the needs or rights of the other race, and having seen them, to supply the one and defend the other. Experience proves, what theory would indicate, that agents who come to Indian agencies from a distance are more ready than those living near by to give their best efforts to promote the welfare of those whom they are employed to aid.

ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Every practicable effort is being made to reduce the cost of the Indian Service. Careful examination has been made of existing agency and school positions, and wherever it could be done without detriment to the service, positions have been dispensed with. The estimates submitted for appropriations for the entire Indian Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, amount to $6,931,756.61, which is $193,639.83 less than the amount appropriated, and $1,191,454.70 less than the estimate submitted, for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

EDUCATION.

ATTENDANCE.

The advance in Indian school work during the past year is encouraging, as shown by a resumé of the work for last year and for the six years previous, which is given in the following tables:

TABLE 1.—*Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1887 to 1893.*

ENROLLED.

Kind of school.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Government schools:							
Training and boarding	6,847	6,998	6,797	7,236	8,572	9,634	11,126
Day	3,115	3,175	2,863	2,963	2,877	3,491	3,589
Total	9,962	10,173	9,660	10,199	11,449	13,115	14,715
Contract schools:							
Boarding	2,763	3,234	4,038	4,186	4,282	4,262	4,193
Day	1,044	1,293	1,307	1,004	886	839	616
Boarding, specially appropriated for	564	512	779	988	1,309	1,344	1,327
Total	4,371	5,039	6,124	6,178	6,477	6,445	6,136
Public day schools						100	203
Mission schools not assisted by Government; boarding and day pupils						157	75
Aggregate	14,333	15,212	15,784	16,377	17,926	19,907	21,117
Increase					1,549	1,981	1,210

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Government schools:							
Training and boarding	5,276	5,533	5,212	5,644	6,749	7,622	9,068
Day	1,896	1,929	1,744	1,780	1,661	2,084	2,165
Total	7,172	7,462	6,956	7,424	8,410	9,706	11,233
Contract schools:							
Boarding	2,258	2,694	3,213	3,384	3,504	3,585	3,449
Day	604	786	602	587	502	473	342
Boarding, specially appropriated for	486	478	721	837	1,172	1,204	1,113
Total	3,348	3,958	4,596	4,808	5,178	5,262	4,904
Public day schools						106	123
Mission schools not assisted by Government						93	43
Aggregate	10,520	11,420	11,552	12,232	13,588	15,167	16,303
Increase					1,356	1,579	1,136

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TABLE 2.—*Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1893.*

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48		83		131	3,508
1878	49		119		168	4,142
1879	53		107		160	4,498
1880	60		109		169	4,651
1881	68	3,868	106	4,221	174	4,976
1882	71	2,755	54	1,311	125	4,066
1883	75	2,599	64	1,443	139	4,042
1884	86	4,358	76	1,757	162	6,115
1885	114	6,201	86	1 942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	90	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	126	9,146	103	2,406	229	11,552
1890	140	9,955	106	2,367	246	12,322
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156*	13,635	119	2,668	275†	16,303

* During the year four schools conducted by missionary societies were discontinued and two Government schools were consolidated into one.
† Public schools attended by Indian pupils not included.

As the above tables indicate, the past year has kept pace with its predecessors in showing a steady increase in the enrollment of pupils, with a slightly increased percentage in regularity of attendance. Any advance in average attendance is a reliable indication of improved schools, earnest work on the part of agents, and growing appreciation of education by Indians. Among the best records are the following:

	Enrolled.	Average attendance.	Number of months.
Fort Stevenson	157	151	10
Yakama	120	101	10
Seger Colony	75	.68+	6
Pine Ridge	193	173	3
Klamath	114	103	10

NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Since the date of the last annual report six new training schools have been opened, as was then anticipated, at Pipestone, Minn.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Flandreau, S. Dak.; Tomah, Wis.; Perris, Cal., and Fort Shaw, Mont. The first four originated with Congress. Perris is the only boarding school ever furnished for the Mission Indians in California, and within two months from the date of opening, the school had nearly all the pupils which the buildings would accommodate. The Fort Shaw school was opened December 27, 1892, in a military post vacated the previous year.

The size, location, and attendance of the twenty training schools now in operation are given in the following table:

TABLE 3.—*Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.*

Name of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employés.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	72	167	* 800	840	731
Chemawa, Oregon	Feb. 23, 1880	31	175	300	336	248
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	Dec. 18, 1883	21		150	157	153
Chilocco, Okla	Jan. 15, 1884	42	167	† 300	296	224
Genoa, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	40	167	400	414	340
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug., 1884	52	175	300	269	222
Haskell, Kans	Sept. 1, 1884	48	167	500	606	538
Grand Junction, Colo	1886	17	175	120	102	98
Santa Fé, N. Mex	Oct., 1890	33	175	175	173	118
Fort Mojave, Ariz	Oct., 1890	22	167	150	134	118
Carson, Nev	Dec., 1890	21	175	125	122	80
Pierre, S. Dak	Feb., 1891	19	167	180	147	120
Phœnix, Ariz	Sept., 1891	26	175	130	121	105
Fort Lewis, Colo	Mar., 1892	20		300	94	63
Fort Shaw, Mont	Dec. 27, 1892	24		250	171	136
Perris, Cal	Jan. 9, 1893	12	167	120	113	90
Flandreau, S. Dak	Mar. 7, 1893	12		150	98	86
Pipestone, Minn	Feb., 1893	12	167	75	61	38
Mt. Pleasant, Mich	Jan. 3, 1893	11	167	100	59	36
Tomah, Wis	Jan. 19, 1893	12	167	75	93	77
Total				4,700	4,346	3,621

* With outing system. † When improvements under way are completed.

These schools with their special, and necessarily somewhat expensive, appliances for giving pupils instruction in various trades, are now so numerous and so widely scattered throughout the country as to be conveniently accessible to the majority of the Indian tribes; and it is believed that no new schools of this character need be hereafter established. It is time, however, that the purpose for which they were originally established should be more strictly adhered to than formerly; that is, that they should be regarded as advanced schools, comparatively speaking, and that their pupils should as a rule consist of those who have previously attended the reservation schools, and having nearly or quite finished the reservation-school course, will profit by further training both in books and in industries. Such a policy was made mandatory in regard to the Carlisle school by the following legislation in the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892:

And provided further, That no more Indian children shall enter and be educated and supported at said school who have not attended some other school for a period of at least three years.

Transfer from a reservation to a nonreservation school should be looked upon as a promotion and a privilege, and selections for such transfer should be carefully made and based upon merit and proficiency. Such a system, fully carried out, will give to the higher schools a more earnest class of pupils, better able to use profitably the very excellent advantages which these schools offer, old enough when they come to engage in regular shop or farm work, and old enough when they leave to have fairly mastered a trade and to have acquired character and habits of sufficient strength and tenacity to withstand the

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strain of reservation and tribal influences. This system will also have a favorable reflex effect upon the reservation schools, giving an aim toward which both teachers and pupils can work, and thus increasing interest and stimulating ambition.

This, however, presupposes cheerful cöoperation on the part of the reservation schools. They must expect to surrender to the remote training schools their brightest and most promising pupils, those who have the best mental, moral, and physical endowments, and must encourage them to go just when they shall have become most interesting as pupils and most helpful and reliable in the various industrial departments. Their places must be supplied in turn with the raw material from the camps, to be "worked up" with the same patience, care, and enthusiasm which was expended upon their predecessors. This is, of course, the natural order of things; yet in some schools it has been looked upon as a hardship. Good material has been parted with reluctantly, and attempt has even been made to use the nonreservation school as a means of getting rid of the poor material with which the reservation school was encumbered. Such a spirit is entirely out of harmony with any attempt to establish an efficient system of Indian education.

As a further step toward increasing their efficiency, it has been decided not to force the attendance of Indian children upon nonreservation schools against the will of their parents, and the following instructions were issued to agents and school superintendents on the 22d of April last:

> You are advised that hereafter no children are to be taken away from reservations to nonreservation schools without the full consent of the parents and the approval of the agent. The consent of the parents must be voluntary and not in any degree or manner the result of coercion.

This order, however, does not, as some have supposed, conflict with the law of March 3, 1893, which is as follows:

> Hereafter the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion withhold rations, clothing, and other annuities from Indian parents or guardians who refuse or neglect to send and keep their children of proper school age in some school a reasonable portion of each year.

Thus far I have not found it necessary to resort to any of these means and it is hoped that the attendance of pupils will be secured without recourse to such penalties; yet cases may arise when the Hon. Secretary may find it expedient to exercise the powers granted. The Indian child should be taught at least to read, to write, and to speak English, and how to work and to live in a civilized way. Upon the reservations, day schools and boarding schools should be provided and should be attended. But the forcible taking of children a long distance from their homes against the will of their parents, and often to localities so different from their homes as to make the climatic changes exceedingly trying, is to me a matter of very doubtful expediency. Even ignorant and superstitious parents have rights, and their parental feelings are entitled to consideration. Doubtless deference to their wishes will sometimes deprive their children of educational advantages in a nonreservation school, whose value can be appreciated neither by parent nor child. Yet an overzealous attempt to enforce even a blessing is apt to arouse a distrust and antagonism, which in the long run prevents rather than promotes the good results desired. If it comes to be understood by Indians that they must attend home schools and should attend distant schools, they will be more approachable on the latter subject and more ready to listen to the arguments in favor of a longer term of schooling and a more thorough course of industrial training than most reservation schools can offer.

I am advised that a large majority of the pupils attending nonreservation schools have been secured without any sort of compulsion. Urgent requests are often made by parents as well as young people that they may be allowed the privilege of education in a training-school, and returned students, especially, who know by experience what the advantages of these schools are and are worth, urge them upon their friends and relatives. But the few instances of compulsion are so exaggerated that their effect in prejudicing Indians against the schools is entirely disproportionate, and I am satisfied that a better state of feeling will prevail and a better class of pupils be secured if moral suasion only is resorted to for the filling of nonreservation schools, even though temporarily the attendance should fall below the capacity of the buildings.

An effort is also being made to define the localities from which the respective nonreservation schools, both Government and contract, may draw their pupils, the object being twofold:

First, so far as practicable, it will keep the young people within the climate and latitude to which they are accustomed. This will, of course, favorably affect the health question. It will also tend to insure to the pupils training in such industries as they are likely to pursue in after life, and instruction in the methods of farming, care of stock, and out-of-door work generally, which prevail in their home localities.

Second, it will modify, if not wholly break up, a practice, which has gradually grown until it has become pernicious, of having many different schools searching for pupils on the same reservation. Notwithstanding the fact that the source of supply is ample and there are many more children than the schools can care for, there has arisen rivalry and competition in obtaining Indian pupils. This leads to the making of promises to parents and pupils and holding out of inducements which are very difficult of fulfillment afterward, and very disappointing to the Indians when not strictly fulfilled according to their understanding of the arrangements made. Such a course also fosters in the Indian an idea, which he is too ready to cherish, that he confers rather than receives a favor in giving up his child to be educated free of any expense to himself.

Of course lines can not at once be too strictly or arbitrarily drawn;

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but a beginning has been made. The Indian, however, is not to be restricted in his individual choice, if he has any; and if a youth wishes to go, or a parent wishes to send his child, to any particular school, his wishes will be regarded, unless there should happen to be some imperative reason for doing otherwise.

The "outing system" begun at Carlisle, and most successfully operated in that school, is spreading through other nonreservation schools; and even Phœnix, in less than two years from the date of its opening, reports that its boys have been employed in neighboring vineyards and its girls in neighboring families, and that the demand for domestic help is much greater than the school can supply. Carlisle, which has had 621 pupils "out" among farmers and others at different periods during the year, has had requests for twice that number.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The following table gives the capacity and date of opening of the Government boarding schools located upon reservations:

TABLE 4.—*Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools.*

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	100	Mar., 1879	
Keam's Cañon	100	——, 1887	
Navajo Agency	150	Dec., 1881	
Pima	140	Sept., 1881	
San Carlos	75	Oct., 1880	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr., 1881	
Hoopa	45	Jan. 21, 1893	
Round Valley	66	.....	Ready to open in Fall of 1893.
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	200	*——, 1874	
Fort Lapwai	200	Sept., 1886	
Lemhi	40	Sept., 1885	
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	39	Oct., 1871	
Pottawatomie	25	——, 1872	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	50	{——, 1871 {Sept., 1875	Iowa. Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	50	Nov., 1867	
Pine Point	80	Mar., 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Red Lake	50	Nov., 1877	
White Earth	110	——, 1871	
Wild Rice River	75	Mar., 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Montana:			
Blackfeet	110	Jan., 1883	
Crow	100	Oct., 1884	
Fort Belknap	110	Aug., 1891	
Fort Peck	.....	Aug., 1881	Buildings burned November, 1891, and September, 1892.
Nebraska:			
Omaha	75	——, 1851	
Santee	120	Apr., 1874	
Winnebago	†80	Oct., 1874	
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	66	Nov., 1882	
Western Shoshone	50	Feb. 11, 1893	Previously a semiboarding school.

* 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.
† In new buildings just approaching completion, to replace building burned in February, 1892.

TABLE 4.—*Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools*—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	50	Apr., 1884	
North Dakota:			
Fort Totten, Whipple Institute	425	{——, 1874 {Jan., 1891	At agency. At Fort Totten.
Standing Rock, agency	110	May, 1877	
Standing Rock, Agricultural	100	——, 1878	
Standing Rock, Little Eagle	75	.....	Ready to open in Fall of 1891.
North Carolina:			
Eastern Cherokee	80	Jan. 1, 1893	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1885.
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	70	May, 1872	
Arapaho	100	Dec., 1875	Started under the auspices of the Friends in 1872.
Cheyenne	200	——, 1879	
Fort Sill	125	Aug., 1891	
Kaw	60	{Dec., 1869 {Aug., 1874	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Osage	160	Feb., 1874	
Otoe	80	Oct., 1875	In Nebraska.
Pawnee	100	{——, 1865 {——, 1878	Do. In Indian Territory.
Ponca	100	Jan., 1882	
Rainy Mountain	50	.....	Ready to open in Fall of 1893.
Riverside (Wichita)	60	Sept., 1871	
Sac and Fox	100	{——, 1868 {Apr., 1872	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Seger Colony	75	Jan. 11, 1893	
Washita (Kiowa)	125	Feb., 1871	
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	*80	Apr., 1874	
Klamath	150	Feb., 1874	
Siletz	90	Oct., 1873	
Sinemasho	75	Aug., 1882	
Umatilla	100	Jan., 1883	
Warm Springs	60	June, 1884	
Yainax	100	Nov., 1882	
South Dakota:			
Fort Bennett	50	{Jan., 1874 {——, 1890	Girls' school.† Boys' school.
Forest City	120	Apr. 1, 1893	
Crow Creek	110	—— 1874	
Lower Brulé	70	Oct., 1881	
Pine Ridge	200	Dec., 1883	
Sisseton	125	——, 1873	
Yankton	125	Feb., 1882	
Utah:			
Ouray	75	Apr., 1893	
Uintah	80	Jan., 1881	
Washington:			
Neah Bay	56	July, 1868	
Chehalis	60	Jan., 1873	
Okanogan	60	——— 1890	
Puyallup	150	June, 1871	
Quinaielt	40	——— 1868	
S'Kokomish	60	Dec., 1866	
Yakima	130	——— 1860	
Wisconsin:			
Menomonee	125	——— 1876	
Oneida	80	Mar. 27, 1893	
Wyoming:			
Shoshone	125	Apr., 1879	
Total	7,538		

* Also thirty additional day pupils.
† 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.

It will be noticed that six of these boarding schools have been opened during the past year among the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Western Shoshones, Hoopas, Wisconsin Oneidas, and Utes at Ouray. The last four tribes have never before had a boarding school. The

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Oneidas showed their appreciation of their new privilege by putting in 50 pupils the first day and by offering in the first six weeks 40 more pupils than the buildings would accommodate. The Hoopa school was established in the vacated military post of Fort Gaston.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Seger Colony have fully redeemed the promises which they made as to what they would do if a school of their own should be given them, so that a school which will poorly accommodate 75 pupils has had, during its six months' existence, an average attendance of 68+ pupils, of whom 80 per cent had never been in school before. His interesting experiment in school discipline as reported by Superintendent Seger, is worth quoting:

As the matter of discipline is a very important factor in an Indian school, it was one of the first things to regulate; and as about 80 per cent of the children had never before been in school and a majority of the parents had never sent children to school, and the children not being able to speak English, all contributed to make the question a difficult one to solve. Remembering how well the parents had responded to the call for children, I concluded to make use of them in helping to govern the school. With this view a meeting was called and all the patrons invited, and the question was submitted to them of how best to maintain order and discipline, and in the event of any children being unruly or disobedient, what punishment was best to inflict and to what extent would they support me in enforcing discipline.

The matter was discussed freely, there being some who favored expelling scholars who were incorrigible and others being put in their place; while others claimed that none should be expelled, as in so doing it would send to camp the worst children, those who most need the discipline of the school and who need its influence both constraining and restraining; that if they grew up in camp with nothing to influence their perverse natures, they would not only be of no use to themselves but would be a drawback to those around them. They recommended that the matter of discipline be left wholly to the superintendent, and that if corporal punishment was necessary it should be used to the extent necessary to enforce discipline.

This sentiment prevailed and was consented to by all present. I attribute the fact that we did not find it necessary to inflict punishment beyond extra duty and denying privileges which would otherwise have been granted, to the children knowing that their parents expected them to obey the rules of the school and would approve of such punishment as was necessary to accomplish this end. We did not require the discipline we consider would be proper in an older school, yet it improved from the time school began to the close of the term. As discipline is maintained by observing rules, we resolved that the children should have time to learn them.

At Round Valley, Cal., a new building recently completed replaces one that was burned in July, 1883. A boarding school will be opened there this fall for the first time in ten years. A new boarding school building in an outlying settlement on the Standing Rock Reservation has been erected and a school will be opened there this fall. The same is true of a school ready to be opened at Rainy Mountain, on the Kiowa Reservation.

The only agencies that are now without one or more Government, reservation, boarding schools are Rosebud, Sac and Fox in Iowa, Tongue River, Tulalip, La Pointe, Southern Ute, Mission, Pueblo, and

Fort Berthold. The last three might be omitted as they have training schools in such close proximity as to serve the purpose of reservation schools. The Southern Utes will have to be cared for at the Fort Lewis school pending the settlement of the question of their permanent location. The new Tomah school near the center of Wisconsin gives insufficient help to the many widely separated bands under the La Pointe Agency. The new school at Mount Pleasant does the same for the Indians of Michigan who are not under any agency. Tulalip and Tongue River are entirely dependent upon a contract school at each agency, the former held in Government buildings and the latter in buildings owned by the school. The Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa oppose schools of any sort. The Rosebud Sioux have long complained of their failure to have any boarding school, and repeated promises of one still call for fulfillment. Attempts to find a desirable location with farming land and good water have thus far been unsuccessful.

The importance of the reservation school can hardly be overestimated. To it the large majority of Indian youth will be indebted for whatever knowledge they have of books, of the English language, and of civilized ways of living. Set down in the midst of their homes it is an object lesson for all families on the reservation, puts Indian boys and girls into a new home atmosphere, yet leaves them in touch with the old home life, and shows them *in situ* how to do just the work which they must do after school days are over. With Indians as with white people, the rank and file must stay at home and try to better their condition there; the leaders must go away and get all that new conditions, a wider horizon and lofty ideals can yield. The few must be raised to a high plane, and the mass must also feel an uplifting force; then the few will know how to help and the many how to respond.

The reservation schools still need strengthening, equipping and enlarging in a great many directions to enable them to do the best and most of which they are capable. The Navajoes, for instance, have but one school which will care for only 130 out of their 3,000 children. They are as yet for the most part indifferent or hostile to schools; yet they are an unusually intelligent people, and their conservatism must yield before long. When it does, a large field will be opened for new educational work. Rosebud has already been mentioned. At many other points an extension of school facilities is called for. The subject of building up reservation schools shall receive my most earnest attention so far as funds for the purpose shall be furnished by Congress.

RESERVATION DAY SCHOOLS.

The increase in day schools during the year has been mainly among the Pine Ridge Sioux. The twenty schools now there and the fifteen at Rosebud, with the numerous and excellent Government boarding and day schools on the other Sioux reservations, and the Flandreau, Pipestone, and Pierre schools in their immediate vicinity, and the contract schools

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among the Sioux to whose support the Government contributes, may be considered as at last meeting the requirements of the Sioux treaties, which promised a school and teacher for every 30 children of school age. Nearly half of all the day schools in the Indian service are among the Sioux. The Government is now in a position to demand of these Indians a fulfillment of their part of the pledge.

Whatever the limitations and disadvantages of day schools among Indians they have their ardent supporters and their unquestionable usefulness. They are stepping stones both to the boarding schools and the public schools, and can often be established where neither the one nor the other would be practicable. They are small feeders which swell the educational stream.

A few day schools have been discontinued. The following table shows the location and capacity of the various Government day schools in operation during the past year:

TABLE 5.—*Location and capacity of Government day schools, June 30, 1893.*

Arizona:	
San Carlos, White Mountain Apache	50
California:	
Bishop*	65
Greenville*	100
Potter Valley	50
Mission, 8 schools	243
Round Valley	40
Ukiah*	40
Iowa:	
Sac and Fox	40
Michigan:	
Baraga	50
L'Anse	30
Minnesota:	
Birch Cooley	36
Montana:	
Tongue River	30
Nebraska:	
Santee:	
Flandreau	50
Nevada:	
Nevada:	
Wadsworth	24
Walker River	24
New Mexico:	
Pueblo:	
Cochita	30
Laguna	40
New Mexico—Continued.	
Pueblo—Continued.	
Zia	25
Santa Clara	30
North Carolina:	
Eastern Cherokee, 4 schools	167
North Dakota:	
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, 3 schools	150
Standing Rock, 8 schools	320
Oklahoma:	
Ponca, etc., Oakland	20
South Dakota:	
Forest City, 6 schools	149
Pine Ridge, 20 schools	670
Rosebud, 15 schools	523
Washington:	
Lummi	50
Neah Bay, Quillehute	60
Puyallup:	
Jamestown*	30
Port Gamble*	35
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay, 7 schools	320
La Pointe, 7 schools	261
Utah:	
Shebit	40
Total capacity	3,792
Total number of schools	102

*Not on a reservation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An especial effort has been made, and will be continued, to secure the admission of Indian children into the public schools. They are provided for in public schools as follows:

TABLE 6.—*Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.*

California:	
Albion	18
Helm	18
Round Valley	30
Minnesota:	
School District No. 4	6
Nebraska:	
School District No. 1	6
School District No. 10	5
School District No. 87	4
North Dakota:	
Township No. 1, St. John	40
Oklahoma:	
Township 17, R. E. Stillwater, Payne County	40
Oregon:	
District No. 32	4
South Dakota:	
Bad River District, Stanley County	12
Utah:	
District No. 12, Portage	41
Washington:	
District No. 10, Pierce County	1
District No. 87, King County	8
Wisconsin:	
Ashland	15
Round Lake	20
	268

The total number of Indian pupils provided for in public schools during the second year of the experiment was 212, and during the first year 100. The advantage to the Indian pupils consists not only in the instruction given by the teacher, but also in what they almost unconsciously learn from the white children with whom they associate.

If States and counties would interest themselves in this method of providing against the raising of ignorant young heathen in their midst, it would be vastly to their advantage. The ultimate economy of education needs no argument in this country. States are ready enough to accept Government assistance in the way of school lands, allowances for their agricultural colleges, etc., and there is no reason why they should not avail themselves of the $12.50 per pupil per quarter (average attendance) offered by the Government for the education of Indians in their common schools. The details required in the way of contracts, reports, vouchers for pay, etc., though somewhat numerous and vexatious, ought not to deter a school district from trying to put all its youthful Indian population in school; and in sparsely settled white communities, where Indians are most likely to be found, the amount allowed by the Government would be of material assistance to the taxpayers in the support of their school.

I desire to call special attention to the matter, in the belief that this method of extending the public school system over Indians needs only to be understood to be adopted. What New York has done for years without Government aid ought certainly to be undertaken by other States under present favorable conditions.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION.

For the first time in several years there is a falling off in the appropriations for Indian education, as shown by the following table:

TABLE 7.—*Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for the support of Indian schools.*

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000		1886	$1,100,965	10
1878	30,000	50	1887	1,211,415	10
1879	60,000	100	1888	1,179,916	*2.6
1880	75,000	25	1889	1,348,015	14
1881	75,000		1890	1,364,568	1
1882	135,000	80	1891	1,842,770	35
1883	487,200	260	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1884	675,200	38	1893	2,315,612	0.9
1885	992,800	47	1894	2,243,497	*3.5

* Decrease.

Last year the amount remained about stationary, being less than 1 per cent greater than the previous year. The severest restriction for the current year is in the item for school buildings, only $20,000 being allowed for the erection and repair of reservation boarding school buildings. This divided among, say, 600 hundred buildings will not keep them in decent repair, unless wind, fire, flood, time, and active children deal more gently than is their wont.

Inasmuch as all the schools which were opened or enlarged during last year are expected to have a full complement of pupils throughout the whole of this year, and as some new schools are now ready to be opened this year, it will be a difficult matter to hold the ground gained, and almost impossible to make any advance.

Some help in the discussion of ways and means is found in the fact noted in the last report, that the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists had taken official action declaring that they would cease asking aid from the Government in the support of Indian schools carried on under their supervision. This has partially gone into effect, so that the amount set apart for contract schools during the current fiscal year is $512,435, being $20,806 less than last year. The following table shows these changes in detail:

TABLE 8.—*Amounts set apart for various religious bodies for Indian education for each of the fiscal years 1887 to 1894, inclusive.*

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Roman Catholic	$194,635	$221,169	$347,672	$356,957	$363,349	$394,756	$375,845	$378,343
Presbyterian	37,010	36,500	41,825	47,650	44,850	44,310	30,090	30,090
Congregational	26,696	26,080	29,313	28,459	27,271	29,146	25,736	6,250
Martinsburg, Pa	10,410	7,500	(*)					
Alaska Training School	4,175	4,175						
Episcopal	1,890	3,690	18,700	24,876	29,910	23,220	4,860	7,020
Friends	27,845	14,460	23,383	23,383	24,743	24,743	10,020	10,020
Mennonite	3,340	2,500	3,125	4,375	4,375	4,375	3,750	3,750
Middletown, Cal	523							
Unitarian	1,350	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis		1,350	4,050	7,560	9,180	16,200	15,120	15,120
Methodist			2,725	9,940	6,700	13,980		
Mrs. L. H. Daggett							16,480	
Miss Howard			275	609	1,000	2,400	2,500	3,000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Total	363,214	370,264	529,905	562,640	570,218	611,570	533,241	512,435

* Discontinued.

† This contract was made in 1892 with the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As that organization did not wish to make any contracts for 1893 the contract was renewed with Mrs. Daggett.

Of the total, $512,435, the sum of $177,790 is specially appropriated by Congress to be devoted to specified schools.

Another reduction in expense for the year has been made by dispensing with the services of the six district supervisors of education and the special agent for the Indian school service. One general school supervisor has been substituted, and possibly another may be found advisable. The work of school supervison is now done by the superintendent of Indian schools, assisted by the general supervisor, and by Indian inspectors and special agents who are constantly going about among the reservations and can give attention to school as well as agency matters.

In making my estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, I have asked only for such appropriations as are absolutely required for the support of the Indian school service. The aggregate is $2,159,600, and in my opinion any reduction in the amounts asked for will to just that extent reduce the efficiency of the service and retard its progress.

MODIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Under an Executive order issued in the summer of 1891, the operation of the civil-service law was extended over physicians, teachers, matrons, and school superintendents in the Indian service. This includes not only the superintendents who carry on schools where the Indian agents are responsible for the school property and expenditures, but also bonded superintendents—those who have entire responsibility, under heavy bonds, for everything connected with their schools, including financial management and property interests. The proper conduct

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of everything pertaining to the clothing, feeding, housing, and instructing of from 100 to 500 girls and boys calls for very large executive ability, business capacity and experience, and general knowledge of affairs, in addition to the qualifications for strictly educational work usually expected of a school superintendent. Lack of business management is ordinarily the weak point of bonded superintendents who fail.

A certification from the Civil Service Commission of names on the eligible list gives no information whatever as to the capacity of the persons certified for conducting business affairs and I question if any system of written competitive examinations could be relied upon to furnish information of such a character. In view of the absolute necessity that superintendents of bonded schools, especially the large nonreservation schools, should be men of unusual force of character and business capacity, and in view of the inadequacy of a civil-service examination to indicate such qualifications, I am of the opinion that the good of the service will be promoted by removing bonded school superintendents from the operation of the civil-service law—so that such superintendents may be selected solely by reason of their fitness for the difficult and peculiar duties which will be imposed upon them, instead of being gauged by their rank in a pedagogical examination.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT OF INDIAN BUREAU AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The plan outlined in the last report for the exhibit of this Bureau at the Columbian Exposition has been carried out in most of its details. After considerable difficulty in obtaining bids within the amount allowed for the purpose, and after cutting down expense in every possible way, a two-story frame building, without ornamentation, and as inexpensive as was consistent with safety of construction, was erected on the Exposition grounds near the Anthropological Building. It was planned to accommodate 30 pupils and half a dozen employés. It has school room, dining room, kitchen, dormitory, sitting rooms, and industrial rooms; is plainly furnished; and in it since the 15th of May, delegations of Indian boys and girls, accompanied by their instructors, have cooked, eaten, slept, worked, and recited. They bring their own tools, implements, bedding, specimens of school-room work and products of their shops, and, as far as circumstances permit, carry out and exemplify the routine and methods prevailing in their respective schools. Allowing for the peculiar surroundings, the aim has been to give a fair representation on a small scale of an Indian boarding school. Even its lack of some conveniences and of needed space, notably in its school room, might be considered an added realistic touch.

The schools thus occupying the building at Chicago are Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Rensselaer, Ind.; Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia; Lawrence, Kans.; Genoa, Nebr.; Chilocco, Okla., and Osage, Okla.,

which in the order named have been assigned periods varying from eighteen days to four weeks. Rensselaer and Lincoln Institution not being Government schools, met their own expenses, being allowed only the use of the building. Other such schools were offered a similar opportunity, but felt obliged to decline it on account of the expense.

The interest manifested in this exhibit has been even greater than was anticipated. Located as it is near the wickiups, teepes, wigwams, and bark huts, in which Indian families from different tribes try to reproduce the varying phases of fast-disappearing aboriginal life, and not far from the remains of prehistoric races shown in the Anthropological Building, it presents a most striking contrast. It sets forth the future of the Indian, as they set forth his past. It shows concretely and unmistakably his readiness and ability for the new conditions of civilized life and American citizenship upon which he is entering. Indian youth actually at the school-room desk, the work bench, the kitchen stove, and the sewing machine, and surrounded by most creditable displays of the products of their own handiwork, are plain facts not to be disputed, even though they fail to fit cherished theories as to what the race is or is not capable of.

The brass bands accompanying some of the schools have greatly added to the interest of their respective exhibits, and to most visitors the proficiency of the Indian musicians has been a surprise.

The number of visitors at the Indian School Building is constantly increasing, and now averages over 110,000 a week. In fact, it has taxed the capacity of the small building by reaching 25,000 in a day.

Indian school work is still further presented at the Exposition by an excellent display, literary and industrial, from the Carlisle School, which occupies an alcove among the other educational exhibits in the building of manufactures and liberal arts. It easily bears comparison with similar exhibits from other institutions, and gains only favorable comment from its visitors, many of whom may be considered as experts in technical education.

These two are the only exhibits at Chicago for which this Bureau is responsible. The small fund allowed rendered it impracticable to try to branch out in any other direction than educational work. Moreover, as has already been said, the presentation of the Indians in primitive conditions was properly the province of the anthropological department, and for this Bureau to have attempted anything in that line would have unnecessarily, and, therefore, unwisely, duplicated exhibits. Over Indians on the Exposition grounds, other than those connected with its two exhibits, this office has no jurisdiction whatever. It has merely granted permission for Indians to leave their reservations and be present at the Fair upon the request of the director of the department of anthropology.

Of course upon the schools represented at Chicago, and especially

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upon the more than 225 pupils making up the school delegations, the Exposition has a most stimulating effect. But its influence has been made much more far-reaching by providing that every Government school, boarding and day, should have an opportunity to display some of its work in the Chicago building. Each school has been asked to send a book containing six specimens each of composition, maps, drawings, arithmetic papers, and kindergarten work, with some needlework, and articles made by boys, each paper or article having attached the name, age, and tribe of the child making it. This has aroused enthusiasm and healthy competition, and the contributions of the various schools have been highly creditable.

A delegation of 322 boys and girls from the Carlisle School, with its band of 31 instruments, made a noticeable feature of the Columbian parade in New York on the 10th of October, 1892, and won many flattering newspaper notices.

Ten days later 305 of the Carlisle boys, including the band, won similar approval for their part in the opening ceremonies parade at Chicago. Divided into ten platoons of two ranks each, each platoon represented one of the industries carried on at school, the front rank bearing the tools and implements of the trade, the rear rank bearing the manufactured products. An interesting description of these displays, with quotations from the newspapers, are included in Capt. Pratt's report herewith, p. 448. Capt. Pratt has also arranged to have over 500 Carlisle pupils spend four days at the Fair the first week in October, and the choir of 80 voices and the band will be given opportunities in the music halls to show what they can do.

Altogether, it is safe to say that Indian pupils throughout the country have taken a lively and intelligent interest in the celebration of the discovery of the land of their forefathers, and that few classes of people have participated in it to a larger extent proportionally than the Indian race.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

In the last annual report, pp. 879–897, there was given a history of the lands assigned to twenty-five Indian schools, with description of titles. Similar information in regard to the lands of the schools at Fort Shaw, in Montana; Fort Sill and Pawnee, in Oklahoma; Grand Junction, in Colorado, and Umatilla, in Oregon, will be found in this report, pp. 469 to 474. As rapidly as the lands assigned for the use of other Indian boarding schools are definitely designated by section, township, and range, or other boundaries, and are approved by the Department, a description of them will be prepared and published as a permanent record for convenient reference.

ALLOTMENTS.

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

On reservations.—To the following Indians the patents issued last year have been delivered:

Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma	3,294
Citizen Pottawatomies in Oklahoma	1,363
Absentee Shawnees in Oklahoma	561

Patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians:

Pottawatomies in Kansas	115
Senecas in Indian Territory	301
Eastern Shawnees in Indian Territory	48
Sac and Fox in Kansas and Nebraska	76
Oneidas in Wisconsin	1,500

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

Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux in North Dakota and South Dakota	1,339
Medawakanton, etc., Sioux on Devil's Lake Reservation, in North Dakota	776
Toukawas in Oklahoma	73

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:

Pottawatomies in Kansas	150
Pawnees in Oklahoma	820
Umatillas, Cayuses, and Walla Wallas in Oregon	893
Klamath River Indians in California	161

Schedules of the following allotments have been received in this office, but have not yet been finally acted upon:

Iowas in Kansas and Nebraska	142
Nez Percés in Idaho	1,699
Medawakanton, etc., Sioux in North Dakota	356
Indians on Siletz Reservation, in Oregon	536

Work is progressing in the field as follows:

Ponca and Otoe reservations in Oklahoma.

Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon. On July 15 last the allotting agent reported that 674 out of 800 allotments had been made.

Yakama Reservation in Washington, nearly completed.

Moqui Reservation in Arizona. This is referred to more particularly on page 93.

Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations in Kansas. Allotment work among the Prairie band of Pottawatomies in Kansas is in a rather unsatisfactory condition. The special agent instructed February 9, 1891, to make allotments to them and to the Kickapoos, had succeeded up to August 1, 1893, in making allotments to only 278 out of about 500 Pottawatomies. The delay is owing to the opposition of the turbulent element of the band, led by Wahquohboshkuck and

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others. Every means has been employed to overcome this opposition, but so far it has been unavailing, and it is possible that assignments of land will have to be made to those who persist in their refusal to make selections, such assignments being authorized by section two of the general allotment act.

Chippewa reservations in Minnesota. The condition of allotment work among the Chippewas is given in detail on page 34.

Lower Brulé Reservation in South Dakota.

Mission reservations in California. Allotments have been completed in the field on the Rincon, Potrero, and Pala reservations. Patents have been issued for fourteen of thirty-three reservations selected for these Indians by the commission appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stats., 712).

Addition to Hoopa Valley Reservation in California.

Authority has been obtained for making allotments on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, but no special agent has yet been appointed or designated for the work.

Instructions were prepared and submitted to the Department on the 22d of March last, for the guidance of a special agent to be appointed to make allotments to the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, under the agreement with said Indians, ratified by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 557). Moses Neal, esq., has been appointed to make the allotments.

Surveys are in progress on the Pine Ridge and Standing Rock Reservations in North Dakota and South Dakota. Previously to the present year surveys were recommended to be made on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, and the Makah and Quinaielt Reservations in Washington. Returns of the surveys of nine townships in the Klamath Reservation have been received in the General Land Office, where they are now pending, awaiting critical office examination, in connection with the report of the special agent who made an examination in the field of said surveys. This office has no information as to the progress of the surveys on the other reservations above named.

To Nonreservation Indians.—The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989), authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior 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 allotting agents, and payment of their necessary expenses to assist Indians in securing homes upon the public domain under section 4 of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388).

Michael Piggott, of Illinois, having been appointed by the President as special allotting agent, was instructed on August 10, 1891, to begin the work of allotments in the vicinity of Redding, Cal. He made, before his resignation, April 30, 1893, 1,140 allotments to nonreservation Indians, located in California, Oregon, and Nevada, 612 of which have been made since the publication of the last annual report

of this office. Of the allotments made by Agent Piggott, 453 have been considered by this office, reported to and approved by the Department. The remainder (687) will be reported for your consideration and approval as soon as certain applications corresponding thereto shall have been forwarded to this office by the General Land Office.

Bernard Arntzen, of Illinois, has been appointed as the successor of Mr. Piggott. He was instructed July 17, 1893, to proceed to Carson City, Nev., to resume the work begun by his predecessor, and as the field is large and the Indians are anxious for homes, and willing to accept allotments under said fourth section, good results are expected from his labors.

The special allotting agent on duty in this office has made, since the last annual report was published, 338 allotments under said section four. These were recently transmitted to the Department, and approved by the Acting Secretary May 11, 1893. There are now on file in this office 100 applications for allotments under said fourth section. These will receive attention, and the allotments, when completed, will be transmitted to the Department.

CONTESTS AGAINST INDIAN HOMESTEADS AND ALLOTMENTS.

By the provisions of section 15 of an act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 420), and of the Indian homestead act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., 96), together with the provisions contained in the fourth section of the general allotment act approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of February 28, 1891 (27 Stats., 794), nonreservation Indians are afforded ample opportunities and facilities for making entries upon the public lands with a view of obtaining permanent homes thereon.

In view of the fact that the public domain is rapidly disappearing, contests against Indian entries have become frequent. The endeavor of this office to defend Indians against contests initiated by whites and to save to them their homes has shown that, in most cases, the Indians are too poor to defray the expenses incurred in such proceedings, and are ignorant of the regulations and laws governing in such matters. This and the growing necessity that Indians should be located in permanent homes led the Department to ask Congress to make an appropriation of $5,000 "to pay the legal costs incurred by Indians in contests initiated by or against them to any entry, filing, or other claims, under the laws of Congress relating to public lands, for any sufficient cause affecting the legality or validity of the entry, filing, or claim."

The appropriation asked for was made by clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612). It contains the provision, however, that the fees to be paid by and on

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behalf of the Indian party shall be one-half of the fees provided by law in such cases. It also provides that "in all States and Territories where there are reservations or allotted Indians the United States district attorney shall represent them in all suits at law and in equity." With the new legislation now in force it is believed that this office will be better able to protect the interests of the Indians, and to secure to them the rights to which they are entitled under the laws of the United States.

LEASING INDIAN LANDS.

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:

SEC. 3. 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.

The policy of the Government in the allotment act and in the other acts and treaties providing for allotments in severalty was, as viewed by this office, to lead the Indian into habits of self-support and to fit him for citizenship. The consensus of opinion of those most familiar with Indian affairs seems to be that these much-desired ends can better be accomplished through allotment of land in severalty than in any other way. An allotment in severalty, however, is but an opportunity of which the Indian must take advantage. If he has no desire to better his condition at the cost of personal exertion and through the means thus opened up to him and can not be made to appreciate the benefits conferred on him, but little good will have been accomplished by the allotment. The object is to make him feel a personal interest in a particular piece of land; to have him learn by its cultivation with the labor of his own hands how to gain a better subsistence than he has previously enjoyed, and at the same time acquire the arts of civilization and learn the means of self-support thereby.

But to permit the indiscriminate leasing of allotted lands would defeat the purpose for which allotments are made; so the law provides that the allottee will not be permitted to lease his lands until he shall have made it appear to the Secretary of the Interior that "by reason of age or other disability" he can not personally, and with benefit to himself, occupy or improve his allotment. There are cases, however, where "by reason of age or other disability" the allottee should be permitted to lease his lands, and to meet these exceptional cases the provision authorizing the leasing of allotted lands was enacted.

The matter of leasing allotted lands has been placed largely in the hands of Indian agents in charge of the agencies where allotments in severalty have been made. Hence, applications to lease allotted lands should be made direct to the agent in charge of the reservation in which the allotted lands are situated. 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. 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. 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.

All leases under the above law must 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 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. For the information of Indian agents, this office has formulated a set of rules and regulations to be observed in the execution of leases of Indian allotments, which were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 8, 1892. A copy of the rules and regulations will be found on page — of this report.

Since the last annual report the following leases of allotted lands have been approved:

Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Guardian of Amos Kist, Modoc allottee, to Dan S. Hawkins *et al.*; mining lease for term of ten years from date thereof; approved November 11, 1892. Samuel Bull, Modoc allottee, to James L. Sherer and Thomas E. Thompson; mining lease for term of ten years from date thereof; approved February 20, 1893. John Zane, Wyandotte allottee, to John T. McElhany *et al.*; mining lease for term of ten years from date thereof; approved April 22, 1893.

Santee Agency, Nebraska.—"Missouri Timber," allottee of Ponca Subagency, to Hugh Haight; farming and grazing lease; approved September 1, 1892.

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

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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 or 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 of tribal lands have been executed under the provisions of the above law:

Ponca Reservation.—Two leases, each for one year from April 1, 1893; the east pasture containing an estimated area of 33,000 acres, at an annual rental of $3,000; the west pasture containing an estimated area of 33,000 acres at an annual rental of $3,005.

Otoe and Missouria Reservation.—Two leases, each for one year from April 1, 1893; the east pasture, containing an estimated area of 60,000 acres, at an annual rental of $3,000; the west pasture, containing an estimated area of 40,000 acres, at an annual rental of $2,000.

Kaw Reservation.—Six leases for grazing privileges have been executed on this reservation, none of which have yet been approved by the Department. Four leases for three years each from April 1, 1893, were executed under Department instructions of February 23, 1883, and office directions of February 25, 1893, as follows: District No. 1, containing about 20,400 acres, at 15 cents per acre per annum, annual rental $3,060; District No. 2, containing about 10,709 acres, at 15 cents per acre per annum, annual rental $1,606.35; District No. 3, containing about 9,800 acres, at 15¼ cents per acre per annum, annual rental $1,494.50; District No. 4, containing about 10,020 acres, at an annual rental of 17½ cents per acre per annum, annual rental $1,911. These leases were transmitted to the Department with office letter of May 1, 1893, and were returned to this office with Department letter of May 13, 1893, without approval. They were then submitted to acting agent Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, U. S. Army, on July 18, 1893, for investigation and further report. They were returned by him with his report August 15. They were again submitted to the Secretary for his approval on September 13, and were returned by him September 16, without approval, for the reason that the sureties on the bonds had not qualified in a sufficient amount. Special directions were also given with reference to the lease covering district No. 1.

April 12, 1893, the then agent, Miles, submitted to this office for approval two additional leases entered into with certain members of the Kaw tribe, who were also members of the Kaw council, each for three years from April 1, 1893, and aggregating 26,000 acres at an annual rental of $3,300. These leases had not been authorized by the Department. They were submitted to the Department with office letter of April 25, 1893, and were returned by the Department without approval, May 12, 1893. They were afterwards transmitted to Charles A. Dempsey, U. S. Army, acting Indian agent, for investigation and further report, with office letter of July 18, 1893. The acting agent returned them August 29, and recommended that they be not approved. He also recommended that a portion of the land covered by said leases be leased for one year, from April 1, 1893, to the parties who had subleased from the said members of the Kaw tribe. The matter was submitted to the Secretary September 13, and September 16 he replied, concurring in the acting agent's recommendation.

Osage Reservation.—Thirty-four leases, each for three years, from April 1, 1893, at the uniform price of 3½ cents per acre, containing a total estimated area of 831,188 acres, annual rental $29,091.58.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation.—Six leases, each for the period of one year, from September 1, 1892, aggregating 250,580 acres, averaging a little more than 5 cents per acre, annual rental $12,577.44. September 12, 1893, the Secretary authorized the renewal of these leases for the period of one year, from September 1, 1893, at the uniform rate of 6 cents per acre for the estimated number of acres in each range.

February 28, 1893, the Department authorized the renewal for one year, from April 1, 1893, at the same rate (6 cents per acre), as the five leases mentioned in the last annual report. These contain a total estimated area of 1,304,058 acres; annual rental, $78,297.48. These leases were approved by the Secretary of the Interior September 11, 1893.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservation.—The last annual report makes mention of two leases on the Omaha Reservation, each for five years 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. Besides these, three additional leases have been executed on the Winnebago Reservation, each for one year from May 1, 1893, at 25 cents per acre, aggregating 615 acres, annual rent $153.86. But one of the Winnebago leases, however, has been approved by the Department.

Uintah Reservation.—One grazing lease for a period of five years from June 1, 1893, covering that portion of the reservation known as "Strawberry Valley," estimated to contain about 650,000 acres, at an

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annual rental of $7,100. One mining lease for a period of ten years covering 5,000 acres, upon the payment of certain royalties specified therein.

COMMISSIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR REDUCTION OF RESERVATIONS.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming.—Under the provisions of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1010), the Secretary of the Interior appointed three commissioners to negotiate with the Indians of Shoshone or Wind River reservation in Wyoming for the surrender of a portion of their reserve.

On October 2, 1891, an agreement was concluded with the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes occupying that reservation, which was transmitted to the Department, December 5, 1891, with certain objections thereto. It was transmitted to Congress by the President on January 11, 1892, and, having failed of ratification, Congress authorized the reopening of negotiations with those Indians by the following provision, found in the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 120):

To enable the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to reopen the negotiations with the Shoshone and Arapaho 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.

Under the authority of this clause the Secretary of the Interior appointed Frank P. Sterling, of Helena, Mont., John W. Meldrum, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and Napoleon B. Crump, of Harrison, Ark., as commissioners to reopen negotiations with the Indians referred to. They were instructed with reference to their duties as such commissioners on December 24, 1892, and directed to meet January 15, 1893, at the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, to enter upon the discharge of the same.

March 20, 1893, F. P. Sterling, chairman of the commission, transmitted to this office its report, together with certified copy of the proceedings of the different councils held with the Indians. The commission failed to reach an agreement with them. Report of the whole matter will be made to you at an early date for your consideration and for transmission to Congress.

Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada.—As stated in office report for the year 1892, an agreement was negotiated October 17, 1891, with the Pah Ute Indians residing upon the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada, for the surrender of the southern portion of the reservation 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 January 11, 1892.

It appears that this agreement was not satisfactory to the Senate; and as the people of Nevada desired 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, July 9, 1892, submitted to the Department draft of a bill, in lieu of the bill to ratify the said agreement, which was introduced in the Senate as bill No. 3459. It provided for vacating and restoring to the public domain the entire Walker River Reservation and a greater proportion of the Pyramid Lake Reservation than that ceded in the agreement. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and reported back without amendment; but no further action appears to have been taken by the Senate. A bill containing similar provisions has been introduced in the present Congress (Senate 99).

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—The report of the Puyallup commission, to which reference was made in office report of last year, was transmitted to the last Congress during the first session. The recommendations of that commission were not approved and ratified by Congress; but the following legislation with reference to the Puyallup Reservation, was incorporated in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612).

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized immediately after the passage of this act to appoint a commission of three persons, and not more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one State, and it shall be the duty of said commission to select and appraise such portions of the allotted lands as are not required for homes for the Indian allottees; and also that part of the agency tract, exclusive of the burying ground, not needed for school purposes, in the Puyallup Reservation in the State of Washington. And if the Secretary of the Interior shall approve the selections and appraisements made by said commission, the allotted lands so selected shall be sold for the benefit of the allottees, and the agency tract for the benefit of all the Indians, after due notice at public auction at not less than the appraised value for cash, or one-third cash, and the remainder on such time as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, to be secured by vendor's lien on the property sold.

It shall be the duty of said commission, or a majority of them, to superintend the sale of certain lands, ascertain who are the true owners of the allotted lands, have guardians duly appointed for the minor heirs of any deceased allottees, make deeds of the lands to the purchasers thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which deeds shall operate as a complete conveyance of the land upon the full payment of the purchase money; and the whole amount received for allotted lands shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indian entitled thereto, and the same shall be paid to him in such sums and at such times as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall direct: *Provided*, That the portion of the agency tract selected for sale shall be platted into streets and lots as an addition to the city of Tacoma, and sold in separate lots, in the same manner as the allotted lands, and the amount received therefor, less the amount necessary to pay the expenses of said commission, including salaries, shall be placed to the credit of the Puyallup band of Indians as a permanent school fund to be expended for their benefit: *And provided further*, That the Indian allottees shall not have power of alienation of the allotted lands not selected for sale by said commission for a period of ten years from the date of the passage of this act, and no part of the allotted land shall be offered for sale until the Indian or Indians entitled to the same shall have

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signed a written agreement consenting to the sale thereof and appointing said commissioners, or a majority of them, trustees to sell said land and make a deed to the purchaser thereof; and no part of the agency tract shall be sold until a majority of said Indians shall consent thereto in a written agreement, which shall also constitute said commissioners, or a majority of them, trustees to sell said land, as directed in this act, and make deeds to the purchaser for the same. The deeds executed by said commission shall not be valid until approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who is hereby directed to make all necessary regulations to carry out the purposes of the foregoing provisions. The proceeds arising from the sale of the allotted lands shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the respective allottees, and the net proceeds of the agency tract, after paying the expenses of said commission in the appraisement and sale of said lands, and reimbursing the United States for the amount advanced to said commission, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of all said Indians, and the said sums shall draw interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and the income shall be annually expended for the benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided:* That an amount not exceeding *one-tenth* of the principal sum may be expended for their benefit during any fiscal year, if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further:* That the entire expense herein incurred shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Interior pro rata between the several allottees and the owners of the tribal tract; and the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion designate one member of said commission to superintend the execution of any of the requirements of said commission herein provided for.

And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or *so much thereof* as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said commission, to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of that portion of the agency tract, to be immediately available.

The Commissioners authorized thereunder have not yet been appointed.

Siletz Reservation, Oregon.—October 1, 1892, an agreement was concluded with the Indians of this reservation, whereby they ceded to the United States, for the sum of $100,000, all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands of the reservation, except five sections of timber land, the amount ceded being about 178,840 acres. This agreement, accompanied by the draft of a bill to ratify and confirm the same, was transmitted to Congress at its last session, but failed to receive favorable consideration.

Nez Percé Reservation, Idaho.—May 1, 1893, an agreement was concluded with the Nez Percés in Idaho, by which they ceded to the United States all their unallotted lands (except some 30,000 acres of timber) for the sum of $1,626,222 and certain other considerations. The agreement has not yet been submitted to you for transmittal to Congress. The lands ceded are estimated to contain about 542,074 acres.

Yankton Reservation, S. Dak.—The report of the Yankton Commission, dated March 31, 1893, and filed in the Department May 27, 1893, submitted an agreement concluded with the Yankton Sioux Indians December 31, 1892, by which they ceded to the United States all their surplus lands, some 168,000 acres, for the sum of $600,000 plus $20 for each male adult of the tribe. No action has yet been taken looking to the transmittal of the agreement to Congress.

Tonkawa Reservation, Okla.—The agreement with the Tonkawa Indians, concluded October 21, 1891, referred to in the last annual report, was ratified by Congress March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), and the allotments therein provided for were approved by the Department April 28, 1893.

Pawnee Reservation, Okla.—An agreement was concluded by the Cherokee Commission with the Pawnees in Oklahoma November 23, 1892, whereby the Indians ceded to the United States their reservation in said Territory, subject to the allotment of lands in severalty under the general allotment laws, for the sum of $1.25 per acre. This agreement was ratified by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612). The allotments to the Indians (820) have been made and approved.

Cherokee Outlet.—The agreement with the Cherokee Nation for the cession of all its right, title, and interest in and to the lands known as the "Outlet," concluded December 19, 1891, and ratified by the Cherokee council January 4, 1892, was ratified and confirmed by Congress March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 312), with certain amendments which were concurred in and accepted by the Cherokee Nation, through its council, April 3, 1893. On May 17, 1893, the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and its delegates, duly authorized thereto by act of the national council, executed a deed of relinquishment to said lands.

The act of Congress ratifying the agreement requires that certain allotments stipulated for in the agreement (not exceeding seventy in number) shall be confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior before the date when said lands shall be opened to settlement. D. W. Bushyhead is authorized to select a quarter section prior to the opening of the ceded lands to settlement, for which he is required to pay at the same rate per acre required of other settlers. It also provides that the ceded unreserved lands in the Tonkawa and Pawnee reservations shall be opened to settlement at the same time that the lands in the Outlet are opened and in like manner.

The allotments having been made and all the other terms and conditions required under the several agreements having been complied with, the President, by public proclamation dated August 19, 1893, declared that on Saturday the 16th day of September, 1893, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon (central standard time), and not before, the lands acquired by the three several agreements would be opened to settlement under the terms and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreements, etc., saving and excepting lands described and identified therein as not being so opened to settlement. These three agreements for the cession of lands in Oklahoma will result in opening to public settlement under the homestead laws, and to disposition as school lands, some 6,361,135 acres.

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Chippewa Commission, Minnesota.—The annual report for 1890 gives a brief history of the negotiations with the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for the complete cession and relinquishment in writing of all their title and interest in and to all their reservations in Minnesota except the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, and to so much of these two reservations as in the judgment of the Commission will not be required for the allotments provided for in the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642). In subsequent annual reports will be found brief statements of the progress of the work performed by the Chippewa Commission. Since the last annual report no schedule of allotments has been submitted.

In a report by William M. Campbell, chairman of the Chippewa Commission, dated September 7, 1893, he states that the number of Indians removed to the White Earth Reservation from July, 1890, to July 6, 1891, was 495; from July 6, 1891, to June 13, 1893, 248; from June 13, 1893, to September 1, 1893, 75; number returned from White Earth to their former reservations, 85, making the number of permanent removals up to September 1, 1893, 643.

In the same paper he reports that allotments of 80 acres each have been made as follows:

Bands.	Allotments to residents.	Reserves to residents.	Allotments to nonresidents.	Reserves to nonresidents.
White Earth	886	886	28	28
Otter Tail	487	487	.....	.....
Mille Lac	182	182	.....	.....
Leech Lake	105	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Point	18	18	.....	.....
Cass Lake and Winnebagoshish	14	.....	.....	.....
Gull Lake	138	138	53	53
Pembina	232	.....	14	.....
Fond du Lac	33	.....	20	.....
Total	2,004	1,711	115	81

The "reserved" lands mentioned in the above table have been set aside in accordance with an understanding between the Indians and the Commission that each allottee is to have an additional allotment of 80 acres in case Congress so provides, as set forth in the last annual report, page 81.

The Commission now consists of William M. Campbell, Rockwell J. Flint, and Benjamin D. Williams.

Round Valley Reservation, Cal.—Since the last annual report of this office a Commission was appointed by the President to appraise the grazing and timber lands and improvements thereon included in the Round Valley Reservation as established under the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stats., 633), but outside of the limits of the reservation as diminished by section 2 of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 658).

This Commission was appointed under the provisions of section 3 of said act of 1890, and submitted its report April 6, 1893. That report, which was transmitted to the Department by office letter of May 18, 1893, shows the appraisement of 63,841.57 acres of land at $115,038.26, and the appraisement of improvements at $12,250. The said lands are to be restored to the public domain and sold at public sale at a price not less than the appraised value, the proceeds of said sale to be placed to the credit of the Indians.

The Indians of this reservation are very anxious for the allotment of their lands in severalty, and, their agricultural land having been surveyed, they have been permitted to make their selections subject to such revision as may be found necessary when a special agent can be assigned to make the allotments formally.

Turtle Mountain Reservation, North Dakota.—Effort has been made to effect a settlement of the difficulties of this band of Chippewa Indians referred to in the last annual report of this office. The commission provided for by a clause in the Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890 (27 Stats., 130), having been duly appointed and qualified, visited the Indians and concluded an agreement with them for the relinquishment of their claim to a large tract of land in North Dakota; but they could not be induced to vacate the two townships near the international line which they are at present occupying.

The report of the commission, dated December 3, 1892, was transmitted to the Department January 6, 1893, with a draft of bill to ratify the agreement, and was by the President transmitted to Congress for its action. The agreement was not, however, ratified by Congress at its last session, and until it is ratified no steps can be taken looking to allotments of land in severalty and permanent settlement of these Indians.

LOGGING BY INDIANS.

Menomonee Reservation, Wisconsin.—The Menomonee Indians on their reservation in Wisconsin during the winter of 1892 and spring of 1893 engaged, as usual, in logging, under act of June 12, 1890, and succeeded in banking the entire quantity allowed by the act to be sold each year, viz: 20,000,000 feet.

As the act referred to places the authority to permit and regulate the logging in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, it is customary each season to ask the Department to consider and approve such rules as shall govern during the year. Therefore, July 16, 1892, this office wrote to the agent as follows:

> Consult with the logging superintendent and let me know as soon as convenient if any change in last season's rules is necessary or desirable, and if so, specify said changes and give your reasons for recommending them fully, as I intend to recommend to the honorable Secretary that he continue last season's rules in force just as they are, unless some good reason for modifying them is presented.

REF0070918

September 12, 1892, the agent replied as follows:

In response to request would respectfully state that modifications of these rules have been under consideration with the superintendent, and we have concluded that it will be best to adopt the rules of last winter with the following amendments:

First. That in addition to the number of feet of logs to be banked, as provided in his contract, each contractor may be permitted to cut butts and tops of timber left in logging, into shingle bolts, and bank the same for his own benefit, under the direction of the superintendent of logging. That such shingle timber shall be scaled or measured by the regular log scalers on duty at the respective camps, and that all shingle bolts so banked and scaled shall be advertised and sold to the highest bidder, under sealed proposals, in the same manner that the logs are advertised and sold. All money received for such shingle timber, after paying expenses of advertising and sale, shall be paid to the Menomonee contractor who prepared such timber for market.

Second. That rules be so amended as to authorize paying scalers $2.75 per day, instead of $2.50; they to pay their own board.

These additions are intended to help the loggers to more pay for the winter's work by saving a large quantity of timber in shingle bolts which would otherwise go to waste, and as it will add to the care and responsibility of scalers, slightly increasing their per diem.

On receipt of this the office wrote to the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from Mr. Charles S. Kelsey, agent, Green Bay Agency, Wis., dated September 12, 1892, in reply to an inquiry by this office as to whether any change is desirable this season in the rules for logging by the Menomonee Indians, under provisions of act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146), from those approved by the Department under dates of June 26 and October 27, 1891, to govern last season's operations, which rules are as follows:

First. That the agent of Green Bay Agency, Wis., with the assistance of the superintendent of logging, enter into agreements with individual Menomonees, to pay each a certain price for timber delivered upon the river banks; separate contracts to be made for delivery of pine, from those made for delivery of other kinds of timber; that in no case shall more than $5 per 1,000 feet be paid for pine, or $2.50 per 1,000 feet for any other kind of timber, and that all agreements shall be made subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Second. That each contractor, or boss of a squad, be paid a rate to be agreed upon, for cutting and banking timber, in proportion to, and in harmony with all the conditions under which the timber he is to cut and bank, is situated; the location of each contractor's timber, price to be allowed him per 1,000 feet, and number of feet he will be allowed to bank, to be determined upon, and named in each contract, before signing; said contracts to be executed in duplicate, one copy to be handed to the logger, and all necessary instructions given to him, before he commences operations, to abide by which, he must signify his full consent.

Third. That a definite time be agreed upon, and named in each contract, for commencing work by each contractor, and a date fixed by the agent and superintendent, of which due notice will be given to the Indians, after which no more applications for the privilege of logging will be received, or contracts made.

Fourth. That any contractor banking more logs than his contract calls for, shall forfeit the surplus.

Fifth. That a sufficient number of scalers and assistant scalers be employed to keep the logs scaled up every week, and to be sworn to perform their duties faithfully; the scalers to be paid $2.50 per day, and the assistant scalers, $2 per day each, without board.

Sixth. That the scalers make report to the agent every two weeks, showing the exact number of feet banked by each contractor during that time.

Seventh. That when one-half of the logs, contracted for by any Menomonee, shall be banked as required, and measurement of the same returned to the agent, 50 per cent of price for banking such logs may be paid to such contractor. And when the entire contract shall be completed full payment shall be made on the 15th day of April, 1892, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and the logger shall pay all arrearages for labor at this latter payment.

Eighth. That contractors shall pay a fair, reasonable, and usual rate of wages to their assistants, and shall, under the supervision of the superintendent, furnish the agent with a monthly statement showing the amount due to each laborer at the end of every month.

Ninth. That no outside Indians be allowed to assist in banking Menomonee logs without the consent of the agent or superintendent; Menomonee Indians to have the preference in all cases.

Tenth. That no squaw-man or white man of any class be allowed to take part in the logging, in any capacity whatever, except when authorized by the agent and approved by the department.

Eleventh. That no contractor shall be interested in more than one contract at the same time.

Twelfth. That all traders or other persons supplying the Indians with goods for the logging be required to furnish a price list, a statement of their accounts with the Indians, and, whenever so required, an itemized statement of goods furnished.

Thirteenth. That the agent may give the contractor a statement showing the amount then due and the amount (50 per cent) reserved for labor: *Provided*, That it is expressly stated that neither the Government nor the agent guarantees any part of the indebtedness that the logger may incur.

Fourteenth. That no logs are to be scaled unless properly landed and marked, and landings and rollways cleared before logs are landed.

It will be observed that the agent, after having consulted with the superintendent of logging, concludes that an addition to the rules is advisable, which would permit the various loggers to bank and sell for shingle bolts the butts and tops left from lumber they cut this season in addition to the 20,000,000 feet of timber allowed by law.

This office is in favor of allowing this refuse timber to be utilized as suggested, as, unless so disposed of, it will go to waste and it is a source of danger from fire, and, therefore, so recommended to the Department under date of 29th September, 1891, and the Department replied under date of October 7, 1891, authorizing its sale.

After a time, however, it transpired that owing to the Indians having acted in bad faith, and lax supervision on the part of the agent and superintendent, green standing timber, fit for logs, was cut up and sold contrary to law. The inducement the loggers have to do this is that while for shingle bolts they obtain about $5.50 per 1,000 they are paid for banking logs only about $3.25 per 1,000 feet. Inspector Gardner investigated this matter and reported—

A considerable number of these shingle bolts measured 11½ feet in length. These 11½ feet logs were purposely cut these lengths so that they could not be scaled (lumber) logs, as all logs must measure 12 feet or more. * * It will thus be seen that the privilege granted the Indians to cut and sell shingle bolts from butts and tops to prevent waste had been to some extent abused.

In view of all the facts I am of the opinion that it would not be wise to include in the rules for logging this season any provision for sale of shingle bolts, and respectfully recommend that the rules above quoted, which were in force during the logging season of 1891 and 1892, be approved without change or addition for the season of 1892 and 1893.

I have written Agent Kelsey to know if he and the superintendent of logging can make such arrangements as would effectively prevent any abuse in future of the privilege to sell shingle bolts, provided it be granted, to take effect after the regular logging operations of next season are concluded, until which time I would not recommend that any such authority be granted, or the Indians given to understand that it would be allowed, which matter will be again brought to the attention of the Department at the proper time, if necessary.

It will be observed that the agent's recommendation to amend rule 5, so as to allow scalers $2.75 per 1,000 feet, in place of $2.50, was not referred to by this office.

To this letter the Department replied, September 24, 1892, as follows:

In accordance with the recommendation contained in your communication of 16th instant, the rules governing last year's logging operations by the Menomonee Indians, under the provisions of the act of June 12,1890 (26 Stats., 146), are hereby approved, without change or addition, for the season of 1892 and 1893.

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September 28 the office informed the agent of this decision, and added:

Your suggestion that a provision be inserted allowing the Menomonees to market the tops and butts for shingle bolts was not thought to be advisable, in view of the fact that an inspector had reported that they acted in bad faith before, and although it may be that after their season of regular logging is over they may be allowed, under proper rules for the prevention of abuses, to market the refuse timber, no action in that direction will be taken now, as they might, notwithstanding all your efforts to prevent, repeat their cutting of short timber so as to bring it into the shingle-bolt class while engaged in their regular (lumber) timber cutting.

You should bring this matter to the attention of this office again at the proper time.

On the 10th of the following January the agent reported that as the snow had fallen earlier than usual it would be wise to offer the logs for sale early that bidders might have the advantage of the spring floods. Consequently the Department, under date of January 18, 1893, authorized the following advertisement to be published for a period of three weeks in the daily editions of the Milwaukee Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, and Green Bay Gazette.

INDIAN LOGS FOR SALE.

MENOMONEE.

Sealed proposals marked "Bids for Menomonee logs," addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 2 o'clock, p. m. of Monday, February 20, 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 4,100,234 feet on Wolf River, marked U. S. 1.
Not exceeding 4,628,502 feet on Little West Branch of Wolf River, marked U. S. 2.
Not exceeding 2,457,106 feet on West Branch of Wolf River, marked U. S. 3.
Not exceeding 3,885,656 feet below dam on South Branch of Oconto, marked U. S. 5.
Not exceeding 4,628,502 feet above dam on South Branch of Oconto, marked U. S. 6.

Separate bids will be considered for each lot.

The logs will be scaled by 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 5 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 February 20, 1893.

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

Checks of parties whose bids are not accepted will be returned to them after the 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.

The agent was also authorized to have handbills printed for distribution amongst prospective bidders, calling attention to the proposed sale. February 20, 1893, he wrote to this office inclosing abstract of bids received, viz:

Bidders.	Logging camp.	Per 1,000 feet.
No. 1. Oconto Co	West Branch Oconto	$13.00
Do	South Branch Oconto	13.00
No. 2. W. P. Cook & Bro	Main Wolf River	11.45
Do	Little West Branch	11.17
Do	West Branch Wolf	11.08
Do	South Branch Oconto, above dam	14.08
Do	South Branch Oconto, below dam	12.25
Do	On all banked	12.21
No. 3. D. Jennings	South Branch Oconto, above dam	11.87
Do	South Branch Oconto, below dam	11.87
No. 4. D. Jennings	Main Wolf River	11.87
Do	Little West Branch	11.87
Do	West Branch of Wolf	11.87
No. 5. Hollister & McMillan	On all banked	13.75

On February 23, 1893, these bids were submitted to the Department by this office with the following remarks:

It will be observed by reference to the schedule of bids submitted by Agent Kelsey that Hollister & McMillan's bid is the highest for all, and also the highest for each lot, viz, $13.75 per 1,000 feet, except the bid of W. P. Cook & Bro., viz, $11.08 for those banked on the South Branch of the Oconto River, amounting to 4,628,502 feet; but the bids of this firm for the other lots are so much below that of Hollister & McMillan as to bring down the total offered by Cook & Bro. to $214,287.76, or $30,712.24 less than that of Hollister & McMillan.

I therefore join Agent Kelsey in recommending that bid No. 5, by Messrs. Hollister & McMillan, viz, $13.75 per 1,000 feet for all be accepted, and the sale to the last-named firm be confirmed.

In view of these facts the Department replied on the next day, confirming the sale of all the 20,000,000 feet to Messrs. Hollister & McMillan, and in due time the $275,000 was deposited in the United States Treasury for the benefit of the Menomonees, as required by the act.

The average price paid to the loggers for labor banking the logs was nearly $3.39 per 1,000 feet. The largest sum received by any squad for this work was $3,599.95 and the lowest $157.14.

The entire expense connected with the season's work was:

Gross proceeds		$275,000.00
Paid to loggers	$67,802.50	
Salary of superintendent	1,200.00	
Salary of assistant superintendent	386.67	
Assistant clerical work	47.50	
Foreman of scalers	231.00	
Scalers	1,037.50	
Assistant scalers	254.75	

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Subsistence of superintendent's team	$104.19	
Repairs to harness, etc	30.60	
Printing and advertising	181.98	$71,876.69
Net proceeds		203,123.31
Of which one-fifth is, by the terms of the act, subject to be used for the benefit of the Indians, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, viz		40,624.66
Balance placed to the credit of the tribe, to bear 5 per cent interest, such interest to be paid to the tribe per capita or expended for their benefit, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior		162,498.65

Thus a fund is yearly and rapidly accumulating to the credit of the Menomonees in the United States Treasury.

As noted above, and as stated in last year's report, these Menomonees, in 1891, claimed that they were in need of some means of earning a livelihood in addition to that obtained from handling of their timber under provisions of the act; and they were allowed to market the tops and butts of the trees which they had cut for use as shingle bolts. But when they were suspected of cutting standing trees for that purpose contrary to law the shingle timber which was being removed was seized by the agent and the proceeds of its sale, amounting to $494.25, were held by him awaiting instructions.

The matter having been referred to the General Land Office, as required by law, the Commissioner replied, June 6 last, that owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation at his disposal it would be impossible for him to make any early investigation of the matter. In an earlier communication of the subject, dated May 20, 1892, he had said:

> You are advised, however, that where the agent has any reasonable doubt as to whether the timber was unlawfully cut, the Indians should have the benefit of the doubt.

The attention of the agent having been called to this and his opinion asked he replied June 19:

> The assistant superintendent of logging not now being in Government employ, and in the absence of positive proof as to the character of the timber and the uncertainty of proving that there was illegality in the cutting, I would respectfully recommend that the Indians be given the benefit of the doubt (as recommended), and that I be authorized to pay the money, amounting to $494.25, to those entitled to it.

In view of all the facts he was authorized to pay the money over, and the General Land Office was so notified.

The agent and leading Indians having given assurance that if the privilege of marketing this class of refuse timber was renewed no wrong advantage would again be taken of it, the Department, on recommendation of this office, under date of February 3, 1893, renewed the authority of October 7, 1891, adding the following provisions:

That the agent and logging superintendent be required to enforce such rules and regulations as will effectually prevent any illegal cutting.

That the shingle bolts are to be scaled by properly qualified scalers.

That they are to be advertised and sold by the agent at Green Bay Agency.

That all expense connected with scaling, advertising, sale, etc., be paid from the proceeds of sale.

That 10 per cent of the net amount realized be set apart as stumpage or poor fund.

That the balance remaining be divided amongst the loggers in proportion to the quantity of shingle-bolt timber each banked, and that every Menomonee who cuts any timber illegally under this authority shall forfeit all he banks.

About two and one-half million feet of shingle timber were banked under this authority, which the agent was instructed to advertise for sale, sealed bids to be received at his office, to be opened May 12, 1893. On the evening of the day of sale the agent wrote:

Herewith is respectfully forwarded abstract of bids this day received for shingle bolts banked by Menomonee Indians during the spring of 1893.

Name of bidder.	Place of delivery.	Rate per 1,000 feet.
Hollister & McMillan	Oconto tributaries	$3.00
Do	Wolf and tributaries	3.00
S. W. Hollister	do	3.35
W. P. Cook & Bro	Oconto and tributaries	3.50
Black Bros	Wolf and tributaries	3.27
Do	Oconto and tributaries	3.27

Returns by scalers show that 951,136 feet have been banked on the Wolf River and tributaries, and 1,768,144 feet have been banked on the South Branch of the Oconto River. The highest bid for bolts on the Oconto is $3.50 per 1,000, and for those on the Wolf and tributaries the highest bid is $3.35 per 1,000. In my opinion this timber is worth much more than the prices offered, which would hardly meet the labor and expense in banking, and would therefore recommend readvertising for sale at auction.

In view of these facts, and on recommendation of this office, the Department, under date of 23d May, 1893, directed that none of these bids be accepted and that this timber be advertised for two weeks in "Der Seebote," of Milwaukee, Wis., the Oshkosh Times, and the Advocate, of Green Bay, and sold at public auction for cash.

Consequently, June 17, 1893, the agent made the following report of the sale of these logs:

I have the honor to report that in accordance with the authority contained in your letter of May 29, 1893, the Menomonee shingle bolts were sold at auction to-day, June 17, 1893, under the terms of the following advertisement:

SHINGLE BOLTS AT AUCTION.

About 2,000,000 feet—more or less—of shingle bolts on the Menomonee reservation will be offered for sale and sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Green Bay Agency, in Keshena, Shawano County, Wis., on Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Separate bids will be received for the bolts banked upon the south branch of the Oconto River, and those banked upon the Wolf River and tributaries.

To assure good faith by bidders, each will deposit a certified check for $250, drawn upon some solvent National bank, payable to the order of the undersigned as United States Indian Agent. In case the successful bidder shall fail to deposit pay for said timber as required, after the sale shall be approved by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, his check will be forfeited. Checks of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them after the sale.

There were certified checks deposited by S. W. Hollister, Joseph Black, W. P. Cook, and Stelling Bros. The 1,189,731 feet which the rescale shows to be left upon

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the south branch of the Oconto River started at $2.35, and were bid in by Stelling Bros. at $4.10. The 955,746 feet on the Wolf River and tributaries started at $2.35 and were bid in by S. W. Hollister at $4.55.

After the sale Mr. Stelling presented the inclosed paper with the request to forward, showing an agreement by Indians to roll timber into the stream, and to pay certain indebtedness, as a condition of purchasing bolts by Stelling, with a view of obtaining approval of said agreement. This was not a condition of the bid, because not made public; but there is no doubt but a much higher price was realized in consequence of the Stelling bids.

In consideration of the lateness of the season, and the difficulty of procuring money loans by lumbermen, the prices, are, I think, as high as can be obtained this season, therefore I recommend approval of the sale.

On recommendation of this office the Department, June 29, 1893, accepted the offers of Stelling Bros. and S. W. Hollister, and confirmed the sales to them as follows:

S. W. Hollister, 955,746 feet, at $4.55 per 1,000	$4,348.64
Stelling Bros., 191,376 feet, at $4.10, per 1,000	4,884.73
Total	9,233.37

This will result to the Indians who did the work and to the tribal poor fund as follows:

Gross receipts	$9,233.36
Scaling and incidental expenses	386.85
Net receipts	8,846.51
10 per cent for stumpage or poor fund	884.66
Amount to be divided among the loggers	7,961.85

It will be observed that the quantity sold fell short of the original scale by 572,658 feet. This is the result of a fire which started in the woods after the first scale, and before sale was effected, rendering a new scale necessary, and this fact in part accounts for the excessive expense of scaling, advertising, etc., as compared with the quantity of timber handled.

No intimation even has reached this office that illegal cutting was done; and as a quantity of timber was utilized, which would otherwise have been lost, and as such shingle-bolt logging gives employment to many who would otherwise be idle for months, it is my opinion that it should be allowed next season, and the matter will again be brought to the attention of the Department.

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn.—No timber has been marketed from the Fond du Lac reservation since the stopping in 1891 of the unlawful logging operations of J. S. Stack, a full history of which was given in the last Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The office submitted a special report to the Department, September 10, 1892, on the facts brought out in the investigation of the trespass committed on the timber of this reservation, made under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. In that report the opinion was expressed that "both Mr. Stack and Mr. Leahy should be proceeded against in civil suit for the recovery of the value of the timber taken from the reservation by their connivance, and that criminal proceedings should be commenced against them under section 5388 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stats., 166);" and the recommendation was made that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to take the steps necessary to have the suits and indictments indicated brought against the parties named. No further information on this matter has been received in this office as the whole matter is for the consideration and action of the General Land Office.

After the stopping of the cutting carried on under Mr. Stack's management, the Indians were without work, and in the spring and summer of 1892 it was reported to this office that they were in a most destitute condition. An effort was made to give them relief by authorizing the establishment by responsible parties, of a shingle and lath mill on the reservation for the purpose of creating a market for the sale of the old butts, laps, and other waste timber left by lumbermen on the old cuttings on the reservation. As was reported last year, regulations were approved by the President, July 14, 1892, to govern the sale of the "down and abandoned" timber by the Indians, and the manufacture thereof into shingles and laths. This plan, however, was never put in operation, and no timber operations on the reservation have been carried on.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.—During the spring and summer of 1891, an inspector of the Department investigated the condition of the Indians of the various reservations attached to the La Pointe Agency in Wisconsin, and, among other things, reported the Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation to be in a most destitute and almost starving condition, and urgently recommended that the Department adopt some plan by which they could sell the dead and down timber on the unallotted portions of the reservation so that they would be given an opportunity to earn subsistence for themselves and families during the winter of 1891–'92. He also reported that on account of fires and high winds which occurred during the winter of 1890–'91, and spring of 1891, large quantities of timber had been killed and would be available for market under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), if the Indians could be assisted with money for purchase of logging outfits and supplies.

Upon receipt of this report, referred to this office by the Department, the Indian agent for the La Pointe Agency was instructed that there were no funds in the control of the office that could be applied to the purchase of logging outfits for the Indians. However, if he thought it impracticable to have logging done on the stumpage plan which was proposed for the season before (and which failed on account of the scarcity of dead timber on the reservation as claimed by the lumbermen) money could be used for the purchase of food and clothing for the Indians, under resolution of February 11, 1890 (26 Stats., 669), if they

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could arrange to buy the teams and other things necessary for a logging outfit, the outfit to be paid for in the spring when the logs should be sold.

The agent thought the dead timber on the reservation could be sold on the stumpage plan authorized for the season of 1890–'91, and upon the recommendation of this office and the Department the President granted authority for the sale of dead and down timber on the Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, and Lac du Flambeau reservations during the season of 1891–'92, and prescribed the following regulations to govern the logging, viz:

1. The agent for the Indians at the La Pointe Agency, Wis., shall give ten days' notice by publication in the newspapers at the places where the usual markets for logs exist, and by such other means as shall give the greatest publicity, that he will receive proposals for the purchase of dead and down timber, standing or fallen on each of the following reservations: Bad River, Lac Court d'Oreilles, and Lac du Flambeau, or any particular portion thereof.

2. Neither these regulations nor any contract made thereunder shall authorize the sale or removal of any timber heretofore cut under authority, or pretended authority, of any contract where such timber is the subject of litigation in any of the courts or before any of the Executive Departments.

3. The right to reject any and all bids, or to accept a bid as to any particular portion of a reservation, while rejecting the remainder, shall be reserved.

4. The successful bidder shall be required to enter into contract and to give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the same.

5. Each contractor shall be required to employ Indian labor, whenever suitable, and the same can be obtained on equal terms.

6. No green or growing timber shall be cut or moved. Any violation of this provision will subject the contractor to prosecution and punishment, under section 5388 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stats., 166), as well as forcible removal from the reservation, and will work a forfeiture of his contract and all rights thereunder.

7. Payment of the stipulated price shall be made before the logs are driven in the spring, unless special permission be given by the party of the first part to drive the logs to the boom.

8. One-half of the cost of scaling to be paid for by the contractor and the other half to be deducted from the proceeds

9. After deducting one-half of the scaling, cost of advertising, etc., the proceeds shall be paid to the Indian agent, to be expended for the relief of needy and destitute Indians of the reservation from which the proceeds are derived, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Bids for the purchase of timber were advertised for in accordance with the provisions of regulation 1, above quoted, and two bids were received for timber on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, one of the bidders offering 60 cents per thousand feet for the dead timber, standing or fallen, on certain sections, and the other offering $1.10 per thousand feet for timber on certain other sections on the reservation. Another bid of $1.25 per thousand feet was received after the opening of the two first-mentioned bids. All of these bids were rejected—the first two because they were too low, and the other upon its renewal on readvertisement, because the bidder had been guilty of trespass on the reservation, for which the Government was taking steps to prosecute him.

Thus it was that another winter passed, and while large quantities of timber on the reservations were going to waste, the Indians were left without any relief from their destitute condition except that afforded by the meager annuities payable to them under treaty. This was the situation on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation when propositions were received from Messrs. J. H. Cushway & Co., a firm of lumber dealers of Ludington, Mich., to purchase timber on the unallotted lands of the reservation as follows:

First. We propose to locate a saw and shingle mill on leased property on said reservation, the sawmill to have a capacity of not less than 50,000 feet per day and the shingle mill to have a capacity of not less than 200,000 shingles per day.

Second. In order to stock such mills we propose to purchase from the Lac du Flambeau Indians, from lands allotted and hereafter to be allotted on said reservation, all merchantable pine, hemlock, birch, and Norway timber, under the following schedule of rates, to wit:

Merchantable birch	per M stumpage..	$1.00
Merchantable hemlock	do....	.50
Merchantable Norway	do....	2.00
Pine, shingle timber	do....	.65
Dead and down merchantable timber, pine	do....	2.00
Green pine, merchantable	do....	4.00

Third. All of the above timber to be cut clean so as to realize to the Indians the full value of all the timber on each allotment.

Fourth. Payments are to be made under the direction and according to the regulations of the Department of the Interior.

Fifth. All of the above timber is to be manufactured into lumber and shingles upon such reservation.

Sixth. As far as practicable Indian labor to be employed at all times and in every capacity to the exclusion of white labor.

Seventh. All inspection of timber to be made under the control of the Interior Department.

Eighth. We stand ready to give bond in such reasonable amount and with such sureties as may be required by the Department for the faithful performance of such undertaking.

The plan proposed appeared feasible and very favorable to the Indians; and the prices offered being so much better than had been obtained for the timber sold before from allotments on the reservation, the office in a report of September 13, 1892, to the Department, recommended that the President be requested to grant authority for the sale of all the timber on the allotted lands, and the dead and down timber on the unallotted lands of the reservation, and submitted a draft of regulations to govern the operations of the lumber firm on the reservation as follows:

1. The Indians on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin, to whom allotments have been made and patents issued, as shown by a schedule hereto appended, are hereby authorized to sell on stumpage all the timber, standing or fallen, on their respective allotments, to J. H. Cushway & Co., of Ludington, Mich., under the supervision of the U. S. Indian agent for the La Pointe Agency, provided said Cushway & Co. shall first establish a mill on the reservation for the manufacture of said timber into lumber and shingles before same is shipped therefrom, and shall

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give bond in a sufficient sum, to be fixed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws of the United States now in force or that may hereafter be enacted relative to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and the regulations prescribed or that may be prescribed thereunder, for the purchase of the timber from such of the Indian allottees as desire to sell the same, and will enter into contract therefor at not less than the following prices per thousand feet, viz:

Merchantable birch	per M stumpage	$1.00
Merchantable hemlock	do	.50
Merchantable Norway	do	2.00
Pine shingle timber	do	.65
Dead and down merchantable pine	do	2.00
Green merchantable pine	do	4.00

2. Before any timber shall be cut under the foregoing authority from any allotted tract a contract shall be entered into between the said Cushway & Co. and the Indian to whom such allotted tract has been patented, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which contract, however, shall not be of force until the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have indorsed his approval thereon, which approval shall operate as specific consent of the Executive to the sale of the timber to which each contract may relate.

3. The Indian agent for the La Pointe Agency, Wis., shall see that the said Cushway & Co. shall employ Indians in the cutting, moving, and manufacturing of timber when practicable, on the same terms as other labor, and said company shall agree to employ Indians who may be willing to work in doing the logging authorized hereby.

4. The Indian agent shall be authorized, for and on behalf of the Lac du Flambeau Indians, to enter into contracts from time to time with the said Cushway & Co. for the sale on stumpage of the dead and down timber on the unalloted lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, which contracts shall specify by legal subdivisions the portion of the reservation authorized to be cut over thereunder, and shall be approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in like manner as is provided for the approval of the contracts of individual Indians for the sale of timber on the allotted lands; but no contract made in pursuance of this regulation shall be construed as authorizing the sale or removal of any timber heretofore cut under authority or pretended authority of any contract, where such timber is in litigation in any of the courts or before any of the Executive Departments.

5. No green or growing timber shall be cut or removed from the unallotted lands of the reservation, and any violation of this provision by said Cushway & Co. will subject them to liability to prosecution and punishment under section 5388 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stats., 166), as well as forcible removal from the reservation, and suit on their bond; and shall work also a forfeiture of all contracts for timber thereon and all rights under such contracts.

6. One-half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by said Cushway & Co. and the other half shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the timber.

7. After deducting one-half of the scaling and other necessary expenses chargeable against the same, the proceeds of timber sold from the unallotted portions of the reservation shall be paid to the Indian agent, to be expended for the relief and benefit of the Indians of the reservation, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the proceeds of timber taken from the allotted lands of the reservation shall, after the deductions above stated, be deposited in some national bank subject to check of the Indian owner of the allotment, countersigned by the Indian Agent for the La Pointe Agency, unless otherwise stipulated in contracts with particular Indians.

8. The farmer in charge of the reservation shall, under direction of the agent, be required to supervise the logging on the reservation under these regulations to the

end that no injustice is done the Indians, and no green and growing timber is cut and removed except in accordance with these regulations, and all moneys for stumpage shall be paid to him or the agent in trust for the Indians or Indian owner, to be by him deposited or accounted for according to the foregoing rule, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract with such Indian owner.

September 28, 1892, the President granted the necessary authority and approved the regulations above quoted; and Messrs. Cushway & Co. having filed the bond of $50,000 required by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, some seventy-eight contracts with allottees* were approved by this office. The Department also approved the selection of a mill site on unallotted lands with a right of way for a 2-mile side track to connect said mill site with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad, which passes through the reservation.

No contracts for the sale of dead and down timber on the unalloted lands of the reservation during the season of 1892–'93, were presented to the office for approval, but I have recently received a contract for the sale of dead and down timber during the season of 1893–'94. Inasmuch as the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), under which authority was granted for the sale of that class of timber on the common lands of the reservation, gives the President power to grant such authority from year to year only, and as the authority of September 28, 1892, expires before the season of 1893–'94 fairly begins, so far as dead and down timber not on allotments is concerned, said contract was transmitted to the Department July 21, 1893, with recommendation that Executive authority be requested for its appoval, the work to be performed under the regulations prescribed last year. No reply to this recommendation has yet been received.

IRRIGATION.

Sioux reservations.—The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year contains an appropriation of $40,000—

For the construction, purchase, "and use of irrigating machinery and appliances on Indian reservations in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior: * * * *Provided*, That of this sum a sufficient amount may be used to sink one artesian well at each of the three following places, namely: Rosebud Reservation, Standing Rock Reservation, and Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., neither of said wells to cost more than five thousand dollars" (27 Stats., 631).

Correspondence has been had with contractors regarding the execution of the work, and August 15, 1893, this office recommended that the agents for the reservations named be authorized to employ labor to sink the wells. The sinking of these wells will be of much benefit to the

*A list of the names of Indians who are authorized to contract for the sale of timber on their allotments on Lac du Flambeau Reservation with a description of each allotment will be found on page 478.

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Sioux, who have great need of water for irrigation and for domestic purposes.

Pierre school.—The school at Pierre, S. Dak., has been fortunate in obtaining a fine water supply for all purposes from an artesian well 1,191 feet deep, driven in May last. It has a flow of 780 gallons per minute and a pressure of 166 pounds to the inch; and there is also a flow of gas so strong and constant that the question of using it for heating and lighting at the school is under consideration. If such wells can be developed on the other side of the river, on the reservations of the Sioux, the outlook for that tribe will be much more encouraging.

Crow Reservation.—The agreement with the Crow Indians, in Montana, concluded December 12, 1890, was modified by a supplemental agreement, concluded August 27, 1892, by which the further sum of $200,000 of the funds of said Indians was set aside for the building of dams, canals, ditches, and laterals for purposes of irrigation on their reservation, not exceeding $100,000 to be expended in any one year. Superintendent Graves is making satisfactory progress in the work of construction. Indians are largely employed and he speaks in the highest terms of their industry and skill.

Umatilla Reservation.—By act approved January 12, 1893 (27 Stat., 417), Congress granted to the Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, a right of way for reservoir and canals through the Umatilla Indian Reservation in that State. The grant authorizes that company to purchase so much of certain lands as may be required by them for the purposes of a reservoir and dam, with accompanying gounds, out of lands allotted to or selected by any Indians, if the said company shall be able to agree with the Indian owners or allottees upon the terms of purchase, the same to be approved and ratified by the Secretary of the Interior. The company is also authorized to construct and maintain a reservoir, dams, flumes, and such other structures and devices as may be necessary for storing, conveying, and distributing water, and to construct and maintain a main ditch or canal through a certain portion of the reservation, to convey water through the reservation and to points beyond it. The rights therein granted are upon certain express terms and conditions, one of which is that the Indians shall be compensated for the lands so taken and used; and another that those whose lands are so situated as to be capable of irrigation or supply from any ditch constructed, shall be furnished with water sufficient for purposes of agriculture and domestic use, under such rules and regulations and on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

W. C. La Dow, Eugene Rieth, and W. M. Beagle, all of Pendleton, Oregon, have been appointed commissioners under said act to inquire into and report to the Secretary of the Interior the facts as to any sales made, and to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indian

owners or allottees for lands taken for the main ditch, including damages thereby caused to other lands owned by them; also to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for any unallotted tribal lands required by the company for reservoir, dams, and adjacent grounds. The Commission is presumed to be now in the field engaged in the discharge of its duties.

The ditch with necessary grounds through the Umatilla Reservation, granted the Umatilla Irrigation Company of Oregon, by act of February 10, 1891 (26 Stat., 745), has been located and the consent of the Indians obtained in proper manner. The lands appropriated have been appraised and payment has been made by the company for all damages assessed. Under authority obtained from the Department to pay the respective allottees the amount assessed in their favor, and also to pay the sum assessed for tribal lands, funds have been placed in the hands of the agent with which to make such payments.

Navajo Reservation.—This office made the following recommendations pertaining to the Navajo Reservation, to the Department, July 30, 1890, and suggested that the President 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 Navajoes, together with their flocks and herds.

Second. That as many officers of proper rank, the number to be designated by the 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 Navajoes 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.

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December 20, 1892, the War Department informed this Department that the surveys had been made as recommended, and transmitted the original reports of the army officers detailed for the work. The matter was referred to this office for its consideration and report. February 10, 1893, this office recommended to the Department that Congress be asked to appropriate $64,000 for the purpose of developing a water supply and a system of irrigation on the Navajo Reservation sufficient to meet the actual and immediate needs and wants of the Navajo Indians, upon the general plan submitted by the military officers. February 14, 1893, said office report, together with the reports of the officers referred to and accompanying documents and maps, was transmitted by the President to Congress. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 68, Fifty-second Congress, second session.)

Congress appropriated by clause contained in the Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 612), $40,000 for the construction of irrigating ditches and the development of a water supply for agricultural, stock, and domestic purposes on the Navajo Reservation. This sum, together with the amount—about $20,000—now available on the books of this office, appropriated at various times by Congress for the same purpose, will enable the Department to develop a sufficient water supply and establish a system of irrigation on that reservation, which will warrant the return thereto of roving Navajoes and the restraining of those who are in the habit of going beyond its limits to secure water and grass for their flocks and herds. This alone seems to be the proper solution of the vexed Navajo question.

Recommendation has been made to the Department for the appointment of some suitable and competent man to superintend the work proposed.

Miscellaneous.—During the last fiscal year the expenditure of some $42,554 for irrigating purposes was authorized. The principal part of this money was assigned to the Pima Reservation, Ariz.; Yakima, Wash.; Western Shoshone, Pyramid Lake, and Walker River reservations, Nev.; Flathead, Mont.; Fort Hall, Idaho; Ouray Reservation, in Utah; Fort Shaw Indian School Reservation, Mont.; Fort Mojave School Reservation, Ariz., and the Perris School Reservation, in California. Much of the money was expended in clearing and repairing ditches and in repairing dams already constructed.

So far as the construction of new systems of irrigation is concerned, I concur in the opinion of my predecessor, "that the money could be expended to better advantage, if the appointment of a competent engineer to superintend the work were authorized by law."

TAXATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

On property of licensed traders and Government employés on Indian reservations.—In a report of January 30, 1893, Samuel L. Patrick, United States Indian agent, Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., asked for instructions on the question whether the Territorial authorities could come upon the Sac and Fox Reservation and assess and collect taxes from licensed traders and Government employés residing and doing business and employed on such reservation, stating that Keokuk, who is an Indian and a licensed trader, wished to know his status with respect to that question. Before answering the question propounded, the office instructed Agent Patrick, February 20, 1893, to report whether taxes had been assessed and collected, or attempt made to assess and collect them, on the property of the parties referred to in his letter; and, if so, to state specifically whose and what property on the reservation had been so taxed, etc.

In reply, Mr. Patrick reported, March 2, 1893, that the specific case of taxation on the reservation involving property of licensed traders was that of Keokuk, who was a licensed trader doing business on the quarter section of land upon which the agency is located; that his buildings and improvements were erected with funds received from the Government as annuities, surplus-land funds, etc.; that the township assessor requested him to list his property on the reservation, which he refused to do until the legal status of the question was known; and that he was assessed at the sum of $2,000, which included his buildings, stock in trade, and other property. As to the taxation of Government employés on the reservations he reported that the agency and school employés had been taxed on all furniture in their rooms, bedding, ornaments, watches, etc.

By an agreement which was ratified by Congress February 13, 1891 (26 Stat., 749), the Sac and Fox Indians, occupying a reservation within the Territory of Oklahoma, agreed to take allotments in severalty, and to cede the surplus lands of their reservation to the United States, reserving, however, 640 acres for school and school farm, and 160 acres for Government agency purposes. The 640 acres reserved for school and school farm are located in sections 15, 16, and 22, and are contiguous to the quarter section reserved for agency purposes, which is the SE. ¼ of sec. 21, T. 14 N., R. 6 E., a tract reserved by the following language, which appears in article 1 of the agreement above referred to, viz:

Provided, however, That the quarter section of land on which is now located the Sac and Fox Agency shall not pass to the United States by this cession, conveyance, transfer, surrender, and relinquishment, but shall remain the property of said Sac and Fox Nation to the full extent that it is now the property of said nation, subject only to the rights of the United States therein by reason of said agency being located thereon, and subject to the rights, legal and equitable, of those persons that are now located thereon.

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This quarter section, therefore, remained after the agreement in the same status it formerly occupied; that is, it remained an Indian reservation.

The question submitted by Agent Patrick, then, had a more important and far-reaching significance than simply the taxing by the authorities of Oklahoma, of Keokuk's stock of goods and buildings located upon this tract, and of the watches, beds, and other personal effects held thereon by the school and agency employés stationed there by the Government. It involved the right of local authorities to enter upon Indian reservations and lay a tax on a means or instrumentality used by the United States in the performance of a duty belonging to the Government. I believe no question would be raised as to agency and school employés stationed on an Indian reservation being a part of the means or instrumentality used by the Government in the administration of Indian affairs. So, likewise, is the licensed Indian trader a means or instrumentality adopted by the Government to control the trade and intercourse of the whites with the Indian tribes. Through these means also the Indians are protected so far as the situation will admit against traffic in intoxicating liquor, and against having to pay exorbitant prices for necessary purchases.

In view of its importance, as involving a principle affecting every employé of the Indian service and licensed traders stationed and doing business on reservations not excepted from the jurisdiction of the State or Territory in which they are located, the question propounded by Agent Patrick was submitted for the consideration of the Department in a report of April 25, 1893, by this office. In its reply of May 5, 1893, the Department transmitted the following opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, in which it occurred:

> They [the authorities of Oklahoma] acquired no right to assess or tax the property on the agency reservation under the organic act, because to do so would impose a duty upon the person and a burden upon the property rights of the Indians, and as the said authorities are without powers outside of said act, it is my opinion that the question of the Commissioner must be answered in the negative.

May 10, 1893, this office instructed Agent Patrick agreeably with this opinion.

On improvements and other property of Indian allottees.—In his report relative to the question of taxation of the property of Keokuk and Government employés above discussed, Agent Patrick also stated that the Indians under his agency who had been allotted land had been "assessed on all personal property in their possession, including buildings, fences, plowed grounds, wells," etc. He stated further that this mode of assessing and taxing Indians had prevented them from making improvements, had caused many to scatter and leave the reservations, had prevented others that were away from returning, and had generally demoralized them; also, that the excessive valuation put upon property, and the rate of taxation, nearly 5 per cent, was a bad feature in the case and discouraging to the Indians.

With respect to this question Agent Patrick was instructed by this office April 20, 1893, that improvements of a permanent character made on allotments such as houses, fences, broken ground, etc., are a part of the realty; that while the allotments made to the Indians of his agency were so made in accordance with the provisions of agreements with the various tribes, they are held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the allottees for the period of twenty-five years, at the expiration of which period they are to be patented in fee to them discharged of the trust and free of all charges or incumbrances whatsoever. He was notified that in an opinion by the Attorney-General, dated July 27, 1888 (19 Opinions, 161), it was held that lands allotted to Indians under various acts of Congress—

> are exempt from State or Territorial taxation upon the ground above stated with reference to the act of 1881, namely, that the lands covered by the act are held by the United States for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the Indians, such trust being an agency for the exercise of a Federal power, and therefore outside the province of State or Territorial authority;

and that as improvements of a permanent character made on the allotments are a part of the lands it would follow under the Attorney-General's opinion that they are not taxable by the authorities of the Territory of Oklahoma.

With regard to the taxing of personal property of Indian allottees, such as stock, household furniture, and the like, by local authorities, respecting which the office has received numerous inquiries from all parts of the country, it has been uniformly held, and the office has so advised its correspondents, that however it might be as to the right of a State or Territory to assess or tax personal property of Indian allottees, acquired by purchase or inheritance, whatever articles may be issued to them by the Government are exempt from taxation, and in case of horses or cattle, such ruling applies also to their increase.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During last year over $3,000,000 was paid in cash to Indians other than the Five Civilized Tribes in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, as interest on funds held in trust for them on account of lands relinquished to the Government and for other debts due them by the Government, for labor performed and supplies furnished by them, etc., as follows:

Fulfilling treaties, interest, etc	$2,096,064
For services and for articles purchased from Indians	975,147
Total	3,071,211

So far as this office has learned all the per capita payments were made in a satisfactory manner, except that some complaint has been received in regard to deduction of fees by an attorney, who it appears claims to have contracts with the Indians, which they are inclined

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to repudiate. This matter is now under investigation. The above $2,096,064 includes $30,000 paid to the Santee Sioux, which is referred to more particularly on page 95.

The $975,147 paid to the Indians for services and supplies was earned by them in the following manner:

Regular Indian employés at agencies	$108,700
Regular Indian employés at schools	91,691
Irregular Indian employés at agencies	55,500
Irregular Indian employés at schools	37,956
Additional farmers	13,700
Interpreters	17,700
Police	115,500
Judges of Indian courts	12,300
Hauling supplies	105,800
Produce, hay, and other supplies purchased from Indians	260,300
Cutting and banking logs about	150,000
Total	975,147

This sum stands for no small amount of labor on the part of the Indians, and is, of course, of vastly greater benefit to the recipients than would be a much larger sum paid to them without exacting any labor equivalent.

FIELD MATRONS.

The first recognition by Congress of the need and propriety of having persons paid by the Government to instruct Indians in civilized pursuits is contained in the act of March 3, 1819. It appropriates $10,000 for the purpose and authorizes the President of the United States—

> 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 situations; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and performing such other duties as may be enjoined, according to such rules and instructions as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct in the discharge of their duties.

Subsequently many of the treaties with Indian tribes contained special provisions for the employment not only of farmers but also of blacksmiths, carpenters, millers, and other mechanics, who should both furnish Indian tribes the services needed in their respective lines, and also instruct Indian men to do such work for themselves. It was readily recognized that an Indian man could not be expected to plow a furrow, put up a house, shoe a horse, or manage a sawmill without continued and careful instruction. The Indian woman, however, was left to work out as best she could the problem of exchanging a tepee or wigwam for a neat, comfortable, and well-ordered home according to civilized standards. Even without a teacher the Indian man could learn much of farming, for instance, by watching his white neighbor; but the Indian woman had little chance to observe the methods of the housekeeper near her.

The result naturally was that into the one-roomed log houses were taken the habits of out-of-door life—irregular meals, rarely washed cooking utensils and clothes, an assortment of dogs, a general distribution among corners and on the floors of bedding and personal belongings, and a readiness to consider the floor a not inconvenient substitute for bedsteads, tables, and chairs. Open fires and ventilation gave place to the vitiated atmosphere of a close room overheated by a box stove. The occasional cleaning of house and grounds, which was previously effected by the removal of the house itself to another spot, being no longer practicable, accumulations of refuse gathered both inside and out. Dirt, disease, and degradation were the natural consequences. It is no wonder that Indians sometimes fail to take kindly to civilization presented in such guise, especially if, as is often the case, the floors are earth and the dirt roof leaks; nor that the "returned students" recoil from the squalid home, deprived of the freedom, fascination, and quasi dignity of a roving life.

The Indian woman has the conservatism and the subservience to custom of her sex. She also has the readiness to sacrifice her own feelings for the sake of her children, and will do whatever she realizes to be for their good. Her fingers are deft with the needle, and she will dress her children like those of her white neighbor if she knows how. She wants to give them the best of care in youth and in illness if some one will only show her what is best and help her to it; but she is bound and thwarted by ignorance, poverty, and long-established tribal custom.

Of course in all Indian boarding schools girls are instructed in the various branches of housekeeping; but unless a comparatively large number from one locality remain in school for a considerable number of years it is unreasonable to expect, though it is often demanded, that on their return they shall speedily and unaided reform the home life of their families and even their neighborhoods. Moreover, a large school has routine arrangements; subdivision of labor is closely marked out, daily tasks are regularly assigned, and what is needful for the work is supplied to the worker. At home, school training and habits must be adapted to the varying conditions and emergencies of housekeeping, where food supplies are scanty and irregular, ordinary household appliances are wanting, and even the water may be poor in quality and lacking in quantity. The courage, industry, ingenuity, economy, patience, and perseverance which the situation calls for ought not to be expected of a girl who has spent only some three to six of her sixteen to eighteen years among civilized surroundings. Indian girls do sometimes fail, and white girls would be expected to fail, under such circumstances.

The need of outside help at just this point has long been recognized by missionary societies, and no small proportion of the neat and well-ordered homes which are found among Indians are due to the labors in

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this direction put forth by devoted missionaries of all denominations residing upon the reservations.

With the exception of an item in the Sioux treaty of 1868, which provided $500 annually for a matron, and one in the Chippewa treaty of 1865, which gave $1,000 annually to pay for the "teaching of Indian girls in domestic economy," the Government made no provision for this sort of work until upon the urgent request of this office and the petitions of philanthropists, Congress made the following appropriation in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891:

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian girls in housekeeping and other household duties at a rate not exceeding $60 per month, $2,500.

For last year, and for the current fiscal year, the appropriation was increased to $5,000. This will keep only seven matrons at work; but small as is the field which they can cover, and intangible as are many of its results, their work is of great value in hastening Indian civilization and putting it upon the right basis, which is the home basis.

During the three years of their employment, field matrons have been assigned to the following tribes: Yakamas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, Mission Indians, Poncas in Nebraska, Mexican Kickapoos, Sioux, Navajoes, and Moquis, the aim being to place them mainly among tribes who have received or are about to receive allotments, and who are endeavoring to adopt new modes of living.

Their duties were detailed in the last report and cover everything connected with domestic work, sewing, care of children, nursing the sick, improvement of house and premises, organizing of societies for mental, moral, and social advancement of old and young, and in fact anything which women of good judgment, quick sympathies, fertility of resource, large practical experience, abundant energy and sound health can find to do among an ignorant, superstitious, poor, and confiding people. Kindly house to house visitation, with practical lessons then and there of how to do what needs to be done, is the method employed, coupled with much hospitality and frequent gatherings in the home of the field matron, which home serves always as an object lesson, and often as a refuge.

Perhaps to no one more than the much talked of "returned student" does the field matron come with needed help just when the downpull of the camp is struggling with the memory of elevating school influences. Her neat home, her moral encouragement, her mental stimulus, may come in at just the critical point to prevent "relapsing," which usually comes from disheartenment. From a financial standpoint the "saving" in this way of only one or two students in a year would cover the cost of the matrons' salary if the expense of education is looked upon merely as a money investment.

I am so convinced of the valuable, though, as I have said, the often intangible, results of the work of a faithful field matron that I heartily recommend the renewal of the appropriation for such service.

Of course from a salary of $60 per month a matron can not provide herself with the needed small house for headquarters, a horse to enable her to visit distant families or camps, food and medicine for the sick, sewing materials of all sorts, and household appliances to be distributed in destitute homes. In some cases these are furnished from agency supplies, but more often they have been provided by private charity whose interest has been quickly enlisted in this practical method of elevating the condition of Indian women.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Perhaps the most serious difficulty arising out of whisky drinking by Indians which has been brought to the notice of this office during the year, is the accidental shooting of an Indian by the physician and overseer in charge of the subagency on the Leech Lake Reservation attached to the White Earth Agency, Minn. The correspondence shows that after a per capita payment had been made to the Indians last May, they obtained a large quantity of alcohol and whisky and assembled at a remote point on the reservation where they remained for several days drinking and carousing. Dr. Walker, the physician, having been advised that a new supply of whisky was to be brought on the reservation, intercepted an Indian who had in his possession a valise which the doctor believed to contain whisky in bottles. As the Indian assumed a threatening manner, the doctor drew his revolver hoping thus to intimidate him, and the doctor says that the weapon was accidentally discharged inflicting a slight flesh wound in the face of the Indian. The shooting so incensed the Indians that it was found necessary to send troops to the reservation to prevent them from killing Dr. Walker and destroying Government property, and Dr. Walker was placed under arrest by the United States marshal. From last reports, which were received through military channels, it seems that the Indians are now quiet and no further trouble is anticipated.

Much trouble has arisen at reservations in the vicinity of military posts, where enlisted Indians are stationed, by the sale of liquor to the Indian soldiers, who, in turn, furnish it to the Indians of the reservation. The following instructions in regard to the responsibility of an agent for Indian soldiers enlisted from tribes under his jurisdiction was addressed October 15, 1892, to Hal. J. Cole, United States Indian agent for the Colville Agency in Washington, in reply to his report of September 2, 1892, in regard to the sale of liquor to Indian soldiers by a man named Fox:

In reply I have to say that this office believes that the United States is not relieved from the responsibility assumed by it for the protection of Indians against influences calculated to degrade them morally and prevent them from advancing in the knowledge and customs of civilization by the mere fact of their having been enlisted in the armies of the Government. They are still wards in a sense, and should be made

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subject to the laws enacted for the benefit and protection of Indians, where they can without interference with their duties as soldiers.

I am not prepared to admit, and do not think it would be seriously claimed, that the enlistment of Indians from any reservation operates as a separation from the tribe to which they belong, within the meaning of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), so as to constitute them citizens of the United States and free from the restrictions placed by law upon the dealings of whites and others with them. It is not necessary, to bring the selling of whisky to an Indian within section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stats., 260), that the Indian to whom the whisky is sold was at the time living on the reservation with his tribe, under the charge of an agent. For when a "tribe of Indians is placed under the charge of an Indian agent, by treaty or otherwise, each member of such tribe is under the charge of such agent, within the purview of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, and no member thereof can dissolve his tribal relation or escape from such charge by absenting himself from such reservation, or otherwise, without the consent of the United States" (see United States *v.* Earl, 17 Fed. Rep., p. 75). This doctrine was reaffirmed on September 13, 1892, by the United States district court of California, Judge Morrow presiding, in the case of the United States *v.* Bernhart.

You will therefore confer with the United States district attorney for the district of Washington, with a view to having indictments brought against Mr. Fox for the sale of whisky to the Indian soldiers, if after canvassing the question he shall deem his conviction possible.

Agent Cole afterward reported that Mr. Fox had been arrested and that the United States jury had indicted him on three charges. June 13, 1893, the Attorney-General transmitted for the information of this Department a copy of a letter from the United States district attorney for the district of Washington, from which it appears that the man Fox was acquitted by the jury of the charge of selling whisky to the Indian soldiers. At the same time the court, Judge Hanford presiding, decided "that Indians enlisted in the Army are still under the charge of an Indian Agent, within the meaning of section 2139 Revised Statutes, and that it is unlawful to dispose of spirituous liquors to them." If this doctrine were adhered to and generally enforced by the courts, I believe it would result in lasting benefit to the enlisted Indians, and the military service of which they form a part, as well as to the Indian service generally.

Meantime it appears that officers of the Army commanding military Posts where Indian soldiers were stationed have been greatly embarrassed by the excessive drinking of the enlisted Indians, who, being refused liquor at the post canteens, were able to get all the whisky they could pay for from saloons which seem always to exist near army posts. Lieut. J. C. Byron, commanding Troop L Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Meade, S. Dak., found the evil so threatening to the welfare of the military service, as well as to the Indians, that he requested the authorities of the War Department to consider the plan of appointing him or causing him to be appointed a special agent in charge of the Indians at Fort Meade in order that he might, to some extent, at least, control the sale of liquor to them. This communication having been referred to this office through the Department for report, I replied under date of April 25, 1893, taking the position that Indian soldiers are already under the charge of an agent within the meaning of the law, and that were there authority of law for Lieut. Byron's appointment as special agent in charge of them it would not be necessary in order to punish persons for selling them liquor. I also referred to the indictment of Mr. Fox, and expressed the hope that the question as to the status of Indian soldiers with relation to section 2139 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stats., 260), would, in the disposition of the cases, be authoritatively settled by the courts.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

April 12, 1893, the Department granted authority for Messrs. Cody and Salsbury to take 100 Indians for exhibition purposes at Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition upon the understanding that said Cody and Salsbury are to pay the Indians for their services a fair compensation, to furnish them proper food and clothing, to pay their traveling and needful incidental expenses from the date of leaving the agencies until their return thereto, to protect them from all immoral influences and surroundings, to provide all needful medical attendance and medicine, to do everything that may be requisite for their health, comfort, and welfare, and to return the Indians to their reservations within the time specified by the Interior Department without charge or cost to them. For the faithful performance of their several agreements with the individual Indians Messrs. Cody and Salsbury were required to furnish a bond in the penal sum of $10,000.

April 21, 1893, the Department granted authority for George W. Lillie, "Pawnee Bill," to take Indians for his show upon the same terms and conditions as recited above, the amount of his bond being fixed at $5,000. The bond has been received in this office, but no agreements with the individual Indians have been submitted by him as required.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

GRANTS SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Since the date of the last annual report Congress has granted the following railroad companies rights of way across Indian lands.

INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

Interoceanic Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 747 and p. 514 of this report), the Interoceanic Railway Company was granted right of way through the "Indian Territory or through any Indian reservation or lands reserved for Indian pur-

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poses or allotted to individual Indians within the Territory of Oklahoma, commencing at a point on the west line of Sebastian County, in the State of Arkansas, and south of the corporate limits of the city of Fort Smith from the point of entrance into the Indian Territory, running in a westerly direction through the said Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, to a point on the west line of said Territory of Oklahoma, between the North Canadian and Washita rivers, with a branch running from the main line in the Choctaw Nation in a southerly or southwesterly direction by the most feasible and practicable route to a point on the Red River at or near the city of Denison"; also a branch beginning at a point in the Seminole Nation near the Wewoka River, running thence in a northerly or northwesterly direction to a point on the south line of the State of Kansas, at or near the town of Otto, in said State. No maps of definite location of the line have yet been filed for approval.

Gainesville, McAllister and St. Louis Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved March 1, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 534 and p. 494 of this report), the Gainesville, McAllister and St. Louis Railway Company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River north of the east part of Cooke County, in the State of Texas, or the west part of Grayson County, in said State, and running thence in a northeast direction, by the most practicable route, through the Indian Territory, to a point on the western boundary of the State of Arkansas. No maps of definite location of the line have yet been filed for approval.

Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved February 20, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 465 and p. 483 of this report), the Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said company on Red River north of the west part of Cooke County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories in a northwesterly direction to a point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas. No maps of definite location of the line have yet been filed for approval.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company.—By act of Congress approved February 27, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 487 and p. 488 of this report), the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the south line of Cherokee County, near the town of Galena, in the State of Kansas, and running thence in a southerly direction through the Indian Territory, or through the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, by the most feasible and practicable route, to a point on Red River near the town of Clarksville, in the State of Texas. No maps of definite location of the line have yet been filed for approval.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved February 27, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 492 and p. 491 of this report), the Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company (successor to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company) was granted right of way through the Indian Territory, as an extension of its line, beginning at a point to be selected by said company at or near Chickasha Station, on said railway, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and running thence by the most practicable route southeasterly in the direction of Dallas, Tex., to the south line of the Indian Territory, and also through the Indian Territory and any Indian reservations upon a line beginning at or near said Chickasha Station and running thence by the most practicable route in a westerly or southwesterly direction to the west or south line of Oklahoma Territory. No maps of definite location of the extension of the line authorized by this act of Congress have yet been filed for approval.

By act of Congress approved February 28, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 495 and p. 494 of this report), the said Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company was granted the right to use for railroad purposes two additional strips of land, each 100 feet in width, lying on each side of the ground selected for station purposes, under act of Congress, at Chickasha Station, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory; and said railway company is also granted a right of way 1,500 feet in length for a "Y" in section 2122, township 7 north, range 7 west of the Indian meridian, said right of way to be of the width of 300 feet for a distance of 400 feet, and for the remaining 1,100 feet the width shall be 100 feet.

Further mention will be made of this company under the heading "Grants referred to in previous annual reports."

PUYALLUP RESERVATION, WASHINGTON.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—By act of Congress approved February 20, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 468 and p. — of this report), the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was granted right of way, not exceeding 60 feet in width, through the Puyallup Reservation, Washington, for a spur 1,378 feet in length, from a point on the Cascade branch of said railroad company now constructed through said reservation to the western boundary thereof. Further mention will be made of this company under the heading "Grants referred to in previous annual reports."

Rapid Transit Railroad Company.—Under this heading I deem it proper to speak of the effort of the Rapid Transit Railroad Company to secure right of way through the Puyallup Reservation without first applying to Congress for such right. Under date of November 16, 1892, Mr. Edwin Eells, United States Indian Agent of the Puyallup Agency, forwarded to this office for action an application of the Rapid Transit Railroad Company, of Washington, to construct and operate an electric motor line along the county roads which cross the

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Puyallup Reservation; also a map showing the location of the county roads along which it was proposed to locate said electric road across the reservation. Accompanying the application and map was an agreement entered into between the county commissioners of Pierce County, Wash., commonly known as the County Court of Pierce County, Wash., and said company, authorizing the company, upon the conditions therein named, to construct and maintain an electric motor line of road along the county roads in said agreement described, some of which roads, as has been said, passed through the Puyallup Reservation. On December 14, 1892, the application was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and action. On April 13, 1893, the Acting Secretary returned the application to this office without approval; he also inclosed an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, dated April 12, 1893, in which the Department concurred, wherein it was held that the application could not be granted.

I also deem it proper under this heading to speak of the efforts of one Frank C. Ross to construct a railroad across the Puyallup reservation without first having secured from Congress a right of way for that purpose. April 7, 1893, Agent Eells, of the Puyallup Agency, telegraphed that said Frank C. Ross, with a force of men, had commenced the construction of a railroad across certain lands allotted to the Indians on the reservation; that he had not sufficient police force to remove Ross and his gang of workmen, and wished instructions and assistance. The following day Agent Eells was telegraphed, in reply, that it was not deemed advisable to ask for military aid unless absolutely necessary, especially because of the expense connected therewith; that he should go with the force at his command and serve personal notice on the trespassers to remove from the reservation, and should wire the result of this notice, and that troops would be asked for if other methods failed. April 12 the agent telegraphed that he had complied with the instructions given him, and that Ross and his men refused to leave the reservation and defied the Government to remove them. On the following day, based upon this telegram from the agent, it was recommended that the War Department be requested to furnish a sufficient military force, with the assistance of the agent, to remove the trespassers from the reservation.

It appears that in response to this request the War Department sent a small force, under Maj. J. T. French, Capt. G. A. Carpenter, and Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, from Vancouver Barracks, to assist Agent Eells in removing the trespassers. The troops arrived on May 12 in command of Capt. Carpenter. On the 15th, at the request of Capt. Carpenter, the agent accompanied him to the railroad camp where the trespassers were at work, Ross at the time being absent from the camp. Capt. Carpenter, with a part of his force, compelled the laborers to cease work.

The next day (May 10) Maj. French, Capt. Carpenter, Lieut. Goodwin, and Agent Eells were served with a temporary order by the sheriff of King County, issued by the judge of the superior court at Seattle, restraining them from further preventing the construction of the road until a hearing of the matter could be had, and ordering them to appear before the superior judge on May 20 and show cause why said temporary order should not be made permanent. On the above date the case was removed to the United States district court, on motion of the defendants, and set for hearing on June 6. The cause was heard by Judge Hanford, of the United States circuit court, and on June 13 he rendered a decision granting the plaintiff an injunction *pendente lite*, as prayed for in his bill of complaint. The Department of Justice has directed the United States district attorney for the district of Washington to appeal the case to the higher courts, where it is now pending.

CROW RESERVATATION, MONT.

Big Horn Southern Railroad Company.—By act of Congress approved March 1, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 529, and p. 497 of this report), the time within which the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company (under the act of Congress approved February 12, 1890) might construct its road was extended two years from December 20, 1892, so that the company may have until December 20, 1894, to construct its road through the reservation. The act also changes the line of route of the road through the reservation, making it practically a new grant of right of way. Mention of the progress made by the company looking to the construction of the road under this act will be made under the heading "Grants referred to in previous annual reports."

ACTION PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS.

INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

In the last annual report, under the above heading, attention was invited to the fact that bills were then pending before Congress granting the *Pan-American Transportation Company, the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Fort Smith Railway Company*, and the *Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company* each a right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories. So far as this office is aware none of these bills were finally acted on by Congress.

Since the last annual report a bill was introduced granting the *Oklahoma Midland Railway Company* a right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, which, however, was not finally acted upon by the Fifty-second Congress.

OTHER INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

So far as this office is aware no final action was taken by Congress on the bills of which mention was made in the last annual report grant-

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ing, respectively, the *Midland Pacific Railroad Company* a right of way through the Crow Creek Reservation; the *Watertown, Sioux City and Duluth Railway Company* a right of way through the Sisseton and Wahpeton Reservation; and granting to the *Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company* an extension of time within which said company might construct its road through the Great Sioux Reservation, under the provisions of section 16 of chapter 405 of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.—Under date of January 2, 1893, the company forwarded amended maps of definite location of the seventh, eighth, and ninth 25-mile sections of the road through the Chickasaw Nation to correct an error in the former maps. The original maps of these sections had been approved, as shown by the last annual report, on February 19, 1892. The amended maps were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on January 23, 1893. On March 3, 1893, the approval of these maps was amended (for reasons shown therein). The company, under date of April 21, 1893, filed four maps of station grounds desired by it in the Cherokee Outlet. These maps were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1893. The company also, June 29, 1893, forwarded for approval eight additional maps showing location of station grounds desired by it in the Chickasaw Nation. These maps were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 12, 1893. August 10, 1893, the company tendered drafts for $2,074.20 in payment of annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road passing through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.—The company has filed reports of amount of coal mined monthly in the Choctaw Nation, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 640). September 11, 1893, the company tendered a draft for $1,005 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road passing through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Denison and Northern Railway Company.—As mentioned in the last annual report, this company was granted a right of way through the Indian Territory by act of Congress approved July 30, 1892 (27 Stats., 336). No maps of definite location of the line of the road have, however, been filed for approval.

Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company.—The last annual report shows that the act of Congress originally granting the company a right of way through the Indian Territory, the act approved September 26, 1890 (26 Stats., 485), was amended and modified by the act approved February 3, 1892 (27 Stats., 2). On March 3, 1893, the company, under the amended act, filed in this office, for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, three maps of definite location of the line of the road through the Cherokee outlet, a distance of 64.4 miles. These maps were approved on April 18, 1893. The company also, on June 5, 1893, filed six plats showing the location of station grounds desired by it along that portion of the road for which maps of definite location had already been approved. These plats were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 10, 1893. So far as this office is aware no portion of the road has yet been constructed.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company.—In the last annual report attention was invited to the fact that there was then pending before Congress a bill (S. 3147) to authorize the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company to purchase certain lands for station purposes at Davis, Chickasaw Nation. So far as this office is advised final action on the bill was not reached. Under date of September 19, 1893, the company tendered a draft for $1,500 in payment of annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road passing through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The Southern Kansas Railroad (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company).—Mention was made in the last annual report of the compromise by this company with the Cherokee Nation of Indians for right of way through the Cherokee Outlet lands. This matter had been pending in the courts for years, and its settlement was a source of gratification alike to this office and to the Indians. On September 16, 1892, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved a plat showing station grounds desired by the company on the first 10-mile section of the road south from Kansas, at Chilocco Station. August 22, 1893, the company tendered drafts for $107.40 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for that portion of the road extending through the Cheyenne and Arapaho and Chickasaw reservations, a total distance of 7.16 miles. The company has never tendered payment of annual tax on that portion of the road extending through the Cherokee Outlet lands, nor through the reservations of the Poncas or Otoes and Missourias.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company.—The last annual report makes mention of the fact that the amount due the Cherokee Nation for right of way of this company through their lands was placed to the credit of the nation by authority of Department letter of February 13, 1892. Under date of September 5, 1893, the company tendered a draft for $2,444.55 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road passing through Indian lands.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.—On May 25, 1893, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved a plat showing station grounds desired by the company at Blackston, in the Creek Nation.

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Denison and Washita Valley Railroad Company.—On March 6, 1893, the company tendered a draft for $525 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for 10 miles of its road, all that was constructed up to that date (from the fiftieth to the sixtieth mile according to the maps of definite location on file in this office), from date of completion of construction, July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1893. On September 2, 1893, the company tendered a draft in payment of said annual tax for $75, for period from January 1, 1893, to close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

OTHER INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Devil's Lake Reservation, N. Dak.—The last annual report referred to the fact that the *Jamestown and Northern Railway Company* had never paid for its right of way through the above reservation. A full history of this case is printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 3, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, and Senate Ex. Doc. 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 July 28, 1883, between the company and the Indians; but no final action has yet been taken.

Red Cliff Reservation, Wis.—In the last annual report will be found the facts in relation to the attempt of the *Bayfield, Lake Shore and Western Railroad Company*, to secure a right of way across the above reservation along and over the same line or route previously adopted by the *Bayfield Harbor and Great Western Railroad Company;* also the fact that under date of June 28, 1892, the Department gave preference to the Bayfield Harbor and Great Western Railway Company by reason of priority of location of survey of route and application for approval of map of definite location. September 28, 1892, the President approved nine deeds for right of way of the latter road through the patented tracts of land on the reservation. The deeds were transmitted to the agent of the La Pointe Agency, for delivery to the company, on October 17, 1892. The map of definite location of the road through the reservation was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on October 3, 1892.

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.—Mention is made in the last annual report of the fact that by act of Congress approved July 6, 1892 (27 Stat., 83), the *Marinette and Western Railway Company* was granted a right of way through the above reservation. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed.

Old Delaware Reservation, Kans.—The Indian appropriation, act approved July 13, 1892 (27 Stat., 1 26), authorizes and directs the Attorney-General to institute necessary legal proceedings against the *Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company*, its successors or assigns, for recovery of the amounts found by the Interior Department 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 30, 1860, 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 their property by said railroad company. November 22 and December 14, 1892, and June 14, 1893, this office gave the Attorney-General, through the Secretary of the Interior, such information from its files and records as was thought would be of use to him in instituting and maintaining said suit. This office is not advised as to whether the suit has been instituted in the court having proper jurisdiction.

La Pointe, or Bad River Reservation, Wis.—August 16, 1892, Agent Leahy, of the La Pointe Agency, forwarded to this office the proceedings of a general council of the Bad River band of Chippewa Indians, held at Odanah on the reservation, on August 15, 1892, at which council the Indians agreed to the amount of compensation that should be paid them in their tribal capacity for right of way of the *Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company* (formerly the Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railway Company), through the above reservation. October 6, 1892, the council proceedings and the map of definite location of the line of the road through the reservation were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and action. They were approved October 17, 1892, and on the 22d of the same month this office instructed Agent Leahy to call upon the company for the compensation agreed upon, and when collected to deposit the same in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Indians.

The line of the road also extends through certain tracts of land that have been patented to the Indians occupying the reservation. October 31, 1892, Agent Leahy transmitted to this office certain right-of-way deeds from individual patentees of lands on said reservation to the said railway company. These deeds conveyed a fee-simple title to the company instead of a mere easement, as was contemplated. Notwithstanding this fact, on December 20, 1892, the deeds were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration, with a view to their being placed before the President for his approval, the patents issued to the Indians requiring that all conveyances of said lands should be invalid unless approved by him. On December 29, 1892, the deeds were returned to this office without having been submitted to the President for his action, and the office was instructed to return them to Agent Leahy, and direct him to procure new deeds conveying an easement only. The deeds were accordingly returned to the agent January 4, 1893, and he was instructed accordingly. New deeds have not yet been submitted by the agent.

Sisseton and Wahpeton Reservation, N. Dak. and S. Dak.—May 10, 1893, the Department transmitted to this office a draft for $266.11, tendered by the company as balance due the Indians occupying the above reservation for right of way of the *Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway*

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Company through the same. By office letter of April 15, 1893, the attention of the Department had been invited to this balance due.

Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.—In the last annual report will be found a brief history of the extension of the *St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway*—the *Great Northern Railway line*—through the above reservation. January 12, 1893, the company tendered a further draft for $12.15 in payment of balance due for right of way through the reservation, as shown by the amended map of definite location. It appears that the amended map was originally filed with the agent of the Blackfeet Agency. The map was forwarded to this office by the agent January 9, 1893. The map was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior January 31, 1893, and was approved by him February 4, 1893.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—As has already been stated (p. 63), by act of Congress approved March 1, 1893 (27 Stat., 529), the *Big Horn Southern Railroad Company* was practically granted a new right of way through the above reservation. April 18, 1893, the company filed in this office, for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, six maps, in duplicate, showing the definite location of the road through the reservation, according to the amended route, as provided in said act of March 1, 1893. April 20 one copy of each map was transmitted to the agent of the Crow Agency for examination and report as to whether there were any objections against their approval. April 28 the agent reported favorably to their approval. This office submitted the maps to the Secretary of the Interior for his action May 12, 1893, and they were approved by him May 17, 1893.

May 8, 1893, the agent forwarded to this office the proceedings of a general council of the Crow Indians held at the agency May 5, for the purpose of considering and determining whether they would consent to the construction of the road through the reservation, and in case of their consent to fix a price for the tribal lands so taken and used. The Indians consented to the construction of the road upon condition that the road be properly fenced throughout the reservation; that they be paid $3 per acre for unallotted lands; and that the owners of allotted lands be settled with individually for the damage sustained by each by reason of the construction of the road. May 23 the council proceedings and a draft of instructions to be given the agent of the Crow Indians and a special agent of this office in the matter of negotiating with the individual allottees were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, who returned them, approved, May 25. May 24 the company deposited with the Department a draft for $4,133.40 in payment for right of way through the tribal lands, for depot grounds, for right of way through the Fort Custer military reservation and depot grounds therein, the same being at the rate of $3 per acre for 1,377.8 acres thus taken, which is the amount of land shown to be taken by the report of the chief engineer of said company.

May 26 this office instructed Agent Wyman, of the Crow Agency, and Special Agent Smith in the matter of conducting the negotiations with the individual members of the tribe for right of way through their respective allotments. July 31, 1893 they submitted their report with a schedule showing the names of allottees, from 1 to 132, inclusive, whose lands are crossed by the road, the amount of damages sustained by each, and a map showing a much-desired change in the location of the road in the vicinity of the agency buildings and the agency school. The schedule shows the total amount of land taken for right of way and depot grounds to be 789½ acres; total damages assessed, $4,087.20, of which $290 are for improvements. Land not under irrigation was valued at $4 per acre, while irrigable lands were valued at $8 per acre. The report was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on August 10, 1893, with the recommendation that the schedule of appraisements and the several individual agreements be approved; they were accordingly approved on August 24 and returned to this office. The Secretary also authorized the collection of damages as shown by the schedule of appraisements. On August 30 the appraised damages were paid by sight draft on the assistant treasurer of the company.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—By act of Congress approved February 20, 1893 (27 Stat., 468), the agreement of November 21, 1876, between the Indians of the Puyallup Reservation and the *Northern Pacific Railroad Company*, for right of way through the reservation, was ratified and approved. As has already been mentioned (p. 61), the same act granted the company a right of way for a spur or branch to their already constructed road for a distance of 1,378 feet on the reservation, upon the payment of not less than $1,500 per acre for all land so taken and used, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be right and proper. March 1, 1893 the Secretary of the Interior fixed the price that should be paid for said land at $2,000 per acre. This office, on March 3, 1893, notified Agent Eells, of the Puyallup Agency, of the action of the Department and instructed him to notify the company thereof and to call upon them for the filing of a map that would show the number of acres of land taken, and to call upon them for payment therefor at the rate of $2,000 per acre. April 28 the company filed a map showing the acreage so taken and used to be 1.89 acres; also a draft for $3,780 in payment for said land. The money was deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Puyallup Indians as the proceeds of Indian labor.

Yakima Reservation, Wash.—By act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, the Indian appropriation act (27 Stat., 631), the agreement of January 13, 1885, between the Yakima Indians occupying the Yakima Reservation and the *Northern Pacific Railroad Company* for right of way through the reservation, was accepted, ratified, and confirmed upon condition that said company, its successors or assigns, should, within sixty days from the taking effect of the act, pay into the Treasury of

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the United States the sum of $8,295.80 for the use and benefit of the Indians occupying the Yakima Reservation Of this $5,309 was to be expended for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior might direct, the balance to be expended as the Secretary of the Interior might direct for the benefit of individual Indians, or their heirs, or paid to them in cash, in the proportion to which they might severally be entitled, as appears on Schedule E attached to said agreement. This sum was deposited by the company in the United States Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the act. On May 4, 1893, the Department forwarded to this office a copy of a letter of the same date, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a communication from him, giving directions as to what disposition should be made of said money.

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 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 termini 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.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 851), provided that the examination and investigation, by the Interior Department, of Indian depredation claims should cease from that date, and conferred upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction and power to inquire into and finally adjudicate, (1) such claims as were in favor of citizens of the United States, and (2) all claims which had been examined and allowed, or were authorized to be examined, by the Interior Department. It reserved the unexpended balance of the appropriation, "Investigating Indian depredation claims," for the payment of persons employed to make the transfer of claims and business to the court with a record of the same, and for the proper care and custody of the papers and records remaining in this Bureau. It also provided that these claims should be presented to the Court of Claims by petition within three years after the act was approved or be thereafter forever barred.

Up to March 3, 1891, there had been filed in this office 7,973 claims arising from Indian depredations. Pursuant to the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 376), 1,454 of these claims had been presented to Congress, leaving 6,519 in the files, to which have since been added 25 new claims, making in all 6,202 claims transferable to the Court of Claims, or a total of 7,998 claims on record.

The work devolving upon the Depredation Division since March 3, 1891, has been twofold; answering miscellaneous correspondence pertaining to Indian depredations, and transmitting the papers in depredation claims, with reports thereon, to the Court of Claims. Under the first head, 904 letters have been sent out in answering inquiries of claimants, attorneys, and other interested parties. Under the second head, 393 communications from the Court of Claims, inclosing 3,059 calls for papers and information, have been received; in compliance with which the papers in 2,684 claims have been furnished to the court,

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the papers in 740 claims satisfactorily accounted for, and miscellaneous information given relating to 529 claims.

The following table gives, for the period from March 3, 1891, to September 1, 1893, the number of claims transmitted to the Court of Claims; the disposition previously made of the original papers in other claims called for; a summary of all claims filed and disposed of; and the volume of correspondence had in regard to the same:

TABLE 9.—*Showing number and disposition of depredation claims, and volume of correspondence relating thereto, from 1891 to 1893.*

	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.
Claims transmitted to Court of Claims	1,381	1,065	238	2,684
Claims reported to the court as having been previously transmitted—				
To Congress	404	154	91	649
To claimants and attorneys	11	5	4	20
To Indian agents	26	14	17	57
To Second Auditor	2	.....	3	5
To members of Congress	3	2	3	8
To Committee on Indian Affairs	2	4	1	7
Claims reported upon to the court in previous year	.....	1,829	3,073	3,430
Claims on file not reported upon	6,144	4,020	4,568	4,568
New claims filed	20	3	2	25
Total number of claims on record	7,993	7,996	7,998	.....
Communications sent in response to calls of Court of Claims for miscellaneous information	214	186	129	529
Letters sent to claimants, attorneys, and others	686	121	97	904

It will appear from the foregoing table that the work of transferring the papers in Indian depredation cases to the Court of Claims is rapidly drawing to a close. On April 24 last, I had the honor to recommend that the resignation of the chief of the depredation division be accepted, that that division be abolished, and that the papers and records thereof be attached to the land division of this Bureau. This change, which effected a saving of $2,000 per annum—the chief's salary—was authorized by Department order of April 26. There now remains but one clerk upon this work in this office, and one detailed for duty in the office of the clerk of the Court of Claims, each receiving $1,200 per annum. The balance now on hand of the appropriation from which these two clerks are paid amounts to $17,884.80.

The detail of a clerk to the Court of Claims was made at the request of the honorable chief justice of that court, who asked for the services of one familiar with the papers in Indian depredation cases "until the papers can be properly arranged and permanent provision made for their care and custody." Inasmuch as March 3, 1894, is the limit by law beyond which attorneys can not file petitions in the court in depredation claims on file in the Interior Department, I respectfully recommend that this detailed clerk be dropped from the roll at that date.

In regard to the employment by Indians of attorneys to represent them in depredation suits a circular letter has been addressed Indian agents which will be found on page 475.

INDIAN FINANCES.

The following table shows all moneys appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1885 to 1894. These amounts are taken from the digests of appropriations published for those years, respectively, by the Treasury Department.

TABLE 10.—*Appropriations made by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1885 to 1894.*

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Current and contingent expenses of the Indian service	$221,720.03	$223,669.04	$213,433.43	$209,300.00	$209,605.60
Fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)	2,680,160.04	2,602,347.05	2,411,902.83	2,150,242.66	2,663,030.29
Miscellaneous support	1,282,978.81	1,214,781.27	1,072,722.06	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	1,087,105.09	1,211,436.33	1,179,015.00	1,348,221.94
Trust funds, principal	.....	52,853.77	.....	.....	.....
Payment of depredation claims	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Indian service proper	6,198,710.67	6,008,612.60	5,647,481.69	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.	1894.
Current and contingent expenses of the Indian service	$210,363.31	$217,913.73	$241,935.64	$262,659.12	$195,800.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)	2,758,373.41	2,506,279.92	3,048,954.35	3,142,807.87	2,849,406.44
Miscellaneous support	720,500.00	723,239.09	750,500.00	670,816.57	690,671.08
Interest on trust-fund stock (nonpaying State stock)	84,556.84	101,470.00	86,300.00	80,390.00	80,390.00
General and miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service	1,351,397.47	2,074,148.45	1,535,542.30	1,451,856.57	1,884,204.19
Support of schools	1,379,568.13	1,857,903.28	2,291,711.75	2,315,612.19	2,243,497.38
Trust funds, principal	.....	.....	82,000.00	.....	30,993.90
Payment of depredation claims	.....	.....	.....	478,252.62	.....
Total for the Indian service proper	6,504,759.16	7,480,954.47	8,036,944.04	8,342,004.94	7,954,962.99
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	2,280,857.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special agreements with Indian tribes	.....	.....	9,614,898.37	.....	.....
Total payments for cession of lands	7,193,799.12	.....	9,614,898.37	.....	.....

* The $1,000,000 charged to Sioux national fund was returned to Treasury, as the treaty was not ratified.

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From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the "current and contingent expenses" of the Indian service, which include pay of special Indian agents, Indian inspectors and school superintendent, expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and miscellaneous contingent expenses, have been decidedly decreased in the appropriations for the last two years.

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 years 1893 and 1894 is $3,142,807.87 and $2,849,406.44, respectively. These increases are accounted for by several agreements made with the Indians in the last few years, which provide for an annual payment of certain sums for a certain number of years. The appropriation of $2,849,406.44 includes the following sums appropriated on account of agreements negotiated since 1885:

Agreement with—	
Cœur d'Alêne 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)	100,000
Sisseton and Wahpeton	21,400
Chippewas in Minnesota	90,000
Spokanes	25,500
Total	768,000

Funds appropriated under the head of "miscellaneous support" are for Indians who have no treaty or agreement funds, or whose funds under agreement or treaty are insufficient. The amount appropriated in 1885 under this head was $1,282,978.81; since then it has decreased nearly 50 per cent. Of the $690,671 for 1894 the sum of $400,000 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 United States.

For "general and miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service," $925,484.79 were appropriated for 1885 and $1,864,204.19 for 1894. The above sum of $1,864,204.19 includes $160,000, which is reimbursable from the sale hereafter of lands belonging to Indians, and which is made up of the following items:

Alding Indian allottees	$15,000.00	
Allotments under act of February 8, 1887	40,000.00	
Relief of Chippewas in Minnesota	100,000.00	
Sale and allotment of Umatilla Reservation	5,000.00	
Total		$160,000.00

It also includes the following sums:

Pay of farmers	$70,000.00	
Negotiating with Indians for cession of lands to be restored to the public domain	30,000.00	
Increase in appropriation for police over 1885	78,000.00	
Pay of matrons	5,000.00	
Pay of judges, Indian courts	12,510.00	
Removal of Crow Creek Agency	50,000.00	
Removal of Eastern band of Cherokees	20,000.00	
Ditches for Navajoes	40,000.00	
Payment to Sisseton, etc. (scouts)	30,666.66	
Total		336,206.66
Grand total		496,206.66

None of the items making up this $496,206.66 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 1894 it is $2,243,497.38, an increase of $1,250,297.38. This is a decrease from 1893. With one other exception the table shows a steady increase from year to year in the appropriations for education.

A comparison of the aggregate of appropriations is as follows:

Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1885	$6,198,719.07
Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1894	*7,954,962.99
Excess of appropriation of 1894 over 1885	1,756,243.32

The above increase of $1,756,243.32 is more than accounted for by the following items:

Increase in school appropriations	$1,250,297.38
New agreements ratified since 1885	826,300.00
Reimbursable items from sales of lands	160,000.00
Total	2,236,597.38

It should also be noted that the aggregate of appropriations for 1894 is $387,131.95 less than for 1893.

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 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 sum of $8,000,000 due for Cherokee Outlet is not included.

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The tribes possessing trust funds and the amounts thereof are as follows:

TABLE 11.—*Trust funds of Five Civilized Tribes.*

Tribes.	Principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokees	$2,616,829.35	$136,818.02
Chickasaws	1,306,695.65	68,221.44
Choctaws	585,000.99	33,750.04
Seminoles	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Creeks	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Total	8,008,525.99	413,700.10

TABLE 12.—*Trust funds of tribes other than Five Civilized Tribes.*

Tribes.	1891-'92.	1892-'93.
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
Crows	311,488.00	301,412.22
Chippewa and Christian Indians	42,560.36	43,560.36
Eastern Shawnees	9,079.12	9,079.12
Iowas	120,543.37	120,543.37
Kansas	27,174.41	50,564.50
Kickapoo	115,727.91	113,169.44
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Indians	20,000.00	20,000.00
Menomonees	434,195.03	594,195.03
Osages	8,331,740.38	8,359,288.98
Omahas	189,480.78	211,339.07
Otoes and Missourias	611,443.30	618,394.29
Pawnees	355,268.86	417,035.05
Ponces	70,000.00	70,000.00
Pottawatomies	184,094.57	184,094.57
Sac and Fox, Missouri	21,650.12	21,650.12
Sac and Fox, Mississippi	55,058.21	55,058.21
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma	300,000.00	300,000.00
Senecas	40,979.60	40,979.60
Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950.00	86,950.00
Senecas and Shawnees	15,140.42	15,140.42
Shoshones and Bannocks	154,879.30	173,915.94
Sissetons and Wahpetons	1,600,800.00	1,600,800.00
Stockbridges	75,988.60	75,988.60
Umatillas	115,258.85	242,353.47
Uintah and White River Utes	3,340.00	3,340.00
Utes	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00
Sioux, Pine Ridge		950,529.86
Sioux, Rosebud		620,644.85
Sioux, Standing Rock		559,432.15
Sioux, Cheyenne River		356,015.40
Sioux, Crow Creek		156,063.52
Sioux, Lower Brulé		147,112.60
Sioux, Santee		210,202.12
Total	16,132,849.29	19,567,861.96

SEAL FOR THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The design of a seal for this office, prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was approved by the President October 28, 1892, as required by the act of Congress approved July 26, 1892. This seal, with a suitable press, also obtained through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is now in use.

INTRUDERS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

The authorities of the Cherokee Nation have from time to time since 1874 reported the presence in the nation of large numbers of persons who they claimed were there without authority of law, and were occupying and cultivating some of the best lands of the nation, to the detriment and exclusion of its citizens; and the Nation has demanded of the Government that these persons be removed in accordance with the promises given the Cherokees in their treaties. Very few, if any, of the parties have, however, been removed, on account of the difference of opinion for a long time existing between this Department and the Cherokee authorities respecting the jurisdiction claimed by the Department over claims to rights of citizenship set up by most of the intruders complained against.

This controversy had the effect to postpone the adjudication of citizenship claims, and in the meantime the Indian agent was directed by a letter of July 20, 1880, to give certificates to all claimants to citizenship who could establish a prima facie right thereto, which certificates were to be regarded as entitling the holders to remain in the Cherokee Nation without molestation or liability to removal until such time as a plan could be agreed upon between the Department and the authorities of the nation for a fair and impartial trial of their claims. In the Cherokee trust fund case (117 U. S., 311) the Supreme Court decided that—

> If Indians in that State [North Carolina] or in any other State east of the Mississippi wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and be admitted to citizenship as there provided.

The decision in the case from which the above quotation is taken was rendered by the court on March 1, 1886, and under date of August 11, 1886, the office instructed the Union Indian agent to issue no further certificates of the character authorized in letter of July 20, 1880, above referred to, the Secretary of the Interior having by letter of August 5, 1886, directed the revocation of the order contained in said letter to the agent. The revocation of said order, however, was to have no retroactive effect.

Claimants to citizenship who have made settlements in the Cherokee Nation since the date of the letter from this office stopping the further issuance of prima facie certificates, as they were called, have done so at their own risk and have been liable to removal as intruders, and whenever opportunity has offered individual claimants have been so advised by this office.

The parties who, in good faith, had entered the nation prior to the date of that letter, believing they had rights there by blood, were, however, regarded as having acquired an equitable right to look to the

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United States for protection in their property and improvements until some plan of settlement of their rights could be adopted. The Secretary of the Interior rendered a decision August 21, 1888, in the case of John Kesterson which fixed the status of all such claimants whose claims had been or might thereafter be rejected by the Cherokee authorities as intruders in the nation and subject to removal as such under article 27 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stats., 806). He decided, however, that intruders of this class must be dealt with in the light of the facts in each case; that having gone there in apparent good faith upon the invitation of the nation, and having made valuable improvements while suffered or permitted to remain, the Department would not cause or suffer their removal to be made in such summary and sudden manner as to work great harm and loss to their property and unnecessary hardship personally to themselves and their families; that they were entitled to the protection of the Government of the United States in a proper way as its citizens, since they had not been admitted to citizenin the Cherokee Nation nor were under its jurisdiction; that this protection was peculiarly necessary in such cases; and that they were entitled to a reasonable time and opportunity, in view of all the circumstances of their long residence and labor in the nation, to gather their growing crops and to dispose of their property or remove it as might be most suitable to its character.

The agent having been instructed in office letter of August 24, 1888, in accordance with this decision, he issued notices to a large number of intruders of the class described, directing them to dispose of their property in the nation not of a movable character and to remove their other property and themselves and their families, within six months. The time within which the removals were to take place was extended indefinitely by this office, with the approval of the Department, in March 1889, on account of statements received here that recognized citizens of the Cherokee Nation, to whom alone the intruders could sell their improvements, refused to buy them, saying they must be abandoned anyway in six months and then they could be occupied without cost.

Thus the matter stood at the time of the ratification by Congress of the agreement entered into December 19, 1891, between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Elias C. Boudinot, Joseph A. Scales, George Downing, Roach Young, Thomas Smith, William Triplett, and Joseph Smallwood, commissioners on the part of the Cherokee Nation, looking to the sale to the United States of the tract of country known as the "Cherokee Outlet." The first paragraph of article 2 of the agreement, which article contains the stipulated considerations for the cession provided for in article 1, is as follows, viz:

First. That all persons now resident, or who may hereafter become residents, in the Cherokee Nation, and who are not recognized as citizens of the Cherokee Nation by the constituted authorities thereof, and who are not in the employment of the Cherokee Nation, or in the employment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation, in conformity with the laws thereof, or in the employment of the United States Government, and all citizens of the United States who are not resident in the Cherokee Nation under the provisions of treaty or acts of Congress, shall be deemed and held to be intruders and unauthorized persons within the intent and meaning of section 6 of the treaty of 1835, and sections 26 and 27 of the treaty of July 19, 1866, and shall, together with their personal effects, be removed without delay from the limits of said nation by the United States as trespassers, upon the demand of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. In such removals no houses, barns, outbuildings, fences, orchards, growing crops, or other chattels real, being attached to the soil and belonging to the Cherokee Nation, the owner of the land, shall be removed, damaged, or destroyed, unless it shall become necessary in order to effect the removal of such trespassers: *Provided, always,* That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to affect in any manner the rights of any persons in the Cherokee Nation under the ninth article of the treaty of July 19, 1866.

In ratifying the agreement (27 Stats., 641) Congress proposed the following amendment to the above-quoted part thereof, which was consented to by the Cherokee Nation by an act of the national council approved April 3, 1893:

And provided further, That before any intruder or unauthorized person occupying houses, lands, or improvements, which occupancy commenced before the eleventh day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, shall be removed therefrom, upon demand of the principal chief or otherwise, the value of his improvements, as the same shall be appraised by a board of three appraisers, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of the same upon the recommendation of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, for that purpose, shall be paid to him by the Cherokee Nation; and upon such payment such improvements shall become the property of the Cherokee Nation: *Provided,* That the amount so paid for said improvements shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *And provided further,* That the appraisers in determining the value of such improvements may consider the value of the use and occupation of the land.

The provision in the treaty of 1835 (7 Stats., 478) relating to intruders in the Cherokee Nation and referred to in the agreement as "section six of the treaty of 1835" (which, however, is "article six," of said treaty) is as follows:

Perpetual peace and friendship shall exist between the citizens of the United States and the Cherokee Indians. The United States agree to protect the Cherokee Nation from domestic strife and foreign enemies and against intestine wars between the several tribes. The Cherokees shall endeavor to preserve and maintain the peace of the country, and not make war upon their neighbors; they shall also be protected against interruption and intrusion from citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle in the country without their consent; and all such persons shall be removed from the same by order of the President of the United States. But this is not intended to prevent the residence among them of useful farmers, mechanics, and teachers for the instruction of Indians according to treaty stipulations.

Articles 26 and 27 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stats., 806) referred to in the agreement as "sections twenty-six and twenty-seven;" are as follows:

ARTICLE XXVI. The United States guarantee to the people of the Cherokee Nation the quiet and peaceable possession of their country, and protection against domestic feuds and insurrections, and against hostilities of other tribes. They shall also be pro-

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tected against interruptions or intrusion from all unauthorized citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle on their lands or reside in their Territory. In case of hostilities among the Indian tribes the United States agree that the party or parties commencing the same shall, so far as practicable, make reparation for the damages done.

ARTICLE XXVII. The United States shall have the right to establish one or more military posts or stations in the Cherokee Nation, as may be deemed necessary for the proper protection of the citizens of the United States lawfully residing therein and the Cherokees and other citizens of the Indian country. But no sutler or other person connected therewith either in or out of the military organization shall be permitted to introduce any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors into the Cherokee Nation, except the medical department may, and by them only for strictly medical purposes. And all persons not in the military service of the United States, not citizens of the Cherokee Nation, are to be prohibited from coming into the Cherokee Nation, or remaining in the same, except as herein otherwise provided; and it is the duty of the United States Indian agent for the Cherokees to have such persons, not lawfully residing or sojourning therein, removed from the Nation, as they now are, or hereafter may be, required by the Indian intercourse laws of the United States.

In pursuance of the amendment made by Congress to the Cherokee agreement so called, as above set forth, the President appointed Messrs. Joshua C. Hutchins, of Athens, Ga., Peter H. Pernot, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Clem V. Rogers, of Oolagah, Ind. T. (the latter on recommendation of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation), a Commission to appraise the improvements of intruders in the Cherokee Nation, who began the occupation of houses, lands, or improvements in said Nation prior to August 11, 1886, the date on which the stopping of the issuance of prima facie certificates was ordered. June 21, 1893, a draft of the instructions to govern the said Commission in its work was transmitted by this office for the consideration and approval of the Department. These instructions were approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 7, 1893, and the Commissioners named above are now in the Indian Territory engaged in appraising the improvements of the intruders in the Cherokee Nation entitled to compensation therefor under the law.

Among the parties charged by the Cherokees with being intruders, and whose removal with others is demanded, are a number of persons who claim that they were once lawfully admitted to citizenship in the Nation, and have never forfeited that right, but that they have since been unlawfully declared to be non-citizens and intruders. An inspector of the Department was recently sent to the Nation to investigate this class of cases.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN, DELAWARES, AND SHAWNEES.

Since the last annual report the second and third supplemental schedules of Cherokee freedmen have been made and approved, containing the names of 250 persons in whose behalf there has been submitted evidence satisfactory to this office showing that they were 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. This makes the total number 5,008 entitled, as follows:

3,568 Cherokee freedmen, less 11 since cancelled, 3,521, at $15.50	$54,622.00
763 Delawares, less 16 not entitled, 747, at $15.50	11,578.50
747 Shawnees, less 10 not entitled, 737, at $15.50	11,423.50
Total	77,624.00

This is $2,624, or about 169 names, in excess of the appropriation made to pay said beneficiaries.

The agent has informally reported to this office from time to time that he was confident, from the efforts he had made to ascertain, as well as to pay off, the persons named in the first schedule, approved November 21, 1890, and in subsequent schedules, that there would be found to be a number of persons whose names are on said approved schedules who could not be identified, or whose names were duplicated, or who were born after or died before March 3, 1883, and that the number would be far in excess of the 169 for whom no appropriation has been provided.

In reviewing the payments made on these schedules by the agent up to and including his last returns, June 30, 1893, there appears to remain unpaid of the aforesaid 5,008 names on said approved schedules as follows:

Authenticated freedmen	185	
Authenticated freedmen, deceased	10	
		225
Admitted freedmen	153	
		378
Cherokee Delawares		11
Cherokee Shawnees		51
Total		116

There remains unexpended of the appropriation of $75,000 the sum of $4,304.50 with which to pay the said 146 persons, or so many of them as may be identified and found entitled.

If, however, this fund should become exhausted, leaving beneficiaries whose names are on the the approved schedules unpaid, application will have to be made to Congress for an additional appropriation; but until such a contingency either arises or becomes manifest, I do not deem it necessary to ask for more funds.

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ELECTION TROUBLES IN THE CHOCTAW NATION.

The Department is aware of the existence in the Choctaw Nation of a serious condition of domestic strife, more serious perhaps than would otherwise be regarded on account of the advanced position occupied by the Nation with relation to civilization, and in view of the reputation it has for a long time enjoyed of being one of the most conservative and quiet of all the Indian tribes and nations within our borders. My purpose here is simply to give a brief statement of the situation in the Nation and of the causes leading to it as shown by the records and files of this office, and not to discuss the matter, believing that the Department which has assumed full direction of it, will, in its wisdom, reach such a solution of the difficulty as will be for the best interest of the Choctaw people and of the United States.

The present condition of what might be termed suppressed civil war existing in the Choctaw Nation to-day is due to the bitterness engendered during the campaign which culminated in the election held in August, 1892, for principal chief. The partisans of each candidate for the office—Wilson N. Jones and J. B. Jackson—claimed that their candidate had been elected. The Jackson party, so called, claimed that Mr. Jackson had received a majority of the votes cast, which seemed to be true; but the vote was so close and the reports received in the office so uncertain that it was difficult to form any decided opinion in regard to the matter. Mr. Jones' friends denied the claim, alleging that the apparent majority for Jackson would disappear and a majority for Jones would be shown by an official canvas of the vote by the national council, which by law is charged with the duty of counting the vote and declaring the election. The friends of Mr. Jones were said to be largely in the majority in the council, and Mr. Jackson's friends claimed that the intention of the council was to count Jackson out and declare Jones elected, and the feeling between the parties which, as I have said, was already very bitter, became intensified.

Pending the assembling of the council certain persons, citizens of the Nation, and alleged to be members of the Jones party, were assassinated. It was claimed by Jones and his party friends that the crimes were committed by partisans of Jackson. The efforts of the Choctaw government (Mr. Jones was governor at the time) to apprehend and punish the parties suspected of the killing, all of whom were members of the Jackson party and the methods adopted to accomplish those ends, so excited the party friends of the suspected persons that civil war seemed altogether probable.

The governor found that the resistance to his authority was so great and so threatening that September 12, 1892, he requested the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, to send Indian police and soldiers to assist the "authorities of the Nation to prevent further murders, and suppress lawlessness committed by bodies of armed men," with whom he declared the Choctaw authorities were unable to cope without terrible sacrifice of life, and to "be at Tushkahoma with Indian police and soldiers when the Choctaw council convenes in October." The agent having telegraphed Governor Jones' request to this office, it was reported to the Department September 13, 1892, with the recommendation that "In view of the obligation of the United States to protect the Choctaws from domestic strife and the magnitude of the crisis as described in Agent Bennett's telegram and the press dispatches * * * the War Department be requested to issue the necessary orders by which a sufficient military force of infantry and cavalry can be made available for immediate service in assisting Agent Bennett, of the Union Agency, in maintaining peace and order in the Choctaw Nation, if called upon by him for such service."

On September 14, 1892, a telegram from Agent Bennett, who was at McAlester, Ind. T., was received as follows, viz:

> Most reliable reports show that more than 300 Choctaw Indians are in arms. I came here from Caddo last night and to-day arranged and held, Indian police protecting place, conference between unarmed representatives of opposing factions, Governor Jones attending same. This conference agreed to surrender all who participated in recent murders to constituted authorities for a trial. Agreed all armed bodies should immediately disband and submit differences to the law. This conference dispassionate and harmonious and representatives present will use every endeavor to carry out agreement, but excitement intense. Have just received telegram from Hartshorn asking aid; that 30 armed men now surround house Sheriff Perry, whose life they seek. I have dispatched runner on horseback to Perry's, 12 miles east. If he reaches there in time Perry's life will be saved. If result of to-day's conference can reach people before commission of murders, I am sanguine temporary peace will prevail, but conference to-day unanimous that my presence at October council with police and soldiers absolutely essential to preserve peace there. Any apprehension showed by Governor Jones and conservative men both factions that peace agreement to-day's conference will not reach and be understood by people until further overt acts (of) violence are committed precipitating more serious trouble and loss of lives. Military aid asked for should be made available.

The same day the following telegram was sent Agent Bennett by this office:

> On receipt of your first telegram yesterday office recommended that War Department have troops available for immediate service when called upon by you. Your second telegram sent to Secretary this morning. Will advise you what military officers to call upon when this office is informed.

Both telegrams were reported to the Department September 14, 1892.

The peace agreement entered into between the opposing factions of Choctaws September 13, 1892, contained two important stipulations, viz:

> First. That within twenty-four hours, or by 12 o'clock noon of to-morrow, September 14, 1892, each and all of the persons who participated in the killing of Joe Hecklechubbie, Frank Frazier, Elias Colbert, and Robison Nelson shall surrender to the constituted authorities of the Choctaw Nation, to wit, to a deputy sheriff or sheriffs, who shall be a member or members of the National party, said surrender

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being made that said parties may answer before the proper courts of the nation for any offenses alleged against them.

Second. That all armed bodies of men now congregated throughout the Choctaw Nation shall immediately disband and shall not again be gathered together; but that all differences, real or imaginary, which now exist or which may hereafter arise, shall be submitted to and be settled by the courts of the nation, as provided in the constitution and laws of the Choctaw Nation, and whose decisions our people shall abide by.

Had these stipulations been faithfully adhered to no further serious trouble would probably have occurred. Thirteen of the accused parties surrendered on September 14, and three others surrendered subsequently in pursuance of agreement; but, although the agent reported, September 14, 1892, that armed bodies were disbanding and that there was every prospect of termination of hostilities, it seems from his telegram to this office on September 15, as follows, that the Jones men refused to accept the agreement:

Situation to-day very critical. Two more men surrendered last night. Being reliably advised at noon to-day that efforts would be made to take prisoners from custody of guards, I ordered Indian police to guard and protect them. At 5 o'clock this afternoon 100 Jones men, heavily armed, rode within hailing distance of prisoners and demanded them. My police warned them that prisoners were in their custody as United States officers and would not be surrendered. The armed men then rode away to consult with advisers and leaders. I have arranged with railway company to convey these men out of Choctaw Nation on any freight train to-night, should danger threaten or attempt be made to do these prisoners violence. Over 200 Jones men now congregated 2 miles south in command Green McCurtain. They express dissatisfaction with peace agreement made last Tuesday and declare determination not to abide by same. I still hope wise and conservative counsel will restrain further violence, and hesitate to order military until every civil means in my power has been exerted and am advised by Assistant Adjt. Gen. McKeever that commanding officer Fort Reno directed to furnish military on my order. Unless armed forces disband to-morrow will be constrained to order military aid.

This telegram was reported to the Department by this office on September 16, 1892, and Agent Bennett was telegraphed on the same date, as follows:

Your telegram 15th received and forwarded to Secretary Interior. As military aid is subject to your call, office relies upon your judgment to invoke it when emergency shall require its use, if at all.

On September 16, 1892, Agent Bennett telegraphed that Choctaw affairs were temporarily quieted; that the 16 persons had been surrendered to the sheriff of Gaines County for trial; that all armed bodies were disbanding, though feeling was still intense, and that any violence would cause serious outbreak and loss of life.

Although it seems that the people were on the point of collision all the time, it was not found necessary to send troops into the nation prior to the assembling of the council, which occurred October 3, 1892. However, Governor Jones having on the 19th of September requested Agent Bennett to be present at the opening of council, he (Bennett) called for troops and they marched from the post of Fort Reno on the latter date, expecting to reach Tushkahomma by October 3.

On September 22, 1892, Mr. Jackson addressed a letter to Governor Jones proposing a plan of settlement of the trouble, as follows, viz:

With feelings of great concern and distress for our people in this time of trouble, and in the hope that peace may in some way be restored, I propose to you the following as a method of settlement of the trouble, in the belief that thereby every right-minded man will be fully satisfied.

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. His decision to be final so far as our authorities are concerned, but either party feeling itself aggrieved at the decision of said agent shall have the right to appeal to the Interior Department, whose decision shall be final.

In case this proposition meets with your approval, that at the earliest opportunity, before the convening of council, you select a committee and I will select one of equal number to arrange all the preliminaries for said agreement.

In making this proposition I can assure you that I lay aside all personal interest and am actuated solely in the interest of peace and the love I bear our people and our nation.

Although Mr. Jones had not agreed to the proposition, reserving his decision in the matter until October 3, 1892, when the council should assemble, the office, under Department authority, given in letter of October 1, 1892, telegraphed to Agent Bennett on that date, as follows:

The Secretary, in letter to-day, concurs in the opinion of this office that there is no impropriety in your acting as arbitrator in Choctaw election troubles if called on by both parties, with right of appeal to this Department.

It is not understood that the arbitration plan proposed by Mr. Jackson was carried into operation, but that Agent Bennett was present at the council with troops whose efforts were directed solely to preserving the peace. The returns of the August election were canvassed by the council (and as understood without interference from or the assistance of Mr. Bennett) and Wilson N. Jones was declared to have been elected governor, or principal chief. Agent Bennett and Inspector Gardner, who had been dispatched by the Department to advise and assist him in the matter, remained at Tuskahomma until October 12, 1892, on which day they returned to Muscogee, Ind. T., where the Union Agency is located.

Troops under the command of Capt. R. M. Hayes were, however, retained in the nation until October 28, 1892, when they were withdrawn, Agent Bennett having, October 26, 1892, addressed a letter to

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Capt. Hayes advising him that he believed the troops could be withdrawn on that date without endangering the peace. In his letter of October 26, 1892, to this office, transmitting a copy of his communication to Capt. Hayes, Agent Bennett said:

> There is yet a *possibility* of trouble when the trial of the men charged with the murders committed in September last is entered into, but [if] after the experience which they have had and the advice already given, the Choctaw people can not be restrained from these acts of outlawry, and their authorities find it again impossible to deal with their own citizens, unless supported by United States soldiers, I am unable to determine upon any other recommendation than that which I have warned them I would make—the placing of the superintendence of their affairs in the hands of the War Department. I do not believe that there is a *probability* of trouble of such a character as to necessitate action upon my part, but feel quite confident that the authorities of the nation will be able to control the situation without calling upon me again.

No further trouble was experienced until March, 1893. The trial of the prisoners who surrendered September 14, 1892, had not been entered upon as late as February 24, 1893, the agent having on that date transmitted to this office a communication from Gardner and McClure, the attorneys for the prisoners, with certain affidavits charging that said prisoners were being unnecessarily held and denied a fair trial by the authorities of the Choctaw Nation, and requesting that this Department take some action that would secure the release of the parties upon proper bail or their speedy trial. The office replied to this request March 11, 1893, with the statement that the Department would not be authorized to interfere with the execution of the laws of the Choctaw Nation by its proper authorities unless it could be shown that the laws sought to be executed were inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws enacted thereunder for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Choctaws being secured by their treaties in the right of self-government and full jurisdiction of the persons and property of their citizens, with the reservation that the government must be conducted in a manner compatible with the United States Constitution and the Indian intercourse laws.

In the meantime reports were observed in the public press to the effect that a condition of armed insurrection existed in the Choctaw Nation, and under date of March 27, 1893, Agent Bennett was telegraphed:

> Press dispatches from Paris, Tex., report bloody feud between two factions of Choctaws. Situation critical at Antlers. Report what action, if any, necessary to preserve peace.

Agent Bennett replied the same day by wire:

> Choctaw authorities have not reported the existence of strife beyond their own control, nor asked Federal assistance in preserving peace. Will report again when more fully advised of situation.

And on the next day he telegraphed that—

> Choctaw authorities report no trouble—ask no assistance. Have taken no official action in their affairs. Press dispatches from McAlester report two engagements near Antlers. Twenty-five killed, several wounded. Can get no dispatches from Antlers.

These telegrams were quoted for the information of the Department in office report of March 29, 1893, and on March 30 the following telegram from Agent Bennett was also reported to the Department:

> Reliable Antlers dispatch reports both factions Choctaws disbanded. Fight yesterday resulted, several wounded, no killed.

March 31 Agent Bennett was telegraphed to "proceed at once to locality of Choctaw troubles and telegraph situation, and what further, if anything, is to be done by the United States." On the following day two telegrams, dated March 31, were received from Agent Bennett, one from Muscogee, Ind. T., advising the office that unless situation at Antlers changed he would reach there by first possible train, and the other from Wagoner, stating that he was on his way to Antlers and that the United States commissioner of that place had wired him that opposing forces were encamped 4 miles apart preparing for a conflict. In both of these telegrams he urged that military aid be made available upon his call to assist him in preventing bloodshed. These telegrams were quoted in a report to the Department of April 1, 1893, in which it was recommended that—

> Request be made upon the honorable Secretary of War to instruct the proper military authorities to furnish upon the call of Leo E. Bennett such military force as may, in the judgment of the military officer, be necessary for the purpose required upon such representations of the situation as Agent Bennett may make in his call for troops.

On the same day Agent Bennett was telegraphed that the War Department had been requested to furnish troops on his call, and he was directed to confer with the nearest military commander.

The two telegrams to Agent Bennett containing the information and instructions above set forth were quoted in a second report of April 1, 1893, to the Department, as was also a telegram of that date from Agent Bennett stating that the situation was critical, large forces of armed Choctaws confronting each other likely to come in conflict at any time.

April 3, 1893, the agent telegraphed:

> Temporary truce arranged yesterday. Armed forces disbanding; situation yet serious, seemingly uncompromisable under present Choctaw government. Full report mailed you this (Monday) night. Pending your consideration and action all hostilities cease. While great relief experienced at disbanding armed forces, feeling one of dread uncertainty.

The report referred to in the telegram above quoted was dated April 4, 1893, and contained a statement of the position of both factions in the Choctaw Nation with reference to the trouble. The situation as gathered from this report, and from a letter from Governor Jones to Mr. Bennett, which was transmitted with it, was briefly as follows: Governor Jones in December, 1892, received a written request

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from the circuit judge of the first judicial district for the arrest of Willis Jones who had been indicted at a special term of the circuit court of said district, but had eluded arrest, and was at that time in the second judicial district. In response to said request he issued an order to one of his light-horsemen to arrest Jones and turn him over to the proper sheriff. Said Jones was arrested on this order on February 12, 1893, but was rescued by one Albert Jackson and others, who took him by force of arms from the light-horseman who had him in custody, whereupon Governor Jones, on March 11, 1893, issued an order commanding the militia of the nation to arrest said Jones and all others interfering with the officers. Then said Albert Jackson and one V. M. Locke, a white man and citizen of the nation by marriage, with about 100 Choctaws banded themselves together for the purpose of resisting the militia in making the arrests which their orders required. The militia while marching in search of said Willis Jones came upon the said Locke at his house and were fired upon by Locke and a fight ensued in which the sheriff of Kiamichi County and three men of the Locke party were wounded. Governor Jones added that he had the militia in readiness, but had suspended operations until he could inform Agent Bennett and through him this Department in regard to the situation. He further stated that he was very anxious to settle the matter without further violence and declared that he was confident that he could, with the aid of the Choctaw officers, manage the difficulties without the aid of United States troops; but that if he should need military aid he would so notify Agent Bennett.

This statement, with the exception of that part which made it appear that the Locke party began the fight, is, it seems, admitted by all to be correct. Mr. Locke and his friends, however, claim that they did not arm themselves to resist the authority of the government of the Choctaw Nation lawfully exercised, but that the action of the governor in ordering the arrest of Jones, first by light-horsemen and then by the militia, was unlawful, operating as a suspension of civil process without sufficient reason and a usurpation of power not given the governor by the constitution or laws of the nation; that they armed themselves in defense of their lives and of their rights under the constitution as citizens of the nation; also that the firing at Antlers was begun by the militia.

In his report Agent Bennett said that he had carefully listened to statements from Governor Jones, Captains Durant and Thompson, Mr. Dukes and others of the militia faction, and a number of Indians and leading men of the other faction, as also of disinterested eyewitnesses of the conflict at Antlers, and that after giving to the statements each their full credit, and carefully weighing the same in all its bearings he was forced to the following conviction:

That the calling out of the militia by Governor Jones to arrest Willis Jones was unnecessary and unlawful; that the acts of said so-called militia have been contrary to the laws and the constitution of the Choctaw Nation, and that the conflict precipitated by them was the act of a drunken, irresponsible, and uncontrolable mob, who were banded together as militia for the evident purpose of murdering men, women, and children, thereby removing their political opponents, and so intimidating others that the powers of the present party in authority may be perpetuated. (This is election year with the Choctaws for their national treasurer, auditor, secretary, etc.) It is a fact, almost without denial, that this drunken mob was led by a private individual and not by its proper officers; that many of the mob were so intoxicated as to be unable to sit upon their horses; that they were utterly reckless in the use of their firearms, as they shot into the Methodist church, the Masonic hall, the railway depot, and into the house of the Methodist minister, a white man, where his wife and children were; that they refused to permit these women and children to leave their home and seek a safe retreat, but forced them to remain therein during the leaden hail which was showered into and about the same for a half hour, and that altogether the acts of said militia were more those of wild beasts than of human beings. I was and am horrified to think that in our country such an outrage could be perpetrated under the color of law. I know that the present Choctaw government will never bring these attempted murderers to a trial, but will uphold them in their unlawful acts. I am fully convinced from the violation of pledges heretofore given to me by Governor Jones and his followers that it would be assisting in a so-called judicial murder to permit the militia to make arrests in the Choctaw Nation; that where I have heretofore surrendered to the Choctaw authorities, under the most solemn pledges of doing right by them, citizens charged with offenses, these pledges have been violated by the Choctaw authorities, and the prisoners robbed of their liberties and deprived of their rights.

Agent Bennett stated also that the Locke or insurrection party expressed their desire for peace and the wish to be allowed to return to their homes and families, and said if he would promise to protect them from the Choctaw militia they would surrender their arms to him and disband; and that while he thought the condition named upon which they would surrender their arms and disband was fair, just, and necessary, he could not accept of their surrender because he was powerless to protect them without military aid, which he did not at that time have. He concluded his report with the statement that it was his opinion that there was not open any other peaceable settlement of the Choctaw troubles than that the United States should place the Nation under martial law, saying that he had thoroughly considered the gravity of such a conclusion which had been forced upon him, but that he could not then see any other solution of the troubles which would avoid bloodshed and strife.

In transmitting Agent Bennett's report to the Department with its communication of April 8, 1893, the office recommended that the matter be laid before the Secretary of War with a view to having a detachment of United States troops sent into the Choctaw country, to be stationed at such point as Agent Bennett might designate, to protect the Choctaw Nation against domestic strife, and to protect life and property. Capt. Guthrie and 41 men were dispatched by the War Department to the scene of the troubles April 10, 1893, to arrive the next day, and since the United States troops have been in the Nation the office has received no further reports indicating a condition of strife therein.

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Some excitement, however, was occasioned by the conviction (June 17, 1893), of nine of the men charged with murder who surrendered in September, 1892, and their sentence, June 19 following, to be shot. The death sentence was not, however, executed, the Department intervening in behalf of the condemned parties on account of the charge made by many that their trial was not fair or impartial.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

There was given, at some length, in the annual report of this office for the year 1891 the status of these Indians and of their lands. The recommendations then made, and renewed in the last annual report meet my approval, and I respectfully renew the request that Congress be asked to enact the necessary legislation for their relief as was then recommended, viz:

In view of the condition of the affairs of these Indians, and the fact that under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, they were made citizens of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to grant authority to issue patents in fee to the allottees of the several tracts, or to those assigns whose conveyances have been approved by the Department, 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 have never received an allotment.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The suit in the United States circuit court for the western district of North Carolina, instituted by the Attorney-General some years ago, to establish a clear title to the lands in that State claimed by the Eastern Cherokees, is in about the same condition as reported in the last annual report of this office (p. 123). I am informally advised that a master in chancery has been elected, and had hoped that the suit would be pushed to a definite conclusion. But from late reports I understand that it has been postponed till another term of the court, and I fear that the interests of these Indians may suffer by reason of these unavoidable postponements.

ISABELLA RESERVATION, MICH.

Nothing of special interest has occurred with respect to this reservation during the past year, except the decision of the supreme court of Michigan to the effect that the lands allotted to the class of Indians designated as "not so competent," are not taxable. This has been a disturbing matter to the Indians for a number of years, several sales for taxes having been made. All the land of this reservation has been patented, but much of it has passed from the possession of the Indians.

KICKAPOOS IN KANSAS.

The first section of the act of Congress approved August 4, 1886 (24 Stats., 219), extended the beneficial provisions of the amended third article of the treaty between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, concluded June 28, 1862 (13 Stats., 624), to all allottees under said treaty without regard to their being "males and heads of families," and without distinction as to sex. The second section of said act provides for the issuance of patents and payment of head money to the heirs of allottees who died without receiving their patents or shares of head money.

Under the foregoing provisions of law patents have been issued during the year and estimates submitted to Congress for the payment of head money to four Indians who have been naturalized and to the heirs of three who have died.

KOOTENAI INDIANS IN NORTHERN IDAHO.

Reference was made in the annual report of last year to the Kootenais, of northern Idaho, numbering about 225, with the statement that a portion of them had been removed to the Flathead Reservation, Mont.; that some, claiming to be Canadian Indians, had moved across the international boundary line into Canada; that eight families, who had improved and cultivated certain lands, desired to remain there and have the same allotted to them, which would be done; and that the disposition of the Kootenais might, therefore, be considered settled.

Steps were taken in 1889 to settle the Kootenai question. On June 21 of that year Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Agency, Mont., was instructed, if these Indians could not be induced to remove to the Flathead or some other reservation, to encourage them to take allotments under the fourth section of the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and in the event that the Indians desired to remain where they were, to furnish further information as to the extent and character of the land occupied by them, and in their vicinity; how much they claimed and had improved; how much unoccupied and unimproved land there was in that vicinity suitable for allotment to the Indians; and whether any of the lands hitherto unoccupied by them had been entered or located by whites, and if so, to what extent; and to advise the Indians that should they refuse to remove to some reservation, they must take steps to obtain title to the lands occupied by them, otherwise they would meet with trouble in their efforts to retain them.

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August 6, 1889, Agent Ronan reported that he had visited these Indians; that many of them desired to remain in their locality and have the lands they occupied allotted to them under said fourth section; and that there was plenty of excellent land in that locality upon which to settle all the Indians in severalty.

August 28, 1889, Agent Ronan was again instructed to proceed to that country and advise the Indians to so select and locate upon their claims that each person would receive, when the allotments should come to be made, the quantity to which he might be entitled under the fourth section of said act, and to forward a description of the lands in the possession, use, and occupation of the Indians, to the proper local land officers, in order that they might be fully advised in the matter and allow no entries thereon. He was also instructed to give such publicity as he might be able to the fact that the country in question was in the possession and use of the Indians, and that steps were being taken to have the same allotted to them, and that in the meantime no white person could, under General Land Office circular of May 31, 1881, obtain any title or claim to any of the lands occupied by the Indians.

July 20, 1891, Catherine B. Fry (Indian) filed several applications in the local land office at Cœur d'Alène, Idaho, among which was an application to have allotted to her minor child, Arthur Fry, certain lands in the vicinity of Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, which application was referred to this office by the General Land Office, December 29, 1891. May 10, 1893, the special alloting agent on duty in this office, allotted to the minor child, Arthur, the lands applied for, and on the same date the allotment was forwarded to the Department. The next day the said allotment, together with others, was approved by the Department and transmitted to the General Land Office, with instructions to issue patents to the allottees.

Information has reached this office to the effect that settlement by whites has been made upon the tract allotted to Arthur Fry; that a town of some 400 inhabitants has sprung up thereon; that the same has been laid off into streets and alleys; that a town-site company has been incorporated to dispose of the lots; and that the improvements erected thereon have an estimated value of many thousand dollars. A committee of the citizens of the town referred to has requested that the allotment to said minor be cancelled. The facts in the case thus far obtained, show that the said allottee is entitled to the land in question. A special agent of this office has been sent there to make a full and complete investigation of the whole matter and submit report thereof. His report has not yet been received.

LOWER BRÛLÉ SIOUX ON ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

In the last annual report of this office reference is made to the "Rosebud agreement," so-called, concluded under authority of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1009), whereby such of the Lower Brulé Sioux as desired to do so might settle and take lands in severalty upon the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., the Indians 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 rendered null and void for the reason that it failed to secure the consent of three-fourths of the Lower Brulé Indians, which, it was understood, would be required in order to make it binding upon the tribe. The action of the Indians in the matter was declared by the Department to be final, and all parties interested were informed of that fact.

There are some 500 or 600 of the Lower Brulés now living south of White River and on the Rosebud Reserve, and efforts have been made to induce them to remove to their own (the Lower Brulé) reservation or to the Sioux ceded lands, and to take allotments thereon, if entitled to do so under the law and existing Departmental instructions; but they still linger on the Rosebud Reservation. However, Special Agent Thomas P. Smith recently reported to this office, after an investigation of the matter, that, in his opinion, these Indians would remove to their own reservation when the agency and the buildings belonging thereto shall have been removed to the new Lower Brulé Reservation. Steps are now being taken to remove the agency thither. When the removal of the agency is completed and an issue house has been constructed on the reservation, steps will be taken to remove the Lower Brulés from the Rosebud Reserve.

MOQUI RESERVATION.

Nothing of special interest has occurred respecting the Indians of this reservation during the past year. The work of allotting their lands in severalty has been in progress since January, 1892, but the progress is slow. The peculiar formation of the land and habits of the Indians together with the opposition of one of the three bands or villages of Indians have been the cause of greatly retarding the work. They are now and for some time have been much exercised over the intrusion of some of their neighbors, the Navajoes, a number of whom have been for some years located upon certain tracts of land desired by the Moquis. Measures looking to their removal are now being pushed.

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NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN MONTANA.

On February 6, 1892, this office made a full report to the Department as to the unsettled condition of affairs among the Northern Cheyennes in Montana, owing to the encroachments by white settlers upon their reservation and also upon certain nonreservation lands long claimed and occupied by that tribe. Recommendation was made that Congress should be earnestly urged to enact such legislation as would put the Indians in possession of their entire reservation, and would authorize the purchase of the lands of those settlers who had acquired rights thereon prior to the establishing of the same by Executive order of October 1, 1884, and the removal of all other white settlers therefrom, and a change of the eastern boundary line so as to enlarge the reservation.

A bill to increase the area of the Northern Cheyenne or Tongue River Reservation, Mont., and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to settle the claims of bona fide settlers within the present reservation and the addition thereto, and to make appropriation for that purpose, was introduced into the Senate at the last Congress. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and reported back January 10, 1893, without amendment.

Some legislation of the character indicated is needed to restore harmony among the Indians, and to give them the rights to which they are justly entitled. I would, therefore, recommend that the attention of the Fifty-third Congress be invited to this matter.

OTOE AND MISSOURIA INDIANS.

A matter of special interest to these Indians was the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment of certain sales of lands in the late reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas," (27 Stats., 568.) "Adjustment" here means that the purchasers of these lands at public auction, many of whom have not paid all of the purchase money, are raising the cry that the lands are not now worth what they paid or agreed to pay for them in "boom" times, and are asking "adjustment" so that they will not be required to pay more than the appraised value of the land at or just before the time of sale in 1883. An adjustment in the manner proposed would cause a loss of about $296,000 to the Indians. The views of this office on the subject were fully set out in letters to the Department dated April 22, 1892, and March 3, 1893.

SANTEE SIOUX IN NEBRASKA.

Section 7 of the Sioux act, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), provided as follows:

> That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a reservation in the State of Nebraska not having already taken allotments shall be entitled to allotments upon said reserve in Nebraska as follows: To each head of a family one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child, under eighteen years, one-eighth of a section; to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-sixteenth of a section; with title thereto, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the treaty concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with said Santee Sioux approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Santee Sioux shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were residents upon said Sioux Reservation, receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named: *Provided*, That all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed * * *.

An act of Congress approved January 19, 1891 (26 Stats., 720), contains this provision:

> To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase lands for such of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska as have been unable to take lands in severalty on their reservation in Nebraska by reason of the restoration of the unallotted lands to the public domain, $32,000.

The Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 145), contains a clause providing as follows:

> That the funds now in the Treasury belonging to the Santee Sioux Indians in the State of Nebraska, and at Flandreau, in the State of South Dakota, resulting from the sale of lands in Minnesota, and $32,000, heretofore appropriated to purchase lands for the Santee Sioux in Nebraska, who have not received allotments, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid in cash.

September 26, 1892, the Secretary of the Interior authorized the payments in cash to the Santee Sioux Indians of certain specified sums of money standing to their credit on the books of the Treasury, including the $32,000 appropriated by act of January 19, 1891. April 21, 1893, this office submitted to the Department a schedule of the names of the Santee Sioux Indians entitled to share in the $32,000 referred to, with the amount to which each was entitled, with recommendation that payment be made accordingly. The authority therefor was granted and the payment has been made.

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SOUTHERN UTES.

The agreement concluded with the Southern Ute tribe of Indians November 13, 1888, and transmitted by the Department to Congress with draft of bill January 11, 1889, has not yet been ratified. House bill No. 67, Fifty-second Congress, first session, to ratify and confirm said agreement, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, but does not appear to have received any further action.

It has been nearly five years since this agreement was concluded, and the interests of the Indians render it very important that some definite action in regard to their status be taken at an early day. The unsettled condition of mind consequent upon this inaction naturally has an unfavorable effect upon the Indians, and is doing more to retard their advancement than any other known cause. It prevents the work of allotment and creates a general disinclination to agricultural pursuits or home-making, except of the most temporary character.

UPPER AND MIDDLE BANDS OF SPOKANES.

Congress, by act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 120), 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 the same into effect appropriated $30,000 as the first installment of the consideration ($95,000) mentioned in the agreement. This $30,000 was appropriated with the provision that it should be expended for the benefit of those Indians who should remove to the Cœur d'Alène Reservation in Idaho, in the erection of houses, assisting them in breaking land, in the purchase of cattle, seeds, agricultural implements, saw and grist mills, clothing, subsistence, etc.

As the said agreement provides for the removal of some of these Indians to either the Colville or Jocko reservations, at their option, Congress was asked to amend the act so that the $30,000 appropriated might be applied to their benefit, as well as to the benefit of those removing to Cœur d'Alène. Accordingly the act approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612), contains a clause providing that any moneys theretofore appropriated for the removal of the Spokanes to the Cœur d'Alène Reservation shall be extended to or expended for such members of the tribe as have removed or shall remove to the Colville or Jocko reservations. The act also appropriates $20,000 as the second of ten installments, as per said agreement, to be expended in the removal of the Spokanes to Cœur d'Alène, etc.

Montgomery Hardman, of Spokane, Wash., was appointed special agent to remove these Indians to Cœur d'Alène. He was given full and explicit instructions in the matter September 14, 1892, and after an examination of the situation reported that it was hardly possible to

locate the Spokanes on the Cœur d'Alène Reservation in permanent homes upon one tract without in some measure interfering with the Cœur d'Alène Indians. But as Article 2 of said agreement provides that the Spokanes shall 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'Alène Reservation, Special Agent T. P. Smith was recently instructed to proceed to that reservation at his earliest opportunity and, in conjunction with Special Agent Hardman and the U. S. Indian agent of the Colville Ageney, Washington, to lay off and describe therein a tract for the Spokanes, and to explain the whole matter in council to the Cœur d'Alénes.

Owing to the death of Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Ageney, Special Agent Smith was recalled from these duties and ordered to take charge of that ageney. The acting agent of the Colville Agency was at the same time instructed to perform jointly with Special Agent Hardman the duties previously assigned to Special Agent Smith. Some opposition having been shown by the Cœur d'Alénes in the matter of selecting lands for the Spokanes, the business has been temporarily suspended.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

Perhaps there is no tribe of Indians in the United States whose affairs have been so complicated and confused as the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe in the State of Wisconsin. Their troubles have been due to internal dissensions engendered and kept alive by the intrigues of ambitious members of opposing factions of the tribes; to the intermeddling of designing white men living in the vicinity of their reservation, who have sought to make money out of the timber on the reservation; and to unwise legislation enacted upon the representations of interested parties, who claimed that it was for the purpose of healing the divisions existing among the leading elements of the tribe, but which really made the situation more perplexing and intricate.

The troubles of these Indians began in 1831 with the treaty of that year between the United States and the Menomonee tribe of Indians (7 Stats., 342) by an amendment to which a reservation of two townships of land was made "for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes." In order to settle the dissensions that existed among the members of the tribes named, treaties were entered into with them on September 3, 1839 (7 Stats., 580), November 3, 1848 (9 Stats., 955), and February 5, 1856 (11 Stats., 663). In the meantime acts of Congress, having in view the same purpose, were approved on March 3, 1843 (5 Stats., 645), under which each and every member of the tribes became a citizen of the United States January 1, 1844; August 6, 1846 (9 Stats.

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55), repealing the act of 1813, and restoring the Indians to their ancient form of tribal government; and February 6, 1871 (16 Stats., 404), providing for the division of the tribe by the admission of some to citizenship and the taking of a census of those who were to remain in tribal relations.

I do not deem it necessary here to enter largely into a discussion of the provisions of all the various treaties and acts above cited and the effect of each; but will briefly state the provisions of the treaty of 1856 and the act of 1871, and the effect of the execution of the latter. The treaty of 1848 provided for the patenting of certain tracts to members of the tribe and for their admission to citizenship in the United States. This the parties affected claimed was without their consent and against their desire; so the treaty of 1856 was made for the avowed purpose of fixing the membership of the tribe, and it provided for the admission to rights therein of all who were recognized as members under the treaty of 1839, including those who became separate in interest from the tribe under the provisions of that treaty, and their descendants.

This treaty was signed by four-fifths of the adult members of the tribe, and it would perhaps have forever settled the troubles of the Stockbridges and Munsees had it not been that the small minority who refused to sign it continued to foment discord, until through their efforts the matter became involved in the local politics of the State. This fact enabled the small disaffected element to secure the passage by Congress of the act of 1871, which, as executed, entirely unsettled the arrangement of the affairs of the tribe under the treaty of 1856, and took away vested rights acquired by many of the tribe under said treaty. People who had always been recognized as Stockbridges or Munsees were deprived of their rights to tribal property, and in the funds of the tribe, because of the fact that they had selected lands for allotment under the treaty of 1856, some of which lands were reallotted to parties who were favored in the execution of the act of 1871.

Ever since 1874, when the rolls provided for by the said act of 1871 were transmitted to this office by the special commissioner appointed to take the census, the parties who had been deprived of their rights have persistently and continuously urged upon the Government the fact that injustice has been done them and the importance of some action by Congress to correct the wrong. In the meantime their opponents in the tribe have been as active in their efforts to prevent legislation in their behalf, and to secure other legislation by which the affairs of the tribe would be settled in such manner as to forever cut them off from any likelihood of receiving any benefit from the common or tribal property. In 1891 an act was passed by Congress less than ten days prior to adjournment, which would have had this effect; but it never became a law, the office reporting strongly against its approval,

and the President not having approved it at the expiration of the Fifty-first Congress.

Bills have been time and again introduced in Congress having in view the correction of the wrongs that have been done the aggrieved element of the tribe, but they have been met with such strong aggressive opposition either in the Senate or House of Representatives that none were ever enacted into law until on March 3, 1893, the President approved "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin" (27 Stats., 741), which provides as follows:

Whereas a treaty was entered into on the fifth day of February eighteen hundred and fifty-six, by and between the Government of the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, in which the said Indians ceded certain lands to the United States, and accepted in consideration thereof certain lands as a reservation, to which said Indians removed, and upon which they have ever since resided; and

Whereas by the interpretation placed by Government officials on the act of February sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, an act for the relief of said Indians, a large part of said Indians (and their descendants) who signed said treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and have continued with said tribe from the making of said treaty to the present time, are excluded from participating in tribal funds and the right to occupy said reservation: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who were actual members of said tribe of Indians at the time of the execution of the treaty of February fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and their descendants, and all persons who became members of the tribe under the provisions of article six of said treaty, and their descendants, who did not in and by said treaty, and have not since its execution, separated from said tribe, are hereby declared members of said Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians and entitled to their pro rata share in tribal funds and in the occupancy of tribal lands; and all members who entered into possession of lands under the allotments of eighteen hundred and fifty-six and of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and who by themselves or by their lawful heirs have resided on said lands continuously since, are hereby declared to be owners of such lands in fee simple, in severalty, and the Government shall issue patents to them therefor.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, without unnecessary delay after the passage of this act, to cause to be taken an enrollment of said tribe on the basis of the provisions of this act, which enrollment shall be filed, a copy in the Department of the Interior and a copy in the records of said tribe: *Provided*, That in all cases where allotments of eighteen hundred and seventy-one shall conflict with allotments of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the latter shall prevail.

Under date of April 22, 1893, a draft of instructions for the guidance of the persons to be designated by the Department to make the enrolment provided for in the law, as above quoted, was transmitted for the approval of the Secretary, and the same was approved July 7, 1893. Mr. C. C. Painter, agent of the Indian Rights Association, has been detailed to do the work. The act carries no appropriation to pay for the making of the enrollment, and Mr. Painter's expenses will have to be paid out of the appropriation for the contingencies of the Indian Department.

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THE WENATCHEE FISHERY.

By the tenth article of the Yakama treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stats., 954), there was reserved and set apart from the lands ceded by the treaty, for the use and benefit of said Indians—

> 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.

July 19, 1892, Jay Lynch, agent for the Yakama Indians, on their behalf, called attention to this provision of the treaty and asked whether or not said tract of land had ever been surveyed and definitely located and marked out as provided in said treaty. The records of the office failed to disclose any information of such a survey or even the location of the tract, and upon inquiry made of the Indians they were equally ignorant respecting its status.

August 27, 1892, the facts were reported to the Department, and request made that authority be given the Indian agent, to visit the locality of said "fishery" as described in the treaty, and to locate the same by metes and bounds, or by natural objects, taking care not to interfere with the vested rights of any settlers or other parties who might be located thereon. The authority being granted, the agent was duly instructed on the 8th of September to visit and definitely locate the tract of land, so that it might be surveyed and marked out, under the directions of the President, as the treaty stipulated. This was done, and report of his action was made October 24. The tract of land recommended by him as the land to be set apart was substantially the reservation provided for in the treaty, and is described as follows:

> Commencing at a point on the right bank or west shore of Lake Wenatchee, 1½ 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 1½ 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.

On the recommendation of this office, November 21, 1892, the Department requested the President to authorize a survey to be made by the surveyor-general of Washington, under the supervision of the Yakama Indian agent, of the tract of land above described, allowing him, however, to make such divergence from the above-described outboundaries as in his judgment the topography of the land might 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. This authority was granted by the President November 28, 1892, and the survey is now being made by the surveyor-general of Washington under instructions from the General Land Office.

This action has aroused the fears of the inhabitants for miles around. They have appealed to this office, the Department, and the President to revoke the order and to cancel the contract for the survey; they declare that it is unnecessary and a needless expense; that there are no fish to be had in the waters of the Wenatchee, and that if there were fish in abundance there are no Indians to be benefited by the fishery; also, that the establishment of such a reservation will cut off all intercourse between the residents in the valley and sadly interfere with all means of reaching a market for their products, and will deter emigration to that portion of the State.

It appears that the action taken by the Department in ordering the survey of this tract of land is but the fulfillment of a treaty obligation that has been overlooked or neglected for thirty years, and is but a compliance with the request of the Indians that the provisions of the tenth article of their treaty be carried into effect. I doubt, however, from the formidable protests that have been and are being made against the fulfillment of this treaty obligation, whether it would not have been a more satisfactory course to have given these Indians a money consideration for the relinquishment of their claims to said "fishery," and I am informed that a numerously signed petition is being circulated in the vicinity, to be forwarded to the Department, asking that negotiations be entered into with the Indians for a cession of this land.

In view of the fact that these Indians have not heretofore exercised any rights in the "fishery;" that the privilege is not now needed by the Indians; that the land reserved is being rapidly settled upon; and that the Great Northern Railroad is extending its system in that direction, I respectfully recommend that negotiations be had with the Indians for the cession of all their rights to said tract of land and fishery as set forth in the tenth article of the treaty of June 9, 1855.

YUMA RESERVATION, CAL.

The right of way granted by the act of February 15, 1893 (27 Stats., 456), to the Colorado River Irrigation Company, for a canal through the Yuma Reservation, rendered available for agricultural purposes lands which would otherwise be of little value, and removed the principal obstacle which had theretofore stood in the way of agricultural pursuits among the Yuma Indians. My predecessor, therefore, by letter of February 14, 1893, recommended that the authority of the President be asked for the allotment of lands in severalty on that reservation, under the provisions of the general allotment act as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and for the necessary

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resurveys. He also recommended that Special Agent William M. Jenkins be assigned to the work of making the allotments.

The said letter having been returned by Department indorsement of August 2, 1893, for further consideration and recommendation, it has been deemed unadvisable to renew said recommendation until after the irrigating canal shall have been made.

As the cession of a portion of their reservation would promote the construction of the canal and thus further the interests of the Indians, this office by letter dated September 1, 1893, recommended the appointment of a commission of three persons to conduct negotiations with the Yuma Indians for the cession of such portion of their reservation as they may be willing to relinquish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., July 19, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations, I have the honor to submit this, my fourth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Reservation and agency.—This reservation was originally set apart for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries, and contains 128,000 acres. The agency is situated 200 miles above Yuma, Ariz., and 87 miles below Needles, Cal., and 1 mile from the bank of the Colorado River on the Arizona side.

The only practicable means of transportation is by steamboat, which is not very reliable, as frequently a steamer does not pass this point for three months at a time. Consequently any one wishing to come to the agency will, usually, have to employ an Indian to bring him down in a small boat. For eight months in the year the climate is delightful, but during the summer months it is exceedingly hot, reaching as high as 120° F. The agency buildings are made of adobe, and were erected some twenty-two years ago. All have mud roofs and were quite rudely constructed; built without stone foundations; consequently they are rapidly going to decay. A new and substantial schoolhouse, two stories high, built of adobe, was constructed last year, which is the only good building at the agency.

The Mohave Indians.—They are peaceable and industrious people, and only need careful training, good example, and a little help to make them entirely self-sustaining.

They are very superstitious, but not so much so as formerly. Superstition is dying out among the younger members of the tribe, but still the influence of the old people often manifests itself in the young. Their greatest desire is to get enough to eat, and most of them have no desire beyond that. They paint their faces as a matter of ornament. Cremate their dead, and formerly burned everything they possessed at the funeral. This practice has been broken up on the reservation, but is still in practice to some extent at the Needles. The older Indians seldom leave the reservation, but the younger ones are constantly visiting the Needles. They usually go to find employment, where they can earn a little means to procure clothing for themselves and the older people.

They farm a little along the river, planting on the overflow of the river in July; but they consume nearly everything before it matures. They subsist to quite an extent on the wild mesquite and screw bean, which grows in great abundance on nearly all parts of the reservation.

Irrigation.—About December 1 got two irrigating pumps into successful operation. A number of acres of wheat was put in and some alfalfa sown. The Indians commenced to clear up the land, which was covered with mesquite and arrow weeds. They worked well, and cleared nearly 100 acres. I succeeded in locating about forty families. In April they began to plant. Scarcely any of them had horses that were broke to work. The horses were small and broncho. The ground was hard and dry. They knew nothing about plowing nor planting in a civilized way, but with the aid of the farmer and myself they learned rapidly, and succeeded in planting from two to three acres for each family. They knew nothing about handling the water from the ditch, and had to be constantly instructed. They are now beginning to realize the fruits of their labor, and next year will no doubt do much better, as they now see that by a little work properly applied they can raise all they can eat and have some grain to sell. The best results can not be expected for the first one or two years, as the soil has been so long without moisture that it is not in the best condition for plant food. After the soil has been subjected to heat and moisture the

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salts will dissolve and better results will be obtained. There have been several miles of lateral ditches constructed. The Indians have always turned out when called upon to repair the ditch, and worked cheerfully.

I have at all times tried to impress upon their minds that they must learn every detail so that they could eventually run the whole thing without the assistance of the whites or the Government. I have required them to furnish the wood to make steam for the pumps. Still the agency teams have to haul it, as they have no wagons.

The Indians have been taught to run the irrigating pumps, so get along very nicely by themselves. Every morning the water comes down the ditch as regular as if an experienced engineer were there to direct them. The pumps produce from 3,000 to 4,000 gallons of water per minute and only from 20 to 40 pounds of steam is carried. More families, no doubt, will be placed or located on the ditch next year. Everything being new, only 40 families could be handled this year.

I sowed about 10 acres of alfalfa on the Agency farm, but as usual, alfalfa does not produce much the first season. Then I have had to neglect it somewhat, as the ground the Indians were cultivating required all the water. This alfalfa field will, no doubt, produce enough feed next year to furnish forage for all the agency and school stock. It has been cut once, but only produced 2 tons of hay. It is a very difficult matter to state definitely the amount of crops raised on account of their consuming so much while it is green; but by the closest estimate that I can arrive at as to the quantity of crops produced during the past year and what is now growing I consider it about correct to state that they have raised—

Wheat	bushels..	300
Corn	do....	500
Potatoes	do....	15
Onions	do....	5
Beans	do....	50
Other vegetables	do....	25
Melons	do....	10,000
Pumpkins and squashes	do....	3,000

Morals.—The morals of the Indians on the reservation are very good. I have never known a case where intoxicating liquors have been used by them. They do not practice polygamy. But it is not infrequent among the younger members of the tribe to separate after having been married awhile and after a time enter into matrimonial relations again. When remonstrated with in regard to this practice they most always have some plausible excuse. At the Needles the morals are extremely bad. They have no difficulty in securing all the whisky they want through the half-breed Chimehuevis and tramps. The morals of the young Mohave and Chimehuevi girls are most thoroughly contaminated by coming in contact with unprincipled railroad men, tin-horn gamblers, and tramps. Like all western railroad towns it is a bad place for the morals of the Indians. While quite a number earn money from the railroad many others are fostered in idleness and drunkenness.

Religion.—They have their own ideas of religion and believe in an evil spirit called "Nevadee." Their idea of heaven consists, principally, in a place where they can patronize a free lunch at any and all times. The older Indians believe that if they are not cremated when they die they will turn into owls. There have never been any missionaries on the reservation. While school is in session service is held every Sunday and many of the Indians gather round and listen to the hymns sung by the children.

Education.—The majority of the Mohaves believe in educating the children, and during the past year I can see more improvement than ever before. The boys have taken great interest in the school farm, and in the latter half of the term I have noticed quite an improvement in the school work. One reason is, I think, the Civil Service has produced better employés than were formerly had.

Heretofore the Mohave boys and girls who have attended the agency school for several years have turned out in most instances to be the most worthless members of the tribe. They got just education enough to make them think they could live without work. But now, since we have the irrigating pumps, they are taking a great interest in agriculture, and they will be prepared to take a ranch for themselves when they leave school.

The hardest thing to do is to make them talk English. They simply will not do it on the reservation. I have used every means in my power for the past four years to make the scholars talk the English language. The only way to bring about these ends is to send them away to a training school where the Mohave language is not spoken and get them away from the influence of the tribe. There is only one school where they will consent to send their children, and that is Phœnix, and even that meets with great opposition. Since I commenced to advocate it among the tribe there have been more harangues and opposition than I expected. One great trouble is there are two factions, and what one side advocates the opposite side opposes.

Hook-o-row, the chief, is progressive and believes in school and advocates that some of the children should be sent to training school while Settuma and his party oppose sending children to a training school. However, I have made arrangements to put a few Mohave children in school at Phœnix at an early day, but not without strong opposition, as the old Indians say they will all die if they go away to school. It is impossible to keep the girls in school after they arrive at the age of about 14 years, as they usually marry at that age.

There are now twenty-four head of cows and calves belonging to the school, but they can not be kept on this side of the river until pasture is produced by irrigation; as there is no feed for them only on the opposite side of the river. The children can not be induced to use milk. I had the school table supplied with milk but not one drop would they touch. When they make up their minds they won't eat any particular thing, you can't make them eat it any more than you can make a horse drink when he doesn't want to.

The school was not opened until October for several reasons. First, there was no clothing on hand for the children. Then the newly-appointed teachers had not arrived and there was an epidemic of typhoid fever near the agency.

It is quite a difficult thing to get supplies here for the school when they are not forwarded by the Department so as to reach Needles, Cal., by the 15th of August, depending entirely on the river steamer, and that running with no regularity. The agent can not always tell just what to do in the matter when he is expecting the arrival of the annual supplies for the school.

In January the physician, seamstress, and superintendent resigned. The present superintendent from the Civil Service is an honorable gentlemen and an educator of ability. The school farm, under the care of the superintendent and industrial teacher, has been a great source of education to the schoolboys.

It is most impossible to give correct figures as to the amount raised, as the Indians and children commenced to rob the garden as soon as anything was large enough to eat. So wild were they that they have dug many of the potatoes while they were no larger than walnuts. The melons and pumpkins were nearly all taken when no larger than a pint cup. This will no doubt be corrected next year, when more ground will be planted. The little Indians steal the green melons on the same principle that a white boy does green apples.

The best estimate that I can make as to what has been produced in the school garden, and I think it not far from correct, is as follows:

Sweet corn	bushels..	8
Potatoes	do...	8
Beans	do...	5
Beets	do...	20
Cabbage	heads..	200
Melons		500
Pumpkins		200

The corn, potatoes, and beans were consumed while green.

Police.—Their services have been indispensable. I can not speak in too high terms of them. Besides doing their duty as policemen whenever called upon, they have done an immense amount of work assisting in building lateral ditches, cutting wood for the pumps to supply water for the school and agency farms, and many other odd jobs. In fact they are scarcely ever idle.

Allotments.—There have been no regular allotments on this agency, nor do the Mohaves seem to care for any, as nothing can be raised without irrigation, and from 2 to 5 acres is all one family can cultivate, as they can raise from two to three crops per year. I have set off tracts to the number of forty, occupied by as many families, varying from 2 to 3 acres each, in most of which they have built houses, lateral ditches, and now have growing crops on them.

Courts of Indian offenses.—There has never been one established here, and I do not believe it expedient, as the Mohave could not decide a case without being partial to his friend; and as there are factions existing it would do more harm than good. The agent can settle all difficulties more satisfactorily than could an Indian court, as the Indians always appeal to him in every case of difficulty that arises among them, and are satisfied with his decision.

The employés.—The fore part of the year several of the employés turned out badly, * * * but since January I doubt whether there has been a better set of employés in the service. They have all attended to their routine of duty, each individual trying to excel in his or her particular vocation. There are no sinecure positions at this agency. All have worked faithfully and well for the better interests of the service.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians on the reservation has been good except an epidemic of dysentery that carried off quite a number of the older Indians and some young ones. Also there were a few cases of typhoid fever. Many of the

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older Indians have bad lungs on account of living in sweat houses during the winter months; but I have taught them to build fireplaces and chimneys to their houses, so in the future they will, no doubt, be more comfortable in winter.

The census has been carefully taken. The last of June I made a trip on horseback over the reservation to get the census and other data for my annual report. I found that quite a number of the younger Indians had gone to "The Needles" to obtain work on the railroad and others were working in the mines adjacent to the reservation. According to the census of June 30, 1893, I find the population to be as follows:

Males over 18 years of age	209
Females over 16 years of age	204
School children between the ages of 6 and 16	115
Children under the age of 6 years	84
Total	612

The Chimehuevis, who are supposed to be located in the Chimehuevis Valley on the Colorado River about 40 miles above the agency, are fast dying out and from what I can learn from them there are not over one hundred of them left, all told.

They are a branch of the southern Pah-Utes. There are not over ten families living in the valley. The balance are at The Needles, California. They wear citizen's clothes wholly, and work on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The women derive quite a revenue from making baskets, of which they make a very superior article.

The Mohaves at Needles and Fort Mohave remain about the same as I reported last year, although quite a number of deaths have been reported to me. There is no means of accurately taking the census of these bands, and I can do no more than give the figures that I did last year in the aggregate. My estimate is that there are at Needles 667; at Fort Mohave, 700. These bands of Mohaves raise some corn, melons, and wheat along the river bottoms on the overflow, but principally derive their subsistence from work on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. They are all connected or related more or less to the Mohaves on the reservation, consequently there are frequent visits made between them.

The Hualapais are mountain Indians. They were once on this reservation, but returned to the mountains, as there was no means of support here for them.

There are two factions among them, and many of them are opposed to sending their children to school. They are mostly a lazy and indolent set, and when rations are issued to them they gamble them off.

The last estimate of the number of Hualapais was 621. Their condition is not improving. Too close proximity to railroad towns is doing them no good. They farm only a little. With more irrigating pumps they could earn a good living on this reservation, as there is good land enough to support all the Indians in Arizona.

Visitors. In January Arthur M. Tinker visited this agency and thoroughly inspected the same, besides holding a most rigid investigation of charges preferred by malicious employés, who wished to run the agency to suit themselves, but failed.

In conclusion, I would state that I have now had charge of this agency nearly four years and hope to leave it soon and turn over to my successor everything in good shape. When I took charge there was nothing but a few old tumble-down adobe buildings and sheds; they have all been repaired as well as could be with the means at hand.

A large and commodious schoolhouse has been built, an irrigating plant put in that raises 4,000 gallons of water per minute into the ditch, the old ditch cleaned out for six miles, and miles of lateral ditches constructed.

The Mohaves have been taught to work. They will now take a triangle and lay out an irrigating ditch as well as a civil engineer. An Indian has been taught to keep up steam in the boiler and run the pumps; another has been taught to run the steam pump used to hoist water for domestic purposes at the agency and school. They have been taught how to irrigate and handle the water and learned to observe the rules governing irrigating ditches. The Mohaves, with half a chance, will come out all right in the end, but they must have help from the Government to get started. There is scarcely a poorer tribe of Indians on the face of the earth, all owing to their custom of burning property at the death of a relative and lack of aid from the Government in the right direction. And allow me to suggest here that as long as rations are issued to Indians they won't do anything for themselves. What they want is to be kept at work where they can earn a living for themselves.

I am happy to state that more improvements have been made and more work done than has been done in the past twenty years.

The Mohaves now have a good start for self-support and if followed up by my successors this agency and school can soon become self-supporting.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORADO RIVER SCHOOL.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZ., *July 13, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith submit a report of the boarding school at this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

On taking charge of this school, March 22 of the present year, I found that many reforms were needed. These I have set on foot so far as practicable, and I am pleased to say, that, though the time has been very limited, good results are already seen.

The industrial work has been carried steadily forward. How to plant and how to cultivate has received the closest attention and we flatter ourselves that many of the boys have made rapid strides in learning to farm. Careful instruction has been given in irrigation. It is a very common occurrence to see the little Indian boy laying out his miniature farm, with a complete system of irrigating canals. In this play they take great delight.

We began to plant a garden early in April, which was entirely too late for many things in this climate. For instance, potatoes should have been planted in February that they might have matured before hot weather set in. Late irrigations caused them to take second growth, consequently the crop will be short. The bean crop will be light, being scorched by the hot sun of June and July. Cabbage, beets, melons, and pumpkins are in abundance. Very little corn was planted, as the Indians are well versed in its cultivation.

At this time it is next to impossible to give anything like an estimate of what the crop will be when matured, but it is safe to say that few gardens in Arizona will produce as much to the acreage as the garden of the Colorado River Agency boarding school.

Instruction in the care of horses has not been neglected. Many of the boys are already very good hostlers. The boys seem to take great interest in all the industrial work, and from the present outlook they will become prosperous men.

Great pains has been taken in instructing the girls in the art of cooking, and in this they have made commendable progress. Mrs. Palmer has succeeded almost beyond expectations in teaching the girls to make and mend their own clothing as well as that of the boys. All the work in this department is very neatly done.

The health of the school for the last month has been excellent. In the months of April and May we were threatened with an epidemic of flux, but by careful nursing and the application of such remedies as we were acquainted with we kept the disease under control until a physician was sent to the agency. There have been no deaths to record since I took charge of the school.

There has been a bitter opposition to sending pupils to the training school at Phœnix. It has been so strong that some of the pupils ran away through fear that they would be called upon to go.

Everything is in good shape to begin school on the first of September, and we are looking forward to a successful term.

Very respectfully submitted.

DAVID CARRUTHERS,
Superintendent.

GEO. A. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 22, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for this agency:

Condition.—The condition of the Navajo Indians is worse than it has been for a number of years. This is due, partly, to a succession of very dry seasons, which have caused a great scarcity of forage, very poor crops, loss of many sheep and ponies from starvation during the winters, and a very poor yield of wool. Increasing poverty has led to the necessity of selling many sheep, their chief means of support. Many of the Navajos are in a condition bordering on starvation. When caught killing cattle which do not belong to them, their excuse is that their children are crying for food. Owing to the very poor yield and low price of wool this season, pawning of articles to traders commenced before the wool season was over. Such a condition existing during the wool season shows conclusively their extreme poverty, and the conclusion is that when winter arrives many of them must steal or starve.

Their sheep herds, the main support of these Indians, have been decreasing for several years through necessity of selling and killing to obtain food, on account of continued inbreeding, and from starvation, the ranges being overstocked with herds of ponies which are driven back and forth long distances for water and tramp out as much or more grass than they eat.

The ignorant and indigent condition of these people is almost incredible. I saw, recently, a grown man who, in telling of a horse deal, could not count up to ten in his own language. Many of them have no distinguishing name in their own family and amongst their fellows. Their poverty is such that how they manage to exist is a source of wonder to those who know them intimately.

Habits.—The Navajos are naturally of a roving disposition and of indolent, improvident habits. There seems to be little or no improvement or change in their habits, even with those who have built houses, many of which are deserted during the greater part of the year while the owners rove about with their herds, or cultivate farms at a distance from their houses.

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Progress.—I can give no reliable data as to progress, but, judging from personal observation and investigation, it would appear that these Indians have rather gone backward than forward during the past few years. This is due, in a measure, to their being discouraged by continued failures of crops, loss of stock, decrease in the yield of wool, and the low price of that staple.

If habits and conditions of living supposed to pertain to civilization can be taught the Indian at all example must certainly be the leading factor in his instruction, and a reservation Indian will naturally look to the agency for his model. In many ways the condition of affairs at this agency can scarcely be considered up to a par with the civilization of the surrounding Indians. Upon assuming charge of this agency I found the additional farmer, the families of the physician, the trader, the carpenter, and the blacksmith provided with one small privy for the use of all. The employés of this agency live huddled in old dilapidated buildings in a way which is doubtfully superior to the one-room hogan family life of the Indians.

Similar conditions of squalor exist in the school, to some extent, where the bathing facilities of 100 children consist of two tubs or tanks without water-pipe connections, and where to give them all a weekly bath on the same day it is necessary to bathe several reliefs in the same water. And the mattresses in use in the boys' dormitories give forth a stench that is disgusting even in vacation with everything exposed to fresh air.

The Indians are cautioned to, and many of them do, provide shelters for the wagons and tools issued to them. There is not a wagon or tool shed at this agency. A great deal of the property of the agency and school is stored in rooms or buildings which do not protect it from the weather. The stable is in a tumble-down condition, dangerous alike to man and beast.

I understand that the condition of affairs at this agency has been frequently represented to the Indian Office, but lack of funds available has prevented improvement. Those who know the character of the Indian can not doubt the effect of such an example of squalor and shiftlessness.

Agriculture.—The Navajos are scattered over fully 15,000 square miles of territory, many living 100 miles from the reservation. There are no data in this office, and no information in the possession of anyone or procurable from any source available, from which to give, with any degree of accuracy, an estimate of the amount or value of the crops of these people.

There are two additional farmers employed on this reservation at salaries of $900 per year each. Upon assuming charge of this agency I found one of these farmers located on the San Juan River, near Fruitland, N. Mex., about 100 miles from the agency, but without a team, wagon, or plow to instruct and assist some 5,000 Indians in farming, along about 100 miles of river bottom. The other farmer I found located at the agency performing the labor of teamster and general roustabout. Though seeds had been issued and the planting season was at hand, this farmer had not visited a single Indian farm or rendered any Indian assistance of any kind in farm work. The helpless condition of these farmers is due to means not being provided to enable them to perform the duties that they should.

It has, I believe, been frequently represented to the Indian Office and the War Department that, on account of the condition of their ranges and farms, unless these Indians received material assistance they must steal or starve. The assistance has not been rendered and both starvation and stealing are in progress and increasing, and will lead to bloodshed and serious trouble in the near future.

Though money was appropriated at last session of Congress for developing water on this reservation, as yet no ground has been broken or work of any kind commenced on the reservation, and two years must now elapse before the Indians can profit by crops raised under the proposed systems. In the meantime their condition is not only pitiable but extremely dangerous.

There is, on this reservation, a great deal of land from which crops may be raised without irrigation and if under cultivation would materially assist in supporting these Indians. Oats sown under my direction on a piece of land of this description are in a most flourishing condition, standing over 1 feet high at present. To bring such land under cultivation the Indians need assistance in breaking up the land the first time.

Education.—The boarding school at this agency was in session for ten months during the past year, with an average attendance of 99 pupils. The progress of educational work has been seriously retarded and great prejudice against it aroused by the practice of kidnapping children for the school, sending children off of the reservation to school without the knowledge or consent of the parents, and by cruel treatment of children attending school. The Navajos are desirous of having their children educated, but insist that it should be accomplished by humane methods as amongst white people.

Missionary work.—Mrs. M. E. Eldridge, working under the Methodist Episcopal Church, and residing at Jewett, N. Mex., has rendered much valuable assistance to the Indians in that vicinity, and in connection with Mrs. Whyte, in her work as field matron, has acquired and exerted a most beneficial effect and influence over the Indians. Rev. F. A. Riggin, superintendent of M. E. Missions on this reservation, is located at this agency and holds two regular services every Sunday. The reports of Mr. Riggin and Mrs. M. E. Eldridge are transmitted herewith.

Field matrons.—The report of the field matron, Mrs. Whyte, is transmitted herewith. It is only by personal observation that the full effect of the work of Mrs. Whyte and Mrs. Eldridge can be appreciated. Their reports convey no adequate idea of what they have accomplished. Their work has been of that type of missionary work that accomplishes more by deeds than by theories and is appreciable by the subjects through material benefit and assistance derived therefrom.

Road making and repairs.—No work has been done on the roads on this reservtion during the past year.

Court of Indian offenses.—The work done by and the effect of the court of Indian offenses has been very satisfactory.

Allotments.—No allotments of land in severalty have been made on this reservation during the past year.

Events.—Five Indians were killed during the year. One by a whisky peddler, in a row off the reservation; one by Indians on account of supposed practice of witchcraft; one by an Indian soldier in a drunken row on both the military and Navajo Reservation, near Fort Wingate; one by a deputy sheriff, while resisting arrest for train wrecking and theft of telegraph wire; one by accidental shooting in a trader's store, off the reservation.

Two white men and a Mexican were murdered by Navajo Indians during the year. Two of these murders were committed to obtain money; the other was a cold-blooded murder without any apparent object.

Recommendations.—It is earnestly recommended that the work of constructing ditches and reservoirs on this reservation be commenced at the earliest practicable date, and that the work be pushed to completion as speedily as possible; also that an additional appropriation be asked for for this purpose, that water may be developed at other places on the reservation.

The Navajos are distinctively horse and sheep raisers, and to assist them and encourage them in this line of work, that they may be better able to support themselves, they should be provided, liberally, with a supply of alfalfa seed. This excellent forage crop is not only admirably adapted to this soil and climate, but to the needs and character of the Navajo Indians. Arrangements should also be made for the obtaining of a crossbreed of hardy sheep and of such a breed of horses as would raise the degraded ponies of these people to a serviceable, salable grade of horses.

To protect their forage and other crops and to enable them to provide some winter pastures these Indians should be assisted with a liberal supply of wire fencing.

To enable these wards of the nation to derive the full benefit from their products and secure in return for their scant incomes as much subsistence and other supplies as possible it is recommended that the Government establish and maintain all necessary trading stores, selling supplies to the Indians at actual cost, and marketing their products for them. Aside from other benefits, this would materially reduce the liquor traffic.

It is recommended that at least ten day schools be established throughout the reservation under charge of field matrons carefully selected for the work.

Owing to the spreading of the Navajos off of the reservation and the crowding of civilization toward the reservation there is considerable increase of difficulties and disputes between the races. This is especially the case along the San Juan River on the north and along the Little Colorado River on the west. A military post should be maintained on the north side of the reservation. The necessity for this has been brought to the attention of the Indian Office and the War Department in a previous report. Troops held on the San Juan River this summer have been of inestimable benefit in reducing the liquor traffic and preventing killing of cattle and other depredations.

Much trouble between the white settlers and the Indians and considerable liquor traffic could be avoided by making the San Juan River the boundary of the reservation on the north and the Little Colorado River the boundary on the west, and by making the south line of the reservation in Arizona a prolongation of the south line of the Moqui Reservation. The Moqui Reservation is already, practically, a reservation for the Navajos and the extension on the west side would benefit both tribes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. PLUMMER,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF MOQUI SUBAGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Moqui Indians:

Condition.—The Moquis are a pueblo tribe, and, being of an unusually provident nature for Indians, their condition is much better than it might otherwise be. Their peach crop, a source of considerable income, is an entire failure this season, and the crop of corn will not be more than about half the usual amount.

Habits.—These Indians are generally of thrifty, industrious, provident habits, and show improvement from instruction and example of their white neighbors. The interior of their dwellings appear clean and well kept.

Disposition.—The Moquis are of a mild, peaceful, kind disposition, well disposed towards all persons, especially the whites.

Agriculture.—The crops of fruit and corn of the Moquis will be very much below the average this season, owing to blight and a very dry spring.

A number of wells have been opened on the Moqui Reservation during the past year, by means of a Government well-boring machine. These will greatly assist the Moquis in watering and increasing the amount of their crops in future.

Education.—The Government school at Keam's Canyon was well attended during the school year. I did not have an opportunity to visit the school while in session, but it bore the reputation of being the best Indian school in the West. Mr. Collins, as superintendent, assisted by his wife, accomplished a great deal of good work which is very apparent in the bright, intelligent pupils seen in the villages

Missionary work.—The Rev. H. R. Voth, superintendent of missions of the Mennonite Church, has recently commenced work among the Moquis, locating at the Oraibi village. From his success with other tribes I have no doubt that he will do a good work with the Moquis.

Allotments.—Special Agent Mayhugh has been at work making allotments of land in severalty to the Moqui Indians. I have had an opportunity to make only one hurried visit to the Moqui Reservat'on and can not make any report as to the condition or working of this plan; doubtless a full report will be made by Mr. Mayhugh.

Recommendations.—I know so little of this tribe that I am not prepared to make any further recommendation than that these people need more attention from their agent. There is a great deal of friction between the Indians and Mormon settlers in the vicinity of Tuba City. The Indians have been promised several times that some one would be sent there to adjust matters, but no one has come and the troubles continue to increase and threaten serious trouble to both races. The presence of the agent would do much toward quieting all concerned, and occasional visits to that distant portion of the tribes would have a very wholesome effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. PLUMMER,
First Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, NAVAJO RESERVATION.

WHITEHALL, *August 21, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry concerning the appropriations and expenditures of our Church among the Navajos, will say that the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church appropriated for our work $1,000 for school and chapel buildings, and $2,000 for current expenses. About $1,000 of the former was expended in improvements besides the amount for current expenses for 1892–'93. It has also a fund specially contributed for further work among them of $2,000 still unexpended.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of our Church, on the San Juan, also expends between $1,000 and $2,000 annually for the support of that work. The exact amount you may ascertain from the missionary, Mrs. Eldredge, Jewett, N. Mex.

The church expected to inaugurate a vigorous work at Red Lake, but on account of the failure of that enterprise has been somewhat discouraged. The bishop of our Montana Conference has deemed it wise for me to return to my former work there, and I have been assigned presiding elder of the Bozeman district. I am afraid that the Church will consider the uncertainty of title a very serious obstruction to permanent work among the Navajos, and unless it can be assured of more favorable opportunities will fail to prosecute the vigorous work it contemplated.

Appreciating your kindnesses to my family and myself personally,

I remain, yours truly,

F. A. RIGGIN,
Superintendent Navajo Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lieut. E. H. PLUMMER,
Acting Agent, Navajo Agency.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, NAVAJO RESERVATION.

JEWETT, N. MEX., *August 5, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of July 20, I would say that during the fiscal year ending June 30 we have received and distributed to the Navajo Indians five barrels of clothing, and have also received many packages of supplies by mail and express, containing remnants of ginghams and calicoes, thread, needles, knitting needles, yarn, thimbles, and combs; also toilet soap. One barrel contained oatmeal, wheat germs, for the sick. One sewing machine from a "circle" or "guild" from Newtonville, Mass. Received from Florence, Colo., a large tent, with camp stove, iron bedstead, and mattress, for use as a hospital. Very many small packages of bandages and flannels have been sent to us and used in our work among the sick. The W. H. M. Society have paid out a great deal of money for our medicines, but I can not give you the amount, as the bills were receipted and sent east. We have also received two spinning wheels for the use of the Indian women. I think the "field matron," Mrs. Whyte, has reported the $75 sent to us by the Cambridge (Mass.) Indian Association, with which to buy tools to loan to the Indians. Also a contribution of carpenter's tools from Mr. Isaac Drowne, Peabody, Mass.; two large packages of garden seeds from Pittsfield, Mass.; two from Troy, N. Y.; also $5.19 allowed by the society to buy seed potatoes. The seeds bought with the money secured for that purpose by the Indians' Friend Association from the Government, $50, was a very great help to the San Juan Indians. Contributions in money: $7 from Mrs. E. W. Simpson, Troy, N. Y.; $2.50 from a "circle," Wilmont, S. Dak.

I am sorry not to be able to give you the exact amount of everything received, but not expecting to be called upon for such a list, I have merely reported the receipt of such things to our secretary, Mrs. E. W. Simpson, 74 Grand street, Troy, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY L. ELDRIDGE.

Lieut. E. H. PLUMMER,
Acting Agent, Navajo Agency.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, NAVAJO RESERVATION.

JEWETT, N. MEX., *August 4, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit to you the following report of my work as field matron for the Navajos from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893:

My work here has been greatly facilitated by being associated with the work of Mrs. M. L. Eldridge, missionary, sent by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The mission building has afforded me a home and a room for my Indian work. Medicines and other supplies for our work have also been furnished by the society.

In February I received from the Cambridge (Mass.) Indian Association $75, to be expended in buying tools and implements for the use of the Navajos. We bought two small plows, shovels, axes, hoes, picks, grubbing hoes, a grindstone, hammer, etc. These we have lent to the Indians, and they have been a help to them. In most cases we have kept something as security to insure the prompt return of tools lent. Individual contributions have enabled us to keep a number of saws, files, brace and bit, sheep shears, and planes; also a handmill for grinding wheat and corn, and a large iron kettle for laundry use. The Indians use the kettle in tanning deerskins and dyeing yarn also.

Looking back over our work it seems to me that, so far, it may be summed up under the following heads:

Help to the sick.—The physician at the Navajo Agency is beyond the reach of the San Juan Indians, being over 100 miles away. We have given medicine to the sick 503 times, accompanied, when necessary, with some suitable food and warm clothing. The Indians show much confidence in our remedies, but often when we have successfully carried a severe case through to convalescence the Indian medicine man has been called in, seemingly to prevent his displeasure. We have not openly antagonized the medicine man, though we always drop a case if he is called to it. Experience will teach them that our simple remedies do more good than songs, rattles, and feathers, and then we do not take the sick person's horses for pay as the medicine men do.

Seeds.—A number of eastern friends sent packages of garden seeds for our Indians, and we had a share of the seeds and seed potatoes furnished by the Indian Department for the San Juan Indians, which we carefully distributed among those who desired them. Some of the Indians have been anxious to get alfalfa seed this summer, but all there was for sale was shipped out of this region last spring.

Lending tools seems to me better than giving them, because the former gives a larger number of Indians the benefit of the things, and because anything received for nothing is not much prized or taken care of.

Instruction in neatness, also in proper dyeing of yarn and in other lines of woman's work, has been given to a great many women, but the families are so constantly moving about and the women have so little to do with that not much result can be seen. I hope for the time when the family life shall strike root in irrigated soil; then I promise you domestic comfort shall blossom.

Study of the language.—We have tried earnestly from our first arrival here to learn the Navajo language, and I hope to continue till I can tell the story of Christ to these people in their own tongue without an interpreter. We have now a dictionary of about a thousand words and sentences, subject, of course, to many corrections when we shall have learned the language better.

There are some things that need to be done, and done at once, in order to bring about the civilization of the Navajos. They must be helped to irrigate their land or in a few years they will be dependent upon the Government for their food. When the land is irrigated it will have to be allotted in 10 or 15 acre pieces, with the mountainous and unirrigated parts of the reservation left for a common range. After the land is irrigated and allotted the Navajos will build their houses and plant orchards and alfalfa fields. Then will be the time for the work of the farmer and the field matron to show results. When the Navajos leave off their roving life and settle in permanent houses will be a critical time for the health of the tribe. Now they have plenty of fresh air in spite of themselves, and they move often enough to avoid the evil effects of the accumulations of filth. A good open fireplace in every room of every house they may build in future would tend to prevent that increase of disease which often marks the change from the lodge to the small house. Irrigation, allotment of land, and education of all the children will civilize these people, and the love of God will save them.

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The annual statistical report of my work shows the following:

Days occupied in visiting Indian homes	54
Number of Indian families visited	106
Number of persons in above families, about	610
Number families living in houses	3
Number families living in tepees, hogans, or other Indian habitations	103
Number of Indian women actually instructed in—	
Care of house	56
Cleanliness	305
Preparation of food	126
Sewing and mending	251
Laundry work	62
Dyeing yarn and wool properly	29
Care and use of goat's milk	54
Care of sick	347
Care of children	284
Spinning on a wheel	4
Number of families furnished with garden seeds and seed potatoes	126
Medicine administered to sick	593
Grindings of corn and wheat done on our mill	226
Number of hospital patients	4
Money earned of us by Navajos	$20.80
Garments earned of us by Navajos	61
Garments given to sick persons	98
Garments given to old and very young	84
Boys' hair cut short	2
Visits received from Navajos	4,680
Meals earned of us by Navajos	116
Meals given to the sick	139
Combs given	14

One girl was kept in family and taught housework; lessons in knitting to one; helped two Indians to make their tents.

MARY E. WHITE,
Field Matron for the Navajos, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, *Sacaton, Ariz., July 1, 1893.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following as my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency and school for the year ending June 30, 1893:

Of the 7,300 Indians of this agency the Pima tribe is the most populous and progressive. There are almost 3,500 Pimas living on their reservation in the Gila Valley, and there are 650 of this tribe who live on their reservation near the towns of Tempe and Mesa City, Ariz. My opinion is that the Pima tribe are slowly decreasing in number; this fact is especially truthful when we speak of the Maricopa tribe. The Maricopas are lazy, indifferent, and nonprogressive when compared with the Pimas; they have more natural ability than either the Pimas or the Papagoes, but they are too lazy and indifferent to use their talents.

All the Indians of this agency by their own labor furnish their food, clothing, and shelter, except the children who attend the schools. Wheat is the chief production of the Pima farmer, and from this product he supplies the most of his wants. The principal occupation of the Papago Indians is cattle raising. They sell cattle and ponies to the Pimas and accept wheat in exchange. The Maricopas raise a little wheat and barley, a few vegetables, but the most of the time of the men, when they work at all, is employed by the white farmers who live near them.

Indian land.—There are four reservations belonging to the three tribes of this agency. I have made a personal observation of all the land that belongs to them, and this enables me to judge properly of the value of it. By observation and careful computation I conclude that there are 20 acres of good farming land for every Pima and Maricopa Indian. The land for these tribes is located in the Gila and the Salt River valleys, near the towns of Mesa City, Tempe, and the city of Phœnix.

The reservation at San Xavier, Ariz., was allotted to 363 Papago Indians only, and in my judgment this was not a judicious distribution of so much good land, when so many nonreservation, nomadic, homeless Papagoes were and are yet needing it. I believe that nine-tenths of the number of Papagoes have no land at all. These are roving over the mountains and thirsty desert in the extreme south part of this Territory and in the State of Sonora, Mexico.

The little reservation (6 miles square) at Gila Bend, Ariz., should be allotted at once to Papago children who are now attending school, and to any others of the tribe who will agree to farm it. The few Indians who are living there now have helped to make an irrigating ditch during the past year; and for their labor, the utilization of a natural site to take water from the river, as well as some assistance from the Government for lumber, they are now the owners of one-fifth of the canal from the head to the division gate, where they take their share of the water. I do not think that there are more than 40 Indians (Papagoes) living on that reservation at present. If they could be made to feel sure that their land would not be taken from them after they had improved it, I think that many of the nonreservation Papagoes would be glad to accept the land and farm it.

Many schemes have been planned to throw that reservation open to settlement by the whites. This land is increasing in value on account of the fact that it can be irrigated with water taken from a very large canal that cuts the southeast corner of the reservation. To me it seems that it would be a great wrong to take this land from the Papago tribe when so many of them are needing it. Sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 13, and 14 are the best parts of the reservation for farming purposes, and this, especially, should be allotted to Papago Indians at once to make sure that they get it.

Tradition.—The Indians of this agency have no notion of whence they came, except that they once lived in the east, and, judging from their manners, customs, government, and inclinations, they seem to be akin to the Zuñi Indians of New Mexico. Their pottery and their mode of farming are similar to that of the Zuñi tribe, and those who have investigated for the origin of these tribes conclude that they are descendants of the Zuñi or the Pueblo Indians who lived on the Rio Grande River and its tributaries, and little more is known of whence they came. Concerning the many prehistoric ruins about them they know almost nothing. When asked who they think made these houses they reply by saying that they think they were Indians, and much of it does really resemble Indian work. In studying the famous Casa-Grande ruins, which are about 2 miles east of the Pima Reservation, I have noticed that the timber in that building was cut with some kind of blunt-edged ax, which I believe to be the ordinary stone ax so often seen about these ruins.

Manner of living.—The food of these Indians consists of a very thin cake, which they and the Mexicans call a tortilla, and a coarse brown meal called by them panola, both of which are made of wheat; also beef, beans, melons, pumpkins, coffee, and sugar. Of course they can not have all of these at each meal, and they are well satisfied if they can obtain plenty of two or three kinds of this food for the meal. They have no regular time of eating, and each member eats just when he feels hungry.

This is the fact when the masses are considered, but there are many who are adopting the modes of the better class of Americans, and these have stoves, tables, beds, cupboards, etc., in their houses. The schools should receive the main credit for this improved condition. Those who desire to see Indians live and thrive would be pleased to see the contrast in improvement as it manifests itself here daily. Such pictures as an Indian with his wife and family sitting at the supper table in the quiet enjoyment of the frugal meal are common and pleasing, too, to those whose "sympathy is large enough to enfold all men as brothers."

It is true, however, that such pictures do not include more than 5 per cent of the people to date, but a few years ago there were no such manifestations of improvement at all. Hence, it is a more common sight to see a man and his family living little better than wild animals. These live in a kind of dome or kettle-shaped house, which they call a kee. It has no windows, no chimney, no floor except that made of cowhides, and one door about 3 by 4 feet for the ingress and egress of Indians, dogs, and sometimes rattlesnakes. This house, if it may be so called, resembles a huge inverted kettle, from 10 to 20 feet in diameter, and the frame is made of a kind of tough timber or brush, the larger ends of which are placed in the ground, forming a circle the size of the house; the tops of the brush are bent symmetrically to the center, where they are bound and woven together. When the weaving is finished (usually done by the Indian women) the whole exterior is thickly plastered with mud. During the winter when it is necessary to have a fire they make it on the ground in the center of the house, then remove some of the mud plaster from the top, and the smoke with difficulty escapes; but during, say, nine months of the year, they have no fires in their houses. Nearly all have a shed made near or adjoining the house or in the fields, and under this open shed they cook, eat, and sleep during the warm weather. It is true, too, that many of the wealthy and "well to do" Americans sleep outside their houses a few months of each year. The air is so dry and pure that there is little danger of taking cold on account of sleeping on the porches or under the umbrella or fig trees. The Indian sometimes uses a cottonwood for the same purpose. A few of these Indians have very good houses, and they try to live as they have been taught in the schools.

Religion.—Almost all the adult Indians here believe that in some way they will live again. They think that while the Indian is in his grave that it is necessary for him to have some food and clothing to enable him to make the journey safely and to appear properly in the place of waiting; hence they frequently put some food and water into the grave with the body, and some material for clothing, which they think will be necessary. Only the old Indians do this now, and the notion that it is necessary to have food and extra clothing in the grave is dying out.

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Rev. C. H. Cook, the missionary at this place, tells me that twenty years ago it was a common act for the Indians to kill all the cattle and ponies of the deceased, and then have a common feast, to which all the neighboring Indians were invited, and most all attended. It was a common sight then to see the saddle and bridle thrown into the grave and buried with the body. The members of the church and the younger class who have had some training in the schools do not follow these old-time customs.

Peculiar habits.—In times when they had no tools they buried the body so shallow that it was necessary to pile brush and small logs on the grave to prevent the coyotes from taking the body; and their tenacity to follow the ways of their forefathers causes many of them to continue the custom, although it is not at all necessary now, for the body is buried about 5 feet deep. At several places on the Pima Indian Reservation there are acres of brush heaps under which are the remains of dead Pimas. The Maricopas are cremationists. They burn the body, and sometimes all the property of the deceased. The educated Indian buries the dead body of his friend or relative in a coffin, if he can obtain one.

The most of the Pima and Maricopa men and boys have long hair and they wear no hat. In their early teaching they were taught that it was a sign of cowardice to cut the hair, that they were afraid of the Apaches; hence the hair was worn long as an emblem of bravery. All the men and boys of the Papago tribe have short hair. They have followed this custom from the early teaching of the Catholic missionaries, who came among them about three hundred years ago.

Dress.—The adult male Indians of the three tribes wear citizens' clothing; however, the most of the Pimas dispense with the hat.

Except those who have attended the schools the Pima women and girls wear a costume of their own fashion, which they think is better suited to the climate. The Papago women manufacture clothing in the American style quite skillfully.

Government.—The Indians of this agency recognize the Government of the United States, and they are proud of their obedience. This is especially so when reference is made to the Pima tribe. On the Pima Reservation there are ten chief villages, and at each there are two subchiefs and sometimes a policeman who are to govern and manage the affairs of their respective villages. When there is no policeman in the village the two subchiefs elect another, and the three men are the court for the village. If this camp or village court fails to settle the troubles, then an appeal is taken to the court of Indian offenses, which meets twice a month in the agent's office. The three judges of this court are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and they are paid for their services. In the adjudication of difficulties in this court the agent is the counsel and adviser. When a reprimand or special advice is necessary the chief of the tribe, Antonio Azul, or the agent gives it.

In carrying out the orders of this court the policemen do the work of constables, and to induce obedience to law and order the jail is sometimes useful.

The flour mill.—This 30-barrel full-roller process mill is a success in every way. It has been running from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. almost every day since last August, when it was built and put in successful operation. The cost for repairs has not exceeded $1 during the whole time. The success of the mill must be credited mainly to Mr. Ernest Crismon, the miller, and his faithful Indian assistants.

To prove that this was a profitable investment I make the following statements of the cost and profits for the time during which the mill has been in operation, viz, ten months:

For salaries of miller and two Indian assistants	$1,222.50
For wood, oil, waste, sacks, etc	614.02
Total cost for the ten months	1,866.52

The mill has ground 512,040 pounds wheat. This is determined by an actual account which is kept by the miller, and the book is open for public inspection. The wheat as it enters the doors of the mill is worth 1 cent per pound, and the manufactured produce as it leaves the mill is worth 2 cents per pound. Thus a profit of 1 cent per pound, or 100 per cent is gained. In the grinding of 512,040 pounds wheat the mill has earned $5,120.49. It has almost paid its cost already.

Total earnings of the mill for ten months	$5,120.49
Total cost to operate the mill for ten months	1,866.52
Net profits for ten months	3,253.97
First cost of the mill:	
For building	2,000.00
For machinery put in operation	4,150.00
Total cost	6,150.00

Apparatus for dampening the wheat should be added as soon as it can be done.

Recommendations.—To improve the service at this agency I recommend, respectfully, the following:

(1) That means be devised by which the Indians of the Pima Reservation may be able to secure water, either by development or by storage, for the better irrigation of their fields.

(2) That the little reservation at Gila Bend, Ariz., be allotted at once to Papago school children, and to any other Papagoes who will agree to farm the land allotted to them.

(3) That apparatus for dampening the wheat be added to the machinery of the flour mill. Estimated cost, $100.

(4) That an addition 12 by 36 be added to the mill building for storeroom for flour, bran, and shorts. Estimated cost, $150.

(5) That better means be devised to prevent the destruction of the buildings by fire.

(6) That an addition be made to the school building as per my plan and estimate, to afford dormitory for 32 boys. Estimated cost, $1,400.

(7) That the Indians be encouraged to dig for themselves wells for water for drinking purpose, to promote health.

(8) That the contour of the Pima Indian Reservation be surveyed and the limits suitably marked.

Yours, very respectfully,

CORNELIUS W. CROUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER, PAPAGO RESERVATION.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,
San Xavier Reservation, August 4, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with your instruction I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the affairs of this reservation.

The San Xavier Papago Reservation, situate about 9 miles south of the city of Tucson, Pima County, Ariz., and about 85 miles from the agency at Sacaton, was set apart by an Executive order of President Grant in 1874. It embraces what is known as "the old mission of San Xavier del Bac," upon which stands a church building about 170 years old.

The reservation contains about 70,040 acres and, according to last census, shows a population as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Papago allottees	177	178	355
Papagoes not allottees	37	35	72
Grand total	214	213	427
Children of school age between 6 and 16 years	55	63	118

The Papago allottee is, with but few exceptions, upon an average, an honest, industrious, and peaceable, self-supporting Indian. His principal occupation is the cultivation of his land, upon which he raises, for the greater part, wheat, barley, and corn, but he also gives his attention more or less to the raising of horses and cattle, and plies a steady trade in wood, which commodity he hauls to and sells in the city of Tucson.

The women manufacture those earthen water jugs, called in this country and Mexico, "ollas," and other small articles of clay, like pitchers and kitchen utensils. Formerly they also made baskets of willow and other vegetable matter, and the old women do so still to some extent. The younger ones, however, show very little disposition toward this industry, which, therefore, will soon be a thing of the past. Years ago the ollas made by these Papago Indians were much in demand because, on account of their porousness, they keep the water quite cool even during the hot season, but since the establishment of ice manufactories in Tucson, the demand for said water jugs has been steadily on the decrease.

All the Indians on this reservation without a single exception, wear citizen's dress and the greater part of them live in more or less comfortable houses built of sun-dried bricks of a large size (here called adobes). Some of these houses stand in the village near the church, others upon the land of their respective owners. In view of the fact that about one-half the land under cultivation is overflooded every year during the rainy season it would be dangerous to reside permanently in houses constructed upon land so exposed, and therefore many of the Indians reside there only temporarily.

About three-fourths of the allottees are devout Catholics and attend regularly the mass held in the church every two weeks by a priest of that denomination, and also the Sunday services conducted by Mrs. Berger. They have all had their children baptized and bring their dead neatly prepared for burial in decent coffins to the church, where some mortuary service is performed over the bodies by a Catholic priest, if one can be procured, or by Mrs. Berger, if the services of a priest cannot at the moment be obtained. From the church the body is taken to the cemetery and returned to mother earth, the spot being invariably marked by a cross.

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The remaining fourth carry their dead as soon as life is extinct and sometimes even before the bodies are cold, to the nearest hill, place the body in a sitting posture and cover it over by means of a roof constructed of brush, sticks, and stones, to prevent the bodies from being dragged out by the marauding coyotes.

All the Catholics that enter the bonds of matrimony have the regular marriage service performed by the priest after having received my written permission. This permission has sometimes to be denied on account of extreme youth of the parties.

During the last year about fifteen Indians have joined the church.

Divorce there was none, and the one case of desertion of a wife by her husband was immediately settled, as soon as I explained to the deserter that, he being an allottee he would have to divide his land and his personal property with his wife if he left her without good and sufficient cause. They have since lived together in peace and harmony.

In 1890 about 41,280 acres of the area of the reservation were allotted to 291 Papago Indians then residents thereon; about 1,580 acres of that allotment consist of good, arable farming land and about 800 acres thereof are now under cultivation with a limited water supply for irrigation. About 6,440 acres may be called timber land which, however, would be in every respect splendid farming land, provided the necessary steps were taken to bring it under irrigation. This could be effectuated with comparatively small expense when the great good resulting therefrom is taken into consideration. The balance of the allotted land (about 33,260 acres) is so-called mesa land, useful only for *grazing after a plentiful season of rain.*

The not allotted portion of the reservation, consisting of about 28,760 acres, is mesa land of very little value. All the cultivated land and nearly all of the timber land is inclosed by a good wire fence of from four to five wires.

With the exception of a few malcontents, found in every community, all the allottees appreciate fully the privilege they enjoy in the ownership of land in severalty. It gives them a greater inclination toward farming and especially toward a more careful clearing and cultivating of their land than they ever had before, a fact clearly shown by the increase in the number of farmers among them.

Besides the general fence mentioned above there exist now many fences around pieces or parcels of land erected by the owners with posts and brushes, and two of the allottees have bought wire and built a substantial inclosure around their property.

I have been called several times to settle questions in regard to the boundary lines of individual pieces of land, which goes to show that they begin to understand and appreciate the value of every foot of property allotted to each.

As yet no land has been leased, nor has any application to that effect been made, nor has any allottee exercised his right to *suffrage*.

The day school at this reservation has been and is constantly of great benefit to the Indians. This is maintained and conducted by the sisters of St. Joseph at their own expense without any compensation from the Government; these sisters are exemplary teachers for Indian children, toward whom they exercise the greatest kindness and patience, instructing the larger girls in sewing and dressmaking, besides teaching the regular lessons of the day school, in which very gratifying results have been obtained. The attendance is not as large and regular as might be desired, but is slowly increasing.

Notwithstanding the fact that the clearing of land here is a very laborious task on account of the frequent occurrence of mesquit trees and stumps and the exceedingly pertinacious "Sacaton or bunch grass," to the extent to making the clearing of 1 acre equivalent to the labor of clearing 15 acres of prairie land—notwithstanding this difficulty, the allottees have cleared last year about 100 acres; many new irrigating ditches have been excavated and about 2 miles of new fences constructed. The Indians have also during that time built seven adobe houses and dug four new wells.

As new industries upon the reservation I would mention the introduction and propagation of German carp and the production of baled hay. Thirty carp were received from the Fish Commissioner, and in addition I was able to procure as a gift about two hundred of these fish, of quite a respectable size, some weighing over 1 pound, so that the several ponds on the reservation are now very well stocked. In consequence the Papagoes will soon have plenty of these fish, not only for food but also for sale at Tucson, where there is a steady market for this article at a fair price.

In order to introduce and promote the hay industry, I induced several Indians to hire a mower and a hay press to cut and bale their barley crop, as their white neighbors do. This gave a very satisfactory result; one of these Indians bought and paid cash for a farm wagon costing $110 from the proceeds of this enterprise.

The Indians under my charge have purchased during the last year six farm wagons, and have now a total of twenty-eight, of which two only were issued to them some years ago by the Government.

They have also bought four sewing machines. Under the instruction of Mrs. Berger many of the younger married women have learned to make their own dresses and the clothing of their children.

A matter of great congratulation is also the steady improval of the sanitary condition of these Indians. This is principally to be attributed to their improved lodgings, diet, and wearing apparel, and not a little to their almost entire abandonment of the use of ditch water for drinking and other domestic purposes, the washing of clothing alone excepted.

The progress made in repairing and opening new roads and building bridges is, I am sorry to say, not as satisfactory as it might well be, and I was unable to have the improvements made which seemed to me necessary. The Indian thinks that the work on his farm is of far more importance than the labor required of him to be performed on the public highway, and I find it difficult to make him attend to this matter as it should be done. Another difficulty lies in the circumstance that the only timber growing on the reservation, the mesquit tree, is totally unfit for bridge building. The floods occurring every year from sudden heavy showers during the rainy season cause great damage, destroying large portions of roads, fences, and ditches, besides carrying away bridges; and a great deal of labor is therefore required to keep all these essential adjuncts to farming in only tolerable repair.

The water supply for irrigation purposes on this reservation has always been insufficient, and is naturally becoming more so from year to year in proportion as the acreage of cultivated land increases. During the last season this section of Arizona has suffered to a hereto unknown degree from drought, which circumstance, combined with the existing scarcity of irrigation facilities, has decreased our grain crop to about 50 per cent of an average harvest.

The so-called second crop, consisting mainly of beans, corn, and a variety of vegetables, has turned out to be a complete failure this year on account of their absolute destruction by grasshoppers of a most voracious nature; in fact, they eat up everything that is planted and spare only the useless and harmful weeds. The Indians had prepared larger and better gardens than during any previous year, but the grasshoppers have made a clean sweep of everything, from a tender onion plant to a 3-year-old fruit tree. These pestiferous insects have put in an appearance pretty regularly in former years also and always damaged the second crop and gardens more or less; but this year they have come in such numbers and with such tremendous appetites that they have spared absolutely nothing that is at all eatable, as you will have seen from the collection of vegetables, etc., I sent you with a

view to demonstrate the voracity of these grasshoppers and the extent of the damage done by them. Some of the Indians, and also of the surrounding white farmers, have been greatly discouraged by this wholesale destruction of their crops and find a partial consolation only in the fact that this year was *an exceptionally bad one, perhaps not likely to reoccur for some years.*

I had flattered myself with the pleasurable hope that this report would contain no mention of arrests made or crimes committed upon this reservation during the past year. In this I was, however, disappointed by *an occurrence which took* place on the 24th of June last, being mentioned by Indians and Mexicans generally as St. John's day. Formerly it was the occasion of grand church ceremonials, but of late it has become rather degenerated as such, and is now the day "par excellence" *for debauchery and orgies. Upon this day a Papago, temporarily residing here, while assisting in the* labor of the harvest, stabbed and instantly killed one of the allottees while both were in a state of deep intoxication. Fortunately, this death befell the greatest drunkard and mischiefmaker upon the reservation, who was also the leader of the few malcontents mentioned above. The murderer is in jail *at Tucson, awaiting trial. On the same festive day two Indians brought mescal from Sonora, Mexico,* and somehow managed to introduce it upon the reservation. I succeeded in confiscating the liquor, and complaint is made against these two Indians for smuggling.

No cases of trespassing, herding cattle, fence cutting and wood stealing on the reservation have occurred during the past year, as formerly. The reservation is now regarded as the exclusive property of the Indians, as much, indeed, as the private property of any white man.

On two occasions during the past year, after due notice was given in the local newspapers, we held a general roundup of all the live stock on the reservation, in order that all owners of stock strayed upon reservation lands should have an opportunity to appear and get their animals. All the owners of cattle surrounding the reservation have expressed their unqualified satisfaction with my dealings *in this regard, except a few Mexicans who live in close proximity to the reservation. They are notori*ous cattle thieves, and before I entered upon my present service they have always considered this reservation as a first-class field for stealing stock belonging to Indians or to whites.

As this reservation is about 85 miles from the agency, the Indians here derive no benefit whatever from the blacksmith and carpenter shops established upon the latter, and as it is impossible to carry on farming with broken tools, and to build decent houses without doors, etc., I find myself compelled to *perform all such work in my own shop, with my own tools,* and to a great extent with my own materials, the Government having supplied but a very small amount of the latter. I have succeeded in instructing an Indian so far as to enable him to do common carpenter work fairly well.

The statistical report shows that these allottees posses only about 380 head of cattle and horses of a very inferior breed. The fenced part of the reservation will furnish abundant grazing for from *1,500 to 2,000 animals. It is one of the best ranges for stock-raising in the Territory, and I therefore* would recommend that the Government should take steps toward improving the breed of both horses and cattle by buying two good stallions and two good bulls. The benefit accruing to the Indians by *this would be incalculable. Something also* should be done toward increasing the water supply for irrigation, which is, as above stated, altogether insufficient. In order to enable these Indians to compete with the neighboring white farmer, it is absolutely indispensable that they should be furnished *a mower and a hay press. Other farming utensils* are also sadly needed, especially plows, hoes, shovels, mattocks, and axes.

In conclusion, I would say that, taking all in consideration, these Papago allottees have made as good progress in their agricultural pursuits and general amelioration of their condition during the *past year as could be reasonably expected.*

Very respectfully,

J. M. BERGER,
Farmer in charge.

C. W. CROUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

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

The term began September 5, 1892, and continued in session forty weeks, closing June 11, 1893. During the year there were enrolled: Boys, 82; girls, 71; total, 153. It is a significant fact that, although a large per cent of the boys were enrolled for the first time in school, but one of them came in with long hair.

The health of the school was excellent. Since January 1, 1893, but eight cases were given medical treatment for a week or longer. In February a rumor reached us that smallpox was spreading in a neighboring village, and as a precautionary measure several of our pupils were successfully vaccinated. The rumor was false.

Improvements.—During the year many extensive additions were made to the school plant, among which I enumerate: A bakery of 160 loaves capacity, a new school room for the advanced grade, a reading room for the boys, an assembly room, and a large, airy dormitory for boys. This dormitory contains fourteen beds, with closets, etc., and has a well-appointed bathroom attached to it. The bathroom is connected with the agency waterworks. These buildings are of adobe, all finished in excellent style, and are now in good condition. The original plans of these improvements contemplated a dormitory and bathroom in addition to the one above named. They were not built, for want of funds. I respectfully urge that they be built as soon as a sufficient appropriation can be obtained for that purpose.

Industrial work.—A large amount of work was done on the school farm and garden by the farmer, Mr. A. A. Wood. In this work he was assisted by the boys of the school. In consequence of an unprecedented scarcity of water in the Gila River, the necessary irrigation could not be done, and neither the farm nor the garden were very productive this year. The amount of land under cultivation in this valley is now so large that the Gila River can not be depended upon to furnish water for its irrigation and consequently the crops on this reservation will often be short. The only remedy for this condition of affairs seems to be a system of water storage—an enterprise in which the Government will find it necessary to join in order to protect the agricultural interest of these Indians. Under the instruction of the school carpenter, Mr. George N. Quinn, a great amount of repairs, painting, etc., were done by his apprentices. Under competent instructors the Pimas show considerable skill, both on the farm and in the shop. It is noticeable that those of them who have attended school a few terms can take up any line of manual labor much more readily than those who have never been to school, and also that they are more methodical and industrious in their habits.

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The matron, Mrs. E. E. Crouse, and her assistant, Mrs. Sarah J. Wood, caused the girls to be instructed in the various departments of domestic work connected with the school, and also to be taught simple, fancy needlework, etc.

School work.—The work in the primary grade was unusually laborious, on account of the large amount of "raw material" that came into the grade at various times during the year. By the patient, earnest work of their teacher they were able to read, write, perform simple sums in either of the four fundamental operations of arithmetic, and had acquired a considerable vocabulary of English words, by means of which they were able to carry on conversations about common topics before the close of the term. The work in the second year's grade was interrupted, February 28, by the resignation of the teacher, Mrs. Ella Rohrig, *née* Stokes. Mrs. Rohrig was a faithful and painstaking teacher, and during her three years' service as teacher in this school, her example was in every way worthy of being closely followed by the Indians.

In our grade work we followed the course of study laid out by the Indian Office, and we find it suited to the wants and capacity of this school. For supplementary reading in the advanced grade we used Johonnot's valuable series and Health Primer No. 1 of the Pathfinder series. The Health Primer contains a great amount of information that is especially suited to the present condition of the Pimas.

Since January 1 the agency physician, Dr. A. E. Marden, gave regular weekly talks to the school on the subjects of physiology and hygiene, in which he explained the necessity for personal cleanliness, proper habits of eating and drinking, etc., the derangements resulting from the use of tobacco and alcohol, the care of the sick, and other similar matters.

With appropriate exercises we observed Columbus' Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Franchise Day, Washington's Birthday, and Decoration Day. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools, and his wife, spent a few days in February inspecting the school, and on Franchise Day the Doctor delivered a very interesting address in the Presbyterian Chapel which was listened to by the school and all the employés. On leaving, the doctor pronounced himself well pleased with all he saw in connection with the school work.

Copies of the following-named publications, for the reading room of the school, were received, viz: The Christian Union, The Advance, The Congregationalist, The Independent, Wide Awake, Pansy, and Little Men and Women, for which our thanks are due Miss Francis Sparhawk, Newton Center, Mass; Mrs. A. C. Greenough, Brazil, Ind.; Mrs. Belline Frechlich, of New York; Augusta Woodhull, of Oxford Depot, New York; Delos R. Haynes, Mrs. R. F. Park, Mrs. L. Parish, Adelade Y. Yonkers, and W. H. Yonkers, of St. Louis.

From this résumé it is apparent that the past year has been a successful one in every essential particular, and the outlook for the future is promising.

Civilization is surely winning its way into the lives of the Pimas, enlightening their intellect and reforming their habits, and the school is one of the most active factors in the bringing about of this result.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN W. STEWART,
Superintendent Pima Boarding School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, PIMA AGENCY.

SACATON, ARIZ., *July 3, 1893.*

SIR: In accordance with your request I present a brief sanitary report on the condition of the Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagoes, for the year ending June 30, 1893.

It has been impossible to collect accurate birth and death statistics. The Pimas live in villages, many at a long distance from the agency. The Papagoes have a reservation 70 miles away, and the Maricopas are in the Salt River Valley. Owing to these facts and to the reluctance of the Indian to mention those who have died, although the police have tried to find out the number of deaths, they have not been able to make reliable reports; the statements given are very conflicting. The births have been in slight excess of the deaths.

The health of the Indians during the year, as seen by comparing the sanitary records of the past few years, has been above the average. There have been two general epidemics, one of chicken pox and one of the whooping cough; also an epidemic of measles, limited to two villages. Smallpox was reported twice, but on investigation by the physician these cases proved to be measles and the chicken pox. As the Papagoes associate with the Mexicans, among whom the smallpox is apt to prevail every year, it was thought best to send for vaccine virus; the school children and many of the Indians were vaccinated successfully.

The diseases most common among the Indians of this agency are eye diseases and affections of the throat and lungs. There is a tendency to scrofula in many of the families, and this is the predisposing cause to the majority of their complaints. Venereal disease is more common among the Papagoes and Maricopas than among the Pimas. The last-named Indians are quite free from it, and with the Maricopas and Papagoes, while there have been several cases of venereal disease from infection, there are more cases of this nature that are inherited; this is the cause of the high death rate among the young children. The Indians in this fine healthy climate enjoy a good degree of health, but they are not a robust people and they do not have the power to throw off the effects of severe disease.

They are very ready to call on the agency physician. In cases of serious sickness he visits them at their homes, and every three months he makes several trips with an interpreter to the villages at a distance from the agency. There are from six to ten office calls each day. The majority of these calls are trivial, such as slight colds, nausea, colic, and vague rheumatic pains. The physician has to extract many teeth; he has enough practice in this line to become an expert.

The sanitary condition of nearly all the villages is fair. The dry and clear atmosphere of southern Arizona causes dead animals and vegetable matter to dry up rather than to decay, and this is one of the reasons for the healthfulness of the Indians in spite of their careless habits. There are a few wells in each village, which are generally used by most of the inhabitants. It would be of great benefit to the Indians if they would dig more wells, for the water in the river and in the irrigating canals is often loaded with filth and unfit for drinking purposes. Most of the Pimas live in villages near their wheat fields, and they are well settled in their homes. The Papagoes are a roving people.

The medicine man still has many adherents. His treatment consists in the use of native herbs, in massage, and in incantations—all of which is supplemented by an enormous fee. A good per cent of the Indians, however, are losing faith in their doctors, and the influence of these men decreases from year to year.

The health of the employés and of the school children has been excellent, and the sanitary conditions of the agency and school buildings are good.

The school hospital has been open through the year. It is well equipped, and by using it properly epidemics of eye diseases have in several instances been prevented. As soon as the children begin to complain in any way they are taken to the hospital, where they are cared for until recovery occurs. The few cases of serious illness have been treated in this way, besides many cases of a mild nature and of short duration.

The new dormitory for boys and the addition to the schoolhouse are well adapted to their purposes, not only from a sanitary point of view but in every other respect.

The physician has spoken to the school an hour each week on habits of personal and household cleanliness, sanitary surroundings, the care of the sick, the simple facts of physiology, etc.

In regard to the Pima and Papago children in nonreservation schools, it is noticed that these, who are in colder climates and higher altitudes than what they have been used to, are not as healthy as those children in the schools nearer Sacaton; several of the former have died, or returned with serious lung troubles. It seems, therefore, that it would be beneficial if provision were made so that the Pima and Papago children away from the reservation could attend school in localities where the climate is very nearly the same as the climate of their homes. If this should be done, the health of the children would no doubt be better, and it would remove the chief cause for the unreasonable prejudice that the older Indians have against nonreservation schools. This has been occasioned by deaths of children at distant places during the past three years.

In closing I wish to thank you for the personal interest you have always taken in my work, and for the assistance you have given me in so many ways.

Very respectfully,

A. E. MARDEN, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

C. W. CROUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PIMA RESERVATION.

SACATON, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZ., *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: The Presbyterian Church has been at work here a little more than twelve years. The Pimas are not a warlike people, and have many good traits of character, but they are so much addicted to some vices that the work of christianizing them is slow and difficult. However, a change for the better becomes slowly perceptible.

During the past year we received into the church twenty-two members, making ninety in all since its organization. The Christian Indians, with very few exceptions, lead exemplary lives, and by their example help to bring their heathen neighbors to a higher plane of morality. They realize that much of their present prosperity is due to the protection and aid received from our Government. They also appreciate the opportunities furnished them for the education of their children, and they gladly send their children to school.

We have two churches, with a seating capacity of over 400 persons; also a good parsonage, and we hope to build our third chapel soon.

Nearly all of our Christian Indians have good homes, suitable furniture, and many of them have cooking stoves and sewing machines. They are very regular in church attendance; some of them have to travel many miles to do so, yet they will come even when the thermometer marks 110° in the shade.

It is with much regret that we learn that you and Mrs. Crouse will soon leave us. You will be greatly missed by the Indians and by the missionary. We can only hope that your successor may, like Yourself, be of great help in the Christian civilization of the Pima and Papago Indians of Arizona.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHAS. H. COOK,
Missionary.

C. W. CROUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., *July 22, 1893.*

SIR: In obedience to official requirements I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1893, together with the accompanying statistical statements.

I stated in my last year's report that the Indians directly belonging to the San Carlos Agency had made fair progress toward civilization. This satisfactory state of affairs has continued. Making due allowance for their former irregular habits and roving disposition, the Indians generally have been industrious, and, encouraged by last year's success, have taken a noticeable interest in their farming and other work. This year's barley and wheat crops have been good in the Gila and San Carlos valleys, notwithstanding the general drought, due largely to the fact that both streams furnished a sufficiency of water for irrigation. The corn crop also promises well, except in the case of the Indians located below the agency on the north bank of the Gila, where the volume of water has recently been inadequate for irrigation. With this exception the outlook for a large corn crop is good.

In addition to agricultural work performed by the Indians on their own small farms, a number have been engaged in cutting and hauling wood for agency and military use, while a smaller number have found work upon the school buildings now in process of construction at this agency and near Fort Apache, and, again, still others have been permitted to temporarily engage in legitimate employment among

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the residents of the near-by town of Globe, where the services of Indians for certain kinds of ordinary labor seem to be quite in demand.

Few cases requiring severe disciplinary treatment have occurred among the Indians during the year. Gambling prevails to a considerable extent, but this dissipation is carried on quietly and seldom causes quarrels or disorder.

Not many attempts were made, so far as I have been able to discover, to introduce liquor among the Indians. The latter continue to make and drink "tis-win" (or "tool-pi"); but even this at one time almost universal habit and the cause of many affrays among the Indians themselves, as well as of numerous outrages upon the whites, has greatly diminished. The large majority who now drink the said liquor do so in moderation. Few still indulge to excess, and when they do their dissipation is almost sure to be discovered, for the police keep a vigilant lookout and punishment by means of the "court of Indian offenses" results in every instance. This gratifying improvement is unquestionably attributable to the efficiency of the Indian police force.

The foregoing remarks relative to "tis-win" drinking, however, do not apply to the White Mountain Indians living in the northern part of the reservation in the vicinity of Fort Apache, who, I regret to say, still indulge in strong drink to a considerable extent, often become drunk, and commit grave excesses while in that condition. Their roving habits and the comparative seclusion of their camps in the woods of that region, as also the remoteness from efficient agency control and supervision, render it a very difficult matter to overcome a habit of so long standing.

In many other respects there has been a marked improvement among the Indians of this agency. By the exercise of judicious vigilance and restrictive measures the baneful influence of the once powerful medicine men has been reduced to almost nothing. Polygamy has been greatly checked, and so has the demoralizing traffic in young girls as wives or for purposes of concubinage. The latter, if still practiced, is carried on in secret; but the proper and persistent enforcement of Indian regulations will eventually also put a stop to this mode. On the whole, I am able to say that much has really been accomplished in the way of advancement toward civilization of the Indians here. They have more generally adopted the white man's dress and habits, and are far more respectful toward those in authority over them than formerly. This change for the better is plainly perceptible to those who saw these Indians a few years ago and who now come among them.

In general also excellent order has been maintained on the entire reservation. Very few complaints of Indian outrages upon whites have reached me, and those few were either without foundation or else of no gravity or importance.

The San Carlos Apache Indian outlaw "Kid," a fugitive from the civil authorities who has been at large since November, 1889, made several incursions upon the reservation during the year for the purpose of depredation, being on one occasion accompanied by two Chiricahua Indians from Sonora, Mexico. This latter party killed an inoffensive and unarmed Indian and took away two Indian girls, one of whom has since been recaptured by a detachment of United States troops of the post of San Carlos under command of First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry. On another and more recent occasion said "Kid" took off a young Tonto Apache woman who, at this date, has not yet been recovered. A reward of $5,000 has been offered by the Territorial government for the apprehension or killing of the outlaw named, but owing to his great caution and thorough knowledge of the rough and intricate terrain in which he operates and the undoubted fact that he receives aid and comfort from friends among the reservation Indians, it is exceedingly doubtful whether anything but chance, accident, or treachery will effect his capture.

In this connection it is but proper to say that the United States troops and Indian police at San Carlos have, on every occasion when the said outlaw's presence upon or near the reservation became known or was suspected, done all in their power to effect his capture or destruction; and it should be borne in mind that this man, though Indian by race, is in reality a fugitive from civil justice and not a so-called "renegade," he having, while under sentence of imprisonment in and en route to the Territorial prison at Yuma, escaped with other Indian convicts from a sheriff and deputy, which latter were killed, in November, 1889. I will add that the "Kid" is an uneducated common Indian who has never been at any school. I mention this fact as sensational newspaper accounts often speak of him as an "accomplished Carlisle graduate."

Good progress has been made in the construction of a stone two-story school building and a one-story adobe teachers' dwelling at the agency boarding school of this agency. The material for the two structures mentioned, as also a one-story building for workshops at the said school, has been purchased, and is now on hand or has been used. The last-mentioned structure had not been commenced at the end of the fiscal year, but under instructions from the Indian office the work on all the houses in course of erection will be pushed to completion, estimates for the requisite funds having been duly forwarded. When all these improvements have been completed

the agency boarding school will be able to accommodate a much larger number of pupils than formerly.

School buildings are also in process of construction near Fort Apache; but as they are being built under the personal supervision and control of Superintendent J. H. Casselbury, who has recently been made a bonded official, I shall make no reference to them beyond mentioning the fact.

The agency boarding school has been in constant operation during the required time, and, considering the facilities at hand, has had a remarkably full and regular attendance.

The attendance at the Fort Apache day school during part of the year was quite limited, which was largely due, I think, to the distances of the Indian camps from the post, where the school was held in an unoccupied barrack building. I am satisfied that when the new buildings near Fort Apache have been finished and a regular boarding school established it will be an easy matter to secure a goodly number of pupils for the same.

I will state here that the Commissioner's instructions of last April, forbidding the taking away of Indian children to nonreservation schools without the consent of children's parents and the agent's permission, proved very gratifying to the Indians.

The agency gristmill, whose engine also operates the school and agency water system, has been kept pretty constantly employed during the year. It turns out quite a good article of flour.

I would respectfully reiterate my previous recommendations that the White Mountain Apaches living near Fort Apache and north of Salt and Black rivers be placed under a separate agency, independent of the San Carlos Agency, from which latter it is a physical impossibility, for many reasons, to exercise sufficient control and supervision over a lot of people needing such care more than any other Indians on the White Mountain Indian Reservation.

Trespassing cattle and other live stock have given a good deal of trouble on the reservation during the year, the prevailing drought, of course, being the cause why the animals drifted upon or were driven upon the Indian lands. In the northern part of the reservation, especially, did these encroachments give cause for apprehension of conflict between the animals' owners and the Indians, who are very jealous of such intrusion. I respectfully submit that it might prove of advantage to establish a system of leasing the Indian pasture lands which are not used by the Indians for the grazing of citizens' stock. As matters are now it is an utter impossibility to prevent trespassing upon the reservation owing to its great extent. The animals will drift upon the Indian lands or be driven upon the same by unscrupulous persons, and even were a large force constantly employed to prevent such encroachments its efforts would prove futile.

I respectfully recommend that the agency sawmill on Natanes Plateau, about 55 or 60 miles northeast of this agency, be disposed of, either by removal to the Indian agency buildings near Fort Apache or by sale of its parts. In its present situation it is virtually of no use, being by reason of next to impassable roads too distant to be profitably operated, and owing to its isolated and remote location it requires to be constantly guarded, and, moreover, is deteriorating all the time while not in use.

I repeat the recommendation made in last year's report regarding windmills and pumps for irrigating purposes. I also respectfully recommend that four or five good-sized stallions be authorized to be purchased or furnished to improve the Indians' stock. The horses now owned by the Indians are, with few exceptions, too small for draft purposes. An additional farmer is needed at the San Carlos Agency and should be authorized. I would also respectfully submit that the agency employé who performs the functions of chief of Indian police should, on account of the extra labor imposed and the often great risks he runs, receive additional compensation to his regular salary; $10 per month would not be a cent too much increase. In this connection I also suggest that the men of the Indian police force should be furnished a small forage ration for their ponies. It would be economy to forage these animals, as with mounted men better service can be had.

As the statistical information which is to accompany this report has not all been gathered as I am writing, I am unable to point to or invite attention to any portions of the same.

In conclusion I beg to state to the honorable Commissioner that I have at all times, when in need thereof, received the full aid and support of the military authorities in the performance of my duties, and would add that in regard thereto I am under special obligations to Capt. Albert L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, commanding the adjoining post of San Carlos.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS JOHNSON,
Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,
Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.,
August 31, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this agency on the 28th of June, and in accordance with your letter of instructions of the 23d of that month took nominal charge of the agency on the 1st day of July. The property and records were not turned over to me until the 29th, on which day my responsible duties as agent practically began.

Being without statistics of the work of the past year, I am unable to make a comprehensive report of the condition and advancement of the people. There is an evident increase in the desire and anxiety of the people for improvement, but there is a corresponding deficit in their means and resources that for the present will be an embarrassment.

The census and statistics required by law were made in this month and finished only to-day, it being impracticable to make them sooner. A census of the Lower Klamaths could not be made in time to accompany this report.

There are two schoolhouses at the agency, a day school building, now unused, and a boarding-school building with a capacity of about 15 pupils. The boarding school was opened on the 21st of January last, and closed at the end of June for vacation, with an average attendance of 38.3, a large part of which per centum accrued from the attendance of children of mixed blood from the State school districts outside the reservation. The educational results accomplished during the term appear to be very satisfactory, but the administrative management was so bad and disreputable that to maintain the school it has been found necessary to reorganize it. The new term will begin on the 4th prox. Applications for admission have been received from more than double the number of pupils the school can accommodate. The most eligible of these will be selected for admission now, and others will be provided for as means can be made available.

A reduction in the number of school employés that will make it correspond with the actual requirement of the school, until it can be enlarged, is recommended. Provision will be made during the coming winter to enlarge the school to the capacity of 120 pupils, which is as many acceptable children as can be obtained among the Hoopas and Lower Klamaths together.

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

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

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSION TULE RIVER AGENCY.

MISSION AND TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Colton, Cal., August 31, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration and approval my first annual report of this agency for 1893. The time has been so short and the work so much since my taking charge of this agency that I trust you will overlook the many deficiencies in this my first attempt.

The census recently taken, and not yet quite completed owing to the short time I have had to do the work in, shows a total population of 3,982 people of all ages on the reservations, divided as shown on the following tabulated statement:

Names of tribe.	Population.			Number of children under 18 years.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Yuma	1,084	588	496	400	219	187
Tule River	172	89	83	40	18	22
San Manuel	38	22	16	12	7	5
Dieguino	48	18	30	11	4	7
Conajo	53	29	24	15	10	5
Pala	63	16	37	17	10	7
Potrero	238	113	125	100	51	49
Rincon*	200	90	110	60	40	20
Santa Ysabel	75	38	37	30	14	16
Agua Caliente	150	70	80	58	27	31

*Estimated.

Names of tribe.	Population.			Number of children under 18 years.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Puerta Yguovia	50	32	18	18	8	10
San José	11	4	7			
Los Coyotes	68	41	27	31	19	12
San Yzedro	59	34	25	27	16	11
San Felipe	77	43	34	33	18	15
	178	93	85	73	38	35
Mesa Grande	11	8	3	1	1	
Puerta de la Cruz	139	69	70	48	21	27
Saboba	226	107	119	86	35	51
Serrano	50	27	23	14	9	5
San Luis Rey	62	30	32	25	9	16
Torres	54	30	24	19	14	5
Palm Springs	43	21	22	16	7	9
Augustine	124	60	64	45	20	25
Martinez	238	125	113	87	49	38
Cohuilla	238	112	126	93	43	50
Pachango	51	36	15	21	17	4
A la Bonito	109	61	48	31	12	19
Cabazon						
Cosmit						
Laguna						
Manzanita						
La Poster						
Campo						
Sycuan						
Inaja	54	34	20	24	15	9
Santa Rosa	29	18	11	14	7	7
Agua Dulce						
Total	3,982	2,058	1,924	1,455	758	697

YUMA RESERVATION.

Of this reservation I have to say that quite all the lands of the reservation are tillable, while but few acres are cultivated from the fact that they have no encouragement to farm. The cattle of the whites range on this reservation, and destroy not only the feed, but the little gardens that the Indians attempt to grow. I am pleased to report, however, that I now have the matter in hand, and hope to be able to report shortly that the trespassing of cattle is a thing of the past.

In coming into office I found ex-Chief Miguel, of the Yumas, selling the young women of his enemies to the whites for immoral purposes. To prevent this I have established a police system which has worked very effectually. The sheriff at Yuma reports that the police are doing good service and that the evil is practically at an end.

I would recommend an additional farmer be employed and stationed at Yuma with instructions to encourage the Indians in farming.

I would also recommend the survey of the north and west boundaries of the reservation, that the agent may the better be able to keep stock of the whites off the reservation.

TULE RIVER.

Of this reservation I must speak as it is reported to me by my additional farmer located there, as it has been impossible thus far for me to visit that post.

They are practically in a better condition than any other Indians in this agency save and except the Serrano Indians, on the Morrongo Reservation. The schoolhouse of this reservation was destroyed by fire some time since, and has never been rebuilt, though there are 40 children of school age on the reservation. The principal industry among these people is stock-raising, from the fact that the tillable land of this reservation is limited. They have comfortable dwellings in many instances, and are law-abiding people.

MISSION.

Rincon.—This reservation was allotted to the Indians in severalty by Miss Kate Foote, who made 51 allotments. I am pleased to say that in most part these people have fenced and otherwise improved their allotted lands.

Their houses are, however, of a poor nature—not ventilated, and crowded with

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occupants, a mixture of all ages and sexes. To this I attribute the depraved condition of their morals. I find 2 insane persons on this reservation, neither of whom is violent, yet they are sad cases. The fondness for drinking and gambling seems to be among the young of both sexes, the older heads being sober and a better class of Indians and more given to industrial pursuits.

Potrero–La Poche and La Jolla.—This reservation has been allotted in severalty to the Indians by J. F. Carrero, who has made 156 allotments to the Indians residing thereon, and who comprise three tribes, or parts thereof, viz, the La Jolla, the La Poche, and a branch of the Rincon Indians. This is, to some extent, a disadvantage, and causes more or less friction among these people, as they have three captains, one for each tribe or branch thereof. They are industrious, however, and need encouraging in their water developments and in the matter of planting trees. I regret to say, also, of these industrious people that their moral standing is no better than that of the Rincons. I find one case of insanity here, a female who is truly in a deplorable condition. I have taken such care of her as the funds in my hands will justify.

Pala.—This reservation I find contains only 160 acres of land, 54 acres of which are worthless. Thirteen allotments have been made by Mr. Carrero, the allotting agent, which have proved satisfactory in every sense. There is much of this land suited to fruit-culture, which should be encouraged. There being a shortage of land on this reservation for allotment to the number of population, the allotting agent has allotted to those residing thereon such lands as they have farmed and cared for, the remaining Indians who have not been provided for under this allotment will be or have been provided for by allotment on the Potrero and Rincon reservations. They have a fair class of houses, are industrious and law-abiding people.

San Ysedro Indians.—I find 59 of these people, who are in fact a part of the Los Coyotes Indians. They are industrious and are good workers. They save their money and live in good houses, and have under their own management built a splendid road from San Ysedro to San Ygnacio, a distance of 6 miles. I recommend that a school be established at this point.

Los Coyotes.—On this reservation I find the Los Coyotes and San Ygnacio tribes living in perfect harmony; their combined population is 69 souls. Exclusive of the San Ysedro tribe, they are industrious, well-inclined people. A school located at San Ysedro would furnish the Los Coyotes, the San Ygnacio, and San Ysedro children, who number 58 with good school facilities. They occupy a good class of buildings, and are law-abiding.

Morongo.—Of this reservation much can be said. They have had every advantage. Many of them are bright men. There are, however, two factions on this reservation, the Will Pablo and John Morongo factions, both strong men with their respective people. I have no fears but that I will soon have all the trouble settled and matters running smoothly between them. They realize that only justice will be given them; both factions, therefore, are anxious to outdo the other.

These people are well advanced, have a good class of houses, and are very respectable farmers. They grow fruits and vegetables in quantities to sell. Their water supply is in a poor condition, however, and needs attention at once, for which privilege and authority I have asked.

Ramona Reservation.—Of this reservation I have to say I find the people, who number 238 people, of a kindly, good disposition, who live in good houses and are law-abiding. They farm and raise stock and are self-sustaining. There are many old people among them who need attention and support. At this point the Department has a field matron who the Indians claim is not wanted, and who has caused some disturbance by endeavoring to obtain a piece of land which, when granted, deprives the Indians of their chief watering place and their warm springs. They also say that when they agreed to give this piece of land it was only for the matron to live upon and not in anyway to cede their lands, and that the matter was misrepresented to them; that they never understood at all that they were ceding land, and that they now positively refuse to do so. They ask me to have the matron removed. I have ordered obedience and patience, and I have no fears but that my orders will be adhered to strictly. While such is the fact they wish me to say that they do not want any field matron among them at all.

Puerta Ygnovia.—This tribe I find living in quietude and numbering 50 people. Their captain, José Maria Quilpo, is a very intelligent Indian, who governs his people with justice and who is widely respected. They are a law-abiding people, well disposed, and industrious. They have a good class of buildings, and are good farmers. Their water resources need development.

San José Village.—This tribe consists of 12 souls, and are a part of the Puerta Ygnovia tribe, and are in every way the same. They have their own captain, José Lucien, who takes good care of his people.

Agua Caliente.—This tribe comprise 150 people. They have a reservation set aside for them by Government, and they have lived for 50 or more years at the Agua Caliente Warm Springs, on the Warner Ranch, under that reservation. At the present time there is a suit pending between the ranch owners and the Indians, which will remove them from their important possessions, the Hot Springs, if they lose the case. The springs are well known to possess the finest medicinal properties of any springs in the State, and are by that reason very valuable. These people are a quiet, inoffensive lot, who now need the help and support of the Government in this, their hard trial, for their just rights. Their houses are of a good class, and these people are industrious and self-supporting.

I find among these people a doctor and a field matron who, it appears, are not liked or wanted by the Indians, and who have been of recent date the subject of correspondence between this agency and the Department.

Santa Ysabel.—This reservation, I find, extends almost around the rancho of the same name. It is almost entirely mountainous, with some few tracts of inconsiderable dimensions that are excellent for fruit culture and fairly well watered. They have no schoolhouse. Mesa Grande school is distant about 10 miles. They number 75 people, with 30 children of school age. They have fairly good houses, are self-supporting and law-abiding Indians.

Mesa Grande.—This reservation is the best of all the reservations in this agency, so far as soil and climate are concerned. The tribe numbers 176 people, who are farmers and stock-raisers, and who live in good houses and are self-supporting. Their water resources need development. Encouragement and instruction in farming would do much to benefit these people and elevate their position in life.

San Felipe Tribe.—Of this tribe I must say that I find them living inside the San Felipe grant or rancho. They number 69 people, who are quite inoffensive Indians, and would be self-sustaining and happy but for the fact that suit is now pending to eject them from the ranch. I can see no help for them at this time, and while it is a shame, yet it seems inevitable, since they seem to have no title to the lands upon which they live.

San Manuel.—This reservation I find contains 640 acres of land, all mountains, save about a possible 120, here and there scattered over the reservation. They have a good class of houses, and are a good set of Indians who number 38 souls. They need some encouragement in the way of cultivating their lands.

Papiten Grande.—This reservation is among the largest and best reservations in this agency. The Dieguino tribe of Indians, numbering 48 people, occupy this tract together with the Conalos, who number 53; being a total of 101 souls, of which 26 are of school age. They have no school, and no facilities for the education of their children. They live in a very good quality of houses, and are in all a well-to-do, respectable people. Their water supply is very excellent.

Saboba.—At this place I find 139 people who are well advanced in civilized pursuits. They live in a good class of houses, are respectable people and industrious. Their water supply is insufficient, which retards seriously their progress. Their school building is excellent; with a little needed repair I will say it is the best of the seven buildings owned by the Government.

Torres.—A village of 62 souls is tributary to Martinez. Their lands are of little value. They, however, are industrious and well-inclined.

Augustino.—A village of 43 people; differs very little from Torres, if any. They are also a part of the Martinez tribe.

Martinez.—A tribe of 124 people—the home of the chief of the Desert Indians—has not many points of especial advantage. Their farming land is limited, but of excellent quality. This is more the result of a shortage of water for irrigating purposes than otherwise. Water can and should be developed for these people. They have a respectable class of houses, and are law-abiding people.

Palm Springs.—These people are in reality the same as the Torres, Augustine, and Martinez tribes, yet they claim a distinction. They comprise 51 people of whom 19 are of school age. Their lands are good and fertile, but their water supply is in bad condition. They have suffered seriously this summer, losing a large portion of their crops, for want of water to irrigate with. Their prehistoric burying place is in dispute. These people need attention.

Pachango.—Of these people I can but say that they have been abused. They are quiet and industrious, live in reasonably good houses, own stock, and farm for a living. There are many old people among them who need support, as they are unable to support themselves. Their water supply needs attention.

A la Bonita.—A village of 51 people, a part of the Martinez tribe, they differ very little from the Torres, Augustine, or Martinez tribes. Their lands are of little value. They are industrious and in all ways law-abiding people.

San Luis Rey.—This village numbers 50 people who live in huts, made of brush. They deserve better, but have no reservation, and have had no encouragement to improve in any way; they have simply been left alone. They are in a bad condition and need assistance.

Puerta de la Cruz.—This village is a part of the tribe known as the Aqua Caliente Indians and is located on what is known as the Warner ranch, and is subject to the

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same law suit pending, involving the title to their lands. They in all ways resemble the Aqua Caliente people.

Santa Rosa Tribe.—I find consists of 54 people, and are a branch of the Cahuilla tribe, who live on the same reservation. They are sober and industrious people.

Aqua Dulce.—With 20 souls is another branch of the Martinez, Augustine, and Torres people, or perhaps should be classed with the Cabazons. They differ in no particular from these tribes; their lands are of little value. They are industrious people, however.

Cabazon.—This reservation holds 100 people, who are industrious; are well inclined. Their lands are of little value. They have horses and cattle, and live by working out for the whites. Water should be developed for these people, who then would have the long looked for chance to make themselves homes.

Reservations and Villages not Visited, and for which I have no census returns, are Cosmit, La Guna, Manzenita, La Posta, Campo, Syouan, and Inaja. Of these people, their land, habits, or condition, I can say nothing. Our agency physician, however, reports from the field that the Cosmits and Inaja are in bad shape. I shall take occasion to visit these places as rapidly as possible, and supply their wants as far as is in my power.

Allotments.—The allotting agent has allotted lands in severalty to the Indians as rapidly as is possible. Miss Kate Foote allotted the Rincon Reservation into 51 allotments. Mr. Currero has allotted Potrero and Pala, the former into 156 allotments and the latter into 13 allotments. The Indians are well satisfied and are generally improving their respective places.

I will say that at first the Indians at Rincon and Pala refused to allow their lands to be allotted. I however succeeded in showing them that it would be a benefit to them in many ways. I have no fear that any trouble will arise or difficulty occur on any of the reservation in the matter of allotting the lands.

Industries.—I find the Indians generally willing to work when they can see that their own pockets are to be benefited. Many of them take care of their farms quite well. They raise stock and otherwise work out for their subsistance. I find among them many who are good fair horticulturists, understanding the treatment of trees in a very intelligent manner. I would recommend that they be supplied with such trees as they are able to care for to the best advantage; and also I recommend that they be encouraged to plant the olive on their street and road lines where they can be cared for.

Day school.—I have 8 day schools in my charge, 7 of which are held in buildings owned by the Department for the purpose, and one, the Potrero, owned by the Indians and rented by the Department, all of which are in a reasonable state of repair and are of good average quality of country schoolhouses. I shall in the near future recommend some needed repairs which will help the good cause along very nicely.

The teachers being away for their vacation prevents me from obtaining a more complete knowledge of the necessities of each school. I herewith submit the following list which shows the teachers' names, compensation, location of school, number of days attendance at each school, and the average number of pupils enrolled during the year with the average attendance.

Name of teacher.	Compensation per annum.	Location of school.	Number days attendance.	Average number of pupils enrolled during the year.	Average attendance.
Mrs. J. H. Babbett	720	Aqua Caliente	2,604	24	20.25
Mrs. N. J. Salsberry	720	Cahuilla	6,001	39	27.75
Miss Mary L. Noble	720	Saboba	3,350	23	18
Miss Sarah E. Morris	720	Potrero	2,180	20	10.50
Mrs. Mary J. Platt	720	Pechanga	3,975	27	18.75
Miss Ora M. Salmon	720	Rincon	4,134	25	20.25
Mrs. Hylena A. Nickerson	720	Mesa Grande	3,236	27	16.25
Miss Flora Golsh	720	La Jolla	3,175	30	18.50

Liquor.—Of this lot few words suffice. I fully recognize its devilish results, and I pledge you that I shall use my very best efforts to break up the traffic of selling liquor to Indians upon reservations or otherwise. I am informed by Judge Ross that it appears next to impossible to convict anyone of selling liquor to Indians. He recommends that I discontinue bringing cases before him, and attempt other means of preventing the traffic. I have not decided upon a line of action as yet; but act, I will, and speedily. I am fully determined to stop the sale of liquor to Indians.

Crimes.—I find but few cases during the past year. One of rape on the reservation, which case is now before Judge Ross in Los Angeles, and which promises to result in a conviction. Two cases of assault, whose trials have resulted in temporary confinement. Several cases of selling liquor to Indians, all of which were useless, since not a single case of conviction was had. Just now comes the news of a serious cutting affair between Indians in San Bernardino, the result of liquor, which promises to end fatally with one Indian. I am in possession of no particulars.

Police.—In this connection I will say, that so far, I have had remarkably good success with my unpaid Indian police. I recommend the uniforming of these men, and furnishing them with badges significant of their office.

I have distributed the 5 paid police over the larger reservations of this agency, and where I deemed them most needed.

Roads.—I find some disposition among the Indians to object to building roads, fearing that the whites will encroach upon their lands and run them off. I have no doubt now, but that with the allotting of lands in severalty before them, they will easily be encouraged to build roads and improve their property. In my short time in office I have endeavored to teach them that their homes are the same as the whites, sacred; that their rights to their lands are as my own, and that they will be protected in their rights as long as they are sober, law-abiding people.

Lands.—I find the lands of the reservations in many cases very diversified. All of the leading and useful products can be and are grown to some extent by each tribe in their own way. Many acres of the now almost worthless land can be made productive by terracing the hillside, and planting trees. The olive, fig, lemon, and orange will flourish here in many localities. In others apples, peaches, and other like fruit do exceedingly well. Grain and vegetables grow well on all reservations. The principal difficulty is the want of water, which needs developing, and distributing over the country for the use of the farmers.

Water.—I find a good supply of water on many of the reservations; on others the water supply is very short. In some instances the cattle are in danger of suffering for water, to say nothing of water sufficient for irrigating purposes. In all cases improvements in the systems can be made during this winter, which will enable them to have sufficient for ordinary use next summer. In all cases the water supply is in a primitive condition and needs immediate attention and improvement.

Sanitary.—I have to submit the following tabulated statement that will show plainer than words will the condition of our Indian sick. I am pleased, however, to say that the past two months show a decrease in the sick list.

Month.	Number of patients treated.	Born.	Died.	Month.	Number of patients treated.	Born.	Died.
1892.				1893.			
September	480		4	March	869		4
October	685		9	April	468		4
November	421	2	6	May	508	8	6
December	511		5	June	689	10	13
				July	580	8	8
1893.				August	459	9	6
January	608		5	Total	7,206	37	76
February	631		6				

I have to say that I find some complaint about the physician not being at his post, to which I will say that an agency of this size can not be attended to properly by one physician. While away on duty Indians call at the agency and are dissatisfied by not finding the physician in. I would recommend the employment of a physician at this agency to be called in "in case of necessity," during the absence of the regular physician in charge. This would involve but a small expense, and would be of great help to the sick.

Irrigation.—Under this head there is much to be said. I will not enter into details, but will say that nearly every reservation system of irrigation is primitive and needs the aid of a good engineer accustomed to irrigating streams and development of water. Not having had the time to investigate this question to my satisfaction I will say that I will leave the subject for future recommendation, as I am able to familiarize myself with the necessities and possible development of water.

Condition of the Indians.—Under this head I will say that the old, infirm, and indigent Indians are in a sad state. Unable to gain a home and subsistence they, to a great degree, depend upon their friends for food and shelter. I would recommend the establishment of a home for the aged, infirm, and indigent Indians for the benefit of the entire agency.

I submit a tabulated statement which shows all the salient points. I also inclose statistics showing the recapitulation of the above table.

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Name of tribe.	Population.	Mixed blood.	Males.	Females.	Speaking English.	Children under 18 years.	Males.	Females.	Dwellings used by Indians.	Whites on reservations.
Capitan Grande	48	4	18	30	13	11	4	7	9	.....
Tule River	172	21	89	83	150	40	18	22	24	.....
San Manuel	38	4	22	16	15	12	7	5	9	.....
Conajo	53	10	29	24	10	15	10	5	15	.....
Yuma*	1,084	120	588	496	400	406	219	187	1150	2
Potrero	238	98	113	125	85	100	51	49	40	1
Pala	53	25	16	37	24	17	10	7	9	.....
Rincon*	200	.....	90	110	80	60	40	20	25	1
Santa Ysabel	75	28	38	37	38	30	14	16	6	.....
Agua Caliente	150	80	70	80	80	58	27	31	45	.....
Puerta Ignovia	50	20	32	18	22	18	8	10	5	.....
San José	11	4	4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Los Coyotes	68	19	41	27	35	31	19	12	11	.....
San Yaedro	59	20	34	25	35	27	16	11	11	.....
San Felipe	77	40	43	34	40	34	18	15	9	.....
Mesa Grande	178	95	93	85	95	73	38	35	25	.....
Puerta de La Cruz	11	7	8	3	8	1	1	.....	3	.....
Saboba	139	90	69	70	85	48	21	27	35	.....
Serrano	226	130	107	119	200	86	35	51	45	.....
San Luis Rey	50	30	27	23	40	14	9	5	110	.....
Torres	62	15	30	32	25	23	9	16	10	.....
Palm Springs	54	10	30	24	20	19	14	5	12	.....
Augustino	43	8	21	22	15	16	7	9	10	.....
Martinez	124	25	60	64	35	45	20	25	22	.....
Cohuilla	238	95	125	113	190	87	49	38	40	.....
Pachango	238	110	112	126	120	93	43	50	39	.....
A la Bonita	51	12	26	25	20	21	17	4	11	.....
Santa Rosa	54	10	34	20	20	24	15	9	8	.....
Agua Dulce	29	5	18	11	7	14	7	7	4	.....
Cabazon	100	20	61	48	22	31	12	19	20	.....
Total	3,982	1,156	2,058	1,924	1,919	1,455	758	697	550	4

Name of tribe.	Land. Acres tillable.	Land. Acres cultivated.	Land. Allotments made.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Wearing citizens' clothes.
Capitan Grande	2,000	200	.....	70	1	40	25	3	30	100	48
Tule River	125	90	.....	200	.....	200	.....	23	25	.....	172
San Manuel	100	50	.....	15	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	50	38
Conajo	.....	.....	.....	35	1	12	.....	.....	3	60	53
Yuma*	4,000	50	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084
Potrero	.....	.....	150	250	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	238
Pala	.....	.....	13	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Rincon†	.....	.....	51	55	.....	15	12	.....	.....	.....	200
Santa Ysabel	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	29	.....	.....	15	70	75
Agua Caliente	.....	.....	.....	73	2	97	24	50	134	255	150
Puerta Ignovia	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	60	50
San José	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	30	11
Los Coyotes	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	30	7	.....	.....	96	68
San Yaedro	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	27	10	17	73	204	59
San Felipe	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	38	.....	6	129	66	77
Mesa Grande	.....	.....	.....	122	1	45	2	.....	.....	534	178
Puerta de La Cruz	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	8	.....	13	12	11
Saboba	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	185	139
Serrano	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	300	226
San Luis Rey	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Torres	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	40	62
Palm Springs	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	25	54
Augustine	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	20	43
Martinez	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	115	124
Cohuilla	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	250	238
Pachango	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	180	238
A la Bonita	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	25	51
Santa Rosa	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	15	54
Agua Dulce	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	12	29
Cabazon	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	50	100
Total	.....	.....	220	1,497	5	1,612	88	101	422	2,760	3,982

*Estimated. †Brush shanties only. ‡Brush shanties only; no reservation.

I can not submit a crude estimate of the land tillable and the lands cultivated, from the fact that I neglected to take the item into consideration in my hurry to get over the immense field in my care. I trust a subsequent statement of these two items will be accepted by the Department from me.

Concluding I will say that I have endeavored to make this report accurate and the census complete. I have only failed in so much as I have heretofore named.

I am, very respectfully,

FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

I assumed charge of this agency on the 1st of April last, since which time I have diligently endeavored to familiarize myself with the conditions and necessities of the Indians.

The subjoined table, based upon the census taken June 30, 1893, exhibits the status of the different tribes living upon and in the immediate vicinity of the reservation:

Concows	157
Little Lake and Redwood	109
Ukie and Wylackie	231
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	49
Total population	546
Males over 18 years of age	190
Females over 14 years of age	223
School children between the ages of 6 and 16 years	73

Land.—The reservation has no boundary fence, consequently outside stock consume considerable of the feed which ought to be preserved for the exclusive use of the Indian and agency stock. It is recommended that a good barbed-wire fence be erected around the boundary and along each side of the county road which runs through the reservation.

Pursuant to instructions contained in Department letter of December 23, 1892, the Indians have made selections of land; and have generally cultivated, fenced, and otherwise improved the land so selected. In this they have been encouraged, if not urged, by the employés and myself, seeds, agricultural implements, work animals, etc., being freely given from the agency.

Nearly all the valley land has been chosen by individual Indians, except 180 acres reserved for agency, 360 acres for school, and about 3 acres for religious and educational purposes.

It is recommended that the lands be allotted at the earliest practicable date.

The land is generally very fertile, but it is too wet, the water in the rainy season standing within less than 2 feet of, and in some parts covering, the surface of the ground. It can, however, be easily drained, and this must be done before the best results can be realized.

Crops.—The following table shows the quantities of produce raised and results of other industries accomplished by Indians. The 360 acres of school land were not cultivated:

Produce.	Reservation.	Indians.
Wheat ..... bushels	800	3,500
Oats ..... do	300	60
Barley ..... do	.....	1,200
Corn ..... do	.....	250
Potatoes ..... do	.....	300
Turnips ..... do	.....	10
Onions ..... do	.....	50
Beans ..... do	.....	75
Other vegetables ..... do	.....	50
Melons	.....	1,500
Pumpkins	.....	600
Hay cut ..... tons	70	400
Dry hops ..... pounds	15,142	.....

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Stock owned.	Government.	Indians.
Horses	90	158
Mules	21	2
Burros		
Cattle	523	170
Swine		200
Sheep		
Goats		
Domestic fowls		480

Stock and tools.—Pursuant to instructions from your office, dated June 20, 1893, 45 head of horses, 39 colts (horse), and 16 mules were branded and issued to the heads of families. Seventeen sets of harness were also issued at the same time. The cattle, consisting of about 600 head will, in obedience to the instructions just quoted, be branded and issued in September next; that is, when the crops are gathered in the valley.

The agricultural implements will, in like manner, be issued at an early date. Of the agricultural implements, including harness, there is a great scarcity. Most of those on hand are worn out. I have invited the Commissioner's attention to this matter in a previous communication.

These animals and tools, though issued, will have my watchful care, to see that they are properly cared for and legitimately used as required by sections 363 and 369, Regulations of the Indian Department.

Mills.—The sawmill was in operation during seven months of the year, and 360,287 feet of lumber and 56,500 shingles have been manufactured.

Schools.—There has been in operation for seven months during the year one day school, with an average attendance of 40.73. There is one day-school building and one building erected as a boarding school. This latter building has not been used.

Buildings.—A new dwelling house for the agent has been built. All the other buildings, except the new school building and hop house, are old and in a very poor state of preservation; most of them are not worth repairing.

Apprentices.—Six Indians have been employed as apprentices in the blacksmith, carpenter, and harness shops. Some of these have progressed fairly well in their trades. In this connection mention is made of the fact that an Indian has been in charge of the blacksmithing since June 1 last and has proven himself a reliable and a competent mechanic.

Religious work.—Excepting Sunday-school services, conducted by one of the employés, and three visits of short duration by the Rev. J. L. Burchard, Methodist missionary to the Indians at Ukiah, no regular religious instructions have been imparted since the departure of Rev. J. Merriam and wife, in October, 1892.

A lot of land, consisting of about 3 acres, has been reserved for the use of the Baptist Home Missionary Society so long as the same shall be used for religious and educational purposes. But since the departure of their missionary the field has not been occupied nor has the lot been improved.

I have repeatedly impressed upon the Indians the necessity for energy and self-reliance, warning them that they should and must be self-supporting. A full measure of success, however, must not be expected.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,
First Lieutenant First Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
August 24, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office of June 15, 1893, I submit the following report upon the condition of these Indians, the charge of whom I assumed on the 17th of July last:

Location of reservation and agency.—The Southern Ute Reservation is situated in the southwest corner of Colorado, and embraces a scope of country 115 miles from east to west and 15 miles from north to south, an area of 1,710 square miles or 1,100,400 acres. I am unable to say what proportion of this can be brought under cultivation, but there is enough and to spare to give each Indian all that he can profitably use, and the many mountain streams which cross the reservation will, if utilized, afford an ample, unfailing supply of water for irrigation, without which no farming operations can be successfully carried on. The agency is located on the Rio Los Pinos, about 6 miles below the northern line, and about 50 miles west of the eastern boundary of the reservation. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway crosses diagonally through the eastern portion, having some 50 miles of track on the reservation. The station of Ignacio, 14 miles south, is the post-office and shipping point for this agency.

The eastern boundary has been the subject of some discussion recently, the whites claiming that the line is too far eastward, and have, I understand, located some claims within what, the Indians say, is the boundary line. This may lead to some complications if the Indians remain here, in which case I recommend that the line be accurately surveyed and marked.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency are, as I have previously reported, in a wretched state of repair and inadequate for even the small force of employés, or the proper protection of the Government property.

Population.—The reservation is occupied by the Capotas, Moaches, and Weeminuches bands of Southern Utes, numbering in all about 1,000. About half are Weeminuches.

Condition.—Nearly all are in the blanket and legging stage and, except the few who are engaged in farming, live in lodges during the entire year. The policemen wear the uniform pretty regularly, but except a shirt and sombrero very little citizens' clothing is worn by the rest.

Allotments and agriculture.—No allotments have been made and but little farming, comparatively, is done, the Indians generally being averse or indifferent to both while the removal question remains in its present shape. Still the success of the few who are, with the assistance of Mexican tenants on the shares, engaged in farming, is the cause of a good deal of thinking on the part of the others, and it only needs encouragement by the Government to largely increase the number of farmers. The native grasses of the reservation have almost entirely disappeared, as is the case throughout this Western country, and open ranges are rapidly becoming things of the past. The Indians see this, and the necessity of providing winter forage is slowly, but surely, overcoming their great aversion to steady work and a settled life, and several have signified their desire to engage in farming. Nearly all the farming, I might say all, is done by the Capotas and Moaches, and the most successful among them are Charles Buck and Severo, chiefs of the two bands, respectively. The Weeminuchees occupy the larger and western part of the reservation, and devote themselves to stock-raising and hunting.

Hay seems to be the principal crop, and in this connection I call attention to the mowing machines on hand. They are too heavy in draft, complicated in pattern, and constantly breaking. I recommend that in future the Walter A. Wood machine be sent out. One Indian has bought a machine of his own.

Thirty-four Indians are farming on separate unallotted tracts, and are clearing these from brush and strengthening fences. Some have made their irrigating ditches, where water was easily accessible. Four Indians are working for others on farms and 4 others have bought with their own means light spring wagons.

Education.—There is no school on this reservation. The Indians have an almost invincible repugnance to sending their children away, and indeed one can not wonder at it, when we hear that out of 21 sent to Albuquerque some years ago 12 died there, or soon after their return, and of the 16 procured under great stress for the Fort Lewis school last year 2 have died and 3 have become blind. I do not mean to imply that this was the fault of any person or system; but it is a great misfortune, due principally to constitutional disease, I imagine, and has prejudiced the minds of these Indians toward nonreservation schools. Meanwhile I lose no opportunity of impressing them with the advantage and necessity of educating their children, and several who live near the agency have expressed a desire to have a day school opened.

The blind son of Colorow and the daughter of Amavaricio have returned home from Fort Lewis. I shall endeavor to have Colorow send the boy with the other blind children and the deaf mute to the State asylum in accordance with your instructions.

Missionary work.—No missionary work, so far as I can ascertain, has ever been done among these Indians.

Courts of Indian offenses.—None are in existence nor does there seem to be at this time any necessity for them.

Road work is limited to bridges over ditches, filling holes, etc; nothing in a general way.

Industries, trades, and arts.—There are none, unless the raising of ponies, herding a few sheep and goats may be called such. Nothing is manufactured or made by them

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beyond dressing of skins, making moccasins and bead work for personal use and adornment. They eke out their subsistence by hunting deer and killing their goats and sheep, by sales of surplus hides, pelts, and wool.

Disposition and habits, gambling and drinking.—In these respects I find these Indians very much like the average of other communities. Some drink, some gamble. I have seen, however, but one Indian under the influence of liquor. A Mexican was arrested on the charge of supplying Indians with liquor, but was acquitted through lack of evidence. On issue days one can see several little groups seated on the ground around an outspread blanket playing monte. The women take part and deal the cards in their turn with the men. The stakes are small, rarely more than a nickel. Disputes and quarrels over the game rarely occur.

In disposition they appear to be amiable and docile, and often take occasion to impress me with their friendship for the whites and their desire to comply in every respect with the wishes of the Government, which they speak of as "Washington." A very few talk English, "Americano," but most of them use Mexican with fluency.

The marriage tie is not strong, is made without ceremony, and broken in the same way, the children, if any, going with the mother. Polygamous connections, while not the rule, are by no means rare.

Stock-raising.—There are at present, as near as I can ascertain, about 8,000 head owned by these Indians, classed as follows: Horses, 4,000; cattle, 50; sheep, 3,000; goats, 1,000. Three-fourths of the total is owned by the Weeminuchees.

Houses.—The Government has built ten two-room houses for these Indians, and Indians have built fifteen. The Government houses are frame, upright boards and battens, unplastered, excessively hot in summer and cold in winter. The Indians, with few exceptions, set their tepees in front for living purposes and use the houses for catch alls of odds and ends. Those built by the Indians are of posts set upright, chinked and daubed, with dirt floors and roofs, one room. Some have one window, others none, a single door, and mud fireplace. None have stoves. Very few have chairs or tables. Among the most progressive a cloth is laid on the floor, or ground, and the family seat themselves around it. In most cases there are no regular meal times. I have seen no women working in the fields, but they carry the wood and water. The herding is done principally by the children, regardless of sex.

Sanitary.—There has been no epidemic disease among them during the year. The Indians near the agency avail themselves freely of the physician's services for all their ailments. Those farther away resort to him for surgical aid alone. We have now at the agency an Indian who was brought from the West. It was necessary to amputate his thigh, and he is now in a fair way to recovery.

Police.—The force consists of a captain and twelve privates, divided among the three bands. Their duties are to maintain order, and report trespassers, births and deaths, and they perform these duties satisfactorily.

On the 2d of this month the granary, which stood some little distance from the agency, was fired by a man who had delivered some stolen cattle here. The police were put on his track and trailed him to the house of a settler near the reservation, thence to his own, and from there into Durango, where he was arrested, but after preliminary examination was held for the theft only, the justice saying he had no jurisdiction over the arson as having been committed on the reservation.

There have been no crimes committed by or against the Indians. They live in perfect amity with their white neighbors, and it is no uncommon thing to see white women, alone and in couples, driving or riding through the reservation. Some threats were made a short time since by the whites around Rico and Dolores against some Indians who were in the mountains hunting. Several newspapers published sensational articles on the subject, and Gen. McCook wrote me a very kind letter with regard to it. I answered him in a letter, which was published, showing that the Indians were entirely within their treaty rights, and the matter died out at once.

Improvements.—None have been made apparently for some years, although sadly needed at the agency. No new land has been broken; a little new fencing of pasture. A new slaughtering pen is now being constructed. The scales are being replaced and a shed built over them.

Conclusion.—A careful study of these people during the short time I have been with them has convinced me that they are now at a point from which a rapid advance can be made. From what I have seen I do not think they have had the encouragement and assistance that has been extended to other and less deserving Indians. I am not here from choice, but having been ordered to this duty it is my desire to do all that in me lies to make your administration a success and to leave these Indians better off than I found them.

During the year there were 27 births and 11 deaths reported, making an increase of 16 during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. FREEMAN,
Major, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, September 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report based on the records of the office and observations since assuming charge July 1, 1893, in reference to affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

The census completed June 30, 1893, shows that births and deaths were equal in number, leaving the present Indian population as follows:

Bannacks:		
Male	219	
Female	222	
		441
Shoshones:		
Male	452	
Female	427	
		879
Total		1,320

The above includes 180 children of school age, about 110 of whom attended school some portion of the year. The prejudice against the Fort Hall school would seem to have been somewhat abated, and with careful management I think the number attending school may be increased. In my opinion more attention should be paid the industrial features and young men and those of middle age be induced to spend some portion of the winter months in learning trades.

Mission work consists of the efforts of the Connecticut Indian Association, which employs one female teacher and a farmer.

Agriculture.—Considerable advancement has been made by the Indians in this respect, and more land has been asked for than can probably be irrigated at present, but surveys are being made to ascertain the most practicable system of irrigation, and when the facts are obtained the system should be completed at the earliest practicable date.

About 130 families are now engaged in agricultural pursuits, 30 having located with the view of taking lands in severalty, but no satisfactory allotment can be made prior to completion of the system of irrigation. The disposition of the majority of Indians is favorable to allotment.

Indian police.—Reasonably efficient.

Crime.—No crimes of serious nature have been committed during the year.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court is of very great service in settling disputes among the Indians, and exercises its influence in discouraging old and pernicious practices.

Employés.—I found the employés efficient and few changes necessary or to the interest of the service.

Conclusion.—Further observation is necessary to enable me to render a more exhaustive report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. VAN ORSDALE,
Captain U. S. Army, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 1, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the condition of the Indians in my charge and of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Upon a careful revision of the census I obtained the following results:

Indians upon the reservation	514
Males	241
Females	273
Males over 18 years of age	159
Females over 14 years of age	173
Children between the ages of 6 and 16	82

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I kept during the year a careful record of births and deaths, and find that the former exceed the latter by 1—*i. e.*, births, 26; deaths, 25.

The accompanying statistics give number of children of school age (between the ages of 6 and 18), 88. Of this number probably 35 are incapacitated by various causes from attending any school. Some are diseased, many girls under 18 years of age are married, and so also are some of the young men under that age.

Education.—The boarding school at this agency has been very successfully conducted, with an average attendance of 324, during the school year of ten months. The capacity of the school buildings at this agency is set at 30, and really more than that number of pupils should not be placed in them; but rather than see desirable children, who could be persuaded to enter school, run at large, I overcrowded a little and secured as many as 35.

The force of school employés during the year just closed consisted of a superintendent and principal teacher, matron and seamstress, cook and laundress, industrial teacher, assistant seamstress, and one female Indian assistant. This force can ably manage the school, and no branch of the work need be neglected.

The Indians were somewhat tardy in bringing in their children after vacation, but after they were all in the attendance was very regular. One boy was transferred to the Fort Hall school, another was taken out on account of sickness, and one little girl died in school. For further details concerning the school I would respectfully refer you to the report of the school superintendent.

Agriculture.—There are, unfortunately, many drawbacks to the Indians upon this reservation becoming successful farmers. In the first place, the land that can be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, at a reasonable expense, is limited to the river and creek bottom lands, which in all is not more than 1,000 acres. The tillable land upon the reservation, as shown by the accompanying statistics, is 3,000 acres. The greater portion of this is high table-lands adjoining the foothills, which can be reclaimed only by constructing ditches, at an enormous expense, for the purpose of conveying water thereto.

Then, again, owing to the altitude (5,400 feet), the growing season is short. We invariably have frosts in June and September, and frequently in July or August. For this reason salable wheat can not be raised here, and very often the vegetable crops are ruined by frosts.

Notwithstanding these discouraging conditions I am glad to be able to report a material increase in the acres under cultivation, in the acres under fence, in the number of Indians engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also in the interest taken by the Indians in such pursuits. The Indians raised 2,100 bushels of grain, which they disposed of at the average price of 50 cents per bushel. Of vegetables they produced about 1,000 bushels, which they retained for their own use. The hay crop was very poor this year, yielding but 70 tons in all, which did not go very far toward subsisting the work horses.

An unfortunate trait in the character of these Indians is that of hospitality. If one Indian has a supply of eatables in his house the others need not go hungry so long as it lasts. The existence of this trait makes it very discouraging for one who strives to make them self-supporting, for there is no incentive to ambition; the industrious thus support the indolent.

The Indians are assisted and instructed in their work by one additional farmer, whose whole time and energy are devoted to the work.

Court of Indian offenses.—I have no court of Indian offenses at this agency. I have more than once broached the subject to the Indians, but none, who were qualified, appeared to be willing to act as judges.

Industries.—The Indians were paid during the year $700 by the Government for wood furnished for school and agency, fence posts, and for transportation. About 20 Indians make a fair living by working for farmers residing in this neighborhood. A number are occupied in herding and caring for their ponies, of which they have some 2,700.

My report would be misleading were I not to state, after mentioning a few industries pursued by these Indians, that a large proportion, composed principally of young men, do absolutely nothing but run horses, gamble, eat, sleep, and drink intoxicants when such can be procured. It is a difficult matter to make any impression upon this class so long as subsistence is issued to them. Moreover, I believe many of these young Indians would starve rather than engage in labor of any description.

Allotments.—No allotments in severalty have been made upon this reservation, and I do not think it would be advisable to attempt to make any, as the land suited to agriculture is very limited in extent.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected at this agency during the year. I have had a fence erected, inclosing the school and agency buildings, which is quite an improvement.

Most of the Indians are beginning to realize the comfort of a log house as compared with a tepee. Three houses have been erected by them during the past year, and a few are now in course of erection. There is, unfortunately, a custom among them of destroying a house in which a death occurs.

Thanks to the Indian Office, I have now authority to erect an addition to the girls' dormitory, which is a very much needed improvement.

Indian police.—The Indian police force consists of 6 privates. Seven arrests have been made by them during the year. The efficiency of this branch of the service is not what it should be. The members of the force have, as a rule, been obedient, but they have not been energetic in suppressing crime. They never make any arrests unless ordered to do so by the agent.

Crimes.—Seven Indians have been punished by confinement in agency jail, 1 for cruelty to animals, 1 for adultery, 4 for drunkenness and fighting, and 1 for resisting school employés when ordered to leave the premises.

One Indian was punished for killing game out of season by imprisonment for thirty days in the county jail at Dillon, Mont.

Unlawful sale of liquor.—Two Chinamen were convicted and punished for the crime of selling liquor to Indians at Salmon City, Idaho. It is a difficult matter to suppress this unlawful traffic, as much of it is carried on by tramps and hobos, who frequent small towns and depots along the railroad, and against whom it is almost impossible to secure evidence to convict.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians upon the reservation has been good. No contagious diseases have appeared among them. What sickness they have had has been confined to hereditary diseases and disorders, to which they are greatly subject.

Employés.—The force of agency employés consists of 1 physician and clerk, 1 blacksmith and 1 carpenter, and 1 additional farmer. These employés have, without an exception, been obedient and efficient, doing their allotted work cheerfully and thoroughly.

Conclusion.—To conclude, I thank the honorable Commissioner for his courteous treatment and for the prompt compliance with which all of my requests have been treated. Though the progress made by the Indians in my charge has not been as great as might be desired by some, it exceeds my expectations, especially when I take into consideration the existing conditions.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. MONK,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEMHI SCHOOL.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 29, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with rules for Indian schools I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Attendance.—School opened July 18 and closed July 30; reopened August 16. Enrolled during July and August, 25; average attendance, 18. School opened proper September 1. Enrolled during the month, 27; average attendance, 25. Second quarter—number enrolled, 34; average, 31. Third quarter—number enrolled, 36; average, 35. Fourth quarter—number enrolled, 34; average, 34. Whole number enrolled during the year, 36; average attendance for the year, 31. One scholar was transferred to Fort Hall, one was excused on account of sickness, and one died in school from hemorrhage of lungs. The attendance, after pupils were enrolled, was almost perfect; had but one runaway. The police failed to bring him back, but he returned in a few days himself.

Schoolroom work.—We have classified the school, according to the "course of study," as nearly as possible with most of the pupils but little more than a year in school. The scholars have made rapid progress in their studies and can work up to the course very nicely.

The evening sessions are varied to make them as interesting and profitable as possible. Three evenings are spent in study, committing mottoes, etc. One evening is spent in the reading room, which has been well supplied by Miss Sparhawk and other good people. One we have our literary, which we consider very beneficial, as scholars as well as employés take part in reading, speaking, singing, and repeating mottoes. One evening each week we have our parties, conducted by some of the employés, which are made quite enjoyable.

Sunday evening is spent in appropriate exercises. We have Sabbath school each Sabbath. The employés, except one, take part in the work. We have also had some help from agency employés and others, for which we are ever thankful.

Industries.—The boys have been taught to care for the stock and cultivate the garden. We have our biweekly detail, which assigns each scholar his duty. As a rule they are very prompt and willing to perform the work assigned them. The boys assist in the laundry and care for their own dormitory and sitting room. Some of them came back in vacation to assist in making hay and cultivating the garden. A good log chicken house and root house have been built.

The girls' work in sewing room, kitchen, and laundry has been quite satisfactory. The employés speak highly of their progress. The matron has been very persistent in seeing that they learn how to do work instead of merely assisting. Even the smallest child in school has her regular work to do. The little girls under 10 years of age have pieced an entire quilt since holidays, all being "over-hand" work, which would be a credit to white girls of the same age. The larger girls, in addition to

their other work, did considerable "fancy-work," in which they excel, and were much pleased to have some of their work sent to the World's Fair.

Holidays.—The holidays have all been observed by appropriate exercises. Our Christmas tree was the crowning feature of all, as it was loaded with many nice presents donated by friends at home and abroad. The program, in which every child took part, was enjoyed by all.

Sanitary.—The health has been very good, considering the condition children were in when entering school. No efforts have been spared to prevent sickness by means of ventilation, cleanliness, and preparation of food.

Stock.—Our herd of cattle, purchased last fall, consists of 23 head, including calves, all graded Holstein. As the purchase was late, we made but little butter the past year. Have made and packed about 100 pounds through vacation. A pony was purchased for school use, which was very much needed.

From the 50 chickens bought last fall we have raised about 75, and have had for use, up to June 30, about 100 dozen eggs. More chickens were hatched, but from different causes some were lost.

Farm and garden.—From the garden was raised an abundance of vegetables for school use. From the meadow we cut plenty of hay for stock. We have 25 tons of hay stacked in good condition for the coming winter.

Employés.—Considering the circumstances under which we labored we can not complain of our employés. It takes some time to become accustomed to boarding school routine. I am glad to note, the latter part of the year, there seemed to be an increased interest and wakening up to the responsibilities of the work. With the same employés the coming year, and new additions to our buildings, we hope and expect to do better work.

Visitors.—During the year we have had official visits from Inspector Jenkins, Supervisor Leeke, and our agent, George H. Monk, all giving us words of cheer. Supervisor Leeke was with us several days and inspected all departments. We were glad to have one who has had experience in the work visit us. He seemed well pleased with our work, and his suggestions and remarks were very encouraging. We all appreciated them, as the way side in boarding school work is not strewn with roses.

Conclusion.—In conclusion allow me to say this school has been well provided for. The provisions and clothing have been ample. The children seem to appreciate and enjoy what is done for them while here, but as soon as they are out of school the evil influence of camp life tells on them and I am sorry to say some of our brightest girls of fourteen and fifteen are said to be married. What can be done to prevent this evil?

Extending thanks to the Department and our agent for their kindness and support,

I am, most respectfully,

J. H. WELCH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth and last annual report of this agency, with statistics accompanying the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Census.—The population of this tribe is 1,803, of which number 400 are estimated. There are 870 males and 939 females. An accurate census of this tribe for this year it has been impossible for me to compile, as myself and employés have been busily engaged in making the transfer of the public property under my charge to my successor, who relieved me on the 1st of this month.

Location.—The Indians of this tribe live in five distinct settlements, which are scattered promiscuously over the reservation. These settlements consist of the Kamiah, North Fork, Meadow Creek, Lapwai, and Mission Indians. They are situated in small valleys, upon farms ranging in size from 5 up to 160 acres. At the present time will be found in these valleys pleasant little homes, with fields of ripe grain and fine gardens, which are evidence of industry, thrift, and comfort.

Agriculture.—In this industry very marked advancement has been made by the Indians this year. They have realized a very fair yield of crops. Comparatively speaking, this industry is but in its infancy, and will not reach extensive or large proportions until the Indians have made the preliminary improvements on their allotted lands, which work they are at present engaged in, when they will be able to cultivate many more acres of land than they do at present. In selecting their allotments they have chosen the most fertile and choice lands of the reserve, which will be, if properly cultivated, capable of yielding upward of 35 bushels to the acre. Undoubtedly this industry will be their chief revenue of support, and there are no reasons why they should not prosper and make a success of it. They are fast acquiring a knowledge in the use of the modern agricultural implements, which will make them practical and successful farmers.

Allotments.—In all 1,905 allotments have been made upon this reserve. The allotting agent completed and closed her work in the early part of this year. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by a great many of the Indians in regard to the way the allotment work has been prosecuted. The nature of their complaints is that the corners to their allotments have not been properly established, and in some instances not established at all. This neglect has been the cause of much dissension and ill feeling springing up among some of the allotted families, conflicting claims

having arisen in constructing division fences, as no corners have been established to intelligently guide them. In an agreement for the cession of the surplus lands of this reservation, concluded at the agency last spring, the Government agrees to remedy this neglect or evil by inserting in the agreement a stipulation authorizing the employment of a competent surveyor, to be employed for two years, to inform or show the Indians the exact location of their allotted lands and establish the corners to the same. Since the close of the allotment work several applications for allotments have been filed by parties who claim tribal rights and desire to select their land on this reserve.

A pending treaty.—An agreement was consummated here at the agency, the 1st of last May, for the surrender of the surplus lands of this reservation to the Government by the Indians of this tribe. The amount of the lands surrendered or ceded are 542,064 acres, for which the sum of $1,626,222 will be paid to the Indians in annual and semiannual payments, the first payment, amounting to $620,222, to be paid immediately after the ratification of this agreement by Congress.

About four months' time was consumed in making this agreement. Commendation is due Messrs. Schleicher, Beede, and Allen, who acted on the part of the Government in making this agreement, for their patient and untiring efforts and the fair and impartial means which they used in bringing the agreement about. The agreement was opposed by some of the Indians, who own large bands of horses and cattle that roam over the reservation at large, feasting off of the fat pasturage the reservation affords and which for years has been a chief source of revenue to them. It was plainly evident to these Indians, who are greatly in the minority, that the emoluments derived from the present state of the reservation would be entirely cut off from them or greatly reduced if the surplus lands were disposed of; so, as a matter of course, they did all in their power to stop it, and even went so far as to concoct ill-devised schemes to thwart it. But their efforts proved of no avail, for the majority of the Indians, who comprise the poorer class, understood the many benefits that would inure to them from the sale of their lands and readily came forward and signed the agreement.

Court of Indian offenses.—The work of this court has been very light during the past year. The cases that came up before the court and were disposed of are enumerated as follows: Six cases of adultery, six of drunkenness, two of attempted burglary, and one of attempted rape. The judges, three in number, have proven themselves quite efficient in handling the business that came up before them. They have been of great help to me in many instances, and rendered invaluable service in tending or disposing of these cases, which if left to me would have consumed much valuable time that I devoted to more important business. In connection with the court work the police force has rendered valuable service, and has also been of great help to me in filling the school on this reservation with Indian pupils.

Improvements.—The most important and extensive improvements made by the Indians this year have been the building of fences. Upward of 50,000 rods have been built, of which amount 40,000 rods were built of barb wire and 10,000 rods of rails and posts. A few new frame dwellings have been built upon the allotted lands of those Indians who could afford to make such improvements. The value of each of these dwellings ranges from $300 to $500.

Schools.—The Nez Percé Agency boarding school, which has been in operation for over two years under my charge, was closed at the commencement of this year through orders issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, making it a department of the Fort Lapwai school, and to which school all the pupils and the property belonging to the agency school were transferred.

By making the agency school a department of the Fort Lapwai school the latter has been crowded to its utmost capacity. Supt. McConville, under whose charge this school is, after the transfer of the agency school to his charge, began immediately to enlarge the capacity of his school by erecting a large two-story frame building, now used as a dining room and kitchen and the manufacturing department of the school. It is also his intention to erect a large and commodious building to be used as a dormitory for the boy pupils of his school, and he has about consummated his plans for that purpose. By the abandonment of the agency school, and the transfer of its pupils to the Fort Lapwai school, the latter school is afforded a full complement of scholars. For further details of the Fort Lapwai school I respectfully refer you to Supt. McConville's annual report.

Conclusion.—In concluding my report I desire to thank the Department for its many courtesies and the wise and valuable suggestions extended me in the prosecution of my official duties. I must also express my grateful feelings to the employés who have been under my charge for the kind and courteous manner with which they have always treated me, and for their promptness in discharging their duties.

Very respectfully,

WARREN D. ROBBINS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.,
August 21, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations, and the printed circular of your office, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of this agency.

Location.—This agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and the following carefully-prepared table will furnish valuable information:

Tribes.	Area of reservation.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres in cultivation.	Number of acres under fence.
Senecas	51,958	16,000	10,500	14,000
Wyandotts	21,406	10,000	7,500	8,600
Eastern Shawnees	13,048	8,000	5,000	8,500
Ottawas	14,860	9,500	6,000	11,000
Modocs	4,040	3,000	800	3,500
Peorias	33,218	24,500	16,000	24,000
Quapaws	56,685	40,000	10,000	42,000
Miamis	17,083	16,000	13,000	17,000
Total	212,298	127,000	68,800	128,600

Progress and civilization.—All of the Indians of this agency are living in severalty, and are law abiding and progressive. They are all self-supporting, except 12 old Modocs, who draw rations. Special attention is called to the following statistics:

Tribes.	Population.	Number who can read.	School children between 6 and 18.	Number who have taken allotments.
Senecas	281	140	106	301
Wyandotts	310	215	96	241
Eastern Shawnees	83	45	35	84
Ottawas	156	74	58	157
Modocs	57	23	13	84
Peorias	170	100	51	153
Quapaws	216	90	66	*214
Miamis	82	60	23	66
Total	1,355	758	448	1,300

* Under act of Quapaw council of March 23, 1893.

Sanitary.—There has been a slight increase of the Indian population of this agency the past year. Scrofula and tuberculosis, that have prevailed so extensively in previous years, have been more generous in their dealings with those predisposed to these maladies, and as a result the number of births exceeds the deaths. The superstition of the "medicine man" and his practices are things of the past, and those who were once his followers are the strongest advocates of the agency physician and his methods of treating diseases.

Schools.—Contrary to my recommendations the Department closed the three day schools of this agency; hence the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding school and the Quapaw boarding school only were open during the fiscal year 1893. Both of these schools are beautifully situated and the accommodations are good. The health and enrollment of these schools have been excellent and the pupils have advanced rapidly in their studies. I herewith inclose a report from each of the superintendents of these schools. The statistics give the following result:

	Capacity of the school.	Enrollment during the year.	Average attendance.	Buildings.
Seneca, etc	150	164	114	15
Quapaw	110	146	97	15
Total	260	310	211	30

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 have been fenced and broken out and fields have been enlarged, and the general outlook is encouraging. The acreage in wheat for the last year has been almost double and the yield was from 10 to 40 bushels per acre. The oat crop was not so good as last year, and owing to the dry weather during July and the first of August the corn crop will fall far short of what it would have been had the season been favorable.

The one noticeable improvement in the farming of these people is that they have learned that one kind of grain should not be continued long on the same land, and that their crops must be diversified. They no longer depend upon corn as their only cereal. The potato crop this year is the largest ever known here, and all garden products have done well.

Missionary work.—The missionary work of this agency is carried on by the Society of the Friends, who have had four male and one female missionaries stationed here during the past year; the M. E. Church, who have one male missionary, who has done a noble work; the Baptist, who have one missionary in the agency and one stationed in Miami; the M. E. South, who have one parsonage and missionary; and the Catholics, who have an organization among the Quapaws. It affords me great pleasure to say that all of these missionaries have been faithful in their high calling and have done a noble and lasting work. This agency is also organized as a Sunday-school association, with sixteen schools, including the two in Miami. The moral and religious tone of this agency is good and the future is very promising.

Police and court of Indian offenses.—My police force consists of one captain and six privates. Owing to the almost absence of crime the police have not been as busy as formerly, except in bringing and capturing runaway school children. I have no fault to find with my police.

The court of Indian offenses consists of three strictly sober, honest, and upright Indians. There is seldom any complaint against their decisions, and their work puts an end to many otherwise costly trials and long trips to Vinita and Muskogee.

Quapaws, allotments and progress.—After trying in vain for four years to have Congress pass a special bill for them, giving each Quapaw 200 acres of their common reserve, as had been done for the Miamis and Peorias on the south and west of them, they met in council for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the tribe in taking allotments for themselves. At this council they wisely agreed to adjourn and call a general council and notify each member of the tribe to be present on March 23, 1893, for the purpose of having a full attendance. The council was the largest in numbers ever held, and their proceedings marked with interest and decorum. They unanimously passed an act of council to proceed to allot their lands in severalty in tracts of 200 acres each to all members of the Quapaw tribe. They appointed three of their own tribe as an allotting committee, and will do all the work at the expense of tribe. The proceedings of this council were transmitted to you through this office under date of April 7, 1893. The committee at once went to work in a business manner, and now have completed the selection of 214 allotments, and there are only 216 members of the Quapaw tribe. Amos Newhouse and Leander J. Fish, two adopted members, are the only members who refuse to accept land in severalty. With these two single exceptions the tribe is a unit, and I am happy to report that there has been no friction or wrangling over the selection of their lands. The tribe has bought tract books and certificates of allotments at their own expense, and when the allotting committee completes its work it will make a report to the Quapaw council. The council will doubtless approve and accept the work, and submit the schedules through this office to you and ask you and the honorable the Secretary of the Interior and petition the Congress of the United States to approve their work. After each member of the Quapaw tribe has taken his allotment of 200 acres each there will be a surplus of 13,485 acres. This they wish to sell and make a final settlement with the United States, become citizens, and be admitted into Statehood with the Indian Territory.

Since it is the policy of the Government to have Indians to take their lands in severalty and become no longer wards of the nation, on the principal that "Heaven helps those who help themselves," I appeal to the Department and Congress in behalf of the Quapaws and ask that their act be approved and ratified. A grateful nation can not refuse the just demands of its wards. They have no attorneys to represent them, but make their appeal to those whose duty it is to assist them.

Surplus lands.—As a rule all of the eight tribes composing this agency desire to sell their surplus lands and be admitted into Statehood with the Indian Territory. The Miamis and the Peorias are very anxious to make a division of their surplus lands and sell the same and make a final settlement with the United States. I earnestly recommend any measure in this direction, provided it throws the proper protection around the allottees. Statehood is necessary and must soon come.

Annuities.—The Senecas and the Eastern Shawnees are the only tribes of this agency that draw annuities. Nearly or quite all of the Shawnees and most of the

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Senecas desire to make a final settlement with the Government. I believe that the custom of depending upon the "payment" to tide them over the meeting of their debts is one of the greatest obstacles in their advancement and progress. I recommend that the settlements of these tribes be made at an early date.

Conclusion.—I shall conclude by saying that by proper legislation and wise action by the Department, and with proper instruction and example in the paths of civilization and industry, I see no reason why these Indians should not, in the very near future, take their places among the citizens of this great Republic, since they are imbued with the true American spirit—energy and progression.

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

T. J. MOORE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE SCHOOL.

SENECA, ETC., BOARDING SCHOOL, *Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., June 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my yearly report of Seneca, etc. boarding school, which embraces the time from March 2, 1893, when I took charge, Mrs. Meteer, matron, and myself having been transferred from Ogalalla boarding school, South Dakota.

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte, popularly called "The Mission," is a quarter of a mile north of Shawnee Station, on the 'Frisco Railroad, 7 miles southwest from Seneca, Mo. The location is delightful, upon a wooded hill, with a never-failing spring of limestone water gushing from the hillside, and a rapid, clear stream, Lost Creek, meandering through the grounds, giving facilities for bathing and swimming abundant and good. A peninsula near the spring, containing about an acre, thickly covered with large forest trees, matted with wild grapevines, furnishes an excellent place for outdoor meetings, where the songs of children mingle in sweet harmony with those of the multitudes of birds which inhabit the place.

The pupils are from the Seneca, Shawnee, Wyandotte, and Modoc tribes. Probably not more than one-fourth are full-blood and many show no Indian in features or complexion. A large proportion of them speak English at home, which gives them a great advantage at the beginning of their course of study. The English, however which they bring from home is not always the purest; so, as in other English-speaking schools, much unlearning must be done.

Commendable progress has been made in this respect, as well as in other studies, during these four months. Those who stand near the end of the course are fairly equipped for the ordinary business of life. They are generally young, but the classification shows 14 girls and 4 boys in the eighth year of the course.

The garden has supplied abundance of vegetables. The pupils are healthy, cheerful, playful, and generally in good condition for study. As the school was originally under the direction of the Friends, there is here quite a religious air, which greatly aids in matters of control and discipline.

There have been several changes in the force of employés, but those present are very efficient and apparently contented. The outlook for the coming year is excellent.

Very truly,

J. H. METEER,
Superintendent.

T. J. MOORE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with section 60 of "Rules for Indian Schools, 1892," through Agent Moore I desire to transmit my annual report of Quapaw School.

The school year 1893 has been one of unusual success. The sanitary condition of the school has been most excellent. There has been no serious sickness and no deaths throughout the entire year; only slight cases occasionally of indisposition, while skin diseases, itch, lice, and sore eyes, the bane of Indian schools, have been entirely unknown quantities. Great credit for this condition of affairs is due to the vigilant and watchful care of the matron, Mrs. Susie McKoin, who has been ably and faithfully assisted by Mesdames S. J. Kelley and Hattie McNeil, to whom also much credit is due. It would be unjust to close this paragraph without reference to the present school physician, Dr. J. L. Lindley, who has on all occasions most faithfully and successfully performed his duties.

The buildings have been very much improved. The old Ponca school building from an old shell has been refloored, reroofed, and neatly plastered. It now gives us two schoolrooms, a music room, and a large boys' "dormitory," which are very neat, clean, and comfortable. The superintendent's quarters have had two new rooms added and the old ones plastered, making them as neat and comfortable as could be desired. A large cemented cellar, containing two rooms, one for milk and one for vegetables, covered over by a room, called the "fruit house," which is in a rather unfinished condition because of lack of funds, has been added this year, filling a long-felt want in this direction and making a place in which to store the abundant crop of vegetables now raised.

The industrial department deserves especial mention. We have 15 acres in garden, 35 acres in oats, all tended by the industrial teacher, with the assistance of the boys. Our oats are harvested and only await the renewal of authority to be thrashed. Our garden has matured. We have had an abundance of vegetables for the children before vacation, and will have all the Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, onions, and other vegetables that can possibly be used during the winter season by the entire school.

The stock is in excellent condition. We have all the milk the children can drink and all that is needed for cooking purposes by their cook, while the poultry supplies them with an abundance of eggs. Our field of corn will supply us with all the corn needed for feeding purposes, and our hay field also with plenty of hay. This favorable report is greatly due to the energy and untiring labor of the industrial teacher, Charles T. Orr, who, although but a new recruit in the service, has shown himself to be especially fitted and adapted to the work.

The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. During last vacation, with the assistance of the principal teacher, Miss Minnie Chapman, I carefully graded the school, forming it into eight grades, corresponding with the eight years' work laid down in the rules. I prepared a written "course of study," and gave a copy to each teacher. I have found it to work most admirably, and that the pupils advance much more rapidly than by the old haphazard method. I also have introduced instrumental music, and in this branch the pupils have made very satisfactory progress.

I regret that in the "department of school work." I cannot look forward to the same degree of success for the year 1894 as we have had in 1893. The dropping of two teachers and one matron from our force will render it impossible to run the school upon the advanced plane upon which it has been conducted or to do the work laid out.

The attendance has been very good and runaways infrequent. The only thing to mar this part of the report is this fact: Some of the patrons of this school, including members of the Peoria, Miami, and Ottawa tribes, claim that they are citizens of the United States and have a right to withdraw their children at pleasure, without leave or license. Quite a number were withdrawn without authority at the end of the third quarter to help at home. I attempted to secure their attendance, first by persuasion, then through the medium of the police. In all my efforts I was unsuccessful. I think it would be in the interest of the schools to fully settle this point and fully determine the status of these Indians.

Our shoemaker department has been a complete failure, because we have been unable to find an Indian of sufficient skill and energy to do the work and have been destitute of tools. I think it would be far better to abolish this department and restore at least one teacher and assistant matron that have been disallowed.

Summary.—In all departments except the shoemaker's, our school has been successful; in all other departments the work is fully up to the standard required. We look forward to the work of another year with many misgivings unless our former force of employés be restored.

Very respectfully yours,

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *September 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs within the Union Agency, Ind. T.:

As you are aware, the office of this agency is located at Muscogee, which is the largest town in the Creek Nation, and is situated on the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, which passes from Kansas to Texas directly through the heart of the "Indian country." The Indian Territory, so called, is not a Territory in fact, but only one in geographical area, and is really composed of a group of Indian reservations, or nations, which are inhabited by, and I may say are owned by, five civilized tribes of Indians, viz: Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, and it is over these tribes that Union Agency has supervision. The land owned by these tribes will aggregate in round numbers 20,000,000 acres, about one-half of which is susceptible of remunerative cultivation.

The Indians who inhabit the Territory are civilized and have adopted many of the customs and ways of their white brethren. They wear "store clothes," attend places of religious worship, and by intermarriage the old type of the aboriginal Indian is fast disappearing among the living. A genuine full-blood Indian will soon be a curiosity in the Indian Territory, and will be looked on as a relic of an extinct species.

This Indian Territory was set apart under the treaties made with the United States as a "permanent home" for the red man. It was the creation of the doctrine of isolation, when it was deemed best by the fathers to separate the white man and Indian as far as possible, and let the Indian solve the problem of his destiny in his own good time and way. The result is before us, and the Indian Territory, although complex in some of its conditions and somewhat anomalous in its make-up, is the legitimate fruitage of said doctrine. The Indians, by holding fast to some of their ancient customs and traditions, and also by pursuing a liberal policy towards white men who became residents of their country and intermarried with their women, have succeeded in establishing intelligent communities over this beautiful country, and to-day they are almost sufficiently advanced to enter into higher and closer relations with the United States.

INTRUSION.

The matter of intrusion by noncitizens upon the public domain of the Indian tribes of this agency is a fruitful source of discontent and alarm, and this statement especially applies to the Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations. In the former Nation the number of intruders is estimated in round numbers to be 5,000, and may be divided into two classes, viz:

First. Those who entered the said Nation previous to the 11th day of August, 1886, in good faith, and who have made valuable improvements on the public domain.

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Second. Those who have come into the country since that date and who are claimants to citizenship by virtue of their alleged Cherokee blood, and who refuse to take out permits or comply with the Cherokee law in reference to citizenship or residence. It is of this class that the Cherokees mostly complain, and they regard their occupation of the soil as a menace to their government.

Under the amendment to section 10 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, entitled "an act making appropriation for current and contingent expenses and fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes," a board of appraisers has been appointed by the President of the United States, which is now actively in the discharge of its duties, and it is to be hoped will settle the status of the above-mentioned first class of intruders, and thereby relieve the Cherokee Nation of their presence upon terms equitable to all parties interested. The said intruders will be paid for their improvements after accounting for the use and occupation of the lands, and the improvements then become the property of the Cherokee Nation, the same being paid for out of its moneys.

With the second class of intruders it is difficult to deal. They are numerous and defiant, and have an association known as the "Watts association" that is well equipped for mutual protection and defense. This association has a president, secretary, and treasurer, and each member thereof pays a quarterly assessment of dues, and by skillful manipulation it has ramified throughout the entire tribe, so that its extirpation is beyond the control of the Cherokee government, certainly by any legal or peaceful method, and a resort to force would rather serve to increase than abate the malady.

It is not to be denied that among these claimants there are some who have Indian blood in their veins, and who honestly believe they ought to be admitted to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of Cherokee citizenship, and their exclusion even at this late day from participation therein would seem to work a hardship, and such exclusion would be a practical denial of justice; but this remark does not apply to the majority of such claimants, in my opinion, and the Cherokee Nation in resisting their incorporation into their tribe is simply acting on the defensive, and taking only reasonable precaution to protect and preserve its autonomy.

This agency is powerless to a great extent to cope with or combat this growing evil. It has no funds at its disposal with which to pay the expenses of their removal, and the police force is not strong enough in numbers to effect their ejectment.

Many of these so-called intruders have had a hearing of their cases or claims before Cherokee tribunals, either before the national council or before a commission court duly constituted and appointed under Cherokee laws to determine and decide thereon, and they have refused and still refuse to abide by the decisions thus rendered, alleging that they did not have a fair trial and that the court was composed of parties interested in the result; and so they have continued to reside on Cherokee soil and enjoy its benefits and profits after they had been pronounced intruders by a tribunal before which they appeared voluntarily and submitted their claims.

The Cherokee Nation, keenly alive to the situation, shields itself under the decision of Judge Fields, of the United States Supreme Court, in the controversy between the eastern and western bands of Cherokees, which decides that the said Nation has the exclusive right to determine who are its citizens. So long as this decision is the "law of land" this class of rejected claimants must be considered as "intruders," with all that word implies, and ought to be expelled from the limits of said Nation and from the bounds of this agency.

As to those who have had no hearing, perhaps there ought to be special legislation of Congress in their behalf, and, at any rate, the repose of society and the good faith of the United States, as stipulated in the various treaties, would seem to demand an early settlement of this vexed question, which hangs as a nightmare over the progress, development, and civilization of the five tribes within the limits of this agency.

As to alleged intruders in the Chickasaw Nation, I had, recently, an interview with Jonas Wolf, its governor, at Tishomingo, which is its capital. He expressed much solicitude for the safety and integrity of his government, owing to encroachments of noncitizens upon the public domain of his people. He estimated the number of intruders therein, in round numbers, to be 3,000, and said one county (Pickens) of his Nation was so dominated by the intruders that it had passed practically beyond his control, that the Chickasaw laws were defied, that his officers were obstructed in the discharge of their duties, his mandates treated with contempt, and that said county, better known as the "free state of Pickens," was in a revolutionary attitude to his authority. He appealed to the agency for protection, and I promised to present the facts, as above stated, to the Indian Department.

It may be necessary to invoke the strong arm of the military to correct the evil, because the men thus intrenched upon Chickasaw soil are strong in numbers, fruitful in resources, and resolute in character, and are not to be dislodged by any "rose water, or milk and cider policy." Unlike the alleged intruders in the Cherokee Nation, the intruders of the Chickasaw Nation are not claimants by blood to citizenship. They have no permits to reside there under the law. They are holding cattle in large herds ostensibly, but fraudulently, in the name of natives, and are working leases under the same fraudulent cover. The whole situation is a meshwork of fraud and cunning evasion of the law that will require heroic treatment to remove it.

FREEDMEN.

The status of the freedman also in the Chickasaw and Cherokee Nations is a "vexed problem." In the former nation these people have never by any law or statute of that nation been incorporated into its "body politic." They do not vote or hold office, and are denied participation in its funds devoted to educational purposes. The negroes are clamorous for schools and for a full recognition of their rights as citizens of the nation. Many of them were slaves to Chickasaw masters or owners, and were born upon Chickasaw soil, are well grounded in the customs and usages of that people, and speak the language as fluently as the natives themselves. They predicate their right to citizenship upon article 4 of the treaty of 1866, and upon the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This class of citizens, it is said, exceed in number the native population, and the Chickasaws in defense of their denial to them of the rights of citizenship assert that if the negroes were made citizens they would take charge of the government and convert it into another Hayti. Doubtless this fear has controlled their course towards them; but nevertheless the condition of the negro is one to be deplored, and it would seem to be difficult to mitigate or remedy, and I have felt it my duty to suggest their condition to the Indian Bureau, without further amplification in the way of details.

In the Cherokee Nation a roll was prepared of the freedmen by Mr. Wallace, a commissioner appointed by the United States for that purpose. He enrolled, upon what seemed satisfactory evidence to him, about 3,000 freedmen as Cherokees under treaty stipulations, etc. The Wallace rolls are not acceptable to the Cherokee authorities. They do not regard his enrollment of names as correct, and hence the freedmen have not obtained full citizenship by such enrollment. They, too, have no standing either in the Cherokee courts or in the United States court in the Indian Territory, and therefore can neither prosecute or defend their legal rights. No court will take legal jurisdiction over them. This presents an anomaly in the administration of justice and enforcements of the laws applicable to this country, and it would seem there ought to be some remedial legislation for this class of our population. They should be either treated as Cherokees or as citizens of the United States vested with certain tribal rights, and which investiture ought not to preclude them from the judicial forums of the country. There can be no middle ground.

LICENSED TRADERS.

The records of this agency show that there are now 161 licensed traders doing various kinds of business under its supervision, and the number is increasing, due alike to the growing density of the population and the increase and activity of trade due to such density. As a rule the traders conform to the terms and conditions of their bonds and observe faithfully the intercourse laws which are applicable to the tribes in which they are doing business. There are also traders in this agency that have no licenses and are openly running their establishments in violation of law. As a rule they are small traders, and irresponsible financially and morally, and belong to that somewhat numerous class who boast that they are not in the Territory "for their health"—a phrase borrowed from Republican officeholders of Harrison's administration, and which, being fairly interpreted, means that they are simply here for personal gain, no matter how nor from whom it may be obtained. Such traders I hope may be weeded out at an early day, since their competition works injustice to honest men who have given bond and have complied with the laws and regulations governing trade and intercourse with Indians.

As "competition is the life of trade" and insures low prices to all consumers, I have been liberal in recommending that licenses be issued to all applicants. Yet I have found that some traders have filed "straw bonds", or have given securities not sufficient to secure the penalties of their several bonds, and I have, therefore, issued an order that all bonds be first submitted to this agency that I may test the solvency of the securities thereon before they are passed to a commissioner, judge, or an United States attorney for approval, as the law requires.

I think this safeguard will protect the honest traders and satisfy all parties that the bond is not a pro forma or mere perfunctory performance.

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POLICE.

The police force attached to this agency consists of 13 men, officers and privates, and has proven itself a most efficient arm of the Indian service and a ready and invaluable factor in the arrest of criminals and the suppression of crime. This force is composed of Indians by blood, and they know well the features of the country in which they operate, and are also well acquainted with the Indians who are charged with crime. They make arrests which it would be almost impossible for "white men" or United States officers to make, and I have found them mainly trustworthy and reliable. I require monthly reports from them, in which they state the amount and kind of work done during that period, and I am satisfied that these reports will abundantly prove that their services are promotive of good order and beneficial to the communities in which they are located.

For the present I think the force is sufficient for all practical or needful purposes, and I do not recommend either an increase in their pay or numbers. I have daily applications to be put on the force, which is proof in itself that the pay is sufficient.

EDUCATION.

Immediately upon assuming charge of this agency I issued a circular letter to the respective school superintendents of the Five Tribes or Nations asking for statistical information in regard to the number, growth, and general management of their several school systems. I present herewith such information as I have been able to obtain. It will be seen that the cause of education is uppermost in the minds of these people, and they illustrate their devotion thereto by lavish appropriations of money through their national councils, which is expended in the building of schoolhouses and the employment of competent and trained teachers and the purchase of books suitable to their prescribed courses of study; and, not content with home educational advantages, they have provided the means to send off to the States many of their young men and women, that they may drink still deeper of the streams of knowledge and be better prepared to discharge the duties of a higher citizenship, which the near future is sure to unfold to them.

Choctaw Nation.—I present first the report of the Choctaw superintendent of schools, J. B. Jeter, using his own data.

Number of college students in States	40
Appropriation last year	$12,500
Four boarding schools, number of pupils each	100
To maintain each	$10,000
Two boarding schools, number of pupils each	*60
To maintain each	$6,000
One boarding school, male and female (colored), number of pupils	30
To maintain it	$3,000
Neighborhood schools:	
In first district 53, number of pupils	742
In second district 57, number of pupils	892
In third district 79, number of pupils	2,185

Recapitulation.

Schools, etc.	Number.	Number of pupils.	Amount expended.
Boarding schools	7	190	$19,000
Neighborhood schools	189	3,819	(*)
Students in the States	.....	40	12,500
Total	196	4,049	31,500

*Not stated.

There is a superintendent or general manager for each of the above boarding schools. Salary for first four, $1,200 each; salary for second, $500; salary for last one, $400; salary of the general superintendent of schools, $600, with a contingent fund of $450; salary of teachers at boarding schools from $40 to $100 per month. Four weeks of 5 days each make a scholastic month for which teachers are paid a salary based on attendance. For 15 days or more, $2 per scholar per month; for less than 15 days, 10 cents per day of actual attendance. All schools run nine months in the year. Teachers are paid promptly at the end of each month. Total expenditure for schools for 1892–'93, $118,725.

*Orphans.

Seminole Nation.—I am informed by a letter from John F. Brown, principal chief of the Seminoles, that this nation appropriates annually $20,000 to the support of its schools, and a small part of this sum is used in completing another large and handsome structure, which is almost ready for occupancy, at a cost of $40,000, and this sum is for the building only, which is devoted to educational purposes. This new building is a duplicate of the one heretofore erected at Me-ka-sukey in this nation, and, when furnished and supplied with school fixtures, will also cost the round sum of $50,000. The number of scholars at present accommodated at Sa-sak-wa and Me-ka-sukey missions and the four district schools is 180 in average attendance, and will be increased to 240 when the building above mentioned shall have been completed within the next three months. The teachers and matrons for the two missions are supplied by the home mission boards of both the Baptist and Presbyterian denominations; but all other expenses are borne by the nation. When the scarcity of its population is considered the above showing is quite creditable to the Seminole people, and clearly indicates that they are in touch and abreast with kindred tribes in the cause of educational advancement.

Chickasaw Nation.—I have before me the annual report of Hon. Richard Mc. Lish, superintendent of public instruction for the Chickasaw Nation, for the scholastic year commencing September 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893, and submitted for his information to Jonas Wolf, governor of said nation. Among other things in his report Mr. Mc. Lish says the schools have all shown as great a per cent of progress and advancement as could be expected. The neighborhood schools, only running five months, from September 5, 1892, to January 1, 1893, were of course of great value to the Chickasaw children who were not old enough to attend our academic schools. Mr. Mc. Lish further says: "A maxim though old is still true, 'a half loaf beats no loaf at all,'" but "the Chickasaw people are not content on a half loaf of school bread, but need and demand and are entitled to all of the school advantages and conveniencies of any nation upon the globe." He therefore urges upon the governor to request the legislature to appropriate a sum sufficient to run all neighborhood schools for ten months in the year.

In the second place Mr. Mc. Lish states that we (meaning the Chickasaws) have several young ladies and young men who desire, and fully merit it, to attend schools in the States. We have six boys who graduated on June 26, 1893, at the close of Harley Institute. Their examination on the different studies prescribed by curriculum, which was created by law, was of a general average of 75 per cent, and fully satisfactory. They have received their diplomas, as the law directs, and are now fully prepared to enter any college. He further suggests that a fund of $1,000 be annually appropriated and set aside by the legislature for the purpose of thoroughly educating twelve Chickasaw children at college in the States, and the legislature to designate the college which any one or all of them shall attend.

The Chickasaws have in successful operation five academies and nineteen neighborhood primary schools. The average attendance for 1892 is given at 228 for academies, 468 for neighborhood schools, making a total of 696. The annual expense incurred by the Chickasaw Nation in operating its school system approaches $100,000. The superintendent fixes the amount for 1892 at $91,518.11.

Creek Nation.—The school system of this nation is in a most flourishing condition, and it is ably conducted by J. M. Perryman, president of its board of education and his coworkers. In order to give a clear insight into the way or manner of running the same I do not think I can serve the Creek people better, the public and the cause of education, or better comply with my duty in submitting and preparing this report, than by giving herewith a copy of a letter recently addressed to me by Mr. Perryman, the accomplished superintendent aforesaid.

Col. D. M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent, Muscogee, Ind. T.:

SIR: Your communication of the 1st instant requesting to be furnished with statistical information, and the mode of running the educational system of the Creek Nation has been received. In compliance with such request I shall take pleasure to give you the following as my report:

For educational purposes, the Creek Nation is divided into three judicial school districts, viz: First, combined Muscogee and Coweta districts; second, Eufaula and Wewoka districts, and third, Okmulgee and Deep Fork districts. The schools of this nation consist of three classes to be styled as primary or public schools, second intermediate (boarding) schools, and the third high schools. In order to inculcate habits of industry among the pupils attending the intermediate schools, they are declared to be manual labor or industrial schools. The scholastic year consists of nine months of twenty days each. The law provides 50 primary or public schools to be apportioned between Indians and colored citizens in proportion to population.

For the successful operation of the school system of the Muscogee or Creek Nation, the council, by its laws, has provided a board of education comprised of three persons. They are nominated by the principal chief and confirmed by the national council. One member of the board to be selected from each school district in which they are to serve in the interest of the schools in their respective districts. The board of education is required to elect one of its members president and one secretary, who are to hold their offices during the pleasure of the majority of the members of the board. The board has the authority to adopt rules and regulations for its own government and for the government of all the schools established and maintained by the nation, and they are further required to keep a record of all its proceedings, to authenticate its acts by use of seal, to make requisition on the

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executive department for funds necessary for the support of the schools, to prescribe rules for the examination of teachers and for admission of pupils to the national boarding or high school, to prescribe and enforce courses of study in the several schools. They are also authorized to appoint superintendents and teachers, select a series of text-books, examine applicants for position of teachers, and grant certificates according to qualification, to revoke for immoral or intemperate conduct certificates of all grades, to remove or discontinue any primary or public school which does not maintain the daily average of pupils as required by law. The board of education are also required to appoint to each school three respectable male citizens as board of trustees, who hold their office during good behavior. The board of education has a complete control and supervision of all the schools and the educational interests of the nation, subject to such restrictions and directions as may be imposed by law. They are further required to visit the boarding or high schools at least twice a scholastic year, and each member of the board to visit the primary or public schools in his own district twice a year, and carefully examine into the operation and management of the same. The board of trustees of the various schools are required to manage and control the school property, to see that all necessary provisions are made for the care of schoolbooks and all school material, and they have the authority to suspend or expel pupils for misconduct and certify to the length of time that teachers have taught for the information of the board of education. The superintendents of the boarding or high schools are required to make quarterly reports to the board of education, showing itemized statements of receipts and expenditures, together with itemized vouchers, and the board of education submits such statement and vouchers with their annual reports as vouchers for the expenditures on account of their operation of the schools during the scholastic year.

There are at present 50 public or primary schools in operation in the different parts of the nation, and by direction from the national council, the board of education has now under its control and management 4 boarding or high schools, accommodating over 300 Indian children of both sexes, and 1 orphan asylum supporting children of both sexes, with accommodations for 60 children. Also have 2 boarding or high schools accommodating 150 colored children, and 1 orphan asylum supporting 30 colored children.

For the support of all of these schools the Creek national council appropriates annually $76,468 which is set apart as the permanent school fund of the Muscogee or Creek Nation, which sum has been made up of accrued sums from the various treaties with the Government of the United States.

The board of education would take pleasure to state that there is much interest now being taken by the people of this nation, manifestations of which are plainly to be seen at the opening of the boarding schools, when large numbers of children are taken back home because there are no rooms or accommodations to receive and care for them. All of the schools of the nation are now in prosperous condition. We have enrolled now in the public schools over 1,500, and have an average daily attendance of about 1,000 children.

Hoping the above may serve to give you some information as to the management and the school system of the Muscogee or Creek Nation, I subscribe myself

Very respectfully, your friend,

J. M. PERRYMAN.

Cherokee Nation.—I have endeavored to obtain reliable data as to the school system of the Cherokee Nation, and addressed a letter to the superintendent of education for that purpose, but up to this writing have received no response. I regret to report the failure of the superintendent to answer my request; because I know the schools of that progressive nation are both numerous and prosperous, and a statistical statement would show an array of facts creditable in the highest degree to that enlightened people. In fact I believe the Cherokee Nation according to her population and resources expends more money for educational purposes than any similar community in the United States.

ALLOTMENT.

The question of allotment, or the division of the lands in severalty among the citizens of these tribes, is not at this time being agitated to a great degree. It is, I think, held rather in abeyance awaiting the action of the President of the United States, under section 16 of the act of Congress for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Indians, approved March 3, 1893, which empowers him to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Five Tribes for the purpose of extinguishing the tribal or national title to any lands within this Territory now held by any and all of such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States or by allotment and division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes respectively as may be entitled to the same, etc. When such commission, clothed with the majesty of the Government of the United States, is appointed and arrives in the Territory, I anticipate that allotment, statehood, and kindred questions will be fairly presented to these people, and will receive that consideration which their gravity demands. Heretofore these questions have been talked over, either by parties who had no authority to act in a definite manner, or by interested parties in whom the Indians had no confidence, and whose utterances had a tinge of boomer sentiment against which the Indian stomach would naturally revolt.

The question is a delicate one in many of its phases, involving as it does the overthrow of their Indian governments and tribal customs, which are still dear to many of them, and it presents to them a future full of perplexities and uncertainties in contrast with the certainties of their present mode of existence. "They had rather bear those ills they have than fly to those they know not of."

I dismiss the subject with one remark or suggestion, and that is, in my opinion, the Indians would prefer first statehood, with their system of land tenure to remain undisturbed, and that the complicated question of allotment be worked out as the

exigencies of the future may demand, and in the time and by the mode most satisfactory to the Indians themselves. Meanwhile every Indian, especially those of the younger generation, could educate himself for the duties of a higher citizenship, and be prepared to stand unmoved in the blaze of a more advanced civilization. Let education be the condition precedent in every transition or ordeal through which the Indian nations must pass along the line of progress and development.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The administration of justice by the government in the Territory is a subject of vast importance. All legal business of a civil nature is done by the United States court in the Indian Territory. It sits in three judicial divisions established by law, and holds two terms a year in each place. The transaction of their business alone would well command the time and talents of a single judge. The court is practically one of general jurisdiction, including every subject-matter, and as to persons, can try any case not arising between members of the same tribe of Indians. No Federal court in the United States is invested with such general authority over the domestic affairs of the people. The cost of this class of business, however, falls upon litigants, and not upon the Government. Expenses of litigation are heavy, owing to the long distances witnesses and others have to travel. The laws against crimes are enforced in these courts.

The Federal district courts sitting at Paris, Tex., and Fort Smith, Ark., in their respective districts in the Territory are given jurisdiction over all offenses punishable by death or imprisonment at hard labor. The main offenses of which they take cognizance are murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill, horse stealing, selling liquor, and a few others.

The United States court in the Indian Territory is given jurisdiction over all other offenses, and concurrent jurisdiction with the two district courts above mentioned, in what are known as liquor cases. The criminal code of the State of Arkansas was transplanted here by act of Congress of May 2, 1890, so that all offenses known to the common law, as well as others peculiarly statutory, are punishable under the Federal laws. As to persons, the jurisdiction of three courts which administer the criminal laws is nearly general. Offenses committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian are still retained by the tribal courts, but beyond this the entire criminal code is enforced by the Federal courts. The docket of the courts established in the Territory are loaded each term with a multitude of cases, the most of which are of a trivial character, such as assault and battery, gambling, disturbing the peace, etc. It is not at all harmonious that a court invested with such dignified and important civil jurisdiction should be burdened with the disposition of cases which naturally belong to police judges or justices of the peace.

The judge of the court here appoints three United States commissioners for each of the three judicial divisions, who act as committing magistrates in criminal matters, and who try civil cases when the matter in controversy does not exceed $100, with the right to appeal to the United States court. The fees of the commissioners are paid by the Government, and probably amount in the aggregate to $10,000 or $50,000 per year. Many of these officers receive more than the Federal judges receive, and the amount paid them is not in accordance with the service rendered or the qualifications required to fill the office.

The expenses of running the court here are unnecessarily large from the conditions which prevail. They could be greatly reduced by giving the commissioners power to finally dispose of misdemeanors, subject to the right of appeal, and perhaps also by increasing the number of commissioners. Costs are heaped up, by the attendance of witnesses for many days at court awaiting for the trial of cases, as well as by the long distance they are required to traverse. Persons arraigned for assault and battery, for instance, are often brought 50 or 60 miles to a preliminary hearing; witnesses also attend. They are recognized to appear at court. They come again with witnesses, wait for a hearing, and if found guilty are fined $15 to $20, while the costs usually paid by the Government run up from $100 to $200 or even more. The giving of this additional power to the commissioners would not only decrease the expenses, but would greatly relieve the court in the discharge of the burden of business, entirely too great for one man to perform.

There still prevails a great outcry against the trial of citizens of the Territory in Texas and Arkansas. Persons who commit the greater offense are indicted and tried by the juries who are unknown to, and know little of, the persons whom they indict and try. The witnesses are likewise strangers to those to whom they speak. For a number of years the people here have resented and sulked under what they considered wrong and injustice. They want to be tried by the citizens of the country whose laws they offend against, like the citizens of all the States are tried. They claim that they can not get a fair and impartial trial among strangers; that they are put to needless expense in going long distances; that poor men are often

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committed because of their poverty and the prejudice of outside jurors against the people who inhabit the Territory.

Whether there be any foundation in their claims or not, it is certainly true that the practice grew out of a state of things which no longer exists, and is at war with the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race. When the Fort Smith court was given jurisdiction to try residents of the Territory, there were very few whites in the country and the experiment was looked upon as temporary, as evidenced by the express provision in the treaty of 1866, that a United States court should be established for the hearing of crimes of which the tribal courts could not take cognizance. The population of the Indian Territory who are United States citizens exceeds that of ten States and Territories, and it would seem that the time has gone by when the people should be denied rights which are regarded, under the Constitution and laws of the country, as fundamental, and which are respected everywhere else.

Passing by the justice and right of the question the trial of all offenders before the courts established here would undoubtedly lessen the cost of administering justice. And I, therefore, think that Congress should by appropriate legislation increase the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and if such universal or full jurisdiction should swell the docket of the court and impose additional labor upon the judge thereof, the number of judges should be increased also, and every man should be tried by a jury of his peers and in his own vicinage. No one should cross the State line for justice when he can find it at home administered by his own courts.

POPULATION.

The population of this country is about as follows:

Cherokees by blood, intermarried white, and adopted citizens	20,500
Chickasaws (exclusive of negroes)	6,000
Choctaws by blood, intermarried white, and negroes	20,000
Creeks by blood and negroes	15,000
Seminoles	3,000
Total citizen population	70,500

The noncitizen population will amount to 150,000, and I am sure the number of noncitizens will rapidly increase this year, and also during the year 1894. Noncitizens are mostly renters or tenants of the soil, and, as the rental fees are not large, white men come into the Territory, occupy Indian lands and pay rent therefor, and actually make more clear money than they did in the States when they were owners of the soil.

In conclusion, I regret that I have been forced to prepare this report hastily and without sufficient data, which I have been unable to obtain during the limited time under my control. I was prostrated with a severe attack of malarial fever when I received notice of my appointment, and since my incumbency of the office my health has been delicate and precarious. I have done the best I could, and return sincere thanks for all courtesies shown me by the Indian Bureau.

Respectfully submitted.

DEW M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX (IOWA) AGENCY,
Tama, Iowa, August 25, 1893.

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report for this agency for the fiscal year 1893.

The land which is owned by these Indians, in tribal relations, purchased with their own money and on which they pay taxes the same as any other land-owner—the deeds being made to the "governor of Iowa," in trust for Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa—is located about 2½ miles from Tama, Tama County, Iowa, and from 4 to 5 miles from Toledo, the county seat of Tama County. The agent's headquarters and post-office are at Tama, where the business is conducted, except such matters as demand the personal attention of the agent at the Indian village.

The present agent, since placed in command, during the farming season has made daily trips to the Indian land, persuading, directing, advising, and endeavoring by his personal presence to aid them on the progressive road; and, to his satisfaction, he has found that judicious, well-directed personal work by one in whom the Indians have confidence will accomplish more real good than all the theories regarding "how to civilize the Indian" that could be manufactured or written.

While I am writing on this subject of "personal work" of the agent or other employés I will take the opportunity to give a short review of its workings at this agency for the past three years. When I took charge of these Indians I determined to leave no stone unturned that I could discover which would have a tendency to advance or elevate the unfortunate (in a sense) people under my charge. One of the very first things I did was to procure a conveyance and make daily visits to the Indian village for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with them, ascertaining their wants, and advising them as best I could. Every Indian I met, either on the road or at their homes, would invariably inquire, "Where you going?" "What you want?" I would reply in various ways. This inquiry finally became monotonous, and one day in council I inquired the reason. The chief to whom I directed the inquiry replied: "Well, we never had an agent before who came to see us unless he had something very important to say, and we could not understand at first why you would want to come to see us and talk to us every day." Then I explained that one of the duties, as I understood it, for which I was appointed was to be among them and help them, and it was for that purpose that I visited them. After this explanation the question was scarcely ever asked, but I soon noticed that they appreciated my visits, and many little matters were attended to for them during these trips, which, before, they never dreamed of consulting the agent about—even if he had visited them.

Then I established an office in Tama, provided a place for the Indians to come and talk, consult the agent, or transact such other business as they might desire, write letters, etc. At first very few called unless they had something special to say, but the number slowly increased until now it is nothing exceptional to have from 15 to 25 callers in a day, who come upon various errands and missions; and they appreciate this arrangement, too. Besides, it brings the agent and his people nearer together and strengthens the ties of friendship and confidence. Hence I say "personal work" is the greatest lever that any "Indian worker" can bring to bear upon his charges; at least, it has proved to be so at this agency, and I think I am a competent judge, as I have lived here for twenty years (been Indian Agent three years), and know of all the methods employed by the various agents during that time, and know that scarcely any personal work was done prior to my appointment; hence very little, if any, progress at all.

It is a common remark here that the "Indians have progressed more in the past three years than they have in the twenty years preceding." This is not said in an egotistical sense; nevertheless, I know it is true, as do all who have lived in this vicinity during those years and gave the Indians a passing thought.

Land.—The 1st of July, 1892, these Indians owned in this county about 1,300 acres of land. Today they own nearly 3,000 acres, having during the past year, at a cost of about $57,500, purchased nearly 1,700 acres of excellent farming, grazing, and timber lands.

This addition gives them nearly 2,500 acres of farming, hay, and grazing lands—the remaining 500 acres being adapted for rough pasture, though it is principally wood land near the Iowa River, which runs directly through a portion of their land from west to east. I do not believe they have over 100 acres of land but what a white man could, at all times of the year, utilize for some profitable purpose, and there are only a few acres but what could be utilized after the spring floods.

This additional land was purchased with funds received from the sale of lands in Oklahoma to the United States. The fact that they invested $57,000, out of a possible $95,000, in land certainly shows a disposition to secure something of a permanent character for the rising generation, instead of having the funds spent in foolishness, as have been so many dollars in the past. It took some very hard work and much determined talk to convince them of the best course, but when they finally saw it in the right light it was very satisfactory to them, and they were anxious to invest as much as possible in good land. In fact, they would have purchased more land, but the price asked was more than I thought it was worth; hence advised them not to purchase this year.

Two railways—the Milwaukee and the Northwestern—cross their land; hence, their condition attracts much attention, and some unfavorable comment as to their backwardness in adopting civilized ways falls from the lips of those who are uninformed as to the past management, history, traditions, and customs. And I fear it will be many years before their habits of living can be truthfully spoken of as civilized.

Houses.—There is only one Government building on the land, a two-story frame, with a one-story addition, originally intended for a schoolhouse, but at present

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occupied, the main part, as a residence for the farmer, the addition being utilized as a council chamber, where most of the large councils are held and the more important business affairs, which require the presence of a large number of the members of the tribe, are transacted. Here also the annuity payment, about $12 per capita, is made each fall. There are six other frame houses on the Indian land—one occupied by John McIntosh, the official Indian interpreter; one by Joseph Tesson, a half-breed; one by Peter Soldier; one by James Poweshiek; one by Harry Wau ke man Wit; one by Wau sach che won. All of these Indians have adopted, more or less, civilized customs, especially McIntosh, Tesson, and Soldier.

There are some forty Indian houses, some of which are rebuilt and improved more or less each year. A few years ago the houses were constructed entirely of poles, bark, and rushes, but now, though similar in style, they are erected of lumber almost entirely, which is a very great improvement over the old style. I think that they can be gradually encouraged and educated up to the idea of living in civilized houses; in fact, I have, at various times, slightly alluded to the matter, and, while they did not appear very eager for such a condition, yet there was no very decided objection to it.

The present residences, known as "Indian houses," are erected by setting four large posts in the ground, one at each corner; then one or two larger posts are set in the center on which the ridge pole rests. The sides and roof are boarded up. A few have doors, but usually a blanket is hung up for a door. There are no windows, a board being hung on each side on hinges to let the light and air into the interior. The houses are of various sizes, according to the number of the family or families to occupy the same. Along each side of the interior a platform, about 3 feet high and 8 to 10 feet wide, extends the entire length of the building, upon which they sleep, eat, and sit, and under which is stored the family possessions, wood, etc. The buildings are surrounded by a fence to keep the ponies away and the ground thus inclosed is kept neat and well swept. The interior of the houses is also quite clean, everything considered. The cooking is done over open fires at each end of the house inside, and their home life shows but little improvement over years ago, except that they use modern cooking utensils, dishes, knives, and forks, the latter being the only sign of advancement in civilized ways to be seen in the interior of their homes, so far as their domestic life is concerned. I think the women are more progressive regarding the home life than the men, though, poor souls, they have had but little opportunity to gain knowledge as to how they could advance.

I have recommended, on several occasions, the employment of a field matron, but no attention has ever been paid to my suggestions in this direction by the Indian Department. A strong, energetic, healthy woman who would go among them each day and personally teach them how to improve their domestic affairs, I believe could accomplish a world of good, and I think that, after a time, the Indian women would consent very readily to receive instructions from her hands; for I take it that they have a strong desire for something better and more comfortable than their present method of conducting their domestic affairs, if they could be shown the advantage.

Dress.—In the matter of dress the men are more advanced and are advancing faster than the women, no doubt because they can go to the stores and purchase ready-made clothing, while the women have to make their own wearing apparel, and having but little opportunity for studying the art of dressmaking their style of dress is quite crude and original. They wear an upper garment somewhat similar to a man's loose-fitting shirt, a plain skirt which reaches to the ankles, and a shawl or blanket. Their millinery consists of nature's covering and the blanket. A few women wear shoes and quite a number make use of hosiery. Of course their costumes are more or less decorated with beads, and on dance and feast days their dresses are very handsomely and artistically decorated with bead and ribbon work. During the year I noticed that quite a number of men and boys have adopted the citizen's dress in part or whole, though many still cling to the blanket instead of wearing a coat. On dance, funeral, and feast days, however, they are painted and decorated as in days of old.

Agriculture.—In an agricultural way I can report goodly progress. During the winter the council took the necessary action to purchase, with their own funds, nearly a thousand dollars' worth of agricultural implements; also appropriated money for the erection of a large storehouse in which the implements were to be placed during the time they were not in use; and in numerous ways did they give promise of advancement in farming operations. They returned from the hunting and trapping expeditions earlier than usual and showed considerable activity. The spring was cold and backward, and it was a difficult matter to get the men started to work, as an Indian dislikes to get out in the damp and wet to work; but we kept urging them forward, and think they made most excellent progress. Probably the most satisfactory manner to show the extent of this progress is to give the figures

for the past few years, or during the present agent's term of office, which speak for themselves, as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Acres, cultivated	150	250	300	800
Corn produced, bushels	2,250	6,000	5,000	15,000
Potatoes produced, do	100	200	200	500
Pumpkins produced, do	2,000	1,500	2,000	5,000
Hay, cut, tons	60	50	50	300
Turnips, bushels		100	100	
Beans, do		350	350	400
Melons, do		600	700	1,200
Oats, bushels			300	500
Domestic fowls	400	500	1,000	1,100
Value of products sold	$100	$300	$1,000	$1,500

I think the foregoing table speaks far plainer than if I should write pages on the subject. To the best of my knowledge and the most reliable authority the figures are accurate. Next year, I believe, if the Indians are properly handled and encouraged, that the figures will be equally as pleasing and show additional progress in that direction.

Schools.—I can not say that I am pleased with the progress made in an educational way, especially regarding attendance. In fact, educational affairs at this agency are in a very unsatisfactory condition, at least to me. I have tried numerous "ways and means" to improve it, but without much success. As has been said to me on various occasions when the subject was up for discussion, "Why, matters are in much better shape than when you assumed charge." Quite true, and still they are unsatisfactory. When the present agent assumed charge there was no school, and there was a "standing order" among the Indians that none of the children should go to the schoolhouse. I succeeded in having a school established, the order revoked, and a statement in open council from the head chief that those children who desired to go to school could do so without fear of being molested.

Still the attendance is very unsatisfactory, and I am firmly of the opinion that very little successful educational work will ever be done here, unless the department provides facilities for, at least, 50 pupils and then lays its strong hand upon them and compels their attendance. All other means have been exhausted. During the past three years I have given the school question much earnest attention; I have persuaded, pleaded, threatened, and stormed, but all with the same end—non attendance.

Of course, there are drawbacks for this lack of attendance besides the non-desire for an education. The school, at present, is located at the Presbyterian mission building, at least 2½ miles from the principal villages, with a river intervening, over which there is no footbridge. When the river has to be crossed on foot it must be forded or crossed on a more or less dangerous railroad bridge. Under such circumstances it is not likely that many white children would attend school.

I have tried to have some of these barriers removed, but the Indian department has never seen fit to encourage my efforts. Before satisfactory progress will ever be made in an educational way among these Indians, the Indian department at Washington will have to give the matter more careful consideration than it has in the past. There is much to be done before you are really ready for the pupils; those things accomplished and then it will be time enough to talk about securing attendance. Until that time all thought of securing a successful school here is only vapor. The conditions at present are not such as would even appeal to a white child, let alone those who do not seek knowledge.

Regarding school matters and methods I incorporate the following report from the teacher, Mr. W. S. Stoops.

SAC AND FOX DAY SCHOOL, *August 24, 1891.*

W. R. LESSER,
United States Indian Agent:

SIR: This school was in session, during the last fiscal year, ten months, the vacation of two months occurring in January and February. During the past year the school has been located at the Presbyterian mission building, which is about 2 or 2½ miles from the principal villages. It is an excellent building and well arranged for conducting a small school. We have a schoolroom, sewing room, wash room, dining room and a large room for industrial work for the boys. If the building was nearer the homes of the Indians I believe we would have a better attendance. Even if these people were as much interested in educational matters as white people we could hardly expect a very large attendance under the circumstances. The Government building is some nearer the Indian camps, yet not near enough to serve the purpose, and the building is unfit for the work in various ways.

We furnish the scholars a noonday meal and I think this "attraction" has a decided drawing tendency. A year ago it was almost impossible to get the scholars to wash their faces and hands, but now all look after their toilets, more or less, and behave at the table in a very decent and pleasant manner.

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The average attendance during the year was a fraction over ten, though it was not as regular as we would desire. I think that most of the parents are opposed to schools; only a very few seem to have any desire that their children receive an education, but they are held back, through fear, from attending the school.

The work in the schoolroom has been quite satisfactory, considering the irregular attendance. Pupils are taught to read and spell from chart, blackboard, first, second, and third readers. Quite a number have advanced from one grade to another. Some are unusually good in number work and in local geography they are excellent. They progress rapidly in penmanship and I have taught several to write an excellent hand. Our schoolroom is provided with everything needed for the work.

There is a set of carpenter's tools belonging to the school, and some of the Indian boys are proficient in their use and, under my instruction, have made several rude articles of furniture, such as tables, cupboards, and shelves. They would do more of this kind of work, but I have not the material.

During the summer I devote a portion of the day visiting the Indians at their homes, and endeavor to encourage them in every way possible. By this method I become better acquainted with them and their children, gain their confidence, and show them that we are interested in their welfare.

During the past year two of our most promising pupils committed suicide. This had a bad effect on the school, though educational matters were in no way connected with their rash act.

At times I am somewhat discouraged with the surroundings and attendance, and yet when I think of the progress made, I am inclined to believe that it has been all that we could reasonably expect.

Yours, respectfully,

W. S. STOOPS.

As regards Mr. Stoops' work in the schoolroom, I believe he is faithful and efficient, and I have no fault to find whatever. He is ever ready to obey instructions, and is very courteous and cheerful in all his acts. I have always found him ready to lend a helping hand in any way that would tend to the advancement of the school or matters outside the schoolroom.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Board of Missions have a building about 2 miles from the Indian village. It is a large, roomy building and is in charge of Miss Anna Skea, who devotes her entire time to the uplifting, so far as possible, of the Indian women and children. No doubt she has been a great help to the women by instructing them as to the best methods of making dresses, comforts, etc. Miss Skea has been a faithful worker among these people for the past ten years and would be only too glad to do more for them if they would allow her the opportunity.

The Presbyterian church or mission society has certainly done its duty towards the people, and set an example that other church societies might do well to follow. There is room for much more work in that line.

Employés.—Our employés consist of a farmer, interpreter and schoolteacher; of the latter I have already spoken.

Mr. Cory, the farmer, has labored hard to help the Indians with their agricultural affairs and should be credited with a share of the advancement in that direction.

Mr. McIntosh, the interpreter, is deeply interested in the affairs of the people and gives them much good advice. In council his voice can always be depended upon for aid in anything that will tend to advance his people or aid them on the progressive road. He has been of great service to me in many ways and also has been of much benefit to those Indians who would heed his advice. He has set them a good example by his industry, having cultivated considerable ground this season, besides helping others with their farm work.

Intoxication.—Intoxication is one of the evils with which we have to contend and it is one that gives us the most trouble. When I was appointed I determined to give this matter special attention, but I found that the agent's hands, in a sense, were tied. He had no special authority to deal with drunken Indians or arrest liquor-sellers. His only method was through the local courts or Federal authorities. The former was too slow in its operations and the latter too far away for successful action. However I had a council at which "drunkeness" alone was considered and discussed. I found that comparatively few Indians made a practice of getting drunk on every occasion when liquor or "lemon extract" could be procured, probably not more than fifteen or twenty, mostly young men, and that the older men were very desirous of stopping the practice, if possible. I told them that I should have all drunken Indians arrested and punished whenever I found them. Before this they had been in the habit of getting drunk in town, but two or three arrests stopped this to a great extent and transferred the "amusement" to the Indian village. This placed another obstacle in the way of punishment as it was almost impossible to have one Indian testify against another. I then made a practice of going to the village at night or at such times as the Indians least expected me, and thus caught two or three drunken Indians, had them arrested and punished. This made them more cautious and they would go to some remote place where it was almost impossible to find them and there "have a time." However I kept at them and have decreased drunkeness to a considerable extent.

All this time I was trying to arrange a plan whereby I could deal with the liquor-seller. Most of them were known as "boot-leggers"—persons who carry liquor around in a bottle. As the agent was without authority to make arrests for such crimes, even if he saw the act committed, and the local courts so slow, I decided

that the agent should have the necessary authority to make immediate arrests, and so referred the matter to the Indian department with recommendation that the agent be appointed a special United States marshal with authority to handle these cases. The department considered the matter favorably, and last February I received such an appointment.

Since then I have made three arrests. One offender was convicted by the United States courts, and he received a sentence of six months in jail—this on top of a six months' stay in jail because he could not furnish bail, making his punishment the same as a year's sentence. Another was indicted by the Federal grand jury, and will have his trial in September. The other case failed to be indicted, through certain influences being brought to bear on the grand jury and certain pledges made. But the arrest and investigation served its purpose, viz, gave the liquor-sellers a "shock" which has had a beneficial influence. Since it was known that I was a United States marshal it has made boot-leggers and other liquor-sellers very cautious how they proceed, and has had a decided tendency to decrease the practice of selling liquor to Indians.

Once in a while an Indian will procure a bottle of "lemon extract" through some person who does not know that it is intoxicating, and for a time one or two Indians who can write would send away for a gallon or two of liquor, having it shipped to some English name. I notified express companies of this practice, and they refused to deliver such packages, so that plan "went in the gloaming."

Take everything into consideration, I believe I can safely say that I have a plan that will handle this evil about as successfully as it is possible to do. The Indians, those who drink, are afraid of me, and are not inclined to be very bold about securing or drinking liquor, and I know that drunkenness among them has decreased very largely during the past year. In fact a drunken Indian in this locality is a very uncommon thing. When they are away at other towns where they can procure liquor some of them will get drunk. The head chief has told me a number of times that "I had scared the young men so much that they were very careful about getting drunk, and that the Indians were glad that I had done so much in that direction."

General remarks.—In a general way I am confident that some progress has been made "all along the line" during the past year. I know that we have all worked earnestly and faithfully to better the condition of these people; to elevate, educate, and direct them upon the road of progress and advancement towards a better life. Between the agent and his assistants there has been no clashing, bickering, or strife. Our work has been done in a harmonious manner, each one striving to do all in his power for the good of the Indians and the credit of the Department which we represent. The work has so many discouraging conditions and surroundings that, at times, I have been "faint of heart," but only for a time; then would come a glimmer of sunshine in the shape of some little advancement, and my courage would regain its hold and I would proceed with renewed vigor.

Their custom of dancing and dog feasts is a great barrier to civilization, as are also their marriages and divorces. But I know of no way to combat these things, except by education and perseverance; though with our present facilities that looks like a long road to travel. However, I am sure that I have, during the past year, convinced a number of the young men that these dances and feasts were not good for them and I am pleased to say that only a few of the younger men take part in these exercises, but the older ones still enjoy and participate upon every occasion that is offered. I have talked very much to them regarding their marriage relations and divorce proceedings, but do not think I have made a very great impression for the better.

In numerous minor ways these people are slowly but surely absorbing civilized ways in spite of their determination not to so do. It is slow, though; Oh, so slow; but perhaps I am too anxious. However, the bettered conditions and surroundings are very favorably commented upon by the whites who have resided here for years, and of course that is gratifying to me. These Indians have never received the attention from the Department that they should have had; in fact they have, practically, been left to themselves to do and not as best suited them, and the Indian agents have not been as energetic in their behalf as they should have been. This may sound egotistical, coming from the present agent; if so I can not help it, it is the solemn truth. But I believe that kind of man—agent—has been relegated to the rear, and that in the future these people and their affairs will receive such attention as their surroundings and needs demand. If this be true and the agent, whoever he may be, is earnest, energetic, firm, and just in his work and management, giving his personal attention to all their affairs, great and small, advancement among them will be more rapid in the next ten years than it has in the past fifty.

I have had no trouble during the past year with Sunday horseracing, gambling, and whisky drinking at the Indian village. This used to be a regular thing, almost every Sabbath, but I gave notice that I should prosecute any white man that was found at the Indian village on Sunday engaging in any of the above matters with

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the Indians. I have been at the village every Sunday during the summer and have no cause for complaint in that direction.

These people attend strictly to their own affairs and do not cause the whites any trouble or commit any acts against the decency of the community or laws of the State—except drunkenness. The women are modest and virtuous and the men intelligent, and, as a rule, honorable in their dealings. They treat the whites with more respect and honesty than the whites accord to them.

During my term of office I have endeavored to enlist the interest of the whites as to the necessity of assisting in elevating and advancing their conditions and believe that I have awakened considerable interest in that direction among the local people and churches. The matter has been discussed at Sabbath school conventions and other religious gatherings, but just how to proceed is not such an easy question to determine. However, agitation and discussion will point out some line of duty which, if practically applied, can not fail to bear good fruit.

I think the foregoing report covers all the desired information and I assure all who read this report that it conveys the actual state of affairs and is not rose-colored or varnished in the slightest degree. For the year's work, though I can not report any great advancement over last year, except as to agricultural pursuits, I am sure much good has been accomplished; perhaps not so easily recognized by those not directly interested in these people or conversant with their affairs, but apparent to those who have watched their course during the past years. I know there is much hard work yet to be done, but I believe that a solid foundation has been laid for successful work in the future and that these people are more ready to-day to accept advanced methods than ever before; that the seed has been sown which will bring forth an abundant harvest of progress in years to come, if is earnestly and properly cultivated and industriously attended. The Indian Department should grant all the aid possible to these people and the officers of that Department who have charge of their affairs.

The annual census, taken June 30, was as follows:

Whole number	389
Males	195
Females	194
Number between the ages of 6 and 16 years	100
Males	60
Females	40
Number of males above 18 years	95
Number of males above 14 years	123
Births	16
Deaths	20

Thanking all who have in any manner aided in the work of the past year, and assuring all that so long as the present employés of the Indian Department remain in charge of affairs here there will be no relaxation in our efforts for advancement and enlightenment, I remain,

Yours, very 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 27, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 15, 1893, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Population.—The names of the five tribes in the agency, the area of each reservation occupied by them, their separate and aggregate population present on the reservation, together with the number of those of certain ages—including those of school age—of each tribe, as ascertained by the census prescribed by law, concluded June 30 last, are shown in the following table:

Tribe.	Area of reservation.	Number on reserve.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16 years of age.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomie	77,357	532	150	137	137
Kickapoo	19,137	237	65	65	57
Iowa	11,400	170	37	47	42
Sac and Fox of Missouri	8,013	81	20	25	18
Chippewa and Christian	4,395	82	19	21	29
Total	120,302	1,102	291	295	283

Location and character of reservation lands.—The office of the agency is located on the Prairie Band Reservation, 10 miles from Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans. This place is the official address of the agency and of Pottawatomie Boarding School.

The Prairie Band Reservation is located in the southern part of Jackson County, Kans. While there are locations containing small bodies of choice lands it is, as a whole, not as good as the surrounding country and is very much inferior to the main body of the Pottawatomie Reservation, established by the fourth article of the Pottawatomie treaty made at Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 5 and 17, 1846. The reservation, since the date named, has been diminished from 576,000 acres to its present area of a little more than 11 miles square by allotments under provision s of the treaty of November 15, 1861, and the sale of 340,000 acres to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, in the year 1868, at $1 per acre. It is reasonably well watered and timbered for this section of the country, and while it is all available for grazing purposes it is very doubtful if more than four tenths can be profitably farmed. For this reason, among others, I have discouraged pasturage of the thin, stony lands and urged upon the Indians the necessity of preserving the grass on such land as long as possible in order to insure an income for those to whom it may be allotted finally.

The Kickapoo Reservation is located in the southwestern part of Brown County, Kans., and 35 miles north of the office of the agency. The Kickapoo Boarding School, operated for many years for these Indians on this reservation, is 9 miles from Netawaka, Kans., which place is the official address of the school. This reservation has also been largely diminished since established by treaty of May, 1854, both by allotments under treaty of 1863 and sales of lands. The land now embraced in the reservation is much superior to that of the Prairie Band and produces abundant crops of all the kinds raised in northern and eastern Kansas. Only a small portion of this reservation can be termed purely grazing land; hence the Indians have been encouraged to break and utilize for cultivation as much of the prairie as possible, without reference to a future income from it, for pasturage.

The Iowa Reservation, is located in northeastern Kansas, and southeastern Nebraska, 70 miles from the office of the agency. The Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Boarding School, conducted for the two tribes indicated by its name, on this reservation, is 7 miles from White Cloud, Doniphan County, Kans., which is the official address of the school. While this reservation, as a whole, is not superior to the Kickapoo Reservation, it contains a considerable quantity of better farming land, and is in fact remarkable—considering its broken nature—for the splendid agricultural opportunities afforded. The reservation is also well watered and timbered, and affords strong indications of considerable coal deposits, in several localities; these however, have not been tested.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri Reservation, joins the Iowa reservation on the west, and taken as a whole is not only the best in the agency, but exceeds, I think in quality of land, any area of equal quantity in the surrounding country.

The Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation is located in Franklin County, Kans., 9 miles from the city of Ottawa, and about 90 miles southeast from the agency. It contains the poorest lands of any in the agency, but in many respects is well adapted for the small number of Indians occupying it.

Agriculture and stock-raising.—While there is a tendency in all the tribes to these pursuits, some of them are much more energetic and practical than others in their methods of application, and it is also true that in each tribe there are a number of individuals who seem unwilling to make any personal effort whatever to change their condition from that of the Indian of fifty years ago. This is especially true of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies, a large proportion of whom can not be induced to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them for increasing their domestic

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comforts, and in many instances acquiring independence of annuity payments, and other benefactions. It would hardly seem possible that such extreme contrasts in the character of individuals, of a people so closely allied, could exist. Many of them are ambitious to have nice residences, outbuildings, good fencing, and orchards, and acquire money and stock; but there is unfortunately a faction in the tribe numbering nearly a third thereof that seem to become more opposed to civilization and to the adoption of better methods the greater the necessity therefor. While the heads of families of this faction have houses and small cultivated fields, they have not improved or added to them in ten years. The result of this disposition is seen in part, in the fact that of 10,160 acres inclosed, but 5,145 acres are in cultivation. This is divided into about 150 fields or farms, occupied, of course, by heads of families in separate tracts, located in nearly every part of the reservation.

The advancement of these people in agricultural pursuits has been greatly retarded during the past ten years, in my opinion, by large cash payments and the prevalence of a dance, that not only intensifies their Indian prejudices, but consumes so much of their time that their crops can not receive proper attention. In addition to the cash payments referred to, they have received annually horses, wire, fencing, and agricultural implements of various kinds, and have been looked after carefully and protected from imposition and injustice, whether attempted by their own people or others; hence there can be no excuse for their stagnated existence.

During the whole farming season the weather has neither been too wet nor too dry on the reservation of these Indians, or of any other in the agency. The Prairie band, notwithstanding their bad farming, will have a good crop of corn for the acreage planted; also plenty of pumpkins, beans, melons, and some garden vegetables; potatoes have not done very well.

During the past year individuals of the tribe have shown no anxiety to engage in cattle-raising, and but few additional families have obtained cattle. Hogs, also, are receiving but little attention, from the fact of a change in the method of fencing heretofore practiced, by which they could run at large without interference with the crops. Scarcity of timber, however, and the indisposition of the Indians to make rails, as well as the fencing of larger tracts than formerly, has practically abolished tight fences, and, as a consequence, hogs generally are kept in pens and small lots; naturally this industry can not thrive until clover fields are provided for them, the necessity for which has been fully explained, and of which many of the Indians are convinced.

A large number of horses and ponies owned by the Indians are suffered to run at large on the reservation during the breeding season, and as a consequence are retrograding in quality generally, though a fair proportion of their owners keep their best mares in pastures and breed them to good stallions. Horse stock, however, is now, and probably will be for some years, the least profitable that could be engaged in in this section of country.

The Kickapoo Indians, having for a number of years drawn but small annuities, have been forced to exert themselves for a livelihood, and the result is that they farm intelligently and industriously, and obtain practical results. In their case farming is not pursued as a disagreeable duty to provide a small part of the subsistence and clothing, very nearly provided for by liberal cash payments, but as a duty and necessity that is as inexorable as the want of food and raiment; and a long existence of these conditions has brought about a cheerful compliance therewith on the part of the most of them. There is, however, in this tribe, as in the Prairie band, a faction, smaller proportionately in their numbers, that resist good example and grasp at every opportunity to indulge in romantic barbarism under the disguise of religion.

This reservation produces largely of all crops required for the subsistence of themselves and stock, and they will this year, as usual, have a liberal quantity of corn for sale. They have but few more than a sufficiency of horses for the prosecution of their farm work. They also keep cattle in small numbers, and differently from some other tribes in the agency utilize the cows for milking and butter purposes.

The existence of the same conditions among the Iowa Indians as to small annuity payments in connection with the excellence of their lands, the nearness of good markets for their surplus produce, and the fact that they are naturally bright mentally has developed them into a fairly successful community of farmers. All of their reservation, with the exception of some brush land and small quantities bordering on the Great Nemaha River and creeks, has been in cultivation for years, and is made to yield abundantly by good farming.

There are but few lands left for grazing purposes in inclosures or otherwise in the reservation, and as the income of the Indians must necessarily be derived from the sale of farm products, only just sufficient stock for their cultivation and for the production of milk and butter and meat are kept.

These Indians generally have roomy comfortable houses, barns, and orchards, all nicely inclosed.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, unlike the two last tribes named, draw a large annuity, amounting to over $100 per head per year, and the fact that 6,800 acres of the 8,013 in the reservation is in cultivation is greatly due to the energy of a single member of the tribe, who for over twenty years was engaged breaking tracts for them, generally for one crop, and afterwards farmed them at a liberal rental. A number of the houses now standing on the reservation were built by him with the rents thus made due the Indians.

The liberal income derived from these lands, in addition to the large annuity of the Indians, produces carelessness as to the future and furnishes them with means for indulgence in vicious habits, to which they are greatly addicted. This I regret to say is true of half, if not a majority, of them.

As in the case of other tribes noted those who have cultivated habits of industry and refrain from the practice of dissipation and kindred vicious habits present radical contrasts to their brethren in blood, and not only live happily and comfortably, but acquire stock and money. One full-blooded Indian of this tribe now has several thousand dollars loaned that he has made principally from wheat crops in the last few years. These Indians also have good dwelling houses, with some barns, though but few orchards, and own stock, consisting of horses, cattle, and hogs, only in limited numbers.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians farm their small tracts of land to very good advantage, and sell not only field products, but vegetables, to contribute to their support, as their small annuity furnishes but a small percentage of their wants. Were it not for their association with the worst elements of the white community surrounding them they would be a model tribe. As it is, there is very much in their farm management that is commendable, and there is but little doubt of their being able to care for themselves in this respect. They have comfortable houses, outhouses, orchards, and fair fencing, and raise horses, cattle, and hogs in small quantities profitably.

Allotments of land in severalty.—The Chippewa and Christian Indians all received allotments under their treaty of June 9, 1860, and the only surplus lands to be disposed of in the future are 200 acres now held by the Moravian Church for missionary and school purposes. These people received but 40 acres each, and as many children since born have not received land the quantity held by the heads of a number of families is really inadequate for their support. Under these circumstances it would seem just to set apart from the funds of the tribe, when final settlement may be made, some small pecuniary consideration in lieu of land for these children.

Allotments were made to all the members of the Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe in existence during the year 1890, and patents for their selections have since been issued to them. After these selections were concluded there was left in the reservation about 2,000 acres of surplus lands, which the tribe are unwilling to sell and are anxious to dispose of by allotment to children born since 1890 unprovided with land, of whom there are ten.

Under orders from the Office of Indian Affairs I allotted lands to 142 Iowa Indians, during the year 1891-'92. Although there were then ten more new born-children entitled to allotments, they could not be made, for the reason that there was no land for them, the reservation upon survey having been found to contain 1,600 acres less than reported in official statements. Up to date eight more children have been born, making eighteen in all unprovided with land, and for whom a money consideration should be arranged, as I think is provided for in the act under which the lands were allotted.

Owing to the want of sufficient land, the grasping propensities of the more intelligent and wealthy members of the tribe, and the constant interference of unscrupulous white men living in towns adjacent to the reservation, I had great difficulty in doing justice to the less active and aggressive members of the tribe who had previously been pushed upon inferior lands, such in some cases as were unsuited to agricultural utilization at all. White men whose children under the intermarriage law of June 10, 1888, were not entitled to allotments, unprincipled members of the tribe who were not permitted to dictate just how allotments should be made, incited frequently by knavish attorneys and others, expecting to accomplish the twofold purpose of making profit and embarrassing the Indian work, all seem to have combined in making complaints and charges as to the correctness of the work for more than a year, and indeed it has only been during the last few months that they have ceased. Knowing the difficulties I had to contend with in this work, I commenced it with the determination to allow no real cause for complaint to exist, and would at any time have been glad to have it investigated by a competent officer.

The fact that satisfactory progress has not been made in allotting to the Prairie Band of Pottawatomie Indians is not due to the want of effort upon the part of the allotting agent, or others, but to the persistent, constant, and untiring action of a faction in the tribe, who resist good example, wise counsel, and every elevating influence that can be brought to bear upon them. They oppose education; would

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gladly destroy every improvement on the reservation, and drive advanced Indians from it, if they could, and have no other ambition than to live as their fathers did before civilization was known among them. Although the leader of this faction is entirely ignorant of the business of the tribe, and is known as a fanatic, he has convinced his followers, by the most absurdly false representations, that he will finally accomplish the cancellation of the allotments already made, and prevent any further development of civilized ideas on the reservation. This faction embraces the very old and poorest with some of the intensely superstitious Indians, none of whom pretend to work; hence, their whole time can be and is given to abuse of allottees and the principle of allotments. The leader of the faction and two other Indians have visited Washington twice within the last year, and in this manner and by feeing lawyers have spent over $2,500, collected by contributions from individual Indians of their belief.

Notwithstanding all this opposition, 287 allotments have been made to date, out of a tribal membership present of 532, and a few are being made weekly. Many of the peaceable and easy-going Indians are deterred from making their selections by the threats of the anti-allotment faction, and the fear that they may be able to destroy allotments, as they allege they can.

A singular fact in connection with these Indians is, that a number of the people who have resided in Wisconsin for over twenty-five years, and labor daily for a livelihood, upon their return here join this faction, and are among the most zealous and unreasonable opponents, not only of allotments, but education.

One hundred and six allotments have been made to the Kickapoo Indians out of about 150 to be made, and it is likely that the business can be closed up in their case before the close of four years from the date of the Executive order, under which allotments are being made to them and the Prairie Band. Of the 237 persons carried on the annuity rolls of the Kickapoo Indians, about 87 are allottees and their children, under treaty of 1863, and not entitled to allotments on the existing reservation. As in the case of the Prairie Band the completion of allotments has been delayed by the opposition of a faction who oppose education, allotments, and civilization.

Grazing and hay.—No cattle have been grazed on any of the reservations in the agency during the present season, except that of the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, a part of the surplus lands of which are occupied unlawfully by members of the "Murphy family," who were for years importunate applicants for membership with those Indians. Hay has not and will not be sold from any of the reservations, unless by allottees who have a surplus. It is a great relief from old conditions, which subject an agent to the importunities and schemes of herders, and the constant complaints and suspicion of the Indians.

Gambling and use of intoxicants.—These evils continue to exist, and are fostered by the increase of villages adjacent to the different reservations. Although the laws of Kansas prohibit the sale of intoxicants, and actually accomplish their purpose, to a very great extent, there are in every town and village unprincipled men, who peddle the vilest concoctions in the form of intoxicants, and many of the Indians as well as whites avail themselves of these opportunities to degrade themselves.

The towns located near the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri reservations sell intoxicants without restriction, and intemperance is the bane of those tribes. While the United States district court for the district of Kansas punishes persons for selling whisky to Indians, as provided for by law, the same court for the district of Nebraska imposes such slight punishment that it presents but little discouragement to whisky sellers. Several arrests were made during the year for this offense, and notwithstanding strong efforts were made to obtain convictions to the full extent of the law, they were generally nominal.

To reduce these crimes it is necessary to constantly keep the evil consequences of their practice before the Indian individually and collectively, and I have found arrests by the police to be efficacious treatment. Among the Prairie Band and Kickapoos there seems to be a greater disposition to gamble than to drink, but drinking invariably leads to its twin sister—gambling. These evils can never be reduced permanently until a better civilization develops in the Indian a higher moral perception.

Religion.—There are members of Christian churches in all the tribes, but they are most numerous proportionately among the Chippewa and Christian Indians, who have for many years had the benefit of the practical instruction of missionaries of the Moravian Church. This church has also educated several of the young men of this tribe at Bethlehem, Pa., one of whom, John H. Killbuck, is now a missionary in Alaska, and an honor to his race. The Rev. Mr. Steinfort, now stationed with the tribe, has been of great service to it, in temporal matters as well as in the propagation of religious and moral principles.

A portion of the Kickapoo Indians practice a religious form embracing in a crude manner the doctrines of several Christian churches, and I am satisfied from observation that those of them who are consistent members of this church are the better for it. A minority of the tribe believe in the religion of their "fathers," and connect its practice with feasts and dancing, which in fact constitute a part of their method of expressing their religious fervor. While it is possible that the practice of this religion may in some instances conduce to honesty, sobriety, and virtue, such cases that have come under my observation are very rare.

A considerable number of the Prairie Band are devotees of such a religion, accompanied by an elaborate dance, which seems to have driven all practical ideas from the minds of men, who had heretofore made considerable progress. The experience of another year since writing my last report has convinced me that few, if any, good results are obtained therefrom. It assembles them frequently on frivolous pretexts; it consumes their time and substance; it draws young men and young women together for days at the time to the detriment of their health and morals, and encourages drinking and gambling, as considerable assemblages of Indians always do.

Moreover, this religion disregards the highest and best of religious principles, as it conceives a God for the Indian alone, and its practice intensifies and increases his disregard for his fellow-man, whose views may not be the same as his own. I am satisfied that it neither increases his moral perceptions nor invests him with a proper regard for the fulfillment of the many obligations incident to life. Rapid advancement in the acceptance of the principles of revealed religion cannot be expected from a half barbarous people, who have been brought in contact with its beauties and advantages only to a very limited extent. As they become better civilized clothe themselves better, and acquire property and individual independence, they will become Christianized in the full meaning of the word.

Health of the Indians.—The Indians throughout the agency have been free from epidemics and contagious diseases during the year, and I am satisfied are becoming more careful of their health than formerly. "Indian doctors" are resorted to by a small number of the Sac and Fox of Missouri and Kickapoo Indians, and by the Prairie Band in larger numbers.

The last-named tribe has had a comparatively large number of these men among them for years, who are responsible, in my opinion, for a large percentage of the death rate, which has also been added to by the habit of placing very sick people in the dancing ring, with the hope of improving them by a species of "faith cure." Resort to "Indian doctors" has been particularly fatal to mothers and new-born infants, and accounts for the fact that for many years no natural increase occurred in the population of the Prairie Band.

Reference to the statistical information of this report will show a considerable improvement in this respect, and the Indians themselves recognize an improved condition of health generally in the tribe. This is due in great part to the unremitting attention and skillfull treatment of their physician, J. R. Collard, who has been very successful in gaining the confidence of the Indians, male and female, and has thus been permitted to treat female diseases, as well as syphilitic and chronic cases, that they have heretofore submitted almost entirely to the "Indian doctors."

Agency buildings.—A small council house and office, 18 by 18 feet and 13 feet high, and the physician's office—also small—constitute all of the buildings located at the agency.

Mechanics.—A blacksmith and wheelwright shop is operated for the Prairie Band, and a blacksmith shop for the Kickapoo Indians. The blacksmith shop for the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians was discontinued last year at their request.

Clerks.—Herbert Wallace, the agency clerk, is all that is employed in this capacity in the agency, and he has performed the very large amount of important and complicated work devolving upon him neatly, correctly, and promptly, with some assistance, paid for at his own expense.

School and school buildings.—Boarding schools are operated for the Prairie Band, Kickapoo and Iowa, and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, at the locations heretofore given, ten months in each year. The day school for the Chippewa and Christian Indians, under the conduct of the Moravian Church, does not have regular sessions, for the reason that nearly all of the children of school age attend Haskell University. There are also attending this institution and others outside of their reservations 25 children of the Prairie Band, 5 of the Kickapoo, and 10 of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians.

The Pottawatomie boarding school has heretofore suffered very seriously in attendance from want of accommodation; but this difficulty will be obviated in the future by the occupation of the new school building recently constructed. While the building was completed last fiscal year, authority has only just been received for the construction, under contract, of a water system, outhouses, cisterns, and the removal of the laundry from the site of the old buildings. This work, with the time required in advertising for bids and closing contract, will require several months, and it is not expected that it can be completed and the buildings

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ready for use before January 1, 1894. The school is provided with all other necessary buildings, including a good barn. There is a farm of 70 acres attached, upon which a fine crop of corn is now about developed. Cattle and hogs are raised successfully, and utilized for the subsistence of the school. All of the six employés in the service are still retained, in view of the conscientious and capable character of their services.

The Kickapoo boarding school suffered in both attendance and character last year, I regret to report, through the indiscretion, at least, of the superintendent and one other employé. Otherwise the minor employés performed their duty fairly well under the circumstances, and under the control of the very competent and suitable superintendent and matron appointed for the present year, I am satisfied the school will increase its largest previous attendance. The buildings, though old, will be sufficient, with the repairs already authorized, for a year or two yet. There is a farm of 93 acres connected to this school, at which a good class of cattle and hogs are raised and utilized in milk, butter, beef, and pork.

The Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri boarding school is furnished with excellent buildings, in a fine state of repair throughout. The attendance at this school was excellent, there being only two children of both tribes not in school. A farm of about 50 acres, upon which are grown excellent crops, is attached to the school. Cattle and hogs are raised and converted into subsistence profitably. All of the employés in service, with the exception of assistant teacher, are retained the present year, and are alike to be commended for faithful performance of duty.

While there is much consideration due the adult Indian, I am satisfied that the progress of the Indian generally must be secured through the schoolroom and industrious habits, and I shall therefore, as far as possible, give my personal attention to obtaining additional attendance at all of the schools, and insist upon such light labor by the pupils in caring for stock and working crops as may not interfere with proper hours of study in the schoolroom.

The agency was visited during the year by United States Indian Inspector Robert S. Gardner and United States Special Indian Agents George P. Litchfield and James G. Dickson. The visit of Inspector Gardner, was of benefit to the agency in many respects, as his visits always are. Special Agent Litchfield settled some serious annoyances justly and with good results, and Special Agent Dickson, through several weeks of close application did the agency great service in several matters, and particularly in one involving the existence of one school and the prosperity of all of them.

During the past year and to the present date I have received only courteous official consideration from my superiors, and have been granted all facilities and assistance asked for in the discharge of duty.

Herewith submitted, please find "statistics accompanying annual report;" school statistics accompanying annual report, and reports of superintendents of Pottawatomie and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri boarding schools.

Very respectfully,

J. A. SCOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POTTAWATOMIE SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, June 30, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Pottawatomie Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

The total enrollment for the year was 41 pupils, and the largest attendance at any one time was 35. The average attendance by quarters for the year was as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
First quarter	12	13	Third quarter	15	18
Second quarter	16	14	Fourth quarter	13	17

The attendance has been restricted by want of accommodation for the children in the dormitory. This building, badly designed and miserably constructed, contains but two small rooms for children, each 20 feet in length and 14 in width, with an average height of 7 feet, containing only 1,960 cubic feet. Boys of all ages are compelled to occupy one of these rooms in common, and girls of all ages are required to occupy the other, as the remaining sleeping rooms in the building are required for and occupied by employés. Twenty-five children are absolutely all that can be comfortably provided for in their sleeping rooms, and during the warm weather this number is too great for the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions. The lack of room has for years subjected this school to criticism on account of small attendance and has been the cause of continual complaint on the part of the Indians.

This difficulty, however, will now be obviated, from the fact that a commodious building has been erected containing ample room for all children of school age; the building will have all necessary facilities for sleeping, cooking, bathing, hospital purposes, a schoolroom, and recitation room, when the water system now contemplated has been completed; retreats are also to be built, laundry moved, and yards inclosed, all of which should be completed at as early a date as possible.

The health of the children during the year has been excellent.

The stock belonging to the school are all thriving nicely. Eight of the cows were milked for the benefit of the children, until the close of the school term. They were also supplied at table with all the vegetables grown in this section of country. The corn is growing finely, and promises an excellent yield. The good condition of this crop is due greatly to the fact that for a month before the close of school an average of five of the male pupils per day pulled weeds and hoed it industriously and effectively. The field had grown so filthy, from bad farming in past years, that I was compelled to give it my personal attention, and it is very gratifying to be able to state that the boys cleaned the field cheerfully and thoroughly. In addition to this training the boys throughout the year have been taught to handle stock, clean yards, and perform other light labor, incident to the conduct of the establishment.

The girls have regularly been instructed in cooking, sewing, laundry work, and general housekeeping as far as possible.

The pupils have made commendable progress in their school studies, and have greatly improved in the use of the English language. As far as possible, they have had the advantage of musical instruction, with which they are much pleased.

With rare exceptions all of the new pupils obtained in this school speak only the Indian language, and it requires considerable time for them to learn the English language sufficiently well to make their wants known, or to permit of their being taught from the text books satisfactorily. This is especially true—as I think may be readily understood—for the reasons that the children are generally very young, timid, and abashed by the entire newness of their surroundings. Every effort is made to teach them English as rapidly as possible, but to absolutely prevent their speaking Indian on their first admission to the school, or in the case of visits by their parents who speak only Indian, is impossible, and would seem unreasonable; in fact upon their first admission it is frequently necessary to use other pupils as interpreters.

The Pottawatomie children are bright and obedient, and affectionate, when properly treated.

The dance practiced by the tribe discourages education; but with the splendid accommodations afforded upon the completion of the new school building, and the judicious application of laws and regulations fostering education among the Indians, I have no doubt but that during the ensuing year the attendance can be greatly increased, and the educational interests generally of the tribe advanced.

Respectfully submitted.

R. M. COOK,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IOWA AND SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

IOWA AND SAC AND FOX OF MISSOURI BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, White Cloud, Kans., June 30, 1893.

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to submit the following as my third annual report concerning this school:

Fifty-two pupils have been enrolled during the year, and the average attendance has been as follows:

First quarter	45½
Second quarter	49½
Third quarter	46½
Fourth quarter	43½
Average for the year (approximately)	46

Three pupils have been withdrawn during the year, owing to the removal of their parents from the reservation, and have been placed in white schools. Three others have been temporarily transferred to the Osage School in the Indian Territory, owing to the fact that it is expected that they will be enrolled in the Osage tribe. Great effort has been made to secure the regular attendance of those enrolled (with the exceptions noted), and largely owing to the hearty cooperation of the agent the effort has been very successful. There has been a little friction with a few of the nonprogressive members of the Sac and Fox tribe, due principally, it has seemed, to outside influence; but the majority of the Indians now respect the school, and have a fair appreciation of what it is doing for their children. With the pupils themselves there has been practically no friction whatever, either on the subject of their attendance, or on any other subject.

During the past two years there has been a very remarkable change in the discipline and the general conditions which it has been possible to maintain here. Prior to that time, no insistent effort had been made to secure regularity of attendance, and the results were in every way unsatisfactory. The pupils came and went just as they and their parents happened to feel disposed, and were scarcely ever here a whole week at a time, or one-half of the time during a quarter. Consequently it was almost impossible to keep them properly clothed and clean; very little progress could be made in the schoolroom; industrial work could not be systematized; and the pupils cared little for the school and thought little of it, except as a place at which to stay when there was not much to eat at home, or when their parents were not visiting or did not want to take them along. The effort to give them the training and habits which will be their only possible salvation (in this world, at least) was being practically thrown away, simply because they were not being kept in school regularly enough to perceptibly weaken the effect of the idle, half-nomadic life which most of their parents still lead. Last year considerable trouble was experienced in inaugurating the new order. This year there has been much less in maintaining it, and next year I hope there will be practically none.

Schoolroom work has been graded to conform as nearly as possible to the official course of study, and excellent progress has been made, especially by the younger pupils, many of whom have thoroughly completed considerably more than a year's work since last September.

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During most of the year school entertainments were given each Friday evening, which greatly interested not only the pupils, who developed surprising aptitude for learning recitations, dialogues, songs, etc., but also greatly interested and pleased many of their parents who were induced to come.

The industrial work has been carefully systematized, so that each pupil is given training in every suitable and practicable kind of employment; and many of the girls now sew very nicely and understand every branch of ordinary housekeeping quite thoroughly, and are proud of it. The boys are trustworthy and good help with farm and other miscellaneous work.

A Sunday school was regularly maintained throughout the year.

A reading room was established and was supplied with literature, partly through the kindness of Eastern friends of Indian education.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good throughout the year, there having been no case of serious sickness, nor any epidemic of even the lighter diseases.

The capacity of this school is for 50 boarding pupils, and, except in a few minor particulars, its equipment is now very good and sufficient for its needs. A new schoolhouse, which had been greatly needed, was built during this year. A few repairs for the dormitory will be asked for in a separate report.

The school farm consists of 160 acres; 45 acres are cultivated; 50 acres are in hay; about 10 acres are occupied by the buildings, orchard, etc., and 55 acres are used as pasture. The stock on the place comprises 21 head of cattle, 24 hogs, and 2 teams. There was raised on the farm during the past year 1,000 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of potatoes, 43 tons of hay, and an abundant supply of garden vegetables, including cabbage, melons, etc. There were slaughtered during the year 9 beeves, from which were realized 3,781 pounds of beef, net; and 19 hogs, from which were realized 2,462 pounds of pork, net, and 65 gallons of lard, making the entire supply of meat and lard used by the school during the year. Nearly the entire farm has been refenced during the year, and it is, in every respect, in excellent condition, its cultivation being, as it should be, better than any other on the reservation.

The employés now here have done their work faithfully and well.

In closing I desire to specially acknowledge the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by Agent J. A. Scott, and Supervisor J. W. Richardson, to each of whom I am indebted for much assistance.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRANK F. AVERY,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.,
August 24, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter of June 15, 1893, I have the honor to respectfully submit this my annual report of the affairs of this Agency, with accompanying statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

I assumed charge of this Agency December 1, 1892, relieving B. P. Shuler, who had been in charge since June 30, 1889, and also relieving Maj. Chas. H. Thompson, United States Special Agent, who had been sent to the Agency to relieve B. P. Shuler.

I shall not begin by speaking disparagingly of the condition of affairs on taking charge, for the intention of such a course would be to infer carelessness and inefficiency on the part of my predecessor. But the situation was a very peculiar one. Special Agent Thompson had completed an inventory of the public property, condemning all useless and unserviceable articles and arranging this property in alphabetical order, previous to assuming charge of the Agency, when in going home one night at a late hour he had the misfortune to fracture his left leg, which laid him up all winter. A large part of Special Agent Thompson's work devolved upon the Agency employés, which, together with the multiplicity of their duties, has retarded office work to the present date and accounts for the tardiness of sending in the quarterly returns of property. This office has also furnished the necessary help to make out pay rolls and other work to enable Special Agent E. B. Reynolds to make payment of the advanced interest of $9.90 per capita due these people.

A few days after the completion of this payment I was ordered to proceed to Leech Lake Reservation to make the annual annuity payment of $10,666.66, in accordance with the treaty of 1855, as also a distribution of $37 per capita to the Otter Tail, Leech Lake, and Cass Lake and Winnibigoshish Chippewas, and a per capita distribution of $10.50 to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, occupying the White Earth and White Oak reservations. This latter payment was from moneys appropriated by act of Congress to pay the damages caused by the overflow of the Indian rice fields from building the reservoir dams near the head of the Mississippi River. When, in addition to this, the fact of having to make two sets of vouchers and quarterly returns for several quarters is taken into consideration, the honorable Commissioner will readily comprehend the great amount of work which the employés of this agency have accomplished since I assumed charge.

The Agency.—White Earth Agency is located on the White Earth Reservation, in township 142 north, range 41 west, fifth principal meridian, 22 miles north from Detroit City, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is the nearest railroad point.

This White Earth Reservation originally contained 36 townships. But 4 of these were ceded to the United States Government by treaty in 1889, leaving now 32 townships within the limits of the reservation. About two-thirds of the reservation is good agricultural land, the balance consisting of swampy, grazing, and hilly, broken land. The entire reservation abounds in beautiful lakes and small rivers, nearly all of which contain fish.

Red Lake, Leech Lake, and White Earth were at one time separate agencies, but were consolidated into one agency in the year 1879 under the name of the White Earth Agency.

Leech Lake Reservation is 15 miles northeast of Park Rapids, on the Great Northern Railroad, the nearest railroad point. It is distant about 115 miles from White Earth.

Red Lake Reservation is 60 miles from Fosston, the nearest railroad station on the Great Northern Railroad. Red Lake is distant 85 miles from White Earth.

Agriculture.—Progress in this department is not the most flattering, owing to various changes in climatic conditions during the seeding months of April and May. The severity of the winter was greatly felt, and even late in the spring the ground was not in proper shape for seeding. On this account little seeding was done at the regular and proper date. When the weather and soil were both favorable the season was so far advanced that little time was left for seeding; in consequence the grain was put in the ground in a very hasty manner. After seeding there was such a hot and dry spell that the growth of the crop was greatly retarded. I submit an estimate of the probable yield, based on my personal observation and such information as I could glean:

Under cultivation	acres..	8,448
Broken	do....	1,401
Fence made	rods..	6,280
Wheat raised *	bushels..	31,760
Oats	do....	47,950
Barley	do....	5,740
Corn	do....	3,850
Potatoes	do....	17,520
Turnips	do....	1,530
Onions	do....	1,020
Beans	do....	610
Other vegetables	do....	3,500
Hay cut (Government, 75)	tons..	8,746
Wood cut	cords..	2,350

While the Indians evince a strong disposition to become successful farmers, their crops are so often destroyed by violent hail and wind storms that it discourages them, depresses their ambition, and weakens their efforts towards self-support. I have tried to impress upon their minds the great necessity of steady perseverance in their line of work; not to be disappointed at the failure of even two crops, but to work faithfully on; for success in the end is assured.

Red Lake Chippewas.—Agricultural progress is steadily on the increase, though slowly, among the Red Lake Chippewas. They manifest a growing desire for a surer and better livelihood, for homes like the whites, with similar comforts and conveniences. To this end they are anxious to obtain work, are willing to work, which they do faithfully and well. They are steadily increasing the area of lands under cultivation by clearing land adjacent to their gardens. Many of them have comfortable houses, nearly all wear citizen's dress, and all are engaged in some pursuit or calling, even though it be catching the fish which constitutes so large an element of their food. They are as peaceably disposed as any white community.

Leech Lake Reservation.—Agriculture upon this reservation has been at a standstill for a number of years past. Year after year the same little patches of land are being planted with corn and potatoes, without sign of improvement.

The same condition exists upon the Cass Lake and Winnibigoshish reservations. The Indians living upon these reservations live mainly by hunting and fishing and the gathering of the wild rice, which grows so abundantly on these three reservations and, under ordinary circumstances, assures these Indians of a fair supply of food. Large quantities of maple sugar are yearly manufactured by them, and they also gather, in their season, blueberries and cranberries, for which they find a ready market.

The Pillager bands living in the vicinity of Leech Lake number 1,140 persons, and are generally considered the most degraded and disorderly of all the Chippewas, but I have always found them to be manly, and always ready to listen to reason. I

* Estimated.

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never had any trouble in controlling them. The great majority have to suffer in name and reputation for the sins of the few. There are a few renegades among them, who clandestinely smuggle whisky and alcohol upon the reservation, and this naturally brings trouble.

The Cass Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish Chippewas are isolated from the other bands of Chippewas and are quiet and peaceable Indians—never giving any trouble.

White Oak Point Chippewas.—The White Oak Point Chippewas are a roaming, most degraded set of beings; their reservation homes being but 2 or 3 miles from the line of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad, and the town of Deer River, adjoining the reservation, gives them an easy chance to obtain spiritous liquors when they feel so disposed, and which, I regret to say, they freely use. There are 681 Indians upon this reservation. These Indians are industrious and are employed as lumbermen and laborers by the white jobbers and lumbermen in their vicinity. This reservation is a veritable hunter's paradise, the forest abounding in wild game, while the lakes are well stocked with many kinds of fish, furnishing the ways and means of obtaining a living for these people.

The honorable Chippewa Commission are perfecting plans to induce these people to remove to the White Earth Reservation and there take up their residence and allotments.

Mille Lac Chippewas.—The Chippewas of the Mississippi, who live in the vicinity of the Mille Lacs Lake, and are known as the "Mille Lacs," still remain in a very anomalous position. Having sold their reservation (see treaty 1863-'61), retaining simply the right of occupancy during good behavior, they have generally refused to remove to the White Earth Reservation. The General Government has not deemed it expedient to make any permanent improvement at Mille Lac Reservation for the benefit of these Indians (as their title to the soil was so slender), looking to their future removal.

Under the negotiations with these Chippewas, authorized by the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, the honorable Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, solemnly promised these Indians that if they did not wish to remove to the White Earth Reservation they were at liberty to take up their allotments in severalty upon the Mille Lac Reservation, where they resided.

The attorneys for these Indians inform them that under the date of March 4 the President approved this agreement and transmitted to Congress a copy of the report made by the honorable Commissioners; that at the same time a draft of a bill was submitted to Congress providing for the necessary means to carry out the provisions of the act; that the correspondence, the report of the Commissioners, the agreements made with these Indians, and the council proceedings were printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 247, Fifty-first Congress; and that with the President's approval, the agreement took effect from that date.

Their attorneys go further, and say that the honorable Secretary of the Interior knew the claims of these Indians were valid; that under date of March 5, 1890, he caused to be published a notice from Washington, D. C., the second paragraph of which reads thus:

> The act further provides for allotments of lands in severalty to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, and for the reservation of sufficient land for that purpose on the Red Lake Reservation for the Indians residing and belonging thereon, and also for all the Indians residing and belonging on the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, White Oak Point, Mille Lac, Fond du Lac, Bois Fort, Deer Creek, and Grand Portage reservations.

Their advisers say "Do you not see that Mille Lac is included as a reservation; you see the notice reads that the law says so." These advisers also refer to the last paragraph of the honorable Secretary's proclamation, in which he states that none of the lands of these different reservations are open or will be opened to settlement by citizens of the United States until due advertisement to that effect, as required by the act, shall be given, and all persons are warned from trespassing on any lands within the limits of these reservations, mentioning the Mille Lac Reservation by name. They say "See how strong is the wording of the notice." They tell them "See how you have been duped; your signatures to the treaty were obtained under false pretenses; the officials of the Interior Department, in visiting you with the penalty of loss of annuity moneys in case of refusal to remove to White Earth, are exceeding the bounds of the law and subverting the provisions of the treaty."

These Indians desire a Congressional investigation in regard to this matter. The withholding of this annuity in order to coerce their removal to White Earth causes them much suffering, besides creating a feeling in their minds that they have been duped and that the General Government is falsifying its promises. While crowds of whites, many of whom are not yet citizens, are trying to elbow these Indians off their reservation and forcing them to submit to many indignities, protected in this by the Washburn resolution, they (the Indians) are yet told to be patient, that justice is on their side and they will yet win.

Under the promises made by the honorable Commissioners and the above-quoted advice, are these Mille Lac Indians much to blame in refusing to remove to White Earth?

Mission to the Mille Lac.—On the 11th of June, 1893, the Hon. R. J. Flint, of the Chippewa Commission, myself and the agency interpreter, Paul Beaulieu (with Jno. Beaulieu, agency farmer, who had been specially invited), proceeded to Mille Lac Reservation, in response to the request of these Indians for an interview. After counseling with them two days and listening to their complaints, I learned the cause of their persistent refusal to remove to White Earth, which cause is embodied in the preceding statements, and others of a like character. Unless some attention is paid to their complaints by the Department officials, I am of the opinion that little can be done to effect their removal to White Earth.

Leech Lake Troubles.—Upon my return to Brainerd, I learned of the emeute at Leech Lake Reservation, and of the serious dilemma Dr. Jas. R. Walker, the overseer at Leech Lake, had been placed in. Although Brainerd is 75 miles from Leech Lake, and the road one of the roughest in the State, yet by extra exertion upon the part of all we arrived at our destination the next morning. Making 62 miles the first day, with horses jaded and almost fagged out, I concluded to camp out for the night, finishing the journey early next morning.

Understanding that Dr. Walker had communicated directly with United States Marshal Danenhauer and the military authorities at Fort Snelling (instead of notifying the agency office), I concluded to await the arrival of Deputy United States marshal, Col. T. J. Sheehan, before calling a council. Upon the arrival of Deputy United States Marshal Sheehan, who was accompanied by two officers and a company of United States regular troops, I convened a council of the Indians and asked them for a statement of their grievances. Deputy Marshal Sheehan and the two United States officers were present by invitation, as well as the reservation employés.

The result of my investigations has been forwarded to the Department. But these investigations clearly prove that Dr. Walker was greatly to blame by his rashness, almost creating an outbreak and bringing obloquy upon many innocent persons. Relying upon them instead of relying upon his police, then rashly shooting an Indian, he was unable to quell the storm his rashness had raised, proving his incompetency for the position held by him in creating a furore by the misleading telegrams sent out to the United States civil and military authorities. The Indians were greatly excited, but not to the extent one might imagine from the furore caused by the above-mentioned telegrams.

As their wounded comrade was likely to die, from anything they knew to the contrary, they thought it but right to hold Dr. Walker a prisoner in his own house to await the result of the man's injuries, requiring him to dress his (the Indian's) wound and take proper care of him, in the meantime giving the doctor to understand they held his life a forfeit if the Indian should die, thus coercing that care which they thought might be denied their friend and comrade. The doctor was quietly allowed to be taken to St. Paul by the United States marshal to await the action of the United States grand jury, then in session, the Indians stating they would acquiesce in any decision arrived at by the civil authorities. The relieving of the doctor by the Department officials I consider as very proper under the circumstances, as having lost the respect of these Indians his usefulness was at an end.

Indian education.—There are within the limits of this agency seven schools, five Government and two contract. One Government school is located at the agency; one at Pine Point in the eastern part of White Earth Reservation; one at the north side of the White Earth Reservation, viz, the Wild Rice River School; one Government school at Red Lake, and one at Leech Lake Reservation. These, with the two contract schools, one at Red Lake and one at the White Earth Agency, complete the list. For the greater part of the year these schools have been well attended. There is a growing desire among these Indians to have their children educated, from a feeling now generally prevailing that there is a future before them which education alone will enable them or their children to grasp. This is a hopeful sign.

Three of the reservations of this agency have no schools, viz. Cass Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, and White Oak Point.

The teachers in the aforenamed schools complain greatly, and I am inclined to be in sympathy with them in their complaints. They say that the results of their teaching and all their painstaking efforts to advance their pupils from the first initial lesson until they arrive at a fair stage of progress can not be made manifest to their credit, from the fact that the agents of the large contract schools outside the agency, at Carlisle, at Lincoln Institute, and other places select these more advanced pupils to fill their contracts, getting the credit of all this preliminary training and leaving the teachers of the reservation schools to take up a new class of pupils and go over the same dull routine, year by year. This taking of the brighter and more advanced children away from the reservation to the contract schools of necessity tends to a

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lowering of the grade of reservation schools, which should not be. What the remedy should be I am not now prepared to say. But I will say this, that the reservation schools should be encouraged and helped forward to greater efficiency.

The following table is respectfully submitted:

Schools.	Reservation on which located.	Attendance one month or more.	Average attendance for the year.	Number of months maintained.	Funds expended by the Government.
Government:					
White Earth Agency	White Earth	96	76	10	$10,221.69
Pine Point	do	48	27	10	5,458.48
Wild Rice River	do	56	49	10	6,263.97
Red Lake	Red Lake	57	45	10	4,582.96
Leech Lake	Leech Lake	72	52	10	5,171.30
					$31,698.40
Contract:					
St. Benedict's Orphan	White Earth	110	90	12	*27.00
St. Mary's	Red Lake	59	42	12	*27.00

* Per capita, per contract.

The total number of pupils enrolled in all the schools is 535.

The following table is respectfully submitted in compliance with information desired:

Name of band.	Reservation on which located.	Males, 18 years old and upwards.	Females, 14 years old and upwards.	School age, 6 to 16 years.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Totals.
Mississippi Chippewas, of White Earth.	White Earth	321	309	324	633	637	1,270
Mississippi Chippewas, of Gull Lake.	do	76	99	78	133	179	312
Mississippi Chippewas, of White Oak Point.	White Oak Point	193	251	161	341	354	695
Mississippi Chippewas, of Mille Lac.	Mille Lac	249	309	285	470	520	990
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas.	Leech Lake	372	382	258	554	581	1,135
Cass and Winnibigoshish Chippewas.	Cass Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish.	124	141	99	292	215	417
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas.	White Earth	158	212	151	337	347	684
Pembina Chippewas	do	98	86	55	153	149	302
Red Lake Chippewas.	Red Lake	322	391	299	574	691	1,265
Total		1,952	2,230	1,782	3,397	3,673	7,070

NOTE.—Two hundred and twelve removals from Leech Lake to White Earth and 212 removals from Mille Lac Reservation are included in their original bands.

Indian police and court of Indian offenses.—The police force of this agency is divided into three divisions, as follows: At the White Earth Reservation, 1 captain and 11 privates; at Red Lake Reservation, 1 captain and 6 privates; and at Leech Lake Reservation, 1 captain with 6 privates. The police have been faithful, and have done remarkably well in maintaining order on the several reservations, in looking after trespassers and intruders, and in answering all the various calls made upon them. They are quick to respond to the demands of the agent and ever ready to perform any work assigned them.

Two deaths have occurred among the judges of the court of Indian offenses, much to the regret of the people of this agency, during the past year. Judging from past experience and from personal observation, the courts of Indian offenses are absolutely essential to the well-being of these people, and in the dispensing of justice attain to great influence among them.

There is but one such court within the bounds of this agency, this court is located at the agency office on the White Earth Reservation. The people upon the Red Lake and Leech Lake reservations complain that justice is often denied them by the local authorities, and therefore, I respectfully recommend that a court be authorized and established upon each of these reservations. I consider these courts essential factors in the civilization of these Indians.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I will say my desire in the future, as in the past, is to coöperate with the Department in forwarding this great work of Indian civilization. Thanking the officials of the Department for many courtesies shown me since taking charge of this agency,

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. RUFFEE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *July 15, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of White Earth Government School for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

The year just closed, in many respects, has been most satisfactory, particularly as regards the advancement of the pupils in their schoolroom work. The primary and advanced grades have all been represented, and the work accomplished by the scholars, in most instances, has been highly commendable. A class in the fourth year of the advanced grade was sufficiently advanced to have graduated at Carlisle. Mr. Goodman, supervisor of Indian education, spent two weeks in this school, during which time he made a thorough examination of all the classes, and congratulated the scholars upon their thorough knowledge of the studies through which they had passed, particularly the advanced scholars upon their knowledge of history, grammar, and arithmetic.

The attendance has been somewhat fluctuating, as many scholars have been obliged to return home to assist their parents—this being largely an agricultural community. This results in a comparatively small average with the number enrolled. Carlisle, Fort Totten, and other nonreservation schools have drawn largely from this, which renders it difficult to maintain the desired attendance. It would seem, in justice to reservation schools, that a different system should be established from that which now prevails of taking scholars to fill nonreservation schools, paying but little attention to grade, as it interferes largely with the success of the home schools.

The large garden, with its thorough cultivation, which has so often been reported by inspectors and supervisors, I hardly need to mention, excepting to say that the present fully maintains its former reputation for thorough cultivation, and as Supervisor Ansley, in his report to the Department, stated: "There are also regularly, and without fail, each season at White Earth school 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 year."

The girls are fully taught in all household duties, together with making and mending garments, knitting and crocheting.

During this fiscal year the school building has been thoroughly repaired by an outlay of carpenter and other work. The whole building has been repainted, both inside and outside; also three coats of alabastine have been put upon the inside walls. This outlay has put the building in splendid condition, and it is safe to state that few buildings of the kind present a more attractive appearance.

Of the employés I will state that they are efficient and attentive to their duties and a spirit of harmony generally prevails.

Agent C. A. Ruffee manifests a great desire to assist the school in every way possible at his command.

Very respectfully,

S. M. HUME,
Superintendent White Earth Government School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED LAKE SCHOOL.

RED LAKE RESERVATION,
White Earth Agency, Minn., July 1, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with article 60, school rules, I respectfully submit my fourth annual report of the Red Lake school.

Additions, repairs, and improvements. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs pending the change in agency administration during the first half of the year, we have not been able to accomplish much in this line of work for the want of material.

In October last I estimated for patent desks and seats, the purchase of which was recommended by Special Agent Charles H. Thompson. The desks were promptly forwarded and placed in position for use. Not a stain or a scratch has been made during the several months the seats have been used by the children. The rooms formerly occupied by the police have been assigned to the school for a ware house, by aid of which we will be able to keep school goods separate from the annuities. A seven-barrel tank for hauling water was furnished the school last fall by recommendation of Supervisor T. S. Ansley.

A reading library has been maintained for the past two years, largely through the agency of Miss Frances C. Sparhawk, secretary of the Women's National Indian Library Association, Newton Centre, Mass.

A class of girls has been well trained in making dresses and in the manufacture of undergarments, lace, etc., by the personal instruction of the matron. Examples of their work were forwarded in April to the superintendent of the World's Fair Indian building, and since then more of their work has been called for by the superintendent.

Improvements needed.—Two stationary tanks for receiving rain water; two bath tubs; a wind mill and several hundred feet of pipe or hose; a wood furnace; a team of horses; a tract of 160 acres of land, the school has very little pasture land; the erection of new buildings, or the immediate repairs of the old ones, we have to board up the windows for the want of sashes.

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This action has been recommended by myself and various agents and inspectors, as reports for the past three years will show, in your office. This reservation is often visited by people of all ranks. It is a common expression, that these buildings are a disgrace to the service, unfit for human habitation during severe cold weather, defective chimneys, unplastered walls, and other defects too numerous for mention.

Attendance and discipline.—In this respect the school fully maintains its former standing. The children are, ordinarily, willing to perform the labor required of them, and, as mentioned in former reports, both employés, except one, and children have been susceptible to good discipline.

We always aim to keep all well employed, realizing that "Procrastination is the thief of time," and the breeder of mischief and trouble. The feeling of antagonism on the part of parents, that once existed among these Indians, to the requiring children to labor, is gradually passing away.

As a means to secure regular attendance and good discipline we have withheld clothing and other privileges from all who did not merit the same. If this policy were pursued with the parents of this reservation much unpleasantness and hard-ship would be saved to school employés, and better results attained.

Scholastic training.—In this line of work I have long hoped for improvement, but it is beyond my power or authority to effect the same. With nearly all Indian assistants it is impossible for a superintendent at this point to teach at all times in the school room. Recommendations by agents and supervisors have been made that would probably remedy the difficulty. Visitors, however, have often expressed some surprise at the proficiency of the children in their studies, all things considered.

The learning to make purchases and change at stores is one very profitable and attractive feature of class-room work. The children always appear happy and contented.

Employés.—The efficiency of the employés gradually improves from year to year, as they more fully realize the necessity and importance of accomplishing certain and positive results; but the salaries of janitor, cook, and matron ought to be raised $100 each. The salaries of school employés in this agency are by no means up to the average of agencies in general.

Health and sanitary.—The school has been especially favored in this respect. The services of a physician have hardly been needed, but when called for Dr. Davidson always promptly and cheerfully responded. The clothing and food have always been sufficient and of a good quality, but fresh beef, during the cold months, ought to be supplied in the place of some of the pork. In robustness and activity there has been a very noticeable improvement in the children. The contrast between the school children and those who do not attend school is very marked, as the latter are puny, shy, and indolent.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of Agent C. A. Ruffee, the courteous and helpful treatment of Special Agent C. A. Thompson, Supervisors T. S. Ansley and Charles W. Goodman.

It becomes more apparent as the work progresses that increased power should be given superintendents, and that they should be bonded, as has been urged by many Indian officials. We who are in the field can readily see and understand the advantages to be derived from this source to the benefit of the service.

Very respectfully,

H. E. WILSON,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PINE POINT SCHOOL.

PINE POINT GOVERNMENT BOARDING SCHOOL, *Pontford, Minn., July 25, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The attendance for the several quarters during the year has been about as follows:

First quarter (September)	14
Second quarter	26
Third quarter	31
Fourth quarter	37
May and June of fourth quarter	48

When I assumed charge of this school, the 18th of last September, I found here only 9 scholars, 2 boys and 7 girls. I have worked persistently ever since to secure a larger attendance, and with the above result. To secure attendance has been the great problem of the year. The last quarter I enrolled 57 pupils, this is the high water mark of the year.

Unfavorable comparison might be made between the average attendance of the first part of this year and the preceding year. The causes for this is very evident, as 24 children were taken from this locality and sent away to other schools; and the preceding year, while the school was a contract one, as many as 18 were brought here from near Aitkin and Mille Lac. This year we have none from these places because no one paid their way here. Taking these 39 pupils off the rolls of the preceding year the comparison will be different.

A new school building is very much needed here. The only place for schoolroom exercises is an old log building belonging to or donated by Rev. J. A. Gilfillan; and more room for dormitories is also needed very much. The dormitory room at present is sufficient to accommodate only 32 children, while I have crowded in as many as 56 at one time. I most earnestly recommend the immediate construction of a school building after the plans drawn by Supervisor C. W. Goodman.

Many of the older Indians look with disfavor upon the school, and do all they can to keep their children away from it. It is a great satisfaction to them to have their children run away from school, and then secrete them so they can not be brought back to school. I believe that force should be exerted on such till they complied with the wishes of the Government and send their children to school. I believe it to be a great moral wrong to allow anybody to keep his children away from school, and thus curse the next generation with their ignorance.

I have now in fine condition a garden of 4 acres. The school land consists of about one-half section of land covered with scrub timber and not very well suited for a school farm, with but little hay, and that of a poor quality, and no extensive meadows within 15 miles of here; otherwise this is a good location for a school. All the land in this vicinity is allotted and they (the Indians) are settling down on their lands pretty fast this summer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. OAKLAND,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

C. A. RUFFEE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RICE RIVER SCHOOL,

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *1893.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I respectfully submit the following annual report of the Rice River Government boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Excellent work has been done in the schoolroom. The courses and work done by this school compare very favorably with those in civilization so far as I have been able to find out after some study and careful observation.

It is also very gratifying to see the employés while in charge of the scholars. All seem to take an interest in their work, and strive to do their utmost to further the cause of education among the red men; and I believe, with similar help hereafter, that a great height will be reached in the scale of civilization. All seem to work as though it were a pleasure, and not a requirement for which they received their compensation. They show this feeling by expressing a desire to see the school improve greatly in coming years, and to rank among the best in the State.

I was laboring at somewhat of a disadvantage for the greater part of the year. The first, second, and greater part of the third quarters I was without an assistant. Near the end of the third quarter Miss Viola Cook, from No. 4 Day School, North Dakota, was transferred to this school. She is a very good teacher, and supplied the need in a first class manner.

The boys have been engaged, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, outside of school hours, at grading the school grounds, which was needed very greatly, both for appearance and making a good playground. This spring many were engaged in putting in the garden, which looks very good at present, and promises to yield abundantly.

The girls are engaged in household duties, such as sewing, knitting, scrubbing, patching, and mending clothes; also in making new garments. This latter is urged to a great extent because it is a good thing for their benefit. And above all things, they are taught to be neat and punctual in everything, even to the smallest mite.

There is a very harmonious spirit existing between teachers and pupils. When they ask a special favor of the one in charge, and it seems unreasonable to him, upon his advice in the negative they seem to be contented with their lot and make the best of it.

The average attendance has been very good, and is as follows:

First quarter	36	Third quarter	56
Second quarter	52	Fourth quarter	50

The present buildings are in very poor condition, needing repairs generally. They need to be enlarged, for there are some fifty or sixty children in this vicinity not in attendance at any school. Their parents wish them to attend this school because it is near, and their children are too young to go far to school. Should all these see fit to come here there would not be room for them now. Hope that by the time school commences in the fall at least additions will be built.

Very respectfully,

A. F. SCHERFENBERG,
Superintendent Rice River Government Boarding School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKEEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, *Piegan, Mont., August 15, 1893.*

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

I took charge of this Agency October 1, 1890, relieving John B. Catlin, and now, August 15, 1893, I am relieved by Capt. L. W. Cooke, Third Infantry, U. S. Army, he having been detailed as acting agent for this Agency.

In resigning my position here I can say that since I took charge of them these Indians have made considerable progress in industrial pursuits. I have known these people intimately for thirty-six years and always thought that, with encouragement, they would easily be led to take up the ways of civilization. Unlike some other tribes, they are intelligent, native, and as a rule, disposed to learn whatever the whites will teach them.

In beginning my work here I had to combat the whisky traffic, which was carried on to a large extent upon the borders of the reservation. I succeeded very well, and had about broken up the business, when the United States authorities failed to coöperate with and aid me. At this date there is one whisky seller still at large and presumably selling whisky right along, notwithstanding the fact that warrants for his arrest have been in the hands of the authorities since December last.

From hangers on at the Agency I have induced the Indians to scatter out over the reservation and take up the best locations. In a great measure they have discarded their native costumes and are now dressed like their white brothers. Nine-tenths of them are working hard, building, fencing, and caring for their stock.

In the three years of my administration here, great progress has been made in educational matters. In 1890 there were 85 children attending school. The past year 400 were enrolled. I gathered 60 children last winter, at short notice, for the new industrial school at Fort Shaw.

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Stock-raising and Agriculture.—These Indians are now progressing well in the cattle-raising industry. In addition to the cattle issued in 1890–'91, there were issued in July and August, 1892, 658 cows, 726 calves, 151 heifers and 69 bulls; also 60 high bred stallions. All these cattle, in addition to the number previously issued, place them in a fair way to become well off in live stock in a few years. The stallions, with their native mares, will soon give them a good grade of horses, instead of the small ponies they have formerly raised. The past winter was exceptionally severe, beginning early in November and lasting until May. This occasioned considerable loss in cattle amounting to at least 10 per cent.

The total failure of the crops the past two years from drought and frost has obliged the Indians to depend entirely on their rations for subsistence, the small amount they earn by freighting and providing the agency with fuel and hay being of little aid towards their support. The rations they receive every Saturday, consisting mainly of beef and flour, are not enough to last them seven days, and in their extremity some few have butchered their cattle to eke out their rations. Most of them however, to their credit be it said, have gone hungry in preference to killing their stock. By Wednesday night of each week the rations have all been used, and from that time until Saturday the Indians have practically nothing to eat. I therefore recommend that, not only from a humanitarian point of view but also to prevent them killing their cattle, the rations be increased from 3¼ to 6 pounds of flour and from 7 to 10½ pounds of beef per week.

Agriculture in this section is and always will be a failure, owing to the early and frequent frosts. Twelve miles of main and lateral ditches were constructed by the Indians this summer, assisted by the farmers. With the aid of water fine crops of hay are assured, and this crop is essential for the proper success of the stock-raising industry. Ditches should be constructed until every available piece of hay ground on the reservation is irrigated. Only the few who constructed ditches last year have enough hay for their stock this season should the winter prove severe, there being very little hay on the reservation. The Indians have worked diligently, and cut every available patch of grass.

Wagons are a great factor in the civilization of the Indian. Given a wagon he feels independent, and is able to break away from the vicinity and influence of the chief of his band, and build up a place of his own. Thirty-five wagons were issued last April, making in all about 300 now in use by these people. But many families as yet have none, and quite a number of the old wagons are worn out. The 150 wagons asked for in my annual estimate should be sent as soon as possible.

Twenty mowing machines were issued during the year, making in all about 80 machines in use. These are not enough, as it allows only 1 machine to five families. The Indians require a very large amount of hay for their herds. It is impracticable for them to be borrowing machines from each other, and the haying season lasts only six weeks or two months. I therefore urgently recommend that the 50 additional machines and 50 hay rakes asked for in my annual estimate be furnished.

Lands.—The Indians are now well scattered out over the reservation on ranches which they have selected, instead of being bunched up in bands as formerly. There has been some talk among them about allotments, the younger and more progressive ones being in favor of having their lands surveyed and allotted. Most of the older Indians, however, object to this, saying that if the land is allotted, the balance will be opened to settlement by the whites. Many of the Indians have a habit of building a good house, sheds, etc., and the next year moving to some other location which they fancy is better, and building again. Others throw up a good place because they have had some disagreement with their neighbors. Disputes and quarrels are very frequent about hay lands. I think if the reservation was surveyed and allotted all this trouble would be done away with, but at the same time it is most important that the grazing lands be held by them in common for a long term of years. When all the Indians shall have received the land they are entitled to under the allotment act, very little, if any, will be left fit for the raising of hay. In fact nothing will be left, except the rolling and broken prairie, and ridges (grazing land) between the water courses. If opened to settlement two or three "cattle kings" would rush their herds in, and in a short time the range would be eaten out. Then the Blackfeet would starve. Stock-raising is the one industry which will enable these people to support themselves.

The western border of this reservation is the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Eastward from the summit for an average distance of 20 miles the country is very very mountainous and broken, and totally unfit for grazing or agriculture. It is of no use to the Indians, as they do not even hunt the game it contains. This section is said to contain considerable mineral, and I am constantly having trouble with the whites, who are persistently prospecting it. A police force many times larger than I have would hardly be able to patrol it, and the Indians are continually worrying, saying the whites are stealing the gold, and that when the Government gets ready to buy it the mineral will have been carried off and they will get little or nothing. I suggest

that a strip of the western border of the reservation, at least 20 miles in width, be sold and the proceeds be placed to the credit of the Indians as an additional fund for their support and maintenance.

Sawmill.—In July, 1892, I got the old agency sawmill in order to run. None of the employés were competent to run the mill except the carpenter. He was needed at the shop daily to repair the Indian wagons, etc., but I had to send him to take charge of the mill, also an assistant farmer to help him, the latter at the time being needed to assist the Indians in their haying and other work. I asked the Department to allow my estimate for 12 irregular Indian laborers to work for four months getting out logs and assisting in running the mill. In September I was granted $500 for this work, but hampered by the proviso that only 6 Indians could be employed. This force was wholly inadequate to make any satisfactory progress in the work. The winter set in unusually early, and I was obliged to recall all the men, getting out but very little lumber, and expending about $275 of the $500 allowed. Had I been granted the number of laborers I asked for I would have got out a fair amount of lumber and shingles. The lumber I did get out has been nearly all used in repairing wagons, making boxes and head gates for irrigating ditches, coffins, etc., in repairing agency and school buildings, building warehouse, stable and outbuildings at agency, boarding school, and for Indians' houses and sheds.

Lumber is now produced in large quantities just west of this reservation, and can be laid down at Blackfoot, our station on the Great Northern Railroad, for about $13 per thousand, shingles for $2.50 per thousand. I recommend that the use of the agency sawmill be discontinued and that hereafter lumber be purchased and laid down at Blackfoot for the use of the Indians. They are in great need of lumber, as very few of them have board floors in their houses, and all their roofs consist of pine poles covered with dirt. Mud roofs and dirt floors are far from conducive to a good sanitary condition. I recommend that Capt. Cooke be allowed 300,000 feet of lumber and 200,000 shingles to be issued to the Indians the present year, and that three irregular carpenters be employed in the summer and fall months to assist the Indians in building their houses properly.

Liquor traffic.—Last December I procured evidence sufficient to get out warrants for the arrest of Joseph Purvis, William Montgomery, and Mollie Bills, (Purvis's paramour), all residents of Robare, on the border of the reservation, for selling whisky to our Indians. I then had the United States commissioner telegraph to Helena for a deputy marshal to be sent to make the arrests. The United States marshal replied, instructing the commissioner to appoint a special. No one, however, could be found willing to act. I then had the United States commissioner send the warrants through the United States attorney to the marshal at Helena, requesting service. I also wrote to Mr. George Bird Grinnell, of New York, who is greatly interested in the welfare of these Indians, for aid in this matter. Mr. Grinnell had a personal interview with the Attorney-General, which resulted in that official transmitting instructions direct to the attorney and marshal for the district of Montana to render me all necessary assistance. But notwithstanding all this, no action was taken by the officials mentioned, and the accused parties have since been at liberty to ply their nefarious trade without let or hindrance; and I have not the least doubt that they are continually supplying our Indians with liquor.

It is generally very difficult to get the Indians to give evidence implicating the whisky-sellers. Besides, the Indian witnesses when supœnaed to appear before the United States grand jury have no means to pay their expenses to Helena, 200 miles distant, the court officials refusing to advance the necessary funds. Consequently if I have wanted to get convictions I have invariably been obliged to advance the expenses of the witnesses out of my own pocket, and take chances of getting the money back the best way I could. I am out individually, in the past two years, $150 in securing the convictions that have been found.

In April, 1892, witnesses were subpœned to appear before the United States grand jury. They had not a dollar for expenses and I advanced them $50 in the hope that they would eventually refund the amount or a large portion of it. The grand jury found a true bill against the prisoner (Frank Pias). These witnesses were returned or allowed to return to the reserve, and then when the time of trial was fixed, a deputy marshal came here and subpœnaed them again. I told him to advance their expenses and take them with him. This he refused to do. The Indians then, after some delay, borrowed from their friends so they could appear at court, but reached there a day or two too late, and in consequence the prisoner was turned loose. I had refused to advance the necessary funds to see these witnesses through as I had advanced the $50 for the same witnesses before the grand jury, and had nothing refunded upon their return. Since then these two witnesses have died, consequently I can charge up this money to profit and loss. Before this I lost $100 in assisting witnesses in other whisky cases. Why is it that the United States courts will not join us in trying to break up this great curse to the Indian? You know very well that no matter what an agent's feelings may be in regard to his Indians drinking, the

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expense of breaking it up should not fall upon his shoulders. He has too many unlooked-for expenses in his position, upon a meager salary, to bear this too.

Education.—The use of the Blackfoot language has been prohibited at the reservation schools, and the pupils at both the agency boarding school and the Holy Family contract school show good progress in speaking English, as well as in their other studies and industries. Attention is invited to the report of Superintendent Matson, of the agency boarding school, submitted herewith. The school enrollment the past year was as follows:

Agency boarding school	121
Holy Family contract school	120
Fort Shaw Indian industrial school	69
St. Peter's contract school	10
Carlisle Indian industrial school	33
Other non reservation schools	20
Total	406

Nearly all the healthy children of school age on this reservation have been in attendance at school the past year.

Missions.—On the 2d of April, 1893, the Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Dutcher, missionaries sent out by the Brooklyn Women's Indian Association, arrived. By authority of the Indian Office, 160 acres of land for their mission has been selected on Willow Creek, adjoining the agency boarding school, and the consent of the Indians received for its occupation. The missionary is now engaged in completing a residence for himself and family. A chapel is to be erected soon, and, doubtless, when this mission is in full operation, it will help materially toward the advancement of these Indians. The field for missionary labor here is large.

Sanitary.—I recommend that a hospital be established here at an early date. It is impossible for a physician to treat the Indians successfully without one. They expect him to cure them of any disease in a day or two, and after that length of time, if they do not feel much better, they discontinue the use of his medicine. Even if they would follow his directions, the sanitary conditions of their homes are such that in many cases their recovery would be impossible. In many diseases common among the people the physician must have the patients under his constant supervision, and this can only be done at a hospital. If we had one here it would be the means of saving many lives each year. Attention is called to the report of the agency physician herewith.

Judges and Police.—To keep the peace of the reservation, a court of Indian officers, consisting of three judges and a force of nineteen police, is employed. The tribal cases arising the past year have been of minor importance. A few cases of drunkenness, misdemeanors, and land disputes have been satisfactorily settled.

Census.—

Total number	1,956
Males	930
Females	1,026
Males over 18 years of age	434
Females over 14 years of age	632
School children between 6 and 18 years of age	580
Males	351
Females	229
Births: males, 43; females, 42	85
Deaths: males, 33; females, 28	61

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

KIPP, MONT., *July 18, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Blackfeet Agency boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1893:

History.—It is alleged that a Government school has been in operation among the Piegans for a number of years; but nearly as can be ascertained from the most reliable sources anything worthy the name is of quite recent date. Organized within the agency stockade and conducted there for several years in limited and inferior quarters, with an inadequate employé force, and subjected to the disturbing, distracting, and generally demoralizing influences incident to frontier post life, it was difficult to attain success on any line of school work. Certainly while at the agency the school did not gain a good standing in the community. Many who were not unfriendly to education preferred to send their children away from home for school privileges.

With the construction of new buildings at a point judiciously selected, considerably removed from the unfavorable agency surroundings, with more ample accommodations, additional help, improved facilities generally, and a large increase in the number of pupils, expectation met desire and the hope was indulged that better things for the school would soon be realized.

The anticipated good was not immediate. While the removal of the school from the old stockade to its new habitation relieved it of many disagreeable features, all difficulties were not obviated thereby. A vexatious and formidable hindrance to progress soon appeared in discontent among the pupils. Largely isolated as the school now was the constraining and restraining influence of the agency police and lockup, for which delinquents were wont to have some respect, was not immediately available, and the children, quick to comprehend the situation, would take advantage of the apparently helpless condition of the management and absent themselves at will, and frequently for several days at a time, to the great detriment of the school; for nothing detracts from effectual school work more than the frequency of absentees. The reputation of the school during its first six months' occupancy of the new home suffered materially from these retractions, many of the pupils being in the camps at the close of the school term, June 30, 1892.

From the beginning the school has cultivated yearly more or less land, confining its labors principally to common gardening and the growing of root crops, some years producing vegetables sufficient to subsist the school, at other times failing to raise anything worthy of note—the yield varying according to favorable or unfavorable weather conditions.

The school has always had some stock to care for, and butter and milk from the school dairy have been a part of the subsistence furnished the children each year. At one time, while at the agency, chickens were kept, but owing to the numerous camp dogs and the mischievous camp children, the industry which now, under favorable conditions, would be remunerative, was unprofitable and allowed to die out.

Present site.—The school is now situated on Willow Creek, a fair sized stream of clear, pure, and comparatively soft water, near the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, from 18 to 22 miles from the agency, 23 miles north of Durham Station and some 8 miles west from Blackfoot Station, on the Great Northern Railway, to which latter point all freight and express matter designed for the school is sent; and where is located the Kipp post-office, to which all school mail should be addressed. Because of grass, water, and transportation privileges, Willow Creek Valley is a choice locality and is about all claimed. Several new dwellings have been built within sight of the school during the past year. The Brooklyn mission for the Piegans of Montana, with a resident missionary and family, has been recently established within a mile of the school. The parsonage is up and it is presumed that a chapel will soon be erected.

But one fault can be found with the location of this school. It is wholly without shelter, fully exposed to the heavy winds which sweep down from the mountains during the greater part of the year, and which in winter are particularly severe and searching, drifting the snow in huge heaps all about the school premises and putting to the hardest test the endurance of the male employés and large boys of the school in providing fuel and water, and in caring for the stock.

It is said that last winter was an exceptionally trying one. However, as an indication of what is liable to occur, it may not be amiss to say that during a part of February last the weather was so intensely cold and the winds so violent that to prevent the school potatoes from freezing in what was supposed to be a frost-proof cellar, it was necessary to keep a fire day and night. The potatoes were in sacks and covered with a double layer of quilts, and the well, which was housed and banked and supposed to be proof against cold, having frozen, and the creek filled with snow so that water could not be procured from it, to obtain water for all purposes about the buildings the school was compelled, for several days in succession to melt snow in common tin wash-boilers. At this juncture the fuel gave out, and two men with three yoke of oxen hitched to a pair of bobs were two days in getting a load of wood from Blackfoot Station to the school, a distance of 8 miles. When the men arrived the face of one was bleeding from the effects of the cold, and during the spell there was not a man connected with the school, nor a school boy old enough to assist in outdoor work, whose face or hands or feet were not frozen, in spite of every precaution.

The plant consists of 1,206 acres of land, two creditable wooden school buildings on stone foundations, a horse stable, and a storehouse built of logs sawed on two sides; a board woodshed, a log calf stable, and a substantial cattle corral. Of the land, 175 acres are inclosed with good post and wire fence and divided into pasture, 135 acres; cultivated field, 10 acres; garden, 5 acres; calf pasture, 5 acres. The land, as a whole, is better adapted to grazing than to any other purpose, though in a favorable year a considerable quantity of hay can be cut.

The main building or boarding house, occupied by the girls, is 70 by 41 feet, two stories high, with rear projection 41 by 20 feet, full height, and an annex 41 by 26 feet, with a basement cellar its full size. On the first floor are an assembly room, two living rooms, dining room, laundry, kitchen, storeroom, lavatory, pantry, china closet, and entrance hall. On the second floor are five living rooms, four dormitories, sewing-room, and clothes press.

The smaller building, occupied by the boys, is 55 by 40 feet, two stories high. On the first floor are one living room, an assembly room, two class rooms, lavatory, and entrance hall. On the second floor are two living rooms, two dormitories, and one class room. In front of each building is a portico.

The improvements made during the fiscal year just closed are a storehouse 24 by 20 feet, 12 feet from floor to eaves, shingle roof; horse stable, 38 by 20 feet, 9 feet from floor to eaves, board roof, designed for dirt cover; wood shed, 24 by 14 feet, board roof; two water-closets, 12 by 6 feet each, shingle roof; a well dug, curbed with plank and covered with a good house 12 by 12 feet, shingle roof; and 660 rods of fence made. Barring the outside help used in digging the well and the cost of the nails and wire used on the buildings and fence, these improvements represent material and labor produced by the agency employés and the school without any expense to the Government, save the wages of the employés.

Though represented by the agent, an inspector, and a supervisor of education early in the year that the above-mentioned buildings were indispensable, the Indian Office was constrained to report back that the money required was not available. The agent, however, alive to the necessities of the case, deeply interested in the school, full of energy, and believing that what ought to be done could be done, constituted himself a committee of one on ways and means, turned out his agency force, which, with the help obtainable at the school, went to the mountains, cut, shaped, and hauled the requisite material and constructed the buildings. But for this expedient at a time of pressing necessity the school must have suffered in the extreme during the hard winter which followed.

There were procured for the school a Challenge double-action suction pump, placed in the well house, with hose attached ready for immediate use in the event of fire; a Royal 2-horse tread power for the wood yard, and a range with tank, furniture, and fixtures complete for use in the laundry.

The organization, classification, and classwork were conducted in keeping with the requirements of the Department, and the course of study prescribed was followed from the first as nearly as the quantity and quality of the school supplies on hand would admit.

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School opened September 1, 1892, with 12 pupils present. The attendance increased almost daily throughout the month until the quarter closed with an enrollment of 98. During the second quarter the enrollment reached 110, the largest number registered for any one quarter during the year. Owing to a few withdrawals and a number of transfers, principally to Fort Shaw, the third quarter was begun with the number on the rolls considerably reduced. Twelve new pupils were received early in January and one withdrawn in March. The fourth quarter, with one added and one withdrawn, closed with an enrollment of 103 and an average attendance of 98ff.

No one who has never had the experience can realize how much an Indian school is set back by the transferring of old pupils and the filling of their places with new ones directly from the camps in the middle of school term. The procedure not only necessitates an entire readjustment of classes, but, to say nothing of the effect upon the teachers, which is not trivial, Indian children are very affectionate, their attachments are strong, and the breaking of ties in the separation causes a depression of spirits, to recover from which sufficiently to do good work in the classes requires time.

Notwithstanding this disturbance, the occasion for which it is hoped may not be again, the class work for the year was very satisfactory. While at the beginning of the term there was insufficient voice with many, by the end of the term diffidence was overcome to the degree that there was not a child in school who did not recite with voice sufficient to be heard distinctly in any part of the room. The teachers were untiring, painstaking, and thorough in their work, giving attention to the individual pupil, careful to correct errors in pronunciation and to give the sense of what was taught. Special emphasis was placed on drills in English speaking, and the advance made in the use of English among the pupils was very perceptible. The attention given to calisthenics and military tactics was of marked value as attested by the commendations the children received from official and other visitors on their precision of movement and orderly bearing, and it is believed that the instruction given in morals and manners was equally beneficial. While these children are of kindlier disposition and more tractable than the Sioux, they are not as quick in numbers nor as precise with the pencil and pen, nor as correct in spelling. They commit readily, retain well, are rather superior readers, and respond with alacrity truly gratifying. Considering the limited opportunities they have had in all the past to make anything of themselves their general progress is encouraging.

The following is the classification as it stood at the end of the year:

	Male.	Female.
Primary grade:		
First year	26	21
Second year	17	12
Third year	12	3
Fourth year	5	4
Advanced grade:		
First year	1	2
Total enrollment	61	42

In connection with a Fourth of July celebration at the school, to which the Indians and reservation people generally were invited, the children gave an entertainment consisting of saluting the flag, questions and responses on the flag, flag song, declamations, dialogues, recitations, concert recitations, motion recitations, motion songs, marching songs, flag drill, wand drill, mottoes, etc. The exercises were a revelation to the large audience present, composed of whites, Indians, and mixed bloods. Nearly the whole school participated, and the children acquitted themselves nobly. There was not a failure, hesitation, nor case of prompting. The children had been taught that they must rely entirely upon themselves, and most courageously did they do it. We may be pardoned for feeling a little flushed with pride when Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Women's National Indian Association, said to us: "This is wonderful. These children have done you great honor." Mrs. Quinton made an enthusiastic and touching address to the children and, through an interpreter, to the Indians. Agent Steell spoke with characteristic earnestness and manifest emotion. Rev. Eugene Dutcher, of the Brooklyn Mission, talked to the children in complimentary terms and to their parents in a way calculated to awaken in them an interest in what their children were doing. The Indians were pleased with what they saw, and said they would come again next year and bring others with them. The friends of the school had contributed some $50 for the purchase of fireworks, which were exploded in the evening to the delight of the children and the amusement of their friends.

The industrial training of the boys under the direction of the industrial teacher, though limited in its sphere of operation, was sufficient to keep them busy during the division of time allotted for outdoor employment. A field of 16 acres was thoroughly prepared and sown, 7 acres to oats and 3 acres to turnips. The season being extremely backward the oats do not promise much of a return at this writing. There is a good stand of turnips which, with reasonable moisture, will turn out well. The garden planted to potatoes and small seeds was well tilled. The potatoes (4 acres) are doing well for this year. Of cabbage, carrots, onions, and parsnips there will be a light yield. Beets promise better. Only about 4 bushels of garden truck were harvested last fall. The potatoes were killed by frost in July. The school put up 68 tons of hay last summer, and without extra help made 660 rods of fence this summer; 370 of the posts used were manufactured by the industrial teacher and the schoolboys out of timbers procured by them in the mountains 10 miles away. There were planted last spring 225 indigenous trees for a wind break and snow catch.

There are belonging to the school 4 horses, 14 hogs, and 43 head of cattle. The training given the boys in caring for the stock will be valuable to them in the future as the Piegans are destined to be a stock-growing people. Their country is adapted to nothing else, and stock-growing should be the industry of this school.

The girls were regularly detailed for work in the sewing room, dining room, kitchen, and laundry. In the sewing room, under the supervision of the seamstress, there were made: 151 aprons, 6 blouses, 2 chemises, 103 combinations, 16 curtains, 121 pairs drawers, 136 dresses, 4 meat sacks, 96 pairs mitts, 1 pair pants, 20 sheets, 8 skirts, 18 pairs suspenders, 4 table covers, 13 tablecloths, 35 towels; whole number of articles, 759. Many of the girls were handy with the needle, and some of their needlework was fine.

A detailed force consisting of an equal number of boys and girls did the work in the laundry. There being no assistant laundress the labor here for the one woman in charge and the pupils assigned to this duty was very hard. In the kitchen and dining room the work was laborious. The one cook, with no assistant until late in the term, with her detail of girls, and one of boys to remove the slops, was hard pressed with the task of this department. The work in caring for the assembly rooms, dormitories, halls, and lavatories was performed by the pupils in direct charge of matron and assistant matron, the boys and girls caring for their own quarters respectively. As a rule these children take kindly to work. Employés, with good management have little trouble in getting along.

The sickness in the school would not have been particularly serious if there could have been prompt medical assistance. Early in the term there were several cases of sore eyes, but none so aggravated as to cause serious apprehension. Scrofula was present, a few cases in malignant form. In February there was an attack of influenza, which prostrated nearly every pupil. At one time there were 18 unable to be out of bed. The weather was stormy, roads almost impassable and the physician at the agency. Being days at a time without medical aid, some of these cases verged on pneumonia. All, however, were brought through, though one boy was not well enough to be in his classes much of the time after leaving his room. In jumping from a swing one of the small boys broke his leg, which put him in bed for several weeks. There were no deaths at the school.

General remarks.—The holidays were observed.

All runaway pupils were promptly returned, and the number of runaways gradually reduced until there were none during the last quarter.

The boys and girls had separate play grounds and were not allowed to mingle together, excepting *under proper oversight*.

The school rooms and dining room were tastefully ornamented with drawings, pictures, cards, etc.

We were allowed during the year an additional teacher, giving us three in all; also an assistant matron and an assistant cook. These accessions were greatly needed.

The visits of Dr. and Mrs. Dorchester, Supervisor Parker, and Mrs. Quinton were every way helpful.

Our needs are many, but as they have been officially and repeatedly named to the Indian Office, further mention of them is omitted here.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my sincere thanks for the kind and generous treatment I have received at your hands, your sympathy with and hearty cooperation in the work of the school and prompt action when looked to for assistance of any kind. I also appreciate the commendable zeal with which the employés have labored in their respective departments for the building up of the school and the maintenance of harmony unsurpassed.

Yours very respectfully,

W. H. MATSON,
Superintendent.

GEO. STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 15, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of June 13, 1893, I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of affairs at this agency covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Looking back over my term of service, and remembering the condition of affairs when I took charge, it is gratifying to note the steady advancement made by this tribe during the last four years in all the pursuits of a well-civilized community, and as I regard the many improvements completed, or under way, I feel that my efforts have not been in vain, and that an era of prosperity is opening up for this tribe, when they will be independent of assistance in the way of rations from the United States. Under such conditions, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the Crows can enjoy, with their more favored brethren of the civilized tribes, the rights and privileges of a full citizenship under this glorious Government.

Census.—A careful census taken during the month of June shows a slight decrease in the population of this tribe. This is due, chiefly, to the death of quite a number of old people, no cause being assigned but "old age."

During the year twenty-three marriages were performed, and a growing desire is noticed among the younger and more civilized members of the tribe to follow the custom of the white man in this matter. Polygamy is fast becoming a crime of the past on this reservation.

The following is a summary of the census: Full bloods, 2,053; half-breeds, 107; total, 2,160, divided as follows:

Males over 18 years	671
Females over 14 years	883
Children between 6 and 18 years	448
Children under 6 years	158
Total	2,160

Farming.—The prospect for a plentiful harvest was all that could be desired up to June 13, the date of our last rainfall; but since that time everything has been burnt up for want of moisture, with the exception of those crops which could be irrigated from the ditches which were completed in time to save them. Owing to the continued dry weather the estimate of crops for this year will fall considerably short of last year's, which was found after the harvest to be a little in advance of the figures furnished.

My statistical reports, forwarded herewith, exhibit the following estimated yield,

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which is made from a close observation of each district, and is as nearly correct as possible, looking to the fact that none of the crops have been harvested:

Wheat	bushels	800	Onions	bushels	215
Oats	do	17,030	Beans	do	185
Barley	do	50	Other vegetables	do	1,870
Corn	do	1,460	Melons		10,100
Potatoes	do	5,600	Pumpkins		5,700
Turnips	do	500			

Over two-thirds of the above were raised by irrigation in the valleys and the remainder near the mountains, where there is more moisture than is to be found in the former.

The Indians are busily engaged at present in putting up their hay crop, which, owing to the very dry weather, will be about a third less than last year. They are receiving $11 per ton for hay delivered to the military authorities at Fort Custer, and owing to this fact I was compelled to change my estimate forwarded to your office on August 3 calling for 100 tons at $8 per ton for agency use to the same price as that paid by the military, the Indians refusing to deliver it for a less amount. These people are very shrewd sellers, asking the very highest price for any commodity they may have for disposal, and they are far ahead of the whites as collectors. To owe an Indian is to expect a dun daily until the debt is paid. In this regard the tribe show a high state of civilization. All the Indians having teams to work upon the irrigating ditches are saving enough hay to feed their horses during the spring, when feed is scarce.

I would suggest that the Indians be compelled to purchase what repairs they require for their machines and wagons from the money earned by selling their hay, oats, etc., and paid out to them for freighting. The traders can be directed to keep such repairs in stock, charging the Indians a small percentage for the handling of the articles. This is the only way in which the Indians can be taught to take care of their property. As it now is they are very careless in the use of their machines and wagons, knowing that they can bring them into the agency for repairs when broken without any expense to themselves. By being compelled to pay for these repairs they will learn the value of property and will be spending their money in a sensible way, instead of, as at present, frittering it away on articles which are of no value to them whatever.

Irrigation.—During the year Superintendent of Irrigation Graves has built the following number of miles of irrigating ditches and laterals, covering the following estimated area of land, which, with the present supply of water, can be thoroughly irrigated.

Agency ditch.—The length of main line to present terminus is about 7½ miles, with laterals aggregating 1¾ miles; bottom width of ditch, 13 feet; side slopes 2 to 1; depth, 1½ feet; area covered (approximately), 5,000 miles.

Pryor Creek Ditch No. 1.—Length of main line about 6 miles; laterals, 7 miles; area covered, estimated at 3,500 acres.

Pryor Creek Ditch No. 2.—Length of main line about three-fourths mile; branches, 7¼ miles; area covered, estimated at 2,400 acres.

Forty-mile ditch.—Length of main line about 1¼ miles, of laterals 1¼ miles; area covered about 1,400 acres.

This makes a total of 38¾ miles of ditches and laterals, covering an estimated area of 12,300 acres, at a cost of $17,500.

Under article 1 of the treaty made with the Crows December 8, 1890, the sum of $75,000 was set aside under the title of "Irrigating fund," to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the management and maintenance of the system of irrigation. The Indians have to be taught how, and when, to irrigate, as too much water is as detrimental to the farmer as an insufficiency, and I would suggest the advisability of having two or three practical men, who understand this method of farming, to teach the Indians how to manage their water supply, and how to keep the laterals leading from the main ditch, in such shape that their farms may be watered to the best advantage.

The old ditch, built in 1886, is badly in need of repairs, and should be attended to at an early date in order to make and keep it serviceable. This ditch is 7 miles south of the agency, and has been in use for the past 7 years.

Stock.—The Indian stock has been rounded up and branded during the month of June, the regular spring round-up. The calf crop was found to be very short, this being the case with all cattle men throughout the State. The principal causes were the very cold spring and the very large numbers of wolves and coyotes infesting the timber and mountain portions of the reserve. The total number of calves branded was 2,700 head. Of this number, 1,750 head belonged to the common herd and 950 to individual Indians.

During the year the Indians have disposed of $4,000 worth of their steers and dry, barren cows to the beef contractor, receiving a fair price for the same. They are much pleased in being able to do this, and it adds greatly to the interest which they take in their stock. I have used all possible efforts to encourage this tribe in the raising of cattle, this industry and farming constituting the two most profitable sources of income for these people.

Beef issue.—Beef is the most expensive and valuable commodity issued to the Indians. In handling and slaughtering the cattle, I pride myself in having the most approved methods. The cattle are killed in a painless manner, dressed cleanly, and delivered to the Indians in good condition. The slaughterhouse is so constructed that the handling of the beef is reduced to a minimum, and is far in advance of the old methods.

During the past year I have received a communication from your office calling my attention to complaints made by the military at Fort Custer, to the effect that the water of the Little Horn, used by them for drinking purposes, was contaminated by the refuse emptied into it from the agency slaughterhouse. I immediately had the distance of the river from the slaughterhouse to the fort traversed and measured, and it proves to be 20 miles, or about three times the distance by road. It is therefore very unlikely that any refuse, calculated to contaminate the Fort Custer water supply, could be carried this distance. In my opinion, to move the slaughterhouse from the present site would cause a most unnecessary expense, and to place it on the irrigating ditch would be to give any waste and injurious material a much more direct water course to the fort.

Agency buildings.—During the past year a number of repairs have been made on the agency buildings, and a barn for the milk cows belonging to the boarding school has been erected 20 by 100 feet, and one and one-half stories, costing $1,131. I would recommend that another school building, of the size of that completed last year, be allowed. It is badly needed, as the old building used at present for a dormitory for the boys is almost worthless for the purpose. The cost of repairing and making it comfortable would be all of two-thirds of the amount required to build a good brick house. It would also save quite an amount of fuel, as the new building could be so arranged as to permit of a heating system which could also be made use of in the brick school house.

Sewer.—This agency is badly in need of a sewerage system. If this is not attended to the health of the pupils and employés will suffer. An epidemic breaking out would be a very serious matter, owing to the present poor drainage of the agency grounds. Owing to the proximity of the agency ditch, the cellars under the different buildings are at present full of water from under-ground seepage. The foundations of the school building are threatened from the same cause. Estimates for the construction of a sewer were forwarded some time ago, and an early action in the premises is respectfully requested.

Indian houses.—During the past year the agency sawmill has been turning out the necessary lumber for the repair of Indian houses, in compliance with Article 6 of the treaty of December 8, 1890. I have had forty-one houses repaired up to date. The Indians are much pleased with the work done, and have aided in getting the logs ready for sawing, and in hauling the lumber to their houses. The dwellings which have been repaired present a more habitable appearance, having an extra window added, and a good shingle roof in place of the unwholesome and dirty appearing mud roof. In this, as in all other matters pertaining to cleanliness and comfort, the Indians are not slow in showing their appreciation.

Land.—On August 27, 1892, a commission composed of the following gentlemen viz, Messrs. Elbert D. Weed, Fellows D. Pease, and Fred H. Foster, met together under authority contained in the Indian appropriation act for the current year, to negotiate with the Crows for a modification of the agreement concluded December 8, 1890, for the cession of the western portion of the reserve. It was desired that the former agreement be so modified as to allow the ceded portion to be opened up to settlement at the earliest practicable moment. On the 15th day of October, 1892, the President issued a proclamation opening up all lands not reserved for Indians.

At this time the land was, and at present is, unsurveyed. Owing to this state of affairs, boomers or would-be settlers have taken Indian land as well as Government land, thus encroaching on the rights of the Indians. I have called the attention of your office to this fact upon several occasions when Indians have entered complaints against whites who have taken their land for speculative purposes. In one instance an Indian was shot down for claiming the right to live on his own lands, and his slayer, a white man, was tried for the crime and cleared, although the evidence showed plainly that he, and not the Indian, was the aggressor.

A great deal of trouble and ill feeling has been in existence during the past year between the whites and Indians over unsettled disputes of this nature, and the trouble will certainly continue until the land is properly surveyed by the Government and the jurisdiction of the Indian agent determined. At present his authority is questioned by would-be settlers on this portion of the reserve. I would recommend that the Indians now living upon the ceded portion of the reservation be compelled to dispose of their land at a fair price and settle upon the reservation proper,

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where they can locate under the irrigating ditches now under construction. There is any amount of good agricultural land to be had, with plenty of water and wood. The estimated amount of tillable land on the present reservation is 830,000 acres.

Railroads.—The question pertaining to the right of way across the reservation by the Big Horn Southern Railroad has, I believe, been fully settled to the satisfaction of the Indians and the company, and at present awaits the approval of the Government. The Indians held a council on May 5, 1893, at which an agreement was entered into between them and the railroad company fixing the damages for the crossing of all tribal land. The Indians stipulated that the road should be properly fenced, and that all owners of allotted land be settled with individually, which propositions the representative of the railroad company acceded to. On July 5 Special Agent Thomas P. Smith arrived in company with Tobias Castor, right-of-way agent for the railroad company, and together with myself proceeded to assess the damages sustained by all Indians holding allotments through which the survey of the railroad passes. A full report of the proceedings, with the amount of damages agreed to be paid, was forwarded to your office for consideration and approval on July 31, 1893.

Education.—Commendable progress has been made in the educational work on this reservation by the agency, Government, and both contract schools. They are all doing good work, and it is a pleasure for me to coöperate with the principals in every possible manner for the advancement of the children under their charge. The report of the superintendent of the agency school is forwarded herewith. The report of St. Xavier's Mission School, under contract of the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions, Rev. Joseph Bandini acting superintendent, is forwarded herewith; also the report of the Montana Industrial School, under contract of the American Missionary Association, Rev. A. A. Spencer superintendent.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians has been excellent for the past year. There has been no epidemic of any kind, most of the complaints receiving treatment being chronic cases of a syphilitic nature.

Crimes.—As the tribe approaches civilization the more baneful becomes the influence of dissolute whites in and around the borders of the reservation. The prosperity enjoyed by this tribe has induced many unscrupulous white men to peddle whisky among them, charging them exorbitant prices for the vile compound, and practicing every kind of disreputable method to fleece them out of their money. During the past year I have arrested quite a number of these harpies and have used every effort to have them convicted. In every case I have failed, an acquittal being rendered or the prisoner being turned loose under bonds to pursue his business once more unmolested. To stop the traffic under these circumstances it becomes necessary for an agent to take the matter into his own hands and constitute himself both judge and jury. Left alone, these Indians are the most peaceable and law-abiding tribe in existence, but under the influence of liquor they as well as their more educated white brethren, are liable to commit crimes of which they would never dream in their sober senses.

Indian Traders.—The reservation is well supplied with trading stores, four being situated within the limits, and there are dozens of civilians along the borders, all intent upon the trade afforded by the Crows. The licensed stores within the reservation do a moderate business. Three of them are under bonds. The fourth is conducted by a full-blooded Crow (Medicine Tail). The competition afforded by outside stores has reduced the profits of the licensed traders considerably. The Crows trade upon a cash basis, and their trade is eagerly sought by all merchants.

Indian Police.—The present force consists of 16 members—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 14 privates. They are a well-organized and effective body of men. The number allowed by the Department is insufficient for the numerous duties required of the force. This reservation is about 100 miles long and 80 wide. This is a large country to look after, and with the numerous whisky peddlers, cattle-lifters, and horse thieves infesting the different portions of the reserve it requires the strictest vigilance to look after the interests of the Indians, and I would recommend that the present police force be doubled. I have called the honorable Commissioner's attention to this on several occasions. With the advent of the Big Horn Southern Railroad and the usual following of idlers this becomes imperative.

Employés.—During the past year the force of employés at this agency, with one exception, have been faithful and capable of performing all the duties assigned to them. All new nominations, with one exception, were made to fill vacancies caused by resignations. The exception referred to is the case of a farmer who fell into the erroneous idea that his position was for the purpose of looking after the agent's business to the neglect of his own, and to all intents and purposes he had lost all interest in his work. After advising him on numerous occasions I was at length compelled to dispense with his services. To the rest of the employés I am deeply indebted for their strict attention to their duties, which has tended to make my work as an Indian agent less burdensome than usual.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to the Department for the aid extended to me in all my official transactions. It has helped me in my endeavors to advance the Indians forward and upward, and to-day I take pride in calling the attention of all who visit the agency to this fact.

Inclosed you will find statistics relative to the schools on the reservation and the agency, all of which are most respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. WYMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL.

CROW BOARDING SCHOOL, *Crow Agency, Mont., July 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report of Crow boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1893.

The school is located at Crow Agency, 46 miles south of Custer station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and 10 miles from Fort Custer.

I am gratified to be able to report another successful year for Crow boarding school. The enrollment and attendance has reached a higher number than ever before, and it has been a year of advancement and profit for each pupil. Marked improvement has been specially made in the use of English.

No serious illness interfered with the school, and discipline has been maintained with but a minimum of light punishment.

The enrollment for the year is 99 (54 boys and 45 girls), with an average attendance of 81.

The class-room work has been conducted by and under the supervision of 3 experienced, competent, and faithful teachers.

The industrial work has received careful attention, although the extreme youth of the pupils makes it impossible to attempt any but usual details, much of that in the domestic department having been performed by the lady employés. The boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, have taken care of the stock, cultivated the garden, cut wood, etc.

The school stock consists of one team of mules and 50 head of cattle—10 milch cows and their increase of 40 young—some yearlings, some 2 and some 3 years old. The cows were purchased in 1888, and are now too old for profitable milkers. I recommend that they be sold and 15 younger ones bought, that the school may have an abundance of milk and butter, which is not the case at present.

We have a fine garden of about 12 acres, which will furnish an ample supply of vegetables for the ensuing year.

The principal improvement of the year has been the erection of a large barn 30 by 100 feet, with a capacity for 20 cows and 1 team and containing a granary 12 feet square, and hayloft of sufficient size to store a season's fodder.

The health of the pupils has been fair. We had a run of whooping-cough in August, and the most of it was over before school opened in September, but more or less interruption was caused by coughing for many weeks. Two cases of pneumonia were treated, one of which resulted fatally. All the pupils were vaccinated in April and May by the agency physician.

The employés have, without exception, rendered faithful and efficient service.

Hoping for continued success and advancement in Indian education.

Yours, very truly,

H. D. ABKWRIGHT,
Superintendent.

M. P. WYMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

ST. XAVIER'S MISSION, MONTANA, *July 6, 1893.*

SIR: In answer to your communication of June 24, 1893, I beg to state the following facts:

St. Xavier's Mission School, located at the mouth of Rotten Grass Creek, on Big Horn River, has three main buildings, besides a dozen smaller ones. The main buildings are, first, the college for the boys, a brick building 60 by 61, with a addition 25 by 26, three stories high (besides the cellar), and can accommodate over 100 boys; second, the academy for the girls and small boys, a frame building 170 by 40 and 30, two and a half stories high, with porch all around, and can accommodate 130 children or more; third, the church, a frame building, 75 by 40 by 25.

This school was commenced not quite six years ago, and it can show already very remarkable progress in every branch of learning for Indian children. They all speak English and read and spell from the first to the fifth reader as well as any white children, and they have improved enough in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history. They sing and play the organ very well, and the boys have a small brass band that astonishes all the visitors.

Their improvement in industrial branches is equally good. Some of the boys learn carpentry, blacksmithing, baking, farming, gardening, stock-raising, and so on. The girls have been learning housekeeping, cooking, washing, ironing, machine and hand sewing, and even dressmaking.

The only drawback to the learning of the children comes from their parents, who do not yet appreciate the benefit of education, with very few exceptions. All those concerned with the school agree that the smaller the children are taken in the better and faster they learn.

The school has a contract with the United States Government for 105 children at $108 per capita per year. This contract should be extended to 200 children at least.

This school has a branch school at Pryor Creek, with about 20 children.

The sanitary condition of the children at present is very good.

Hoping this short account will be enough, I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH BANDINI.

M. P. WYMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

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Report of Principal of Montana Industrial School.

BLAKELEY, MONT., *August 10, 1893.*

SIR: In nearly all respects the past school year has been pleasant and prosperous. The average attendance of pupils has been above the maximum provided for by contract with the United States Government. The teaching has been thorough and practical, and the children have made noteworthy progress in all lines of study and work. Constant effort has been made to increase their power of using both in speech and writing the English language. Their morals and manners have been faithfully attended to. Much has been accomplished in the way of inspiring them with a love for singing, especially patriotic songs. The "World's Fair" has been the means of interesting them greatly.

There was no severe drouth in the summer and fall of 1892. All kinds of farm and garden crops were excellent. Over 300 bushels of potatoes of most excellent quality were raised without irrigation.

During the year several additions and many repairs and improvements have been made to the school building. The result is a great increase of convenience and comfort to both employés and pupils.

The work required in making the additions and improvements to the house, has been the means of very important industrial training for several of the larger boys. In fact a specialty has been made in giving the boys instruction and practice in carpenter work. Other forms of industrial training have not been neglected. All the boys have received instruction and practice in farming, gardening, care of horses and cattle, and the chores usually belonging to a household. The girls have received systematic practice in sewing, kitchen and dining-room work, care of dormitories, and household duties in general.

During the vacation of the past year about 40 of our pupils were afflicted with whooping cough. Only two cases were serious—lingering long after all others had recovered. One of these, aggravated by consumptive tendencies, has since proved fatal. Isabelle Cromortz, a pupil nearly 10 years of age, died in camp, June 16, 1893. There has also been considerable "eye trouble" among the pupils; but, in general, the health of the school has been excellent.

Exceedingly helpful visitations have been made the school the past year by Agent M. P. Wyman, Rev. Francis Tiffany, on behalf of the American Unitarian Association, and Rev. Dr. Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools, with his estimable wife, Merial A. Dorchester, Special Agent Indian School Service.

A. A. SPENCER.

M. P. WYMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *August 5, 1893.*

SIR: In accordance with instruction from your office, I herewith submit my seventeenth annual report, with census and accompanying statistics.

The tribes and bands of this reservation consist of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, and Kootenais, Chief Charlot's band of Bitter Root Valley Flatheads, and Chief Michel's band of Lower Kalispels, divided by tribal organization as follows:

Charlot's band:	
Total number	172
Males above 18	49
School children between 6 and 16	48
Females above 14	53
Confederated tribes:	
Total number	1,626
Males above 18	471
School children between 6 and 16	344
Females above 14	529
Lower Kalispels:	
Total number	58
Males above 18	24
School children between 6 and 16	7
Females above 14	21
Kootenais (removed from Idaho):	
Total number	58
Males above 18	16
School children between 6 and 16	17
Females above 14	15

Making a full total of 1,914.

CONFEDERATE TRIBES.

The original Indian tribes who signed the treaty of 1855, promulgated by Gen. I. I. Stevens, are designated as the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais. They are generally quiet and peaceable Indians, and are advancing in education and civilizing pursuits. Other bands have removed and settled among them, notably Michael's band of Columbia River Kalispels and some Kootenai Indians from northern Idaho. A number of families of mixed blood from other reservations, who claim kinship with the confederated tribes of this reserve, with their consent, have removed here, and now occupy part of the choice lands of the reservation.

They are all advancing in the agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock, live in houses, and a majority have fields of grain, vegetable gardens, and some have small orchards of bearing apple trees, plums, and cherries. The lodge is almost abandoned except for hunting purposes and for visiting. The families instead of being huddled together in lodges near the Agency, waiting to draw supplies, as is the case at agencies where the ration system prevails, are scattered out through the agricultural valleys, tilling their inclosures, taking care of their stock, and struggling to increase their holdings as well as their scanty means will allow.

Issue of rations.—A regular issue of rations or supplies to Indians is a detriment to industry, advancement to independence, and self-support. Chief Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads were promised regular issues of supplies by the agent who negotiated their removal to this Agency and the sale of their lands in the valley of the Bitter Root.

This agency heretofore was a nouration agency and the Indians were contented with agricultural implements, supplies of seed, and assistance in articles of clothing, blankets, and an irregular issue of provisions to indigent and nonself-supporting Indian families. This regular issue to Chief Charlot's band causes jealousies among the Indians of other tribes and bands, who think they have as much right to be regularly fed by the Government.

The sooner the Bitter Root Indians are paid for their lands now being sold by the Government and the regular ration system abolished the better for them and all the Indians on the reserve. The money received for the Bitter Root lands will furnish the Bitter Root Indians with means to open new farms, procure a start in stock, and thus commence a life of self-reliance, and self-support. The old, the infirm, and those making a beginning on a new farm are the only people to whom food should be given.

Flathead lands in the Bitter Root Valley.—Chief Charlot and his band of Flathead Indians removed from Bitter Root Valley, Montana, to this reservation in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of lands patented to certain members of the Flathead band of Indians in Montana and for other purposes." These Indians are very anxious in regard to the payment to them of the money already paid to the Government from sale of certain tracts of said lands, claiming that it was promised to be sent without delay for distribution to the owners or heirs of the same, in order to enable them to improve and cultivate their new farms on their reservation.

It is my opinion that a serious mistake was made in regard to the sale of the land in question when the following order was issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 2, 1891.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE:

SIR: I transmit herewith copy of Department telegram of October 20, 1891, to Gen. H. B. Carrington, special agent in the removal of the Flathead Indian act, and of his reply to the same.

You will please instruct the local officers to sell in 80-acre tracts when appraisement offered, and to do all possible to carry into effect the sale at appraisement value. Express to them the fact that the President will expect these sales to be accomplished, and that all should be informed that no reduction of prices need be expected.

I inclose herewith 100 copies of the report of Gen. Carrington (Senate Ex. Doc. 70, Fifty-first Congress, first session) for use of local office.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

It is now claimed by the Indians that persons desiring to purchase Indian land under said act make a choice selection of 80 acres from 160 acres, at appraisement value, leaving the worst portion of the land in such shape that it can not command appraisement value, and therefore will remain forever unsold under the present act.

Allotments in severalty.—In varied correspondence with the Department in regard to the allotment of lands to the Indians in severalty, I have stated that the chiefs bitterly oppose the measure, and are upheld in their opposition by nearly all the full-blooded Indians of the reservation; therefore no allotment under the severalty act has been made or asked for by any dwellers within the boundary of this reserve. The Indians evince a prejudice against a survey of any kind upon the reserve, and state that a "measurement" of land by a white surveyor means a robbery of the Indians. Some of the younger and educated Indians desire allotments and title to their lands, but it is unpopular to advocate it and they remain silent on the question.

Nearly every head of a family on this reservation occupies definite, separate, though unallotted tracts, and their fences and boundary marks are generally respected. They live in houses, and a majority of their homes present a thrifty, farmlike appear-

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ance. At present I deem it unwise to negotiate with them for the cession of any surplus land, or to attempt to have the lands surveyed and allotted. With their present opinions it would be difficult to induce them to listen to argument tending to the consummation of such policy.

The survey of the boundary of that portion of the Flathead Indian Reservation lying west of Flathead Lake and north of Clark's Fork of the Columbia River, surveyed by Edmund P. N. Harrison, United States deputy surveyor, under his contract No. 208, dated April 18, 1887, gave great dissatisfaction to the Indians, as they claimed that the initial monument on the first mile set by the surveyor on the west shore of the Flathead Lake, running thence due west to a point on Clark's Fork of the Columbia River, should have been 6 miles farther up the lake to a point where the Indians claimed it was pointed out as being the northern boundary and half way, or in the center of the lake, as defined by the treaty of July 16, 1855, and signed by the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Pend d' Oreilles, and Kootenais. A decision was rendered November 10, 1890, by the Indian Office, accepting the line as surveyed. In January, 1891, according to instructions, I explained to the Indians that it was impossible to accept other boundaries than those clearly defined in the treaty, and endeavored to convince them that the line was in strict accordance with its published provisions. I urged upon the Indians the necessity of securing their claims to the lands segregated from the reserve by the survey by fencing and improving the same.

In accordance with request to be advised as to the proper steps to be taken in order to save these Indians the land they claimed as homes, and to which they believed they were entitled, under the Stevens treaty of 1855, I was instructed by the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs to allot the land to them in severalty under provisions of the general allotment act, February 8, 1887, and under the fourth section thereof as amended by act of February 28, 1891, (28 Stats., 791). On September 23, 24, and 26, 1891, nineteen applications were filed by me in the local United States land office in Missoula, Mont., and were transmitted by that office on the 28th of October, 1891,

White settlers took possession of several of those Indian locations, and are still trespassing upon them notwithstanding my appeals for relief to the proper department of justice. The action of the whites in trying to dispossess the Indians of their allotments has had a baneful effect upon the Indians of the Kootenai tribe, who were the applicants. It has almost totally discouraged them from making any effort to cultivate their land, as I advised them to avoid trouble with the whites by remaining peaceable towards the trespassers until their titles to the lands were secured. The delay has been so long that the Indians begin to believe that the Government has not acted in good faith with them, and their only resort is to dispossess the whites by force. I trust to be able to preserve peace among the Indians until their allotments are adjusted to the survey of the township, and they are put in peaceful possession of the lands they properly and lawfully applied for.

The same condition prevails among the Indians at Bonner's Ferry, northern Idaho, where I made allotments to nonreservation Kootenai Indians, under instruction from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated August 28, 1889. Their titles have not been received, and the result is that their allotments are being trespassed upon, and the unfortunate Indians, who have no aid of any kind from the Government, are deterred from attempting to improve or cultivate some of the land they always occupied and to which they are entitled by allotment under the laws of the United States, as before quoted.

Irrigation ditches in Jocko Valley.—In 1881 several families removed to the Jocko Valley, in the vicinity of the agency, from Bitter Root Valley, and settled upon an extensive and fertile plateau on the north side of the Jocko River. Irrigation was necessary for the production of crops, and I was authorized to construct a waterway to cover the land. With Indian labor a canal was excavated for a distance of about 6 miles. It covers a fertile body of land, and the Indians, with the aid of irrigation, raise excellent grain and vegetable crops on their small inclosures.

The old ditch was 2 feet deep, 3 feet wide in the bottom, and 4 feet wide on top. In order to bring the water to the head of the plateau, the ditch had to be constructed through a rough and rocky canyon for about 2 miles and most of the distance had to be flumed, requiring nearly 100,000 feet of lumber. The logs were delivered by Indian labor at the agency mill and cut into proper dimensions. The flume was constructed 3 feet wide in the bottom—of 3-inch plank, 2 feet high of 1¼-inch plank—bottom sills 4 by 6; side pieces 4 by 4; cap pieces 2 by 6, all mortised and tenoned. Like the ditch it has a fall of one-quarter of an inch to the rod. This waterway was completed in a surprisingly short time, as the Indians desired employment and also wished to have their land irrigated. It was an entire success and the work was praised by all who examined it. The fall is sufficient to give it a rippling current from the head to the foot of the ditch.

The irrigating facilities caused a number of Indians to settle upon the land, and

last year it was found that the water capacity was not sufficient to accommodate all of the Indian farmers. Authority was given last October to enlarge the ditch and flume to double the former capacity. With Indian labor and the assistance of some skilled mechanics the work was accomplished during the winter months, and water was turned into the ditch in June in time to irrigate the land.

Chief Charlot and his band, who recently removed to this agency from the Bitter Root Valley, made their homes on the south side of the Jocko Valley. Without irrigation it would be a hopeless task for them to undertake to cultivate the land. Authority was given in October, 1892, to construct a waterway to their settlement, and the work was accomplished by Indian labor during the winter months. The waterway is fed by a natural reservoir or mountain lake and covers several thousand acres of land.

These Indians have no excuse now to offer against making an effort to fence and cultivate their land, as it is furnished with good means of irrigation that secures a sure crop in any season. They are a trifling class of Indians, however, and will always, when urged to work for themselves, refer to the promises they claim to have been made, that fields would be fenced and plowed for them at the expense of the Government, and other promises of subsistence, cattle, etc., until the money from the sale of their lands in the Bitter Root Valley is turned over to them.

Stock-raising.—As well as being a fine agricultural country, this reservation offers the best of facilities for stock-raising, and quite a number of the Indians and mixed bloods are taking advantage of the situation, and are increasing their herds. In fact, a few half-breed cattle owners on this reservation may now be ranked as comparatively wealthy, and the full-blooded Indians are profiting by their example. Twice a year a regular round-up is inaugurated, and all Indian owners of stock join the force on horseback. The stock is gathered into bands and each owner selects his cattle, brands the calves, and then allows his band liberty to roam the common range until another round-up is arranged.

Roads and bridges.—It is a task to attempt to arouse Indians to the necessity of making better roads through the reservation, but it is one that has been insisted upon in the past and will receive attention in the future. Roads are the channels of trade from the farm to the store, the railroad, the agency mills and shops, and should be kept in repair.

On this reservation the great necessity is the repair and construction of bridges. Unusual high water in all the mountain streams prevailed this year and some of the bridges were wrecked or swept away entirely. They will be replaced and repaired, after the haying and harvest season is over, by Indian labor, and according to the rules and regulations deemed practicable on this reservation. Copy submitted to the Indian Office February 3, 1892.

Indian police and judges.—This branch of the service has not always given the satisfaction it should. The dwellers on the reservation are made up of so many different bands and factions, and so many jealousies exist among them, that it is difficult to adjust the troubles that sometimes arise when a policeman of one faction attempts to make arrest of a member of another faction. The old chiefs of the tribes are also opposed to the police and judges of the court of Indian offenses, as in bygone days they exercised the full power to punish their people and enforce their regulations, generally with the whip. However, the best class of Indians, the stock-raisers and the tillers of the soil, are in favor of the police system, as protection is given them against molestation from the lawless young men of the tribes, who are now arrested and punished by incarceration in the jail for any criminal offense they may commit.

On the reservation during the past year only one case of killing among the Indians occurred, and that case was brought before the State court and the Indian was acquitted under the plea of self-defense. Outside of occasional horse-stealing, elopement of Indian married men and women, introduction of whisky on the reservation by Indians and half-breeds, occasional sprees in some of the camps on holidays, such as the Fourth of July, Christmas, and New Years, gambling, and other similar offenses, the police force and judges have little else to look after.

Subagency.—United States Indian Inspector R. S. Gardner, after a visit to this agency, reported to the Interior Department that a large portion of the Indians of this reservation live from 50 to 60 miles distant from the agency; that the center of population is near Crow or Mud Creek; that at present they derive only a small benefit from the agency grist and sawmill and carpenter and blacksmith shops; that the establishment of a subagency on the reservation would be a decided advantage and for the best interest of the service; that the present agency was located in early days in one corner of the reservation for convenience of the agent and agency employés, being near the town of Missoula, and not for or in the interest of the reservation Indians; that the time has now come when the Indians of that reservation should be more looked after and encouraged in civilization, and that they are beginning to see and feel and know that they must depend upon themselves to make a living, and for this the aid which the Government offers them should be easily accessible—not

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30, 40, 50, or 75 miles distant, causing them to travel these respective distances to get a machine, plow, wagon, or harness repaired or to obtain the service of the agency physician.

It was also represented that it might be well to establish or locate an agency on Crow Creek or Mud Creek and retain the present agency for the use of the Bitter Root Flatheads and such other of the confederated tribes as are now located and farming in the Jocko Valley. In the locality of Mud or Crow Creek it would be preferable for the agency or subagency to be established. The valley there is from 10 to 12 miles wide and 35 miles long, and is close to Pend d'Oreille River, Little Bitter Root Valley, Dayton Creek, and the Indian settlements around the Flathead Lake. About two-thirds of the reservation Indians live in and near that vicinity. The location suggested is about 30 miles distant from Ravalli, a station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, or 18 miles north of St. Ignatius Mission. As the Indians are industrious, peaceable, and anxious to become self-supporting and independent, the aid offered them should be in easy access.

I was directed to fully report upon the feasibility and necessity of establishing a subagency in the country suggested, which I did under date of February 18, 1891. It seems the matter was favorably considered, as in the act (Public, No. 119), for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and for other purposes, p. 19, miscellaneous, the following paragraph is published:

Substation and mills Flathead Agency, Montana: Establishment of substation, purchase of saw and flour mills, construction of necessary buildings for same, purchase of animals, and pay of employés at Flathead Agency, Montana, ten thousand dollars.

The act of Congress making appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year (1893-'94) also made provision for substation and mills at this agency, granting $3,500. As directed on the 24th of April, 1893, I submitted detailed and separate estimates for substation, purchase of saw and flour mill, etc., mentioned in said act of Congress, with recommendations in the premises. I have not been notified if the matter has yet been acted upon.

Education.—There is one school existing on this reservation. It is located at St. Ignatius Mission, about 15 miles northwest of the agency, and is a boarding school comprised of three departments: Boys' department, conducted by Jesuit fathers; girls' department, in care of Sisters of Providence, and St. Joseph's Kindergarten, under the control of Ursuline nuns. The Superior of St. Ignatius Mission is superintendent of the three departments; he is assisted by 20 male and 23 female teachers and employés.

The various departments have their quarters in ten large and expensive frame buildings, equipped with all the modern improvements, as steam heating, hot and cold water plant, bath rooms and plunge bath, cheerful infirmaries, ample recreation rooms, large and well-ventilated dormitories. The class rooms are bright, furnished with folding desks and large blackboards. The pupils receive three regular meals and an afternoon lunch. Large playgrounds afford ample facilities for healthy outdoor amusements. The gardens with flowers, bowers, lawns, shade, and fruit trees, give the entire institution a very pleasant appearance.

As an industrial school it has shops, in which the pupils receive, by competent teachers, instruction in baking, blacksmithing, carpentry, saddlery, harness and shoemaking. Girls are taught cooking, laundering, plain and fancy needlework, knitting, dairywork, and other useful industries. By means of the saw and grist mill, the matching and planing machine, the shingle machine, the engine rooms, stables, threshing and mowing machines, combined reapers and binders, on the extensive farm the pupils become acquainted with manual labor such as they will probably have to do after leaving school. All the work is so arranged as not to be irksome and discouraging. It seems to be the endeavor of the institution to render every pupil skillful in some special line, but at the same time their work is varied enough to give them an acquaintance with other branches.

As to school work, as far as practicable, the course of study which was two years ago especially designated for reservation boarding schools by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs is followed.

New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Arbor Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas were appropriately observed as holidays by civil and religious exercises, hoisting the American flag, entertainments, in which St. Ignatius Indian brass band, composed of 16 boys, always takes a prominent part, also during the vacation evenings, especially in the summer.

Since Chief Charlot's band was removed from the Bitter Root Valley to the Flathead Agency, a school for the children was opened at the agency by the faculty of St. Ignatius Mission School and given into the care of the Ursuline Nuns. The reason the fathers went to the expense of erecting a separate branch school at a cost of $4,500, whilst there is ample room for all the children of the reservation at St. Ignatius Mission, was the opposition of Chief Charlot and his followers to separate from

their children. They insisted upon seeing them educated under their own eyes or not at all.

The school is doing fairly well considering the many obstacles petty Indian prejudice throws in the way of getting the younger generation civilized. To quote some of their expressed prejudices will suffice: "In the school the hair of our children shall not be cut. We do not wish to see our children with short hair; only the white man was created by God to wear short hair. The Indian was made by Him with long hair. * * * In school our children learn English; when they know English they can buy whisky from white men; the white man would not understand them if they spoke Indian and asked for whisky. When our girls leave school, where they dressed well and lived in nice houses, they do not like to stay with their poor parents; they love the whites better than their Indian relatives, etc."

Missionary work.—Ever since the advent of Father De Smet into the Indian country this reservation has been under the fostering guidance of the Catholic Jesuit Indian missionaries. Here was established St. Ignatius Mission, now the largest institution of the kind in the United States. The improvements in church and school buildings, furniture, shops, tools, agricultural implements, outhouses, machinery, etc., can not fall short of the estimated value of $180,000. These improvements belong to the Missionary Society and are mostly the result of the toil and frugal habits of the founders of the mission and school and of their successors, who have continued the work. The Indian dwellers on the reservation all claim to be Catholics. Polygamy is prohibited by the laws of their religion and the Indian tribal laws severely punish the perpetrators of the crime. The fathers of the Society of Jesus devote themselves with great zeal and hard labor toward the Christianizing, educating, and civilizing the Indians, both at St. Ignatius Mission and the agency. Several times during the year the fathers visit the Kootenai tribe under Chief Eneas, also the Lower Kalispels, who removed from Idaho to this reservation, headed by Chief Michael. These visits always have a good effect on the Indians, restraining them from gambling, superstitions, dances, unlawful cohabitation, and exhorting them to the practice of Christian virtues, the education of their children in the school, and the peaceful pursuit of civilizing industries.

A new church is now being built by the Jesuit fathers at St. Ignatius Mission, and at their entire expense, which when completed will be the finest church edifice in the State of Montana. It is 128 by 54 feet, built in the Gothic style; the basement of stone, the upper church of brick. Since the missionaries asked no contributions from the Indians, the generous gift which they make by building for them such a beautiful edifice of divine worship should be appreciated by all classes of people throughout the State of Montana as well as by the poor Indians, for whom the edifice was raised.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, *August 28, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated June 15, 1893, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The brief period of my administration, commencing on the 29th day of July last, does not enable me to make an extended report, and the statistics accompanying are made from records of which I have no personal knowledge. However, I am of opinion that the statements made in regard to these matters are entitled to credit.

Reservation.—The records here show this reservation to contain about 810 square miles or 537,600 acres. Of this amount 45,000 acres have been estimated as fit for farming purposes. A trip across the reservation to St. Paul's Mission impressed me with the great advantages possessed by the country for stock raising. It is generally conceded that this is one of the most favored ranges in the entire country, and affords abundant pasturage for a vast number of stock during the entire year. The past winter was one of extraordinary severity and the loss of stock very heavy, but this is the exception. For years prior the loss has been trifling and confined almost entirely to old animals.

The experience of these Indians in agriculture, I am reliably informed, is very far from being profitable or encouraging. The land lying along the Milk River suffers from drought almost every year. There is but very little water in the river in summer, and no dependence can be placed on it to afford water for irrigation. Again it

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is often a flat, sluggish stream, and would require very long ditches to raise water even over its lowest banks. The unfavorable character of and the uncertainty of water render the river untrustworthy as a source of supply for farming operations. The only streams available are the two forks of Peoples Creek, one heading in the Little Rockies and the other having its source in the Bear Paw Mountains. Both these streams are small, and except for a few miles of valley in the vicinity of the subagency, are utterly useless for purposes of irrigation, as they are lost in flowing through narrow, timberless channels, having high banks and high rolling prairies along their courses. The valley between St. Paul's Mission and the subagency on the fork flowing from the Little Rockies, together with a few places on Lodge Pole Creek, and some locations at places along the northern base of the mountain named, where there are small springs, are about the only places where anything can be raised in most years.

The present year is one of the most unfavorable ever known. The grain is stunted almost everywhere, and vegetables far from promising in appearance.

Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census taken a short time ago:

Males over 18 years	404
Females over 14 years	506
Children between 6 and 16 years	272
Children under 6 years	240
Total	1,422

The scattered condition of the people, living as they do at points 50 miles apart, rendered the taking of the census a tedious and difficult work.

Stock-raising.—The repeated failures in agriculture lead me to believe that the main hope for our Indians lies in stock-raising. The life of a herdsman suits him best, for but few of the adults of the present generation take kindly to the drudgery and cares of a farmer; besides he lacks the experience necessary for success in agricultural life. Being ignorant of our language, unable to read books or papers to instruct him, he is only possessed of the crudest and most rudimentary ideas of farm work, and evinces little interest in acquiring further information. On the contrary, he takes great interest in everything pertaining to a stockman's life. The "round up" and its excitements possess a charm for him and he freely undergoes its fatigue and long monotonous rides, having at the same time a special aptitude for hunting and finding stock.

Bearing these matters in mind, my observation so far inclines me to the belief that stock raising presents the best and most profitable business these Indians can engage in. With this in view, it is my purpose to become acquainted with apparent best breeds—kinds of stock, quantities, etc., reporting as early as practicable. I may mention in this connection that the Great Northern Railroad, running close to the northern line of this reservation, insures easy transportation to market at all times.

Indian police.—This force has given strong evidence of its fidelity and effectiveness during the past year. This was demonstrated at the time of the shooting of the late agent, A. O. Simons, by the Indian known as Raider and his father, Lodge-in-the-timber. Agent Simons went with three employés to investigate the death of an Indian named Big Mouth, who was killed by Raider a couple hours before he (Simons) was shot by the murderer. The policemen at once organized and went in pursuit of the Raider and his father, the latter taking sides with the son and proclaiming hostility. The police, after repeated attempts to capture the culprits alive, shot both to prevent their escape. The police made several attempts to compel the surrender of the criminals, but finding them determined to resist to the death, were compelled to shoot them in pursuance of their duty and in self-defense. This I regard as convincing proof of their reliability and loyalty.

They have also been prompt to arrest minor offenders, and execute orders in the line of duty. As an agent must rely to a great extent on their action in the suppression of crime and the arrest and punishment of offenders, their selection, organization, and discipline demand close care and earnest attention. The force here is a very good one, both obedient and prompt.

Civilization.—One very discouraging feature presents itself to my observation and this is the indifference, or rather repugnance, exhibited by these in common, I believe, with nearly all other Indians, to the acquirement of a knowledge of our language. They are thus cut off from the medium of communicating intelligence, except through an interpreter. The old people cling to their barbarous tongue, and are burdened with superstitious traditions that have come down to them from the misty past, colored by the fancy of preceding generations. Much of the younger element, through contact with civilization, discredit these silly tales, which, with them, have less hold and appear to be passing away with the older generation.

Schools.—I regret not arriving here in time to witness the exhibition by pupils at the close of the agency school, June 30 last, immediately preceding the two months' cessation of studies. From reports made me I have reason to believe it to have been quite creditable. The children remaining at the school present an intelligent and orderly appearance. Those who have had experience in educational matters in other Indian schools give the children here credit for more than average capacity to learn. So far as my observation extends the teachers are capable and painstaking.

I was present, July 17, at a portion of the closing exercises of the St. Paul's mission school at the Little Rockies, and was favorably impressed by what I saw and heard. The children made a good showing, creditable to the educational character of the school.

Deeming the schools of the highest importance they shall receive close attention and every assistance in my power to promote their success during the coming year, and I hope to make a more detailed and satisfactory statement concerning them a year hence.

Crime.—So far as I can learn there has been little crime committed during the past year, except the shooting of Agent Simons and the killing of the Indian Big Mouth by the desperadoes Raider and his father. There are but few old cases of polygamy remaining, and this vice is no longer recognized as a system. The policemen are instructed to obtain information concerning and report any alleged new cases of this unwholesome living, as also any offense against good morals. There have been a few cases of intoxication during the year, which occurred sometime in the summer of last year.

My short administration does not enable me to speak with certainty in regard to their character. Impressions thus far formed are that this people are of a peaceful, tractable disposition, and have fair intelligence.

The proximity of this reservation to the British line offers special inducements to the Crees of British territory to make visits here, which almost invariably end in their stealing horses from these Indians and also from white settlers living in this vicinity. Since taking charge I have already had occasion to telegraph the commanding officer at Fort Assiniboine, requesting his aid through his Indian scouts in the pursuit of two Crees, who are supposed to have stolen 7 head of horses from Indians on this reservation.

Sanitary.—The records show the sanitary condition of these Indians to have been good during the past year. Nearly all the sick seek the services of the agency physician. There have been no epidemics, while infectious and contagious diseases have been reduced to an insignificant figure, a condition of affairs largely due to the energy, capability, and sympathy of the agency physician, Dr. John V. Carroll.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. ROBE,
Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my annual report as superintendent of the Fort Belknap Agency boarding school.

I am unable to give a detailed report for the first and second quarters, as there were no records kept previous to January, the time I took charge. Owing to the vigorous con se pursued by Agent McAnaney the attendance for third and fourth quarters was very good. I think the attendance for first and second quarters was about 86, while in the third quarter it was 93, and in the fourth it reached 118. The enrollment for fourth quarter was 126.

When I took charge of the school, January 10, affairs were in a very serious condition. There were internal quarrels and such grave cases of insubordination as not only made life very unpleasant for employés but materially interfered with the discipline of the school, reaching into every part of it. The children were poorly taken care of, became dissatisfied, and ran away in droves.

I am led to believe the children like school now from the fact that there has not been a runaway since January. At present they are well taken care of. Their clothes, while not of the best, are fair, their beds and dormitories are clean, they have plenty of good, wholesome food, and all appear to be contented and happy.

Employés.—It is difficult to maintain the discipline of an institution of this kind when one's efforts are frustrated by the pernicious influence of an employé who is a "makeshift" or a "busybody." There have been some changes and removals, and I think now the moral tone of the employés is very good. All are interested and working hard.

Buildings.—Although these buildings are comparatively new they show the effects of ill usage and carelessness. The first thing that greeted my eyes as I stepped into the main building was a great space where the plastering had fallen off, and many of the rooms contain similar places. The buildings are poorly planned and the material of which they were made was not good.

We miss an assembly room for chapel exercises, Sunday school, literary entertainments, etc., more than anything else. The only place we have for such exercises is made by throwing two school rooms together, which are connected by narrow double doors. This can only be remedied by putting up a new building for the girls, and altering the one now used by them by making a large room in the upper story, and using the lower story for school rooms.

The walls in all the rooms should be calcimined. They are dirty, and the finish that they have will not take whitewash. I earnestly hope that some plastering can be done very soon in the halls, as these places are the first to greet the eye of a visitor, and they tend to give an idea of carelessness, while the present management is in no way responsible for it.

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Industrial work.—This consists of gardening, hay making, care of horses, cattle, hogs, and chickens, among the boys. There are also four boys receiving instruction in the carpenter and blacksmith shops at the agency.

The girls are taught to cook, sew, cut and fit garments, care of sick, laundering, and in fact everything that tends to acquaint them with the duties of a housekeeper.

Literary work.—The children have made marked progress in their studies and the use of English.

Some of the youngest pupils are beginning to use English quite well, being able to construct correct sentences and make all their wants known in English.

With very hopeful prospects for the future welfare of the school, I am,

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON,
Superintendent.

Capt. C. F. ROE,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK, MONT., *September 15, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. I arrived at this agency July 2, 1893, and receipted for the property July 20, 1893.

Reservation.—This reservation lies between the one hundred and fourth and the one hundred and seventh meridians and the forty-eighth and forty-ninth parallels, north latitude. The Big Muddy River forms the east boundary, the Porcupine and Milk rivers the west, the Missouri River the south boundary. The reservation is 100 miles in length and 40 miles in breadth. It is watered, besides the streams already mentioned, by Poplar River, Wolf Creek, and the Little Porcupine. On the Missouri River there is considerable timber left; on the other streams none. The bottoms of the Missouri for years to come can furnish the reservation all the lumber required for Indian houses and fuel. The land is worthless for purposes of agriculture without irrigation.

Agency.—The stables, warehouses, offices, and police quarters, shops, and employés quarters are in fair condition, needing some repairs in warehouse. The other buildings, two in number, used as storehouses, are very dilapidated, and should be torn down. The agents' house is nothing but a fire-trap; should be removed from where it is, and about all it is fit for is to be converted into a hospital and placed somewhere so that in case it takes fire it will not burn up the rest of the agency.

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 buildings, all of which are in fair repair. The employés there are farmer in charge, blacksmith and wheelright, assistant farmer, interpreter, and six Indian police. The Assiniboine Sioux all live there.

Indian population.—The Indian population consist of the Yankton, Santee, Uncapapa, Minneconjou, Cut Heads, a few Sans Arc, and the Assiniboine Sioux. Since my administration commenced these people have given a willing assent and obedience to all my orders.

The Census.—

Yanktons, Uncapapas, Minneconjou, etc	1,287
Assiniboines	734
Total	2,021
Males	1,003
Females	1,018
Males above 18 years	516
Females above 14 years	658
Children of school age:	
Males	318
Females	223
Total	441

Occupation.—The people are scattered along the Missouri the length of the reservation, the greatest distance of any from it being 3 miles. They live in log houses constructed by themselves in winter, and in summer live in tepees, partly through preference and partly on account of the bedbug which usurps occupation of their dwellings as warm weather approaches.

They do all in their power to cultivate small patches of garden stuff, but year after year they see the heat and drought destroy the most of their labors, raise next to nothing—perhaps a few ears of squaw corn, and a few marbles of potatoes.

White men under similar conditions would abandon the country. This season they have put up considerable hay, which undoubtedly will prove a source of revenue to them as the season advances, as the country surrounding the reservation has been mostly denuded of grass, on account of prairie fires, and ranchmen must buy hay for their stock.

Educational.—There are no educational facilities on this reservation. Some 95 children are away at the Fort Shaw and Carlisle schools. In this connection I most respectfully call your attention to the refinement of cruelty in taking an Indian girl and keeping her at an Eastern institute for three or four years and then, after her school term is ended, in sending her back on the reservation. In some instances they have forgotten their own language. They can not but draw the most pitiable comparison of their own fate. There is nothing left for them but to go back into the camp. There is nothing left for them but to lead the life of the other women, and with people of as lax notions as Indians in regard to female virtue there is nothing left but prostitution in the end. If they had never left the reservation they would never have felt their degradation so much. It is perfectly natural that parents should wish to see their children, and the child to see its parents; but let them be brought to the reservation in charge of a competent person; let them be kept out of the camp, and unless employment can be found for them at the agency, which will remove them from the evil tendencies of the camp completely, let the time of their stay be brief. There is so much sentiment in the East about the Indian it appears to me that those people would be willing to take these girls, adopt them, and complete the training for them which the Government has commenced, instead of at the end of their scholastic term sending them back to the reservation to go to the dogs.

Missionary work.—The spiritual work of the agency is in the hands of the Rev. E. J. Lindsay (Presbyterian), with a corps of white and native helpers. They have two houses of worship, one here and one at Wolf Point. I respectfully refer you to this part of the statistical report compiled by the minister in question.

Crime.—No serious crime has been committed during the past fiscal year which I can learn of.

Court of Indian offences.—This court continues in existence; they do good work. Their wages should be increased to $20 per month to give dignity to their office, and some distinctive clothing should be issued to the judges which would bespeak their magisterial character.

The principal cases which have been tried by them during my administration have been those of wife-beating and a desire on the part of two young bucks to make a raid upon the Crows. In each case were the punishments inflicted, in the opinion of the agent, commensurate with the offense.

Indian police.—The Indian police are efficient. I have 19. Their armament is a farce—a few old, obsolete Remington revolvers, whose cylinders don't revolve. The idea of ordering a man so armed to arrest a mad Indian who wants to die, but wants to kill as many people as he can before going, and one armed with a Winchester rifle! I don't much believe that white soldiers would obey such an order. They should be given the armament pistol and carbine of the cavalry soldier (caliber .45); and now that this arm is changed by the troops for a more modern weapon a few of these arms in the hands of the Indian police would do as much good for the public in maintaining order as lying piled up in arsenals waiting for a prospective war, which may never be realized.

The force of police at this agency should be increased to 45 men, so that Government property, which is very much of necessity scattered about the reservation, could be constantly guarded by patrols.

The military.—The post of Camp Poplar River is garrisoned by two companies of the Twentieth Infantry—one an Indian company and in a fair state of efficiency. In regard to the Indian soldier [it is], in the opinion of many a very doubtful acquisition to the armed force of the country, and [a question] if instead of giving them guns it would not have been a better policy to furnish them with plows and hoes. If they are organized, they should never be kept for duty on the reservation of the people to whom they belong, as it would be senseless to suppose that in a general uprising of their own tribe they would be anything but an increased element of danger and a trained auxiliary to the enemy; and in the case of this company here, on account of their having more money than other Indian bucks, they are the most potent factor in the debauching of the Indian women of this reservation. This with no reflection upon the officers who command them, as they are as painstaking and conscientious and labor as much for the good of these Indian soldiers as they can; but under existing conditions and with such a people the result could not be different.

Road work.—A set of rules for road work is in force on this reserve.

The Great Northern Railway have paid some and promise a speedy settlement of all claims of Indians for stock killed by them traversing this reservation.

Land.—I have had two applications for the allotment of land in severalty by Indians on this reservation, both cases of women.

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Indian traders.—There are two Indian traders here. No complaint has been made of their stocks of goods.

Sanitary.—The health of these people as a rule seems good. They make calls upon the agency physician for his services, who in addition makes monthly journeys on the reservation, to give those his attention who would be backward or unable to come to the agency.

Irrigation.—The services of an expert have been employed to report upon the feasibility of constructing a dam in Poplar River which would stand the force of freshets and utilize an old acequia constructed years ago, 7 or 8 miles in length. It is hoped that a dam can be placed in this stream which will stand, and that a good many acres of land by this measure can be placed under successful cultivation. This, however, would only be the commencement of making these people self-supporting; and until a main acequia is taken out of the Missouri River to reclaim the bottoms of that stream on this reservation, and these people are made farmers by these means, and stock-growers on a small scale, just so long will they continue helpless dependents on the Government. In this connection I have the honor to state that there is a rocky bluff on the opposite side of the Missouri River from the mouth of Milk River, on or near the west edge of the reservation, which appears a suitable place for the construction of a dam with this end in view.

Employés.—On my arrival here I informed the employés that I had no rewards to give and that they were sure of their positions as long as they gave satisfaction. Mr. Gregory, the commissary clerk, when I came, resigned of his own volition to engage in business in St. Paul, Minn., and the position was his as long as he saw fit to hold it. The other changes which have been made have, in my opinion, been made for the good of the service.

The Department inspector, McCormick, has been here during my administration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. SPROLE,
Captain, Eighth Cavalry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY,
Lame Deer, Mont., August 17, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions in your circular of June 15 last I have the honor to submit the following annual report, with statistics and census of Indians.

Reservation.—The reservation consists of about 350 square miles, on both sides of the Rosebud River in Montana, the northern boundary being the southern 40-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. This land was set aside by executive order only, dated November 26, 1881. In addition to this, and adjoining on its southeast boundary, on both sides of the Tongue River, is a tract of perhaps 600 square miles, which is designated as withheld from settlement by order of the Secretary of the Interior. All this can be seen on the Land Office map of Montana, 1887.

Long before the Indians were located on these lands settlers had looked them over and selected the best sites for ranches. The land left was chiefly peaks and ridges, with bare sides and narrow ravines. The climate is too dry for agriculture, without irrigation, and all the irrigation rights on the Rosebud and tributaries have been lawfully absorbed by the white settlers. The Tongue River runs in a deep bed in a narrow bottom, in which it bends from bluff to bluff, leaving in no place a tract large enough to be worth the cost of a dam.

The Indians.—The Indians are a little less than 1,200 in number. About 30 of these arrived here from Pine Ridge Agency early in July, but they were people who had left this agency last fall, and returned at the time mentioned.

In no place on the reservation is there a suitable place to collect the Indians and have them cultivate their farms under the agency supervision. The consequence is that their gardens are ploughed, planted, and cultivated a little during the pleasant weather in early summer, and when the hot weather comes the Indians make a shelter of sticks and boughs, under which they sit and "pow-wow." My inspection of the reservation, made as soon as I assume charge, made this apparent to me.

The greater number manifestly prefer a country like this with convenient fuel and grass for their ponies, where they can eat the Government rations and live in idleness. There are a number, however, who have apparently given the subject of their condition grave study and realize that something must be done. My belief is that they would be ready to coöperate in any reasonable plan for its (their condition's) improvement, and that under favorable circumstances would become the controlling element.

Education.—There is a small day school here at the agency, at which the attendance of the Indian children near at hand is good; but the great majority are too far distant to avail themselves of it. Those who attend regularly appear eager to learn. A boarding school is the only way to obtain good results. The Saint Labre Mission School, on Tongue River, is a well-ordered institution which appears to be doing excellent work. They have 49 pupils in attendance.

Agriculture.—As before observed under the heading of "reservation," the Indians are so widely scattered that no supervision of work can be exercised. Further, as noted under same heading, the dryness of climate is an impediment to successful culture. Almost every garden (for such rather than farm would be the designation of an Indian agricultural effort) I saw was dried up and weed-grown, and would yield nothing except perhaps a little fodder.

Settlers.—I find the reservation to consist largely of settlers, but have not as yet had time to examine into their varied claims, and no survey of the reservation having been made, it is difficult in the case of many of them to tell whether they are on or off the reservation.

Police and judges.—There are 10 police, 2 of whom at a time are on duty at the agency. But two or three cases have occurred during the past year which were worthy of trial, and in all cases there was an acquittal.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of two frames and a number of "shacks," reasonably good in quality, but inadequate to the wants of the agency.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS SHARP,
Captain, Seventeenth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
August 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to make the annual report of this agency, as follows:

The condition of the agency buildings is not good. Repairs on the agent's house are required; the east side of the building is worn by the weather, the nails being pulled out by the warping of the boards; the floors are shaky. Employés' buildings have been repaired by the employés at their own expense, and, while tenable, need further repairs. The flour mill is so out of order as to be unfit for use; the building is good. The binding machines are too large to be placed under any shelter now provided, which is insufficient for all the other farming machines and implements. A number can be stored in the warehouse on the western part of the reservation, but more storeroom for machines is required here.

The population of the Omahas and Winnebagoes, according to census of June 30, 1893, is as follows:

Omahas:	
Total population	1,199
Males above 18 years	301
Females above 14 years	371
Children between 6 and 16 years	286
Attending school	175
Not attending school	109
Winnebagoes:	
Total population	1,189
Males above 18 years	382
Females above 14 years	405
Children between 6 and 16 years	259
Attending school	144
Not attending school	115

WINNEBAGOES.

Agriculture.—The cultivated area has been increased during the fiscal year by about 100 acres, but so many Indians have leased their lands directly to whites at low prices that not so much progress in the cultivation of lands by Indians has been made as ought to have been. Indians have also leased their lands to other Indians

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who are more industrious and far-seeing than themselves, and the lessees in these cases have raised as fine crops as their white neighbors. The breaking up of land by whites under their pretended leases with the Indians tends to the future benefit of the Indians, provided advantage is taken of the broken lands by the Indians cultivating them themselves. There is an apparent awakening to the benefits to be obtained by cultivating what land they can with the means at hand, and so soon as the illegal system of leasing lands now in vogue is broken up a larger amount of land than heretofore tilled by Indians will be cultivated by them.

Seed was issued as follows: Wheat, 1,500 bushels; oats, 500 bushels; corn, 500 bushels; potatoes, 500 bushels.

Education.—Owing to the limited accommodations of the building temporarily used by the Winnebago Industrial School, but about half the number of scholars usually attending could be admitted. The school appears to be ably conducted, and a close inspection of the industrial methods develops the fact that this part of the school is also carried on admirably.

A report of the superintendent is herewith transmitted, and while it is approved generally, I can not concur in the recommendation that the school be discontinued until the new buildings are finished, as I think it best that, although it is uncomfortable in the temporary building, the number of scholars in attendance will be at least one-half of those who will attend in the new building, and the organization had better be kept up, as it would be unsettling to postpone opening school indefinitely. It is expected that the new school buildings will be completed in October, 1893.

Missionary work.—There is a missionary Presbyterian church here with a membership of 14, an increase of 3 over last year.

Road making and repairing.—The Indians have been taxed for roads by the county. Some of them have worked on the roads in payment of these taxes; others have paid their money. In connection with this the Indians have repaired bridges which were damaged by high water, and have put in new bridges at crossings where the old ones had been washed away, in consideration of their road tax. About 6 miles of new roads have been made by Indians, and they have repaired about 15 miles of old roads. A number of new bridges are contemplated this season, to be built by Indians.

Allotments.—The Winnebagoes are generally in favor of allotments, but their knowledge of the rights and obligations conveyed with the allotting of lands in severalty seems to be limited. They lease lands directly to whites for no comparative compensation. In some cases they mortgage the teams issued by the Government to enable them to till their lands and the mortgagee forecloses, the teams being thereby lost to the Indians.

About seven hundred old patents issued prior to 1872, during that year, and subsequently, covering specified lands have been ignored by allotting to other persons the lands covered by these patents. * * * Among the difficulties of allotting land is that of satisfying the Indian who may have chosen one piece of land and been allotted another, and hence does not know where his land is.

After an allotment much difficulty is brought about in the case of a death in settling the matter of heirship among the next of kin. Claimants under all sorts of relationship arise, and even verbal gifts by deceased parties are brought forward as giving title. The peculiar marriage relations are the greatest cause of these complicated matters.

About all of the Indians have taken their lands in severalty and are cultivating portions of their allotments. There are no Indians occupying definite, separate, unallotted tracts.

Employés.—The farmers were reduced on June 30, 1893, from farmer, assistant farmer, and additional farmer to but one farmer. This seems to me to have been a mistake of the ex-agent, under whose recommendation the reduction was made. The one farmer could not alone attend to the agricultural machines, harvesting, issues of implements, and superintend the work on the reservation, embracing about 240 square miles, and I therefore requested authority to employ, and have had in employ, one assistant farmer.

The discharge of the miller and sawyer was, perhaps, for the best, as the condition of the sawmill and flour mill is such that at present there is no use for their services.

The discharge of the assistant carpenter and assistant blacksmith has thrown rather more work upon the one carpenter and one blacksmith than they can properly attend to during the busy season of harvesting, repairs of machines and wagons being at that time necessary.

The clerical force in the office is at present inadequate, owing to the necessity of examining records in the county court-house adjacent for lessors and lessees, describing lands, issuing notices containing description of lands, and making of leases, besides current business, making estimates, investigations and reports, accountability papers, taking of census, obtaining statistics, etc.

Assistance.—Many Indians think that they ought to have teams and wagons, which I think absolutely necessary in some cases to encourage and enable them to work their allotments. A provision should, however, be made to protect the United States in this—that teams which have been issued to the Indians for the special work of tilling their lands have been seized by the local authorities and sold for public taxes. They have also, as stated above, been seized in other instances under a mortgage and sold. The teams and wagons should not, in my opinion, be issued by the United States and dropped from their control and ownership; but each animal, wagon, and harness should be branded "U. S.," retained in possession of the United States, and loaned to the Indian, subject to be reclaimed at any time by the United States.

Morals and crimes.—There has been but little change in the moral status as reported to me during the last year. The opposition to the marriage ceremony being performed continues among the older persons, who control the younger in a great measure, while the past record of some of the candidates for matrimony, according to our code, acts as a bar to the performance of the ceremony without a divorce having been first obtained, which is objected to by the candidates. I have noticed some drunkenness, but it seems to be confined to the same set; there is not so much, apparently, as among the same number of whites.

Sanitation.—I submit a report of the agency physician on this point.

Agency police.—It seems that during the year but little work was found for them to do. The agent (relieved June 30, 1893) stated that he was not allowed to punish Indians for misdemeanor and therefore did not arrest them. The police were used, it appears, to gather in children who would not go to school, and to report upon cases of wood-stealing and introducing whisky; but as nothing resulted from this duty, and I can find no record of anyone being punished for these offenses who were arrested by them, they were not, apparently, used vigorously. To watch and arrest persons introducing whisky and cutting timber would require fully the number used during the year, viz, 1 captain and 7 policemen; but the number was reduced June 30, 1893, to 4 policemen upon the recommendation of the agent at the time. The police are willing, and seem to desire, to arrest all violators of law, but are too few in number to accomplish much.

Houses.—There were six houses built for Indians during the year. Quite a number were repaired under previously obtained authority.

About fourteen Indians were promised houses last year, but they were not built. In case the land irregularly leased can be recovered for the Indians at least thirty houses should be erected at an early day. Quite a number of the new houses are occupied by whites who have so-called leases of the land they pertain to.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas are presumably self-supporting and have been instructed by whites in the surrounding towns that they have all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Hence they assume in a measure an independent attitude toward the agent, regarding him somewhat as one who interferes with their transactions rather than one to whom they should look for guidance. As a result of this they use too much intoxicating liquor, lease their lands, and generally are worsted in their transactions with the white element with whom they deal.

Leases.—A very large proportion of the Omaha allotted lands has been leased by the Indians direct to the whites without consulting the agent or observing the rules and regulations of the Department relating thereto, and I can not learn that any effort has been made to have them do otherwise. Steps are being taken to correct this.

Education.—The Omaha industrial school is a good one and well conducted, but it can not accommodate all Omaha children who should go to school. The Omaha mission school (contract) accommodates from 40 to 45 scholars, and from the indications observed has probably been well conducted during the year.

The agricultural department of both schools is extremely well conducted. The shops at the Omaha school are well conducted and the scholars who are apprenticed do well. It is impracticable for me, at this time, to give a full statement regarding these schools, as both superintendents are absent on their vacations, and I have no data to guide me.

The statistical report of the Omahas is meager for the reason that I have to rely upon information voluntarily contributed, there being neither farmer nor other employé familiar with the subject; the records at hand have only been obtained in the same manner.

Sanitary.—I forward herewith a report from Dr. S. La Flesche, on that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BECK,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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Report of Superintendent of Omaha School.

OMAHA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., August 28, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I herewith submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1893. Having been in charge of this school only since February 17, 1893, it will be impossible to give a complete annual report.

On taking charge of the school on above date I found the number in attendance low, on account as follows: Twenty pupils had been transferred to a nonreservation school; at the same time, the superintendent having received a transfer, the school was left for ten days without a superintendent, on account of which the parents were withdrawing their children to such an extent that it required the presence of the agent to prevent the entire withdrawal of all children. A few of the above withdrawn children were voluntarily returned by parents, others were secured by going after them, but the greater part we were unable to get, consequently the school had to be filled largely by pupils who were not enrolled in any school.

Owing to the above facts, the schoolroom work was practically demoralized, and it was impossible to follow the course of study outlined by the Department. The industrial work, particularly the shops, suffered severely from the disorganization, as it were, of the school. It was only by constant effort of employés, and in this connection due credit should be given to a number of the large girls who accompanied me as interpreters and through whom a number of very desirable pupils were obtained, that the school was filled so that by May 1 we had as many pupils as the school could comfortably accommodate.

The capacity of the school is 75, 45 girls and 30 boys. The school register shows a registration of 117 pupils during the past year. It is a very difficult matter to clothe 117 pupils out of an estimate for 80; hence I would heartily recommend that not more than 80 pupils be enrolled for the ensuing year, and they and their parents given to understand that it is for the entire school year and not for any length of time that the pupils may see fit to come or their parents to send them. By this means we would soon have a school of English-speaking pupils. I anticipate no serious trouble in securing the required number of desirable pupils under the above terms.

Farm and Garden.—The present indications are that we will have a bountiful yield of field and garden products. Our oat crop, on account of an unusually dry spring and the oats being planted on high ground, is light.

Stock.—The school stock, with the exception of the hogs, which have not increased as was desirable, have done remarkably well. From the cows we obtain enough milk to supply the children's tea or coffee, besides the small children having milk for one meal.

Amusements.—For the amusement of the children I would recommend the purchase of baseballs, footballs, tops, marbles, games, etc. I would also recommend the purchase of lumber to construct a circular swing. The work could be done at very little cost by the shop apprentices, under the direction of the foreman of the shops. This swing would prove a great pleasure to the children, and would be an inducement for small children to attend school.

Improvements.—Since the opening of spring the front yard, which heretofore has been used as a playground for the boys, has been graded up and will eventually be seeded to grass. A number of flowering plants and shrubs have been planted, and gravel walks laid. This, with other contemplated improvements, will make us a very beautiful yard. Many of the children take commendable pride in improving the appearance of the yards, buildings, etc.

The building at present is undergoing a thorough renovation, so that at the opening of school the pupils will find newly papered or whitewashed walls and painted floors.

Library.—Through the kindness of employés and other friends of the children, a library of about one hundred volumes of juvenile works and a number of suitable periodicals have been obtained for the school. This has proven very profitable to the children, and they look forward to an hour in the library with a great deal of pleasure.

Evening exercises.—We have found the following evening exercises to be very profitable as well as agreeable to the children: Monday, language lessons, etc.; Tuesday, hygiene, etc., by school physician; Wednesday, similar to Monday; Thursday, singing and music; Friday, similar to Monday and Wednesday; Saturday, social hour of games, plays, songs, etc.; Sunday, devotional.

Recommendations.—I would respectfully make the following recommendations: (*a*) The building of an addition that will enlarge the boys' dormitory and play room, and also furnish bath and issue rooms for the boys and girls, respectively. At present we have no issue rooms, and the facilities for bathing are very poor. (*b*) That a better system of sewerage be built, as our present system is very imperfect. (*c*) That an assistant matron (white) be appointed, to have general supervision of the boys, to see that their beds are properly made, rooms kept in order, toilet properly made for meals, school rooms, evening exercises, Sunday's service, etc. This position is very necessary, as the matron's time is fully taken up in attending to the girls.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRED. C. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

WM. H. BECK,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

Report of Superintendent of Winnebago School.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,
July 26, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the regulations governing Indian schools, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Winnebago boarding school for transmission to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

This school is operated in temporary quarters and has been so operated since May 1, 1892, the large plant having been destroyed by fire on February 25 previous.

A general average of 40 has been maintained during the past year, at a cost to the Government of $6,848.37; of this, $4,206.73 was paid employés. The inconveniences and hardships incident to holding school in such quarters were fully set forth in report of 1892, and will not be repeated here. The largest average for any month was 44, in January; and this number was crowded into 692 square feet of dormitory space, having less than 7,000 cubic feet of air for consumption. Notwithstanding this fact, health was good during the whole year.

A farm of 395 acres is set apart for school use; about 100 acres are under cultivation; the major portion of the remainder is fenced. A fine pasture of 120 acres was inclosed with good wire fence this spring. Of stock on the school farm there are 4 horses, 28 cattle, 45 hogs. Growing crops are corn, 35 acres; oats, 18; wheat, 12; potatoes, 3; turnips, 1; onions, one-half; beans, 4. There was harvested of the 1892 crop, corn, 1,920 bushels; oats, 610; potatoes, 65; onions, 5; wheat, 68; and 19 tons of hay cut and put up with school help. The prospect for a good crop at the present time could not be better. The industrial teacher is a most suitable person for the position he holds; the growing crops, condition of stock, and every appointment of the farm show his ability. The boys were given good farm training by being detailed to work on farm one-half day at a time, going to school the remainder of the day.

One teacher was relieved October 8, 1892, leaving one to do the schoolroom work, which was not as successful as formerly, since as many grades had to be taught by one teacher as were taught by two before. However, I have to report that good progress was made in English speaking since English was insisted upon and enforced under prescribed rules.

Other departments, such as laundry, sewing-room, and kitchen, were as successfully conducted as the limited quarters would permit.

The cost for buildings and repairs during the year is $385.54.

New buildings are now in course of erection, and if finished by October 15, which is about the contractor's limit of time, there is nothing to be gained by reconvening pupils in those temporary quarters.

In conclusion will say that there has been much to discourage during the year just closed, and on the whole, I very much doubt the wisdom of the expenditure. However, a nucleus for a school has been maintained and a school organization kept alive, so that it will not be hard to assemble a respectable school when the new buildings are completed.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOS B. ATKINSON,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

Capt. WM. H. BECK.

Report of Physician for Omahas.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBR., *August 20, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the year of the sanitary condition of the school and tribe at Omaha Agency.

In the school scrofulous complaints, eye diseases, and skin diseases are what I have to contend with.

Good drainage and ventilation, cleanliness, simple food excellently cooked, regular meals and regular hours for retiring, all contribute to and are the main factors in maintaining a good physical condition of our school children.

Scrofulous cases receive long and patient treatment, for I believe and hope that medical treatment together with all the factors before mentioned will help to ameliorate, if not to eradicate entirely from this and future generations, these scrofulous complaints to which our Indians are so subject.

The sanitary condition of the school has been very good this year, no epidemics prevailing except in the fall when a few of the pupils had catarrhal conjunctivitis.

The Omahas have no regular Government physician and have called upon me to attend them during the last four years I have been connected with the school. Many come to the office for treatment, and I make calls where there is serious sickness.

Diseases seem to prevail in epidemics—during the summer, bowel complaints; during the fall and winter, "la grippe" or catarrhal conjunctivitis, or catarrhal conjunctivitis, which also prevails in the spring. In the latter complaint they have learned that isolation is prevention, and sometimes they will not even touch articles touched by the afflicted one. As in the school, I have more scrofulous cases than anything else except diseases of the eye.

Tuberculosis of the lungs seems to be on the increase in our tribe. In place of wild game, diseased meat, in many cases, and pork; in place of the airy tent, close houses, where often in one room two families are found with doors and windows closed night and day, so we can not wonder that scrofula is the result. I believe that intermarriage has also much to do with this trouble, for the tribe is small and while our Indians look with horror on consanguineous marriages, there has been but a case here and there where they have married into another tribe.

I have had obstetrical work among the women and I find them easier to manage, than white women as a rule; but practically I find no difference between the two races. Some still have faith in their Indian doctors, but they will go for help to a regular physician quicker and in more cases than to their Indian doctors. Cases of surgery, however, are more often trusted to the Indian doctors, though not always.

The morality of the Omahas is very good compared to that of other tribes, and syphilis is almost an unknown disease among them.

On account of my ill health, I have not been able to attend so many cases this year as in three previous years.

There have been more deaths among the adults, than there has been for many years, most of them being from consumption and three from dissipation.

The births have been about the same as last year.

Very respectfully,

SUSAN LA FLESCHE, M.D.

Capt. W. H. BECK,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REF0070999

Report of Physician for Winnebagoes.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.,
June 30, 1893.

Sir: In reviewing the sanitary record of the Winnebago tribe of Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, I find that 53 deaths have occurred during the year. Of these, 20, or a fraction over 37 per cent, died from tuberculosis in some form. Heredity, bad food, insufficient clothing, particularly for the feet, and the very imperfect ventilation of their houses in winter account for this.

As stated in a previous report, in winter they usually vacate the houses built for them by the Department and resort to the timbered part of the reservation, where they build small log houses of some 10 by 12 or 12 by 15 feet and 7 or 8 feet high, with one door and half a window. Two or three families generally occupy one house and often one or more of the inmates has pulmonary tuberculosis, thus exposing the others to infection and scattering the seeds of the disease through the tribe. I have tried to impress them with the dangers of this unhealthful manner of living, but they are slow to accept and still slower to put the teachings in practice.

If they were all given suitable houses on their allotments and in some way induced to make them their permanent dwelling places, I think they would be benefited both physically and morally.

The tribe sustained a mild epidemic of influenza during the latter part of winter and early spring, also a commencing epidemic of scarlet fever which was, however, suppressed in a short time, only six cases occurring, with no fatalities.

Venereal diseases are not often met with by the agency physician.

I think the Winnebagoes are making satisfactory progress in adopting rational medical treatment and in abandoning their Indian doctors; but the influence of the medicine lodge is still quite strong in the tribe, and its teachings, from what I can learn, are to reject civilization and progress in everything, and to cling to the old Indian customs and superstitions. Indians do not seem to be a rapidly progressing people.

The general health of the tribe is, at this date, quite good.

On account of the destruction by fire of the school buildings, the school has been kept in temporary quarters, not arranged for school purposes, and which are very inconvenient and entail additional labor on the school employés. The temporary quarters are especially deficient in dormitory room. Not more than thirty children should sleep in the present dormitories and the capacity of the buildings otherwise is not sufficient for more than forty pupils.

The average health of the pupils for the year was very good, no deaths having occurred and but few cases of serious illness.

W. J. Stephenson,
Agency Physician.

Capt. Wm. H. Beck,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

Santee Agency, *August 23, 1893.*

Sir: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency, Nebraska and South Dakota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Location.—In giving the geographical location of the agency I can do no better than quote from my former reports. Santee Agency, Nebr., is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in townships 31, 32, 33, ranges 4 and 5 west of the sixth principal meridian. Flandreau subagency is located on the Sioux River, in Moody County, S. Dak. Ponca subagency lies at the junction of the Niobrara and Missouri rivers, upon the north side of the Niobrara, in that part formerly annexed to South Dakota, now a part of the State of Nebraska.

SANTEES.

Census of Santees, males, 490; females, 470; total, 960.

The Santees were allotted land in severalty in 1885, and now nearly every quarter section of land suitable for farming contains one or more Indian dwellings. All land suitable for agriculture or stock raising is allotted to the Indians or taken by white settlers. About 95 per cent of all adult Indians reside upon their allotments, and all manifest a disposition to cultivate their lands. They are citizens under the "Dawes" act and appreciate their privileges, and a large per cent realize their obligations as citizens and exercise their right of franchise with good judgment. Their obligations as citizens are limited to some extent by clanish ideas, but not so much as formerly, and during the last three years a notable improvement is manifest and the influence of the clans and chiefs is weakening. There is more individual self-reliance and a weakening of tribal ties.

Creating individual property rights furnishes a basis of political organization not dependent on the favor of chiefs, family, or clan; but for a time they are left in a chaotic condition dangerous to society and the prey of designing politicians, which would naturally be the case until higher restraining influences could be brought to bear. This has, in a measure, been accomplished with the help of the schools, missionaries, the courts, and the white citizens who live on and around the reservation; but much still remains to be accomplished. The improvement of the Indian in this transitory state must be measured differently from those under reservation rule. The former, having no common master, is responsible only to himself, and may be progressing when he seems to be hopelessly struggling; while the latter accepts the authority of the agent in charge without question.

The Santee Agency, for convenience, is divided into four districts, and in all of these except one—Hobo district—there has been an improvement in agriculture. Grain was planted in good season, and cultivated fairly well, but the yield will be small, because of the never failing drought which seems to be ever present during the summer in this section. Small grain will not average one-fourth of a crop, while corn will probably yield about 10 bushels to the acre. Hay on the uplands will not be worth cutting, and on the river bottom is below the average yield.

A number of the Indians during the past year, have erected additions to their houses, and some have made other improvements, such as digging wells and erecting windmills, and providing themselves with improved farm machinery. Nearly all the Indians are provided with neat frame dwellings and many with good frame stables erected for them by the Government during former years. As a rule the houses are as neat inside as the ordinary farm houses through the country, and are furnished with the necessary articles for good housekeeping, while in a number may be found such articles as sewing machines, organs, bookcases (well filled), refrigerators, and sideboards. Some of the houses are carpeted in whole or part, and have a number of pictures, some in oil, of greater or lesser value.

All members of the tribe dress in citizens clothes, and the majority of the women wear neat hats or bonnets. Nearly all the women are competent to cut, fit, and make the clothing worn by the family, and usually good taste is shown in dress.

In traveling across the agency a stranger would not know that he was in the Indian country, unless he should meet some of the people.

There are twenty or more Indian men upon the agency that are very handy with carpenter tools, and competent to plan and erect a small frame house; but they are very slow workmen and do better if under a competent overseer. There are six or eight who have a fair knowledge of the blacksmith's trade, and two have started shops on the borders of the reservation. Two or three of the younger Indians can cut and make a very respectable looking pair of shoes. No other trades are represented among the Santees, but there has been a notable gain in those mentioned, during the period that I have been acquainted with them. They occasionally do a little work for whites, but more commonly work for the Government or their own people; occasionally going to other agencies, to do work for an Indian relative or acquaintance.

The morals of the Santees, except the "Hobo Creek" element, are improving. There has been less drunkenness and consequently less gambling and licentious practices than any former year, and this, too, during a year when they have received more cash from the Government than any former year, to my knowledge. I have not had occasion to prosecute one-quarter of the number of cases that were under the ban of the law last year. There has been no plural marriages, and less disposition among the younger married people to dissolve the matrimonial relations than formerly. There is a decided tendency toward moral improvement, due, no doubt, in part, to rigid prosecution in the county court and justice offices, and learning, as do white men, through their failures. No court of Indian offenses or police force is kept at this agency, and all crimes and misdemeanors are punished by the civil authorities of the State, and I am unable to give a list of the cases or causes for same.

There have been several legal marriages upon the agency, but I am unable to give the number, as some have been married by justice of the peace, others by county judge, and still more by ministers. Two divorces have been granted by the district court during the year. There has been no case of marriage "Indian fashion" that has come to my knowledge.

Public highways are maintained by the Indian citizens working poll tax, and the payment of a property tax, the same as in other sections of the State. No new roads have been laid out during the year. Bridges and improvements calling for a special outlay of money for material, are furnished by appropriation from county funds by the county supervisors; two members of the tribe being elected on the board, the agency gets its share of county money.

The cultivated lands upon the agency lie principally along the creeks, and river bottom. The balance of the reserve is used principally for grazing; and the number of cattle and horses raised and subsisted by the Indians, is nearly the same as former years. A larger number of the Indians are adopting the practice of utilizing their cows for milk, than formerly, but very few make butter, and none of them manufacture cheese. No sheep, and very few goats, oxen, and mules are kept. A number of the Indians keep swine, and domestic fowls in abundance; but the practice is not as general as it should be in an agricultural community.

About 10 per cent of the whole tribe draw rations from the Government the beneficiaries being old, infirm, or widows, who have no means of support.

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During the year the following cash payments have been made:

To Santees, Flandreaus, and Poncas, per capita payment of $3 from the fund "Advance Interest to Sioux Nation."

To Santees, per capita payment of $31.03 from the funds, "Proceed Reservation, Minnesota and Dakota, Santee Sioux Fund, and interest on Santee Sioux Fund."

To Flandreaus, per capita payment of $7.03 from same fund as above.

To Santees, $32,000 appropriated by Congress to pay children born in the period of time between the year allotments were made on the Santee Agency, and the allotment of lands on the Great Sioux Reserve and to certain individuals, who were omitted by mistake, or otherwise, when the Santee allotments were made.

About $32,000 paid per capita to scouts and soldiers, who are living, and the descendents of such as are dead, who were employed by the Government during the civil war, or who served in suppressing what is known as the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota in 1862, this being their share of annuities and moneys due them from former treaties that were abrogated by Congress shortly after the outbreak.

To Ponca Indians, $4.33 per capita payment, from the fund "Interest on Ponca Fund."

The Santees have an elective council of 4 men, 1 from each district, to represent the tribe in business matters pertaining to the public wellfare, and to advise with the agent upon all matters of importance.

A brass band, consisting of 18 pieces, was organized here a number of years ago, and under the efficient leadership of John Lenger, a German musician, have made good headway, and rank above the ordinary bands in country towns. They have been employed at several large concourses of people, notably the Sioux City Corn Palace, and the exposition at Mitchell, S. Dak.

No new buildings have been erected at the agency during the year, but a liberal use of paint has very much improved the appearance of the agency. A new steam engine and boiler has been placed in the gristmill, which was remodeled last year, and rolls put in in the place of the old-style burrs, and now all the flour needed for home consumption will be manufactured here. No charge is made for grinding flour or feed for Indians, and no outside custom work is done. The following improvements are needed at the agency: A storehouse, an engine room, a coal house, and two small frame cottages, to take the place of a couple of old and rotten log houses now used for employés.

All the employés except agency clerk, farmer, and assistant farmer at the agency are Indians and members of the tribe. We have an Indian blacksmith, carpenter, wagon-maker, miller, engineer, harness-maker, and assistants, and where there is a directing mind to plan and lay out the work they are as efficient, if not as rapid, as white men. The issue clerk is a full-blood Indian, and as capable a man as could be placed in that position. I am told that he has held the place about eighteen years.

The Santee Agency boarding school, located at the agency, has a capacity of about 100, but a greater number has frequently been crowded into it. The buildings are good but not commodious enough. Good work is done here, but the school during the past year has been unfortunate in not having a competent superintendent. The gentleman having charge of the school last year no doubt did his best, but he was not adapted to the work and failed in many details. The school force, aside from this exception and carelessness of the industrial teacher during the latter months of the year, has been very efficient, nearly all the employés being old hands in the service; but the failure of the head of the institution prevents in a great measure coöperation and efficient work in all branches. The school with a competent man at the head would rank with the best in the service. The industries taught are farming, care of stock, shoemaking, butter-making, housekeeping, dressmaking, etc.

The school has been used as a feeder for the large nonreservation schools, and nearly all the larger and brighter pupils have been selected from time to time for transfer. This has interfered with the grading of our school, and made too many in some grades and too few in others to accomplish the best results.

During the latter months of the school year there was much sickness, caused by an epidemic of measles, followed by mumps, and the usual sequel of sore eyes and scrofulous sores followed. At one period there were 50 or more sick in bed. No deaths occurred at the school, but in a couple of instances where the parents insisted upon taking their children home as soon as they were able to ride, death occurred from some sequel of the original disease. A hospital room is needed at the school, so that infectious diseases may be isolated and receive care without endangering the health of all.

During the year improvements have been made at the school in the erection of a substantial laundry, barn, and ice-house, and in repainting the school buildings. Other improvements needed are a dormitory for boys, and assembly room, and the conversion of one of the buildings now used as a class room into a hospital. Cisterns should be provided, and the water from the artesian well should be piped to the buildings and a system of sewerage put in. Estimates for the last-named improvements have been submitted to your office twice by direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian affairs, but action for some reason deferred.

The Santee Normal Training School (contract), under the management of Rev. A. L. Riggs, is an old and well-known institution, and ranks with the best training schools. The capacity is 150 boarding scholars, and the industries taught include carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaking, printing, housekeeping, etc. Many of the pupils of this school are grown up youths and maidens from other reservations, and from observation I should say that the best of judgment was exercised in selecting them, as all appear bright and intelligent, and it would be difficult to find anywhere a better clothed, better behaved, and more thoroughly disciplined school than the Santee Normal. The corps of employés is large, the plant commodious, the management efficient, and the school a thorough success. Long may it prosper.

Hope Indian boarding school (contract), located at Springfield, S. Dak., across the Missouri River from the agency, and about 3 miles distant, has a capacity of about 50 pupils, and is a model little school. Very few industries are taught, but the class-room work is very good, and much that has been said of the Santee Normal would apply to this institution. The superintendent, Rev. W. J. Wicks, is an efficient school man and a very pleasant and affable gentleman. He is making a success of his work.

The spiritual welfare of the tribe has been looked after by the pioneer in Christian work among the Sioux, Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, assisted by his son, Rev. Fred Riggs, and a number of Indian missionaries of the Congregational faith, and Rev. Charles R. Stroh, assisted by several native communicants of the Episcopal Society, all of whom are doing excellent work toward civilizing, making Christians and better citizens of the Santee men and women, nearly all of whom belong to some religious society, and many are earnest Christians.

The agency has been favored with visits from the following-named individuals during the year: Hon T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Private Secretary Cotterell; Hon. H. L. Dawes, United States Senator, wife, and daughter; D. K. Valentine; Theodore Roosevelt, Chief of the Civil Service Commission; Benjamin Miller, United States Indian inspector; Herbert Welch, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association.

The honorable Commissioner when here verbally instructed me to submit estimates for the following improvements: For the school, a dormitory building, an assembly room, a barn, ice-house, and laundry, a system of waterworks and sewerage, sidewalks and fences; for the agency, engine and boiler for the gristmill; verandas, cisterns and outhouses for the employés' houses that were erected the preceding year; sidewalks, a storehouse, two new frame cottages to replace the old and rotted log ones; an iron safe for the office, etc. The barn, laundry, and ice-house, boiler and engine, have been granted; the system of waterworks and a few other improvements estimated for, but as the Administration changed soon after, I presume that in the bustle incidental to change of officials the estimates have been overlooked.

THE PONCA SUBAGENCY, NEBRASKA.

The Poncas reside about 20 miles from the Santee Agency, and number 205 individuals. They are under the immediate supervision of an overseer and farmer, and as a community they are more sturdy and independent than the Santees, and would be self-supporting if all help were denied them by the Government, except perhaps a few of the oldest and most infirm. The Poncas living near Niobrara, a village of several hundred inhabitants, partake somewhat of the vices of the border element, but not to the extent one would suppose from a people only partially civilized. A few of them, as among whites, are scalawags, but the majority of the band do not countenance rowdyism. The majority are industrious, and cultivate more land and care for their crops in a better and more farming-like manner than the Santees. They are good workers, but lack the prudence and foresight of the majority of white farmers, apparently thinking that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." They appear to lack in judgment as to the value of money or merchandise, and will sometimes ask an exorbitant price for any article they may have for sale; and again, if needing a little money, will almost give a thing away in order to get it.

There is improvement in their mode of dealing since taking land in severalty, and the contact of white farmers is having a good effect. This year, instead of selling their grass upon the ground for a trifle, they are cutting and stacking more hay than any former year and holding it for sale until winter, when hay commands a better price. Their crops are not as good as during former years, owing to dry weather.

DANCES.

The Poncas, as well as a certain element of the Santee tribe, are fond of indulging in the old Indian dances, especially that called the Grass Dance. If left to themselves they would entirely stop the practice, but large bands of Indians from neigh-

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boring tribes will come to "visit," notably the Winnebagoes. A dance will then be in order, which sometimes lasts a couple of weeks, and the result will be the slaughter of a number of head of cattle and the giving away of a number of head of horses and other stock to the visitors, who make these visits on purpose to secure the gifts. The Poncas the past year had "company" several times, but not as many at a time as last year, as the policy I adopted with the visitors last year was to take the county sheriff with me upon the agency and give them the alternative of going home immediately or being arrested for disorderly conduct. Those that did come and visit them fared better than last year, because the Poncas had more to give, and the decrease in their live stock, as shown by the statistics, bears out this fact.

The Santees, in a period of about two weeks, gave away 85 head of horses and ponies, besides many head of other stock, to a band of about 250 Winnebagoes, that came here about July 4. I did all in my power to compel them to go home, but they claimed that they were citizens, and so long as their dances were not disorderly and they did not violate the law, that they could not be compelled to go home. About a week or ten days prior to the visit of the Winnebagoes to this agency, I had posted upon the bulletin board a notice that I did not want any Santees to engage in the old Indian dance; that it was a heathenish custom, and degrading, in many respects, and beneath the dignity of citizens to engage in, etc. I also stated that if they persisted in engaging in the dance that I would write the honorable Commissioner the facts in the case and endeavor to have their annuities stopped and the money to be paid to many of them, as scouts and soldiers, withheld from them. This notice caused the following telegram to be sent to the Department by a half-breed agitator:

> The Indians have dances for pleasure and help each other to put in their crops, and we saw a notice at the agent's office door to stop these dances; if they don't stop we will stop scouts' pay. The scouts want to dance till July 4, because Cleveland was elected. Have they a right to stop us if we disturb nobody?

The following is a quotation from Department letter, dated June 14, 1893, which, after quoting the message above noted, says:

> Regarding these dances you are advised that so long as they are conducted for pleasure, and are not such as are interdicted by existing regulations, and those engaging therein do not create any disturbance or interfere in any way with those who do not participate in them, I do not see that any harm will result therefrom.

In the very nature of things harm must result from these gatherings. Old traditions are revived, battles fought over again, and old Indian customs brought to the front, and civilization relegated for the time being to the past, and all the savagery in their nature uppermost in their minds. I consider the pecuniary loss to this tribe, which is no small amount, as the least of the evils arising from allowing these dances to take place.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

The Poncas have no school located in their midst supported by the Government, but those that desire send their children to the boarding school at the Santee Agency. There are a number of district schools upon the agency and several of the Ponca children attend. The district school is not of much benefit to the Indians, as they are likely to be very desultory in their attendance, staying at home upon the slightest pretext, and leaving the school for weeks at a time to go visiting.

FLANDREAU SUBAGENCY, S. DAK.

Population, 310. The Flandreau Indians are a part of the Santee tribe and take their name of "Flandreau" from their location, the subagency being located at the village of Flandreau, county seat of Moody County. About twenty years ago these Indians left the Santee Agency and removed to the valley of the Sioux and took up homesteads, after the manner of whites, and remained there in opposition to the wishes of the Government, who failed to recognize them as entitled to tribal rights, and for the first few years they struggled along without any help from the Government. Finally they received recognition, and now the band is better off than the home tribe.

Many of them have well-improved farms and considerable stock. Their crops, especially wheat, are much better than either Santee or Ponca. None of the Flandreau band receive rations from the Government.

The recent opening of a large bonded school furnishes them with excellent educational facilities.

Their spiritual welfare is looked after by several white and Indian missionaries.

They are under the immediate supervision of a half-breed overseer, who attends to the issue of many of the lesser articles, and has a general oversight over them.

No other employés are kept at the subagency; but for the welfare of the Flandreaus, I would recommend that a good "live" white man be paid a fair salary and be placed in charge, as he would prevent in a great measure the ruinous practice these Indians have of selling and doing away with their issue goods and stock.

Very respectfully submitted, by yours respectfully,

JAMES E. HELMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER, PONCA SUBAGENCY.

PONCA INDIAN AGENCY, *August 24, 1893.*

SIR: I hand you herewith inclosed statistics pertaining to this subagency as required by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with annual report for year ending June 30, 1893.

There have been four births and eight deaths within the year, two adults and six children; adults both dying of lung troubles, consumption; the children of various diseases common to childhood. At the present time health is good; not a case of sickness known to me on the reservation among the Indians.

This being my first year among the Poncas, can only speak of morals, progress, etc., made as compared with former years from information obtained from Miss L. H. Douglas, field matron; Tho. O. Knudsen, acting interpreter; the policeman, Smoke Maker; chiefs of tribe, and other Indians of whom I have sought information on the subject. Am led to believe that substantial progress has been made in many particulars. There has been less visiting with other tribes and fewer visitors from other tribes to this reservation; less drunkenness, dancing, and general rowdyism than during any previous year, and a better and higher state of morals generally obtains.

Only two arrests made during the past year, both for assault and battery, incited evidently by drunkenness. The party furnishing the liquor, a "boot legger," is being prosecuted in the district court for the offense.

They have remained at their several homes more generally, and worked more steadily on their farms than any previous year, and are thus drifting away from their former tribal relations, which to me is a most hopeful sign of progress.

Notwithstanding they have seemed to labor more diligently the past year, you will observe there is a marked falling off in farm products, especially of wheat and oats. The season has been remarkably dry, and the fact that seed was received from the Government nearly or quite one month later than the proper seeding time, made their crops almost an entire failure. Some four or five, who had their own seed, and put it in in proper season harvested a fairly good crop. If seed is furnished the Poncas another year—and it will surely have to be done if they sow and reap—would respectfully suggest that it be furnished at an earlier day, so that it may be planted in good season, which many of the Indians are inclined to do.

The allotting of their lands in severalty gives entire satisfaction to the Poncas. Have heard no one among them express any desire to have it otherwise.

Permit me to express the opinion that it would be much better for the Poncas if the Government from year to year would give them, in value, wagons, harness, teams, implements, and money, in lieu of live stock issued to them—especially cattle—so few of them realize the value of the cow and calf issued to them, except that they may have a feast, kill the cow and calf, whether fat or not, and make merry with music and dancing. Comparatively few of the cows, even of the last issue, may be found to-day on the reservation.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. RAPER,
Overseer and Farmer.

JAMES E. HELMS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, giving the number of cases treated during the year with results.

Number of cases treated on the reservation outside of schools:	
Recovered	469
Died	21
Remaining under treatment	23
Total	513
Number treated in 2 schools:	
Recovered	383
Died	4
Total	387
Births during the year:	
Males	21
Females	17
Total	38

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Of the deaths, 11 were males and 14 females; 10 were under 5 years of age; 12 of the 25 deaths were of pulmonary origin, and one homicide. We have had three epidemics during the year, one measles, one of whooping cough, and one of mumps.

The sanitary condition of the Indians at the present time is good; and, in my opinion, the mortality has been no greater among them than would have been among the same number of whites under the same circumstances.

I desire to again call your attention to the pressing need of a system of waterworks and sewerage at the Government school buildings. A sufficient amount of water from the artesian well in close proximity to the buildings, goes to waste every day to supply a dozen such schools, and aside from the great benefits to be derived from a sanitary standpoint, and the comparatively small outlay, it would save a vast amount of labor and inconvenience.

GEO. W. IRA, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

JAMES E. HELMS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTEE SCHOOL.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 15, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the Department I herewith submit my first annual report as superintendent of the Government school at this agency.

I entered on my duties one year ago without any experience whatever in educational work among the Indians. I had everything to learn, and much has been learned through the mistakes of inexperience. I found the education and training of the Indian much easier in theory than practice. And this remark is true as applied to the entire "Indian problem."

One of the chief obstacles in the way of the rapid educational advancement of the Indian children I found to be the indifference of Indian parents. In rare cases was there any real interest manifested by parents in the education of their children. The usual attitude was that of indifference and, in some cases decided opposition.

The total enrollment for the school year was as follows: Boys, 83; girls, 74; total, 157.

During part of the year the dormitory was very much crowded. We were compelled to put three pupils, and in some cases four of the smaller ones, in one bed. There is imperative need of larger accommodations.

The school farm comprises 160 acres, of which about 28 acres are tilled, while the balance is used for pasture. The usual amount of ground was put in garden and carefully tended, but will prove a partial failure owing to dry weather.

The Department authorized the purchase of $100 worth of nursery trees and plants, with the commendable purpose of supplying the tribe with fruit trees and plants from the school nursery. But despite the very best care a large per cent of the stock died.

The health of the pupils has been but fairly good during the year. The tendency to scrofulous diseases was almost universal among them. Many were troubled with weak or sore eyes, rendering them unfit for school work. Early in the fourth quarter measles made its appearance in the school, and for six weeks almost compelled the suspension of school work. At one time there over fifty confined to their beds. After the disease had run its course the results remained in the form of sore eyes and weakened constitutions, so as to very greatly cripple the work of the school and impair its efficiency.

I regretted very much this turn of affairs, as I had hoped to profit by the experience gained during the earlier part of the school year, and make the fourth quarter the very best of the whole year in results. I had begun a vigorous canvass of the reservation to bring in every boy and girl of school age, when the appearance of the disease compelled me to desist.

The honorable Commissioner, by circular letter, invited the school to contribute to the Indian exhibit at the Columbian Fair, but the conditions above stated prevented the preparation of any creditable work.

During the year quite a number of pupils were transferred to the schools at Genoa and Flandreau. As most of them were large pupils, it took away the most advanced in the school and the most efficient help in the house and on the farm.

During the year a barn, laundry, and ice house were built, at a total cost of $5,498.32. These buildings were greatly needed, and will prove a great advantage to the school.

It is to be regretted that the tremendous flow of water from the artesian well can not be more fully utilized. The water could be piped to the dormitory, laundry, and barn with very little expense. With proper hose attachment water could be thrown over all the buildings in case of fire. Estimates have been submitted for water-closets in connection with the bathrooms and flushed from the artesian well, but no authority has been given, as yet, for building them.

There is urgent need of a hospital building in which to care for the sick. At present there are no facilities for nursing the sick properly.

We respectfully urge that a large cistern or two smaller ones be allowed in order to store up soft water for laundering and bathing purposes. The artesian water is so hard as to be unfit for washing clothes and bathing purposes. There is sufficient roofing to collect a large amount of rain water if the cistern or cisterns were allowed.

Respectfully submitted.

McKENDREE STAHL,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOPE SCHOOL.

SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK., *July 24, 1893.*

SIR: I inclose herewith statistics of Hope school for the past year.

The number of pupils in the school has been about the same as last year, though the average attendance is smaller. This diminution results from the fact that the children were slow to come in at the opening of school, and the attendance during the month of September being very small, and that month determining the average attendance for a whole quarter, materially reduced the whole average attendance. Aside from the month of September, the average would have been much higher. About three-fourths of the pupils were old pupils returned.

The health of the school during the year was excellent. The only sicknesses of a serious nature were one of consumption (Lois Robbins, a Yankton) and thirteen cases of measles. The former proved beyond the skill of the physician, and, as she was constantly longing to go home, was at length sent there the 25th of April. She sank rapidly thereafter, and died at White Swan the 16th of May. The measles broke out about the 1st of June, the children, with one exception, being attacked at the same time. The very favorable weather rendered it particularly easy to handle the cases, and in a few days all were out again and in a couple of weeks entirely well.

Dr. Keeling, our physician, is, as you know, a careful, attentive practitioner, and the favorable termination of nearly all the illnesses among the children during the past four years we owe largely to his professional skill and attention.

The morale of the school has seldom been better, if ever. There has been almost perfect harmony among all the workers and steady progress and contentment amongst the children. We have had not a single case of running away amongst the enrolled pupils. One boy, Charles World Turner, decamped a few days after being left at the school by Col. E. W. Foster, of Yankton Agency, and while we were waiting for authority from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enroll him as a pupil. He was not returned, and as authority to enroll him was not granted we made no effort to secure his return. He was a runaway pupil from Genoa, Nebr.

The schoolroom exercises have been under the able management of Miss L. Niggli, excepting the A class, whose work has been my own personal care. A few weeks before the end of the year Miss Niggli's health failed, and her place was satisfactorily filled for the remainder of the year by Miss E. Stevens. The exercises of the school have been wholly in English, as well as the religious services and instructions.

The industrial work has gone on as heretofore, the girls being taught everything necessary to make capable housewives of them. They enjoy their work, which is changed monthly so that each pupil as she is large enough has an opportunity of learning each department of the work. I say, confidently, that the girls of our school are much more capable housekeepers than the average white girl whose instruction is not systematic.

The boys have been taught gardening and the care of the stock, milking, etc. Both boys and girls have been very ready to undertake whatever duties they were assigned to.

The national holidays have been appropriately observed as usual, as well as Franchise day, the distinctively Indian holiday.

With many thanks for the courtesies of your office during the year, I am,

Very respectfully, yours.

W. J. WICKS,
Principal.

JAMES E. HELMS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 25, 1893.*

SIR: In regard to our educational work I have to report a very prosperous year both as regards the number and progress of our students.

We have had 197 pupils from fourteen different tribes and fifteen different agencies. During the best part of the school year our average has been about 160, and the average for the whole ten months 143.92.

As to grade, we have really two schools. One is regularly graded, with 56 in the primary, 77 in the intermediate, and 8 in the high-school grade. These pupils have either been with us for a number of years or have come to us from other schools. Our other division consists of the adult primary and irregular students, and numbers 55. They come to us mostly from the wilder tribes, where they have had little opportunity of school, and know little more when they come than to read and write in their own language. They often come with the earnest desire to fit themselves to teach their own people. Work for this class of students is harder and more unsatisfying than any other, but it has been abundantly rewarded by the influence some of these pupils have exerted for Christianity and civilization among their people on their return. The number of pupils under normal instruction has been 29; of these 17 belong to the graded school and 6 to the irregular contingent.

A gratifying feature of our work this year has been the development of what is termed laboratory work in the school room. This has been quite successful in the high-school classes in geography. We have been able to secure more independent personal work than ever before. The work of the normal assistants in the practice classes has shown individuality and has been efficient.

The industrial instruction continues to commend itself from both the educational and moral standpoint. It is of great value to get these pupils to think with their hands. We have this year had the full complement of teachers in all our manual training classes—blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, printing, farming, cooking, sewing, and laundering. Our new department, the Matthews's cooking and nursing school, has excited great interest among the young women and girls to whom its classes are open.

In my experience of twenty-three years in this place, during the development of the school from small beginnings to its present comparative success, I have found these points to be most essential in the training of these Indian youth—first, to get them to think and to form conclusions of their own; second, to bring them to a sense of their moral responsibility; third, to beget in them self-reliance; and, fourth, to train them to industry and economy. These touch the weak points in their nature and home training. In a nutshell, we have to awaken in them the sense of personal existence and personal responsibility. Whatever of success we have attained has been through the high character of my associates in this school. Character can not be expected as a product without character as an agent.

In regard to our general missionary work I can report our two Indian Congregational churches as doing good work under the leadership of their two native pastors, Rev. Artemas Ehnamani and Rev. James Garvie. The Young Men's Christian Association work under the latter is very promising.

As civilization is one of the results of Christianity for which we labor, the condition of our community in regard to good order, temperate habits, thrift, and participation in the duties of citizenship is of immediate interest to us. It is not without significance that those of our Santees who have shown the most steadiness at work have done the best at self-support, and the most law-abiding citizens are those upon whom the Christian religion has taken the strongest hold.

All who have worked with you in bringing this people under the civil law can be thankful that so much has been accomplished in that direction. It is a victory to have gained for our Indians a stand-

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ing in the courts, though it has taken a good fight to secure it. We have also ground for congratulation in the progress our people have made in adapting themselves to the new order of things, and the respect they have for the courts. We have, however, still much hard work before us to use the means the law puts in our hands in repressing intemperance and the sale of intoxicating liquors. There is also constant need that some one should protect the uninformed and unsuspecting Indian against the white sharks who prey upon him under the forms of law. The Indian will learn quickly, but he needs a friend to warn and teach him what to do.

I am, yours, respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Missionary and Principal, Santee Normal Training School.

JAMES E. HELMS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY,
Wadsworth, Nev., August 21, 1893.

SIR: Complying with instructions from your office it is with growing and continued pleasure that I send you my third annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, in which report I trust in showing continued progress in industries and education, also a large and better school.

The reservations.—This agency consists of two reservations, viz, Walker River and Pyramid Lake reserves. The Walker River Reserve is in Esmeralda County, which, by the Monroe survey, makes a showing of 318,815 acres of mostly good land. It includes the Walker Lake, a large body of water replete with numerous fish. Pyramid Lake Reserve is located in Washoe County, the northern end of the State of Nevada, containing 322,000 acres, including the beautiful Pyramid Lake, which is 40 miles in length by 12 to 15 in width. It contains an inexhaustable supply of fine trout, ranging from 3 to 18 pounds, which are caught with hook and line by "trolling."

Census.—The following is the census taken at Walker River and at Pyramid Lake reserves on June 30, 1893, which shows an increase of 40 at Walker River Reserve and a decrease of 1 at Pyramid Lake Reserve.

Walker River reserve:	
Males above 18 years	176
Females above 14 years	185
Males between 6 and 18 years	74
Females between 6 and 14 years	65
Males under 6 years	31
Females under 6 years	32
Total	563
Pyramid Lake reserve:	
Males above 18 years	160
Females above 14 years	160
Males between 6 and 18 years	59
Females between 6 and 14 years	53
Males under 6 years	36
Females under 6 years	22
Total	490
Recapitulation:	
Males	536
Females	517
Grand total	1,053

This total does not show but a trifle of the population of the Pah-Ute Indians, as there are nearly 4,000 more at various localities off and about the reserves, many of whom come to the agent for advice and counsel and aid in various ways, which, when possible, is given.

A case of alleged murder.—Early this spring a reservation Indian named Doc Bevier left the agency in search of his squaw, going to Stillwater, an agricultural section of country, where he found his wife with Austin Charley. They had a fight, and Austin Charley some time after the fight was found dead, hanging by a small baling rope. Bevier claims it was a case of suicide. The Stillwater band claim that Bevier committed murder. The latter was arrested and taken before a justice of the peace of Stillwater and discharged for want of evidence. The Indians were not satisfied with the justice's discharge. A band of them came to me appealing for more extensive trial and justice, and demanded the arrest and confinement of Bevier, who was then and now is on the reserve. After a patient hearing of their appeal I told them that as the crime was committed off the reserve it was a case for the county authorities and out of my jurisdiction, and that I could take no action as demanded, and refused to arrest Bevier. But I told them that I would lay their case before the honorable commissioner and obey his directions. This satisfied them for a time. Upon receipt of your reply and direction I laid the case before the State's attorney-general, who in turn returned the papers to me, saying that it belonged to the county authorities at Churchill County, to whose district attorney I then referred it, where the matter rests.

The agency.—The headquarters of the Nevada Agency are located at Pyramid Lake Reserve, being 18 miles from the railroad town of Wadsworth, a beautiful location situate about 3 miles from Pyramid Lake. Being surrounded with high cotton wood trees, a rare thing in Nevada, they add much to the beauty of the location. Many improvements have been and continue to be made. We have continued to plant trees about the school buildings and houses of the employés, which, together with pretty flower yards, I find has been a good example to the Indians. Pipes have been laid about the grounds carrying water from our large tank for irrigation and fire protection.

The Pah-Ute Indians have been quiet, tractable, obedient, and quite industrious. They are turning to and giving more attention to cattle-raising, to which industry I have endeavored to turn their attention, as this is a remarkably fine country for cattle. Less attention is being given to their big herds of unprofitable ponies, although with the aid of our new and fine stallion they will soon improve their horses. They have several fine herds of cattle, which are now increasing, and they will soon realize their advantage over caring for worthless and unprofitable little ponies.

Agriculture.—To the farmer there is always an "if" or some drawback for extensive crops. Last year our Indians were much bothered with a pest of gophers, which are less a pest this year, but in their stead their crops of hay and grain were this year bothered with too high water. Still they have excellent crops of hay and some grain, and are getting into raising vegetables. They show continued progress in this direction, but still much want the use of the farmer's brains and direction.

Industries.—Farming, repairing roads, building fences, working on the dam and ditch, and fishing for market comprise their main industries. We succeeded last winter during the session of the State legislature in getting the late odious fish law amended to such an extent that so soon as cold weather comes, when their fish can be transported to the various markets, the Indians will be enabled as of yore to reap a rich harvest of money from the sale of fish. The cutting of wood for the agency and school has been a source of much-needed revenue to them. They cut during the year 160 cords of wood, for which they received $800; they are paid at the rate of $5 per cord. The value of their products sold to outside parties has been $8,658.50.

Freighting.—They have hauled during the year 342,707 pounds of freight to the agency, for which they received $1,791.44. They are careful and good freighters. A case has yet to occur where there has been any loss or damage.

Cash.—The following is a statement of the cash received and disbursed at this agency:

Received	$25,502.17
Disbursed	23,757.87
Amount deposited to credit of United States	1,596.80
Balance due first quarter, 1894	147.50

Our ditch, dam, and flume.—The early, heavy, and continuous rain and snow of last winter caused severe damage to the dam and ditch. First the heavy flow of water in the river caused severe breakage in the dam, the same having caused breaking and falling of a long rock embankment between the river and ditch. Then much débris and dirt was washed from the hills into the ditch and has caused the necessity of much long, continuous, and expensive labor upon both, and as soon as the river falls a little more the dam must be built up with rock, when I opine we will have it solid, unless a great calamity from the elements causes a further catastrophy, which I do not anticipate can occur. We have an old flume about 1,500 feet long carrying the water across a low piece of ground and the Truckee River to an opposite mouth of the ditch. This flume has been in service and use for twelve years.

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I have repaired it time and again and can not make it longer serve its purpose; hence, under date of July 11, 1893, I sent you an estimate of two flumes to replace this important necessity, and much hope to be able to replace the old one from California red wood, making a durable flume which I think will serve well for twenty-five years.

Lands in severalty.—As per my last report, I made or corrected some informalities in some allotments to some Stillwater Indians, and I have to report, as I anticipated in my last report, that on account of the impoverishment of these Indians to get tools to work with, as yet they have made no use of the valuable lands so allotted. What these fellows want is wagons, harness, plows, harrows, shovels, picks, rakes, scythes, and pitchforks, and they will be much in need of a good farmer with them for awhile to show them how to run their ditches, etc., and to get them properly started about their ranches. They have some brains, but don't know how to direct them to their work. With a little daily instruction they will be valuable men. Without such assistance the allotment of this land will amount to nothing.

Water.—For irrigation and general use we rely for our supply of water taken from the main ditch, which is therefrom thrown into our huge tank. For drinking purposes we have not and can not get a well the water from which is not impregnated with alkali and other deleterious substances. Hence, as we have the beautiful Truckee River flowing within a few yards of the buildings, the water of which comes direct from the mountain lake Tahoe and the adjacent springs and hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, we use this river water to drink. We have an old caved-in and dilapidated well upon the school ground upon which is a windmill; but on account of the high winds it is constantly breaking down. It would necessitate a new well, at a heavy expense, to utilize the windmill, and then produce poor water. I have been here now about two years and a half and find the river water excellent for drinking purposes. For cooking I use the water from the tank.

White settlers upon the reserve.—In 1891 a commission was sent to treat with the Pah-Ute Indians for the cutting off of a portion of the Pyramid Lake Reserve. As I understand the treaty made, in consideration of a payment of cattle to the value of $20,000, the Indians agreed to the cutting from this reserve of something like 7 miles of the southern portion thereof, and further it was stipulated on the part of the commissioners that all the white settlers now on the northern portion of the reserve should be cleared therefrom. In obedience to directions from your office, I in February, 1892, served notices upon these settlers to vacate. They are still upon the place, much to the annoyance, as well as hindrance of the Indians. This treaty and its stipulations I consider wise and just; but the white settlers upon the west side of Pyramid Lake are endeavoring to get a further cut from the reserve, which would be a great wrong and injustice, and one to which the Indians would not submit quietly or agree to at all. Pyramid Lake is the "apple of their eye," and they say to the whites, "Hands off; don't touch our fine lake." The Indians are not a little exercised over the final result of this agreement made with this commission. Some action should be taken in the matter.

Court of Indian offenses.—The influence of this court is felt and revered among them; it is a stoppage against drunkenness as well as other crimes. There have been during the year several minor cases handled by it. There have been few cases in which I was compelled to reverse their decision. I regard this court with great favor.

Walker River Reserve.—The Indians here are very highly pleased and grateful for the action of your office in giving them seed this spring, which they were very much in need of, and their crops in hay, barley, wheat, and potatoes will yield largely this fall. They are industrious and excellent workers. Their ditch gave way last spring, causing a failure of their crops, and consequent loss of seed, for want of water. This year the ditch has done and is giving them ample supply of water. I have a high opinion of the Walker River Indians for their industry and progressive strides in civilization.

They need more aid in their school. They have a large number of children who should be in school; am doing the best possible in that direction, with very limited facilities. It is too far to send their children away either to the Stewart Institute or to the Pyramid Lake School. Several of their children have been at the Stewart Institute, but they will not stay there for two reasons; first, the great distance from their parents; next and main cause is the long-time bitter enmity existing between the Pah-Utes and "Washoes." This school, Stewart Institute, being located upon "Washoe" ground, "blood is thicker than water" and will not mix.

These Indians complain bitterly, and with justice on their side, of their treatment by the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, which company's line of track passes through their reserve; and this company, by treaty with the Indians for right of way, have stipulated to them free transportation for themselves and their "products." As to the latter, the company does not comply with their treaty. This is a matter upon which I have reported fully and in detail to your office, and it is very properly deserving attention when at the proper time you can take it up.

The employés are greatly in need of suitable houses to live in at Walker River reserve. At your instance I recently appointed a valuable man, who has a wife and three children, as assistant farmer and issue clerk. He has no house to live in. I will soon make further representation of this to your office. The buildings are old and dilapidated and unfit for a residence, much less a school, and I repeat my former recommendations for a slight change of the reservation site from a ground replete with malaria to one free from it.

Wadsworth day school.—This school was closed on May 17, 1893, by direction of your office. You have sent me a new teacher (not yet arrived) for its commencement on the 1st of September. I would respectfully recommend the entire abandonment of this school and that the teacher be transferred to the Pyramid Lake school. The children can be easily transferred, for the following reasons: The school is located 18 miles from this Pyramid Lake boarding school in the small railroad town of Wadsworth. The children are hard to keep in the school—too near the railroad depot, and the children run to see the trains and passengers, from whom they always get a pittance in food, often in money. It detracts from the now valuable school at Pyramid Lake, as an excuse that their children are in school at Wadsworth, when such is not the fact. Again, the school can not have proper daily attention. A female teacher, or male, is almost alone in her or his endeavors to keep them in proper attendance. I can not be there often, and the result is that the school does not nor can not be properly kept to its proper number of pupils. I can bring these children here and keep them in school; and the teacher is needed, a female, at the Pyramid Lake school.

Pyramid Lake boarding school.—Is now in a most flourishing condition. It has been built up from an attendance of 24 to 30 to a closing on June 30, 1893, of 98 to 106, and can be and will be increased much beyond that number. It now has a superintendent and two most excellent male teachers. A female teacher, who will lead in the singing, of which the children are very fond and quite proficient; is needed; hence my recommendation to transfer the Wadsworth teacher here. During the year all has gone with smoothness in the school, with the exception of a few petty annoyances. The children have shown much progress in their books, as well as in other industries.

The boys are taught out of study hours useful industries, such as work in our fine school garden, to care for and milk the cows, to irrigate the trees about the campus, and keep the grounds clean. The girls are taught all useful industries belonging to their sex. They handle a sewing machine well. The younger ones are learning, and their handiness with the needle would be a credit to very many white girls.

I was gratefully surprised at an excellent exhibit they gave me to send to the World's Fair at Chicago. It consisted of letters in composition, many of them well and beautifully written, of drawings of railroad trains and horses in action. They show much expertness in drawing. There was also in the exhibit needlework of all kinds by the girls.

Their aptness and quick ear for music is really remarkable. As an instance, some time last winter a lady was on a visit to me who was a fine musician, and I got her to go and sing for the children as well as for the entertainment of the employés. During the evening she sang "Il Trovatore." The next morning while I was passing through the schoolroom I saw a congregation of children about the organ, on which one was playing several pretty strains from "Trovatore;" they had caught it the evening before.

Force in filling the school has been to some extent necessary, but not severely so. I have had some bother with runaways, but in each case have promptly sent the police after them at any hour of the night or day. Upon their bringing them in, a few days of punishment upon the luxurious food of bread and water I have found an excellent warning to others. The greatest bother we have is, or comes from, the old squaws, and often we have to drive them off the grounds.

The parents are allowed and invited to come and see their children in school, and every Friday night we have an entertainment, at which the elder employés give readings from well-known authors. Singing and recitations by the children occupy quite a pleasant evening, for not only the children but we elders find we have enjoyed and passed a pleasant evening. To these entertainments the Indians are all invited, and they look forward to and enjoy it to its fullest.

The kindergarten work began last year has proved more than beneficial.

We labor under a serious and troublesome difficulty in getting the children to speak English out of school hours, but are improving somewhat.

At Sunday morning inspection, after which they go to Sunday school, they take no little pride in their personal appearance; shoes neatly blacked, clothes brushed, etc.

Our schoolroom facilities are not adequate and at the coming session we will be much crowded. An addition can at little expense be made to the present schoolroom, which will be ample.

The expense of maintaining the school during the past year has been $10,079.03;

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average attendance, 71 plus, making a per capita of $136.20 for the ten months school was in session.

A new building has just been almost completed for occupancy to be used as a laundry and children's bathroom downstairs; the upstairs to be used by the seamstress in repairing the children's clothing and in teaching the girls, of whom she has quite a class, in sewing, and one end is to be used for additional bedroom.

Free riding on the Central Pacific Railroad.—It has long been a custom of the Central Pacific Railroad to allow the Indians to go free where they choose upon their lines. The cause for their permitting this courtesy has now become obsolete and some action should be taken to curb or properly restrain it. Anticipating a difficulty which would for a time affect this school as well as do other harm to the Indians, in June last I addressed a letter to the superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad asking that free rides be restrained to a request of the agent. I inclose you copy of this correspondence for your information. About the month of August and continuing far into September the people at Sacramento and vicinity have immense crops of hops ripen. They have difficulty, much to our injury and trouble, in getting hop-pickers, and get these Indians that can help them, using various inducements to them. Indians have gone now to the extent of about 300, and although they promise not to do so, they take their children with them. I have used all the means I could to prevent this this year, without avail. The good intended to the Indians is a great harm. They never bring back a 25-cent piece; go where they can procure liquor, gamble, and pick up all the vices of the whites, which they are always ready to do; neglect their growing and to-be-harvested crops; and, worst of all, take their children from school, so that it is late in September, if not October, before I can get them back. This plan of free pass by the company, instead of being a benefit, as intended, proves a great curse to them, and at all times to the Indians; because of a free pass they will go to adjacent towns and get liquor, often winding up in jail. The time was when the railroad owed them a debt for not tearing up their rails and telegraph poles, but that day has passed and it is so no longer an obligation.

My plan would be, if the railroad wants to permit them to ride free, not to permit a pass without a proper note from his agent. Then if an Indian has business at a station the agent will know it and can easily procure the proper note from the agent to the division superintendent. I am sure that should this plan be adopted a great and good result will accrue to the Indian instead of a great harm.

Messiah craze.—This fanaticism is a thing of the past; not that the Indians' superstitions are gone, for they are full of them of all kinds, such as the belief in "singing doctors" and kindred vagaries. I find that the weapon of ridicule is a very effective weapon, for the Indian is as sensitive to ridicule as the negro.

Roads.—The Indians during the past year have accomplished most effective work upon the roads voluntarily, expecting no pay therefor, as heretofore. They have gotten our entire road to Wadsworth in excellent condition, as well as byroads. We succeeded in getting some money from the county to put in bridges over ravines, and got them, besides a little money to help the southern end of the road.

Buildings.—I have already mentioned our new laundry and seamstress building. All the buildings are in good repair, except some upon which we will endeavor to get new and needed roofs before the winter sets in.

Stock.—Is in fine condition now, and our addition to it in the shape of good milch cows and just the stallion which was needed for the Indians' small mares. By your kind permission and authority I purchased an excellent "Nutwood" stock stallion. He is a fine animal, high spirited, but so kind that a woman can drive him. I also added to our stock of cows six young shorthorns, so that we have plenty of milk for the school; also I recently purchased a Holstein thoroughbred bull. These will in a short time give this agency as good stock as could be asked for.

Police.—We have a very efficient corps of policemen. They are good men, in fact the best among the Indians. They are prompt, obedient, and ready to go upon a mission at any hour, day or night. They are men who do not know what fear is, and I feel a strong reliance in them. They are very useful about the school.

Employés.—I feel that I have a corps of employés of whom any agent would have most excellent reason to be proud. Each understands his respective work and takes a pride in its execution, and the most perfect harmony and cheerfulness at their work or socially exists among them. They are from all portions of the United States—quite cosmopolitan, in fact. I take much pleasure in consulting with them on all work, resulting as it does effectively.

Sanitary.—Inclosed please find the report of our agency physician. The health at both reserves has been generally good. No epidemics have occurred. Some malaria existed at Walker River reserve.

Inspection.—During the year we have had Inspector Miller and Supervisor Leeke, each of whom came to us just before the breaking up of a long, tedious, and severe winter, and when we were just commencing spring work. We are always pleased to have these gentlemen come to see us, as we are always able to learn some improvement upon our work which can be made advantageously.

Conclusion.—Herewith please find report of superintendent of school, William Phipps, and other statistics. I have to thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for much kind and prompt aid given me in carrying out my work, for which I feel duly grateful and shall ever remember most kindly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PYRAMID LAKE SCHOOL.

NEVADA AGENCY,
Pyramid Lake Boarding School, August 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of Pyramid Lake boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1893.

A complete history of the school, for want of sufficient data, is not possible, and I can only deal with such subjects as come under my immediate observation.

Buildings.—The buildings are not in excellent condition, as there have been few repairs or improvements made upon the old properties, and indeed some, especially the windmill, are fast going to ruin.

We have a new two-story laundry and bath house, 22 by 34 feet, nearing completion. When finished it will give sewing and sleeping rooms upstairs and a laundry and bathrooms on the ground floor.

The main school room and a recitation room together give seating capacity for 86. That number would be too many for comfort and profit if all the classes were in at the same time, but the industrial teacher always has some out with him learning to do different kinds of work, and the seamstress has a class of girls with her learning to sew.

Attendance.—

Total number enrolled	106
Yearly average attendance	74
Average attendance—	
First quarter	30½
Second quarter	53⅓
Third quarter	86⅔
Fourth quarter	92⅓

Industries.—A garden of 5 acres thoroughly cultivated; stock, consisting of 2 horses, 1 bull, 13 cows, 3 calves, together with buildings and premises to care for, give abundant opportunity for the boys to cultivate the habits of industry.

The manufacturing and mending of clothing, together with all the household duties to perform, furnish the girls with excellent means of learning just what they ought to know. There have been manufactured in the sewing room this year 113 aprons, 48 coats, 139 drawers, 103 dresses, 6 pants, 58 pillow cases, 31 skirts, 14 shirts, 10 sheets, 31 towels, 10 tablecloths, 223 pieces of underwear, and 5,393 mendings. As our school increased in numbers our stock of supplies ran low; consequently, garments had to be made to last by frequent mending.

Literary.—The results of schoolroom work were highly gratifying, though we were not well supplied with books and schoolroom appliances. The good advancement made by the different grades is attributable to the zeal and energy of our able and efficient teachers.

The school has not only made considerable progress in class work but improved in habits of industry and personal cleanliness. Both boys and girls have in good part given up talking Pi-Ute and now use the English language freely if not fluently.

Sanitary.—The health of the school has been very good. Since I took charge no one has been very sick.

As our water supply is from a slow-running ditch full of green moss and other matter deleterious to health, we may some time in the near future expect to have a good many children sick with chills and fevers, if not a more serious sickness. We have a well of 10 feet of good healthy water, so says our physician, only wanting the attention of the agency carpenter for a day or two to repair the windmill to give the school an abundant supply of water for cooking and drinking purposes. Our physician, on the alert in the interest of the health of the children, predicts that considerable sickness will come if better water is not furnished. Having gone through the past year with but little sickness is no assurance that we will escape if we continue to neglect so important a matter.

On January 9, 1893, the cold hand of death was laid on Prof. J. F. R. Hale, our very able and efficient instructor, whose very effort was crowned with success. In his demise the service lost a faithful worker, the Indian a true friend.

Inspection.—During the forepart of April we were favored with the presence of Inspector R. H. Miller and School Supervisor W. T. Leeke. Their labors while here were in the best interests of the school. New buildings, badly needed for a year past, at once began to take shape, and we were very grateful to them; for, while others made empty promises, their work was well performed.

Results.—The past school year was one, to me at least, of great interest and solicitude, for I had to establish new rules and exercise more discipline than ever had been used before; and now, on looking back over my last year's labor, I find a rich reward in that the school has made considerable advancement in all its departments.

Employés.—The white employés have done their whole duty, being always ready and willing to take hold in any department of the school. They became interested and enthused in their work, so that the children, recognizing their earnestness, ere they were aware they, too, were interested in their own education. The Indian employés are good workers but very slow to adopt the use of the English language. Their own tongue is so simple and easy and the English so hard for them to learn correctly or to speak with confidence.

Obstacles.—I would refer to the Indian dances and their evil influences upon the school. We here, at this place, are constantly coming in immediate contact with these dances and see their baneful effects upon the youth. Nothing distracts the pupils more or so badly breaks them up in their studies. A dance is announced a week in advance, and at once you see the young mind reveling in the thought until study and all thoughts of books are driven out and nothing but Indian remains, and weeks pass

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before the scholars get back to their regular work. These dances should be driven away from the vicinity of the school.

No less injurious is the practice of incantation over the sick. If allowed to be used as it is on this reservation and near to the school all its teachings and superstitions are instilled in the youth, and it is next to impossible to teach them better. These evils, though thoroughly rooted in the old and young, might be eradicated by vigorous treatment.

Recommendations.—Since the number of milk cows has been increased, and our pasture was short last year, another field much larger than the old pasture should be secured for the school.

We need hogs to consume the offal that comes from the Indian kitchen and dining room.

Early attention to the needs of Pyramid Lake boarding school places us under obligations to the Indian office.

Respectfully.

WILLIAM PHIPPS,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *August 12, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report.

From the census taken June 30 there are—

Western Shoshones:		
Males above 18 years	130	
Females above 14 years	142	
School children between 6 and 16 years:		
Males	60	
Females	42	
Children under 6 years	45	
		419
Pi-Utes:		
Males above 18 years	51	
Females above 14 years	69	
School children between 6 and 16 years:		
Males	29	
Females	19	
Children under 6 years	38	
		209
Total population		628

Agriculture.—Agriculture and stock-raising, aside from Government assistance, is the main dependence of these people for support, and in both branches fair progress has been made during the past year. Good crops of wheat, barley, potatoes, and cabbage were grown; also considerable quantities of small garden stuff (see statistics). With water properly stored for irrigation and a strong practical worker for agent, in a few years these people should be largely self-sustaining.

But their main dependence for a livelihood will be their stock; for, aside from what they consume, there is no market for agricultural products. The silver mines, once the best market in the world for the products of the farm, are now deserted, so that the only show for these people to get any money is to lead the half-wild life of the vaquero. Their summer range is practically unlimited, while there are large natural meadows which furnish large quantities of hay for winter use.

Agricultural implements.—There is a good supply of all, except mowers and reapers.

Irrigation.—A short distance above the main dam across the river three large sloughs debouch to the west side, which carry a large body of water that is thrown back by the dam. These sloughs have been dammed and converted by a canal which concentrates the water in the outer slough, which is tapped by ditches for distribution over the land. Some new land was brought under cultivation this year, but additional work, for which detailed estimates have been made, must be done to render the dam safe from washing and complete the system.

Land.—I would again call the attention of your honorable department to the necessity of making some provision to allot lands in severalty to these people. As it is now, they are mere tenants at the will of the Government; this they understand, and it seriously retards the building of homes.

Indian court.—This institution is in a fair state of progress. The judges evince a strong desire to make their decisions conform to white man's law. They all talk fair English and are a great help to the agent in settling petty disputes.

Police.—Under their able chief, Charles Thacker, they have faithfully performed all of their duties.

Roads.—Three hundred days' work have been performed on the public highways of the reservation, which is about two days' work for each really able-bodied man. Some of this work was of a permanent character which will last for many years, while, from necessity, much was done to render the roads immediately passable.

Sanitary.—The health of the community has been fair; no epidemics have appeared nor have there been any serious accidents.

Education.—During the year a fine two-story frame boarding school building, 50 by 58, has been erected, with a capacity for 50 pupils; also a hospital, 24 by 33, two stories high. These buildings are very fine, and, when the necessary outbuildings are finished and grounds properly laid out, will make a very complete school plant.

Superintendent E. E. Kidney, accompanied by industrial teacher, cook, and seamstress, reported for duty on February 11. All hands went to work with a will putting the building in order for the opening of school. The roads were blocked with snow and the school furniture and supplies were at Elko, 120 miles away, so that for more than a month school had to be run practically without furniture. Hence the attendance was kept purposely light until such time as they could be accommodated; but upon the arrival of the furniture and another teacher 44 pupils were enrolled and kept until July 15, when a skin disease broke out among the children, and upon the advice of Dr. Turner, the agency physician, and as supplies were at a low ebb, I ordered school dismissed for two months.

Fair progress was made while school was in session. Sufficient pupils were kept to carry on the industrial work, which has been well done. The crops have been well attended to and promise a fair yield; sufficient hay has been put up to winter the stock; buildings kept in perfect order, and the grounds graded and nicely graveled. A fine laundry and woodhouse has been erected; also a brick outhouse.

A large amount of work has been done under the direction of the superintendent in grading, draining, and preparing the grounds for tree planting another year.

Pipes and material for reservoir have been purchased for a water system for the buildings. When in place it will render the buildings practically safe from fire and furnish an ample supply of pure water for consumption.

Last year's crop on the school farm was not as large as it should have been. Just as the industrial teacher had completed planting he was removed by the department, which left the work of the farm on my hands, which were already full; consequently, the crop was light, particularly in small vegetables. The absence of these supplies was severely felt by the children during the spring months, and in my opinion was the cause of much of the sickness that prevailed, but happily the prospects for the coming winter are better. (See report of superintendent.)

In concluding this my last report I can not refrain from paying a tribute to the faithfulness of the employés, and the kind, considerate, and courteous treatment from your department.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM I. PLUMB,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., August 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you this, my annual report of the Western Shoshone boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1893.

The present employé force took charge on February 11, 1893. We found part of the new school buildings completed; but there was almost nothing in the line of furniture, cupboards, or shelving with which to begin a boarding school. However, after we have endured many of the inconveniences of pioneers, two or three months more will probably see us quite comfortably situated. Previous to our arrival there had been no school on the reservation within the fiscal year. Until this year the school was a day school, or semiboarding school.

The present buildings are a two-story schoolhouse, 50 by 58 feet; a laundry and woodhouse, 24 by 30; a general storehouse, 16 by 20; a two story hospital, 24 by 33, and two outbuildings. All these, except one outbuilding, are constructed of wood and heated by stoves, using wood for fuel. Provision has been made for escape in case of fire by means of ladders long enough to reach the windows of all sleeping rooms.

There seems to be need of the immediate construction of a barn and stable; also a cellar for garden vegetables and potatoes, and some kind of a place for keeping milk and butter. If we are to start all the children of school age belonging to this reservation upon the highway of education and civilization another building should be furnished us soon, so that we may have play rooms and sitting rooms for both girls and boys, larger dormitories and schoolrooms, and more rooms for employés. I understand that a much-needed system of waterworks will be made for the school in the near future.

The school has been highly successful in all its departments. I have good reason to think that it is as popular among both pupils and old Indians as any new school is likely to be on an Indian reservation.

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Although the almost entire absence of a supply of dried fruit, garden vegetables, and potatoes has been a source of danger, and although we have had only one-third enough sheeting, yet, judging from official reports, the health of the children has been better than in former years. One girl died of consumption shortly after school closed, but the disease was undoubtedly the result of measles which she had over a year ago. Two other girls are liable to have serious trouble for the same reason. Otherwise the only important sickness has been a few cases of sore eyes and skin diseases near the end of the year.

During the greater part of the time we have been without the services of both physician and matron. Careful attention has been paid to the cleanliness of the children and good sanitary condition of the buildings and premises, but I sincerely hope that a permanent matron will be sent us before the end of vacation.

Faithful work has been done in the class room, and the prescribed course of study has been adhered to. The boys have been regularly detailed to work upon the farm and garden, including help at irrigation. Some weeks of hard labor have been expended in grading, gravelling, and ditching around the buildings, but much yet remains to be done. The boys have given some assistance to the carpenter and have performed the duties assigned to them toward keeping up the routine work of the school. The girls have received careful instruction and have cheerfully done their share of work in kitchen, dining room, sewing room, laundry, and dormitories.

All Indian talk has been strictly forbidden, and in some mild way all cases reported have been punished.

Particular attention has been given to the moral training of our charges. In accordance with the rules promulgated by the Indian Office, the Sabbath has been properly observed, and a Sunday school has been operated every Sunday and has been attended by an average of 30 or 40 Indians each week besides the pupils of the school. We have been greatly helped in the Sunday school by the agent's family and one or two agency employés. Sessions of the school held nearly every evening have been devoted to singing, religious and moral talks and readings, social intercourse, and games, study of schoolbooks, and the reading by the pupils of papers and magazines sent to us through the kindness of Miss Frances C. Sparhawk, Newton Center, Mass., and other friends of Indian civilization in the Eastern States. A Band of Mercy has been formed with nearly 40 members. Whenever girls and boys have been allowed to play together they have been suitably supervised by a school employé, and outdoor games have been taught. We need some supplies for outdoor and indoor amusement, such as croquet sets, baseballs, dissected maps, dumb-bells, etc.

Memorial Day and Fourth of July were celebrated by decorations and appropriate literary exercises.

Another employé to assist at farming and to teach the boys making and mending of shoes would be profitable to the Government and to the school throughout the year.

The school farm consists of about 190 acres besides the tract upon which the buildings are located. Thirty acres are in meadow and 20 acres under crop.

Our live stock consists of two horses, six cows, and eight head of other cattle. We ought to have fifty hens and two or three pigs as soon as they can be procured to use up the crusts of bread, etc., that otherwise must go to waste around an institution like this.

If in the years that are coming these Indians shall be handled with a judicious mixture of firmness and kindness, and if the other Government employés and the school employés shall live in perfect harmony and mutually respect one another's rights, undoubtedly the future of this school will be bright.

Within the year we were favored with welcome visits from Supervisor Locke and Inspector Miller.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE E. KIDNEY,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

WM. I. PLUMB,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., *July 20, 1893.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, and according to custom, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report for the year ending June 30, 1893.

The census taken by me during the month of June shows the population of this agency to be as follows:

Males above 18 years	109
Females above 14 years	213
School boys between 6 and 16 years	60
School girls between 6 and 16 years	40
Children under 6 years	104
Total	526

Reservation.—This reservation is situated in the counties of Dona Ana and Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, and is supposed to contain about 462,000 acres, of which, under the most favorable circumstances in this climate, not more than 2,500 acres are susceptible of cultivation, and not more than about 1,000 acres can be irrigated.

The eastern part of the reservation is very heavily timbered with pine, and in the vicinity of Elk Springs, if they were cleaned out and the water held in reservoirs, there would be sufficient water to irrigate probably 100 acres. As it is, the springs do not flow much water on account of it being tramped down by the numerous cattle and horses, thus closing the flow of water to a great extent.

In the northern part of the reservation there is not much valuable timber land, being more of a rolling country, and better adapted for grazing purposes. I found only three small springs in that section—Oak Springs, Pajurito, and White Tail Springs—none of which afford enough water for farming purposes, but there is a small settlement of Indians living in that vicinity near the springs.

In the western part of the reservation, on a branch of Three Rivers, there is a small settlement of Indians, but on account of the drought this year their crops are almost ruined.

Between the agency and this settlement it is a very rough, mountainous country, and it would be much better if that settlement could be moved in closer to the reservation and all that section opened for settlement to the white man, as there are numerous leads of silver and gold there, and it would soon be settled by the hardy, prospecting miner and developed, while now it is only a barren waste of country, of no account to either Indians or white people.

In this connection I again call the attention of the Department to the small quantity of arable land contained in this reservation outside of that occupied and claimed by white settlers. If it is ever considered desirable to give these Indians lands in severalty the lands of these white settlers should be purchased, as without it there is not nearly enough to give each Indian family sufficient to sustain them.

Stock.—There has been very little rainfall on this reservation or in this section of New Mexico for several years, so that a good many of the cattle given to these Indians several years ago have died, been traded off by them, or lost in other ways; therefore they have very few cattle left, and they do not care as much for cattle as they do for horses, being too lazy to give them proper attention. They have quite a number of Indian ponies; so I would recommend that horses be given them in lieu of cattle hereafter, as they take better care of and think more of them.

Farming.—This has been an unusually late spring, with very dry, windy weather, and, as usual, cold nights; so that the agency and school farm and garden is not in as good condition as it should be at this time of year. Still, I have planted about 8 acres of oats and alfalfa together, which will make a permanent field of alfalfa, and it is now ready to cut for hay, and the second crop will be much better. In regard to the land farmed by Indians, ditch and fence work, and other items of interest, I inclose herewith report of agency farmer.

Agency buildings.—The agency building is made of adobes, two stories high, poorly planned and built, but, having been repaired, is good for the purpose intended, and all it needs is a porch and good sidewalk. There are also several other buildings used for storerooms, commissary, and other purposes, which have been repaired and plastered and are now in good condition.

School buildings consist of one schoolroom, superintendent's rooms, one room for teacher and seamstress (in which they cook, sleep, and do all the sewing for the school and which is entirely too small for the purpose, as these young ladies ought to have at least a decent sleeping room), Indian girls' dormitory, Indian boys' dormitory, kitchen, dining room, industrial teacher's room, carpenter's shop, laundry, and new store building. All these rooms have been thoroughly renovated and plastered inside and outside that needed it, so that they are now in very good condition. There is a lawn of about 2½ acres of alfalfa in front of the agency building and schoolhouse, which has been put in good order the past year and is now a pleasant sight to look upon.

The enrollment of pupils at the Mescalero boarding school for the past year has averaged about 50, of which there were 30 boys and 20 girls, which embraced nearly all the available children of school age of this tribe, except those that are away at school in Grand Junction and Fort Lewis, Colo.

Superintendent Atchison has attended to his duties very well, and to assistant teacher, Miss Belle Greene, the school is indebted for great progress and improvement. Miss Norah Holmes, the seamstress, is of great value to the school, as she understands her business thoroughly and has given good satisfaction and done her work exceedingly well. The matron, Mrs. Atchison, has performed her duties admirably and taken excellent care of the girl pupils under her charge; so has J. M. Rowland, the industrial teacher, with the boy pupils. He is a hard worker and a good man. For further information, recommendations, and suggestions I refer to Superintendent Atchison's report, which I herewith inclose.

Indian police.—The police force consists of the chief of police, "Peso," and 13 privates, of which I have changed 7 the past year, on account of inefficiency and other reasons, and believe that now the force is in good condition and discipline.

Present condition of the tribe.—The condition of these Indians is certainly very quiet and peaceable at the present time. They appear to be very contented and happy, but their advance in civilization is very slow and will be as long as the Government gives them good blankets, clothes to wear, and plenty of food to eat.

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Contrary to my predecessor's opinions, the young men and women are very little better than the old ones, as we have at least twenty examples of young Indian men and women who have returned from schools in Colorado and Santa Fé, where they have been from two to five years, and in less than ten days after their return to this reservation they are wearing the breechcloth and other apparel of agency Indians, and will not speak English to anyone, unless almost compelled to do so. This is a very poor showing for the Government after it has spent nearly $1,000 to educate each Indian child. If they were kept away from here after being educated, and apprenticed out to good farmers and mechanics and their families, I believe they would make very fair citizens, but they ought not to be returned to their reservation, as they fall right back into their old Indian customs and habits.

Crimes.—There has been very little crime committed on this reservation the past year. One case, in which two Indians got drunk and shot at the police and myself while arresting them; one of the Indians was wounded in returning their fire, and succeeded in putting them in the guardhouse, for which crime they ought to have been turned over to the civil authority and punished. But the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at that time, September, 1892, ordered me to have them tried before the Indian court, and they only get a few days' confinement in the guardhouse. The idea of a penitentiary offense being tried in such a manner is demoralizing to the Indians as well as all connected with the agency.

In this connection I would state that these Indian judges and courts are the greatest farces that were ever conceived, for the reason that the Indian judges, as a rule, are old men, and the prisoners brought before them are young (would-be) bad braves, who hold all Indian judges and courts in the greatest contempt, and the judges, being afraid of the class of prisoners brought before them, generally discharge them, no matter what the crime. So I have not troubled the Indian judges much during my term of office, but acted as judge and jury myself, and settled all little troubles promptly, by dealing with all petty cases and punishing them as I thought best; and I believe it gives the most satisfaction to both agent and Indians.

Repairs.—Since my arrival here I have been continually at work, repairing buildings and other Government property in general, digging ditches, grading roads, planting alfalfa and other crops, etc.; and everything is at present in good shape.

There ought to be a bath house for bathing purposes built as soon as possible on this agency, as it is very difficult to bathe fifty dirty Indian children in common wash-tubs. My recommendation for such a building, made in September, 1892, has never been noticed, and this is a matter of great importance, even if they had to have fewer Bibles and psalm books sent to them; for is not "cleanliness next to holiness?"

It is not necessary to say all that has been done; but I can assure the Department that everything has been done by my employés and myself that could be done with the means and labor allowed me to do with, and I take this method of thanking all the employés at this agency for their constant assistance and labors during the past year, leaving it to the inspector who visits here on his regular tour to report progress made.

For the sanitary condition of these Indians I refer you to the report of Dr. N. J. Kennedy, agency physician, herewith inclosed, and for further information to statistical report inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

RICHARD HUDSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MESCALERO SCHOOL.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., *July 20, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you the annual report of the Mescalero boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1893.

Attendance classified.

Sex.	Enrollment.	Daily average.	Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.
Male	30	24	23	4	3
Female	29	15	15	4	1

The transfer of 26 pupils at the close of the preceding year caused a decrease in the enrollment at this school, yet the daily average was improved and a larger attendance of girls was secured

than ever before. These Apaches care little for the hills of knowledge and science; they prefer to seek life, liberty, and happiness among the wild canyons of these southern mountains where mescal, deer, and herds of cattle abound. So much intimidation had been used in procuring pupils for the transfer that the strong prejudice of the old Indian life against the home school was severely stirred up. When vacation closed all the tricks of the trapper and the patience of an angler had to be exhausted before children from the camps could be obtained to fill the places of those transferred. By stubborn importunity, however, one parent after another yielded until 22 new pupils were added to the roll, and an Indian school need not be more popular than the Mescalero during the latter half of the year just closed. Among the difficulties in securing new pupils are the marriage and sale of girls at as early an age as seven years, pretended insanity and sickness, and blank lying. Although the struggle the past year has been hard, I am much gratified to know that not a half dozen children qualified for school have escaped.

During the third quarter, the school had to be closed for one month on account of an epidemic of diphtheria among the Mexicans who live in the immediate vicinity of the school. At the same time it happened that the position of Government physician at this agency was vacant and private medical aid could not be obtained within 100 miles of the school. The Indians removed their camps to the mountain ridges, where for a month they carried all their food and water, 3 and 4 miles up steep trails, and thus escaped the scourge. Their method could hardly be styled "an ounce of prevention," but it was certainly better than no cure. When school opened again the children returned promptly.

Literary work.—The authorized course of study was followed, but without strict grading, which is not practicable for some of our pupils. Special attention was paid to instruction in English and to drills in American usages and customs. Voting, storekeeping, the use of money, and all the common units of measure were taught these young Apaches. Christmas and other holidays were celebrated in fine style and the growing excellence of the American flag as it marches onward through the centuries was daily brought before the pupils. The obedience and progress of pupils both in class work and manual labor more than met the expectations of their teachers.

Farm, garden, and orchard.—Although the corn crop was excellent for this altitude and climate, the oats crop was very light. The garden yielded all the cabbages, beets, onions, etc., needed by the school for the year. Both farm and garden have been improved by faithful and intelligent labor, and we expect a fine crop the present season. Fruit trees have been purchased and now a thrifty young orchard adds interest to the school grounds.

Buildings.—The main school building has been replastered and repaired throughout. The boys' building has been repainted within and without. A new adobes store-room and a convenient but cheap frame laundry have been erected. The old carpenter and shoe shops have been moved to suitable locations and many yards of grading and gravel walks have been made. The water from the spring has been brought nearer the buildings and a force pump and hose now save all hands much time and labor. "Poor old Mescalero" is as bright and tidy as any school in the service at last, the praise of the jolly Apache and the gem of Tularosa canyon.

Recommendations.—I. The erection of a building for employés' quarters, to contain a dining room and kitchen, sitting room, school sewing-room, and private rooms for five employés. Of our entire school force, only two employés have rooms properly designed for their use; the rooms now occupied by other employés are urgently needed and were designed for the use of pupils.

II. The erection of a bath house for the school.

III. I would respectfully recommend for this school, in common with others, that the honorable Commissioner should emphasize that part of the work of educating and civilizing the Indians which relates to the conservation of school results; the holding up of educated Indian youth and the improvement of home life and industry among adult Indians. I care not how this is done, whether by an increase of supervisors, agency farmers, field matrons, or missionary physicians, but let it be done thoroughly by the best grade of employés. Something must be done to check the loss and waste in the present system of Indian school service, coupled, as it is, with the offensive ration system, else public support will be withdrawn from the noblest work yet undertaken by political power.

For thirteen years a Government school has been conducted at this agency. The expense of direct educational work for this small tribe already is not less than $60,000. Besides the adult Indians have been fed and clothed for twenty long years at a large additional expense. Some members of the tribe have been well taught in Government industrial schools; all those under 30 years of age have a fair opportunity to learn English and common industry. After all this effort very little change is apparent in the customs and manners, the habits, and sentiments of these people. The best taught pupils can not be distinguished from the old Indians by virtue, industry, or manners. If the Government should withdraw its work entirely now, after all this labor and expense, it is probable that a few months would put the tribe where it stood twenty years ago, when honor meant murder and robbery. Without Government rations they must steal or starve. This condition should not continue. The work needed for the Indian in the schools is being done, although it should be done more thoroughly and universally; but the care and supervision needed outside of schools are lacking.

Thanking you for your active interest in the school work and school employés under your care, I remain, very respectfully,

ANDREW ATCHISON,
Superintendent.

RICHARD HUDSON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., *July 29, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to make the following report concerning the health and sanitary condition of the Mescalero Apache Indians for the year ending June 30, 1893:

The lists of births and deaths are as follows: Births, 12; males, 6, females, 6. Deaths, 12; males 6, females, 6. There have been no deaths from violence since the last annual report.

During the year there have been three epidemics; one of diphtheria, which, fortunately, did not spread among the Indians, though the school, in the absence of a physician, had to be vacated and the children sent into the mountains to prevent infection. Some of the employés took the disease, and one death (a child) resulted among them. There was an epidemic of eye disease during the month of February, from which nearly all of the school children suffered, likewise many of the older Indians. There was also an epidemic of influenza from which some of the school children are now recovering.

The Mescalero Apaches are not a robust race; having the taint of scrofula and hereditary syphilis

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in many of their systems, they are subject to all the varieties of tuberculous diseases. Still, aside from the affections of the eye, to which they seem adapted, they enjoy a remarkable degree of health. This, I think, is due to the altitude of the reservation and the unrivaled healthy climate of southern New Mexico. The temperature is even not subject to extreme degrees of heat or cold. There is little or no dampness except during the rainy season.

In the matter of cleanliness I think these Indians will compare favorably with most Indian tribes. Most of them live in tents and move very often. They keep in and around their tents comparatively clean, and from the fact of frequent changing from place to place they prevent any bad results which might arise from the absence of outhouses or any decayed animal and vegetable matter. I have tried to give the school children weekly talks on hygiene and physiology. I have also made weekly visits to the camps and while there have tried to instruct the women in the caring for the sick. I am pleased to say in a few instances they have taken hold and do very well indeed.

The buildings of the agency and school are in good condition, though the school building is too small to accommodate the present number of pupils and with the increase of the coming session it will be entirely inadequate for the number of scholars. There has been one new building erected during the year which greatly improves the agency grounds.

The Mescalero Apache Indians do not indulge in the barbarous enchantments of the medicine men. There is on an average of from two to three cases at the office daily. Many of these are necessarily for trivial ailments, the tribe being very small.

There are two or three medicine men among them. Their chief methods of treatment consist in two classes of drugs, astringents and carminatives. These they make into decoctions and infusions. They also use massage in cases of localized pain with some degree of intelligence.

NATHANIEL J. KENNEDY, M. D.
Agency Physician.

RICHARD HUDSON,
United States Indian agent.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

PUEBLOS.

Population.—The census of the Pueblo Indians has not been taken for the past fiscal year owing to the fact that they are scattered pretty much all over the Territory (there being nineteen pueblos or villages), and as no appropriation was made for this work it was impossible to attempt it; and to make an estimate of the same would only be misleading. From my observation I would judge that a slight increase has taken place in the numbers of the Pueblos during the past year.

Education.—There has been a decided improvement in this direction, and it is with considerable satisfaction that I am able to report that the objections heretofore offered by parents to their children attending school have been in a great measure removed. I am constrained to believe that in course of time this prejudice of Indian parents against education will wholly disappear.

Farming.—As usual this has formed their principal industry, and good crops have attended their efforts this season. Owing to the fact that at this period of the season the crops are still ungathered, it is impossible to even approximate what has been raised by them. It is safe to say, however, that they will have abundance for their own consumption and a fair amount remaining over to market.

Stock-raising.—This industry, as in former years, has received a good share of their attention, which is evidenced by a decided improvement in their stock.

JICARILLA APACHES.

Population.—The census just taken shows that the total number of this tribe is 842. The number of males above 18 years of age is 192; the number of females above 14 is 265; the number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16 is 286.

Farming.—There has been some improvement in this direction although the progress is slow. Owing to the shortness of the season much which is sown by these Indians does not mature. As late as the 22nd of June this year there was a decided frost at night, as much as 7° below freezing point being registered.

Stock.—During the past winter there was no loss of stock, as plenty of hay for winter feeding was put up in the fall. Some of these people have bought sheep, which with ordinary care thrive well on this reservation.

Houses.—There has been quite a number of very comfortable houses built during the past year by these people, and in a few instances they are furnished with modern furniture, showing a decided improvement in this direction.

Agency buildings.—During the past year there have been erected two three-room cottages for employés, which were greatly needed; also slaughterhouse and new

corral, which have much facilitated the proper killing and handling of the beef, entirely dispensing with the barbarous mode of slaughter heretofore in vogue.

In conclusion I have to report that there are now, and have been more or less of the time during the past two years, some of these Indians that are very indolent and restless on the reservation. They come back and forth at intervals, but make no permanent stay. I have used every endeavor to secure their return, at one time sending the police force after them. No attention was paid to the police—in fact, they were defied. These Indians, through no fault of the agent, have caused more or less annoyance to the people in whose neighborhoods they frequent, and an effort should at once be made to compel them to return and remain on the reservation.

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 1, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office letter of June 15, 1893, I herewith submit my third annual report of the New York Agency:

Location of reservations.—There are six reservations under the jurisdiction of this agency, located as follows: The Allegany, in the county of Cattaraugus; the Cattaraugus, partly in the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie; the Tonawanda, partly in the counties of Erie, Genesee, and Niagara; the Tuscarora, in the county of Niagara; the Onondaga, in the county of Onondaga, and the St. Regis, in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties.

Number of Indians.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency are divided by tribal organizations as follows:

Cayugas	168	Oneidas	260
Onondagas	478	St. Regis	1,130
Senecas	2,750	Tuscaroras	401

The Senecas occupy the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations. The Tuscaroras, Onondagas, and St. Regis occupy the reservations bearing their names. The Cayugas and Oneidas have no reservations.

THE ALLEGANY RESERVATION.

This reservation lies along the Allegheny River for a distance of about 35 miles. The eastern terminus is near Vandalia and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The reservation 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, 11,000 acres of which are estimated to be tillable. The remainder is hillside or river bottoms, subject to overflow. Of the tillable land not more than one-half is cultivated or used for pasturage by the Indians. All the valuable timber has been cut off and sold, and there are large tracts that are covered with brush and second-growth timber.

There are a few good farms on the reservation, but as a rule the residents are not extensively engaged in agriculture. They are just emerging from the transition stage between lumbering and farming, but many of them are fairly industrious and enterprising, and we may expect to see a gradual and steady improvement of their homes and farms. There are residing on this reservation 891 Senecas and 80 Onondagas.

Occupying as it does, for more than 30 miles, the entire Allegheny Valley, the natural route for important transportation lines, this reservation is traversed by several railroads. The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad and its leased line, the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, follow the north bank of the river from the eastern boundary for a distance of some 25 miles. The Bradford branch of the New York, Lake Erie and Western runs southward from Carrollton across the reservation to Bradford, Pa., and the coal fields of McKean and Clearfield counties in that State. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad follows the north bank of the river eastward from Salamanca to Carrollton, a distance of 6 miles, and then runs southward across the reservation into the same oil and coal districts of Penn-

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sylvania. The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad follows the south bank of the river the entire length of the reservation.

The white villages.—Around the stations on these railroad lines several white villages of greater or less importance grew up. The lands were leased from individual Indians at first, but as the leases had no legal value a good deal of trouble was engendered. In 1875 (February 19) Congress passed an act legalizing the existing leases for a period of five years, and providing for a renewal of leases at recurring intervals of twelve years, beginning with 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	2,200	West Salamanca	750
Great Valley	260	Red House	15

In 1890 Congress amended the act of 1875 by providing that when the leases should be renewed in 1892 they should be renewed for periods not exceeding ninety-nine years instead of twelve years. The leases were renewed for a period of ninety nine years by the Seneca Nation Council in April, 1892.

The rentals from these leases are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, and amount to $8,000 or $10,000 a year. The amount depends largely upon the efficiency of the treasurer in the matter of collections. The funds which come into the national treasury from these rentals and other sources are disbursed upon orders issued by the president and clerk of the Seneca Nation, authorized by vote of the council. The finances of the nation have not apparently been judiciously handled, for the treasury is usually empty, the national orders at a discount, and there has never been a distribution of funds among the families of the nation.

The white villages on the reservation, established under the act of 1875, have none of them become important towns except Salamanca. Vandalia, which is near the eastern boundary of the reservation, is a mere hamlet, but is a shipping point for considerable quantities of lumber, bark, and farm produce.

At Carrolton there are several hotels, supported mainly by travelers who leave the main line of the Erie at this point for Bradford and other places southward, a kindling-wood factory, sawmill, two or three stores, and a white population of 300 to 400. At Great Valley the village proper is just 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.

Salamanca is the junction of the New York, Lake Erie and Western and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroads, which together form one of the trunk lines between New York and Chicago and New York and Cincinnati. The Dunkirk branch of the Erie diverges northwestward from Salamanca. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, with direct lines to Buffalo and Rochester northward and eastward, and to Bradford and the coal fields of Pennsylvania southward, runs into Salamanca. The river division of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting Olean with Oil City, also runs through Salamanca. Its position as a railroad and business center has given Salamanca a rapid growth. It now has a population of about 5,000. It has many fine brick business blocks, a $35,000 schoolhouse, several churches, electric lights, city waterworks, sewers, and other improvements of the day.

West Salamanca was the original junction of the New York, Lake Erie and Western with the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and has a population of about 400. It has two or three hotels, the same number of 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. The river at this point runs near the northern boundary of the valley, and the valley land is nearly all on the south side of the river. When the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad was built on that side of the river the business of the place was mainly transferred to the vicinity of the station on that road, and a small village has grown up at that point, consisting of two or three stores, the same number of hotels, a blacksmith shop, etc. The white population is about 100. This village exists without authority of law, as it is outside the limits of the village established by the act of 1875. The white occupants have leases from individual Indians, which are recognized as valid by the Seneca Nation, but have no legal value. The whites are desirous of having the village established under the act of 1875 enlarged sufficiently to take in the new village, and at their suggestion Congressman Hooker introduced in the winter of 1891–'92 a bill to make such enlargement. It was strenuously opposed by the Indians and did not secure the approval of Congress.

The sale of liquor to Indians at Red House occasions very much trouble and complaint. There is no police supervision there and drunken brawls are said to be of frequent occurrence. Efforts have been made to bring the offenders to justice, but owing to the difficulty of getting reliable evidence the efforts have not thus far been satisfactory. An effort has also been made to secure the removal of the liquor sellers under the provisions of the State statute, but it failed for lack of proper support from the Seneca Nation council.

THE CORNPLANTER INDIANS.

The descendents of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, occupy a small reservation in Warren County, Pa., just over the State line. The reservation was donated to Chief Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania, March 16, 1796, for his valuable services to the white people. His descendants own the land in fee simple, and it is divided in severalty among them. The reservation lies on both sides of the Allegany River, and is about 2 miles long and half a mile wide, and includes two small islands. There are nominally 750 acres in the reservation, but this includes the river bed and some worthless shoals. The Cornplanter Indians are Senecas, and are enrolled on the Allegany Reservation census, and vote on that reservation. There are 90 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, unincumbered by any preëmption right. On the reservation is a spring which gives off small quantities of petroleum oil—hence its name. The Indians in early times used the oil for medicinal purposes, and held it in high repute. Test wells in the vicinity failed to produce oil in paying quantities. The reservation is leased to whites for farming purposes.

THE CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION.

This reservation is located on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, beginning at a point near Gowanda, and running thence 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 1,516 Indians, of whom 1,314 are Senecas, 168 Cayugas, and 34 Onondagas.

The Indians on this reservation have in many instances attained a good degree of success in farming. Many of them have good farms and farm buildings, and are thrifty and prosperous people. They have excellent markets in the adjacent white villages, and Buffalo is only about 25 miles distant. There are several canning factories within a short distance of the reservation, which take, at good prices, all the fruit, peas, green corn, etc., that may be offered. A majority of the people, however, do but little real farming. They cultivate small patches of land, and eke out a support by selling medicinal roots and barks, and by working for whites in the neighborhood. There are wide stretches of land covered with brush and second-growth timber, and lying practically idle. The large timber is all cut off and fuel is becoming scarce.

A lease was made in January, 1893, by the Seneca Nation to William B. Barker, of Fredonia, N. Y., giving him the right to bore for oil and gas on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Oil Spring reservations. By the terms of the lease the Seneca Nation is to have one-eighth royalty on all petroleum or rock oil produced on any of said reservations, and $10 per annum for each and every gas well drilled on said reservations where gas is found in sufficient volume and pressure to be utilized by piping to a distance; and it is also provided that any family of the Seneca Nation residing on said reservations shall have the right to use gas and take the same from any gas or pipe line leading from any of the said wells for fuel for domestic purposes free of charge. This lease was ratified by Congress prior to its adjournment in March, 1893. There is not much expectation that oil will be found in paying quantities on either of the reservations, but there is reason for the hope that gas may be found upon the Cattaraugus Reservation. Should the hope be realized, the free use of gas for fuel will be of great benefit to the Seneca residents on that reservation, as they will soon find it difficult to get a sufficiency of fuel from timber.

THE SENECA NATION.

The Senecas in 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 also of the Oil Creek Reservation. They are incor-

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porated under an act of the legislature of the State of New York, and have a constitution for their government. An amended constitution was adopted by the Seneca Nation January 13, 1893. The constitution was printed by order of the council, and I send herewith a copy.*

The president is the executive officer of the Seneca Nation, and the sixteen councilors, chosen in equal number 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 a surrogate, three peacemakers, a marshal, and overseer of the poor. The clerk, treasurer, marshal, and overseers of the poor are each elected for one year; the surrogates are elected for two years, the peacemakers for three years, their terms expiring in alternate years. Until the adoption of the amended constitution there was no surrogate, and the peacemakers discharged the duties of surrogate and justices of the peace. They are now confined to the judicial functions of the latter officers.

THE TONAWANDA RESERVATION.

This reservation is occupied by the Tonawanda band of the Senecas. Their government is entirely distinct from that of the Senecas on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations. They claim, however, to have an equal interest in the lands of those reservations with the Senecas which occupy them, but their claim is not recognized. A resort to the courts to establish the claim is contemplated. 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. There are elected each year by popular vote a president (or chairman), a clerk, a treasurer, a marshal, and three peacemakers. For some years there was a bitter controversy at these elections between the pagan and Christian parties, but at the last election, held the first Tuesday in June, 1893, the officers were amicably divided between the two parties, and there was but one ticket.

A statute of the State of New York authorizes any Indian residing on the Tonawanda Reservation, who is a member of such nation, to lease on shares to any white person improved land owned or possessed by him by a written lease approved by the indorsement of the attorney of such nation, and after having obtained a permit from a council of such nation signed by the presiding officer and clerk thereof. Under this statute nearly 2,000 acres on this reservation are cultivated by white lessees. The total area of the reservation is 6,549.73 acres, and less than half of it is under cultivation. The reservation lies on both sides of Tonawanda Creek, and is a tract of very fertile land, nearly the whole of it capable of tillage. There are a few good Indian farmers on the reservation. The Tonawanda Senecas number 539, and there are residing with them 9 Oneidas.

THE TUSCARORA RESERVATION.

This reservation lies about 5 miles northwesterly from Niagara Falls, and is a beautiful and fertile tract of land. The Tuscaroras surpass any tribe in the agency in agricultural progress. Their farms and farm buildings, as a rule, will compare favorably with those of the average white farmers of New York. There are 6,249 acres in the reservation, and the census roll shows 401 names. The government of the Tuscaroras is by chiefs, and very little complaint is made against their methods of doing business for the tribe. It is worthy of mention that the chiefs on this reservation are all Christians. Indeed, there are scarcely any pagans among the Tuscaroras.

THE ONONDAGA RESERVATION.

This reservation lies 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 the steeper hillsides is worthless except for woodland and pasturage purposes.

A State law authorizes any member of the Onondaga tribe residing upon the reservation, owning or possessing improved lands thereon, to lease such lands to white persons for a term not to exceed ten years. To be valid the lease must be approved by the State agent. Under this statute the greater part of the tillable land is leased to whites. The same statute gives the chiefs authority to lease stone quarries on the national lands under the direction and approval of the State agent. There are valuable quarries of building stone on these lands, from which some revenue is derived each year. There are some good farmers among the Onondagas, who have fine homes and pleasant surroundings. The government of the Onondagas is by 27

* See page 529.

chiefs, who hold office for life. Nearly all of the chiefs are pagans, who hold strenuously to the old forms and customs, and the progressive element in the tribe is much dissatisfied with the condition of affairs. There are residing on this reservation 361 Onondagas and 72 Oneidas.

THE ST. REGIS RESERVATION.

This reservation is located on the northern boundary of the State of New York. A part of the reservation fronts upon the St. Lawrence River, and the remainder lies along the boundary line between the United States and the British province of Ontario. The reservation of the Canadian St. Regis is just over the boundary line. There are 1,130 American St. Regis Indians, and about the same number of Canadian St. Regis. The reservation is 7.3 miles long by about 3 miles wide, and there are 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 2 or 3 miles to the west is the Roquette River. The St. Regis is navigable by small steamers to the village of Hogansburg, which is located on the southern border of the reservation, about 3 miles from its mouth. The people on this reservation are neglecting to some extent their farming interests, devoting themselves to the manufacture of baskets, from which they derive a large revenue.

The government of the St. Regis was for some years vested in three trustees, elected by a popular vote, but the legislature of New York, at its session in 1893, amended the statutes relating to that tribe and put the government back into the hands of the chiefs.

THE ONEIDAS.

The Oneidas have no reservation. Most of that tribe removed to Wisconsin in 1846. The few who remained retained 350 acres of land in Oneida and Madison counties, near the village of Oneida. This land was divided in severalty among them and they were made citizens. They have sold their land until only about 100 acres remain in their possession. They now number 176 and they mostly reside in the vicinity of Windfall in Madison County, and Orchard Park, Oneida County. These settlements are only 2 or 3 miles apart. There are 84 more Oneidas living on other reservations in the agency.

THE CAYUGAS.

The Cayugas also have no reservation. They number 168 and reside with the Senecas on the Cattaraugus reservation.

THE SHINNECOCKS, POOSEPATUCKS, AND MONTAUKS.

These are fragments of tribes on Long Island. I do not understand that they are regarded as belonging to this agency, although in the State of New York. The Shinnecocks number about 150, the Poosepatucks a few families, and the Montauks only 8 or 10 persons. These remnants of tribes have intermarried with negroes until their aboriginal character is nearly obliterated. The Shinnecocks have about 400 acres of land, the Poosepatucks only about 50 acres.

SCHOOLS.

The State supports 29 district, or day schools, upon the reservations of the agency. The State builds and maintains the schoolbuildings, pays the teachers, and in some instances provides the fuel to warm the schoolhouses. The schools are under the charge of local superintendents who are appointed by the State superintendent of public instruction. There are 6 schools on the Allegany Reservation, 10 on the Cattaraugus, 1 on the Onondaga, 5 on the St. Regis, 3 on the Tonawanda, and 2 on the Tuscarora.

Superintendent Boyce, of the Allegany and Cattaraugus schools, makes the following report with reference to the schools under his charge. Whole number of pupils registered in the 16 schools on the Allegany and Catteraugus reservations, 340. Average daily attendance, 190. There were thirty-four weeks of school in each district. Salary of teachers $8 per week.

Superintendent Newmen, of the Onondaga school, reports that 70 children attended school during the year, and that the average attendance was 18. The teacher was paid $8 per week, for thirty-six weeks of school.

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Superintendent Tabor of the Tonawanda schools reports an attendance of 88 at the three schools under his charge. The weekly salary of teachers was $7.

Superintendent Mentz, of the Tuscarora school, reports an attendance of 69 at the schools under his charge. Weekly salary of teachers $7. Weeks taught, 35.

I have been unable to get any report from the superintendents of the St. Regis schools.

Tabulated the statistics are as follows:

	Number of school-houses.	Number of schools.	Number of weeks taught.	Number of teachers.	Salaries paid teachers per week.	Average daily attendance.
Allegany	6	6	34	6	$8.00	190
Cattaraugus	10	10	34	10	8.00	
Tonawanda	3	3	35	3	7.00	54
Tuscarora	2	2	35	3	7.00	39
Onondaga	1	1	36	2	8.00	19
St. Regis	5	5	36	5	8.00	75

The legislature, at its session in 1893, made an appropriation of $1,800 for repairs and improvements on the schoolhouses on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations. The superintendent of public instruction, Hon. James S. Crooker, recently visited these reservations with the local superintendent, Mr. G. W. Boyce. They found the schoolhouses without proper underpinning, and most of them without woodsheds or outhouses. The schoolhouses will be put in a condition for comfort in winter, and woodsheds and outhouses will be built.

The Indians do not seem to properly appreciate what the State is doing for them in the matter of education. They do not require such regularity of attendance on the part of their children as is needed to produce the most satisfactory results, and manifest a lack of interest in other ways.

The Yearly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia support an industrial school for Indian children near Tunesassa on the Allegany reservation. The school is located on a farm of 464 acres just off the reservation. The farm was purchased by the Yearly Meeting in 1806, and a mission or school has been maintained there since that time. The school was conducted as a day school down to 1854. Since that time it has been run as a boarding-school. The attendance of pupils is limited to 45, and whatever funds are needed beyond the products of the farm are supplied by the Friends in Philadelphia. The average annual expenditure by the Friends is about $3,200. The school is in session forty-two weeks in each year, and well-qualified teachers give instruction in all the substantial branches of education. Outside the school-room the boys are taught all kinds of farm work, and the girls receive a practical education in the various branches of household labor. The institution is under the management of James Henderson, and is doing excellent work in every department.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum for Indian children is supported by the State. It has a beautiful location upon a farm of 100 acres in the valley of the Cattaraugus Creek, on the reservation of that name. The asylum has the benefit of all the income from the farm, and receives in addition thereto $100 per annum from the State for each child maintained within the institution. The capacity of the asylum is 100, and there is seldom a less number of inmates. The State appropriation pays the cost of superintendents, teachers, wages, clothing for children, and all the expenses of maintenance. A good school is provided, in which are taught all the ordinary English branches, and those who have any ability in that direction also receive instruction in music. The State takes much interest in this asylum, and is very generous in appropriations for repairs and improvements. In 1892 the legislature made an appropriation of $8,500, which was expended in the erection of a new boiler house and putting in a new steam-heating apparatus for the entire institution. The legislature of 1893 made an appropriation of $13,000 for further repairs and improvements, which will be made this season under the direction of Mr. A. T. Bennett, superintendent of the asylum. Under the provisions of the State law children can not be retained in the asylum after they are 16 years of age. The law should be amended so that they may be retained until they are older. At 16 few of them have the fixed habits and maturity of judgment which will enable them to go out into the world and meet successfully its difficulties and temptations. The asylum is under the direction of a local board of managers appointed by the governor. A new board was appointed in the winter of 1893 and a change in superintendents was made by the board, beginning April 1, 1893. Mr. Bennett is new to the work, but appears to be a faithful and efficient manager.

MISSION WORK.

The religious work on the several reservations is principally conducted and supported by the whites. The Indians rarely do more than to defray the incidental expenses incurred in lighting and heating the houses of worship.

Rev. M. F. Trippe, whose home is at Salamanca, has charge of the Presbyterian missionary work on the Allegany, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora reservations. He is supported wholly by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. On the Allegany Reservation there are two Presbyterian churches, with 128 members and seven preaching stations. Sunday schools are maintained, but the membership is not large. Mr. Trippe preaches once a month at the Jamestown church, and on the remaining Sundays services are conducted by Rev. William Hall, who is over 80 years of age, and has been a missionary among the Indians for more than fifty years. Mr. Trippe also preaches at Old Tom, near the State line, and at Cornplanter. A new church edifice, completed at Old Tom the present year, will be dedicated on the 12th of September. The church at Cornplanter has a membership of 50.

The Baptists have a church at Red House, with a membership of 44. The church is under the charge of Frances Jones, a Seneca. During the past year the church edifice has been repaired and a bell placed in the tower. A Sunday school is maintained in the church by the whites of the village of Red House, to which the Indian children have access. The religious work at Red House is seriously interfered with by the whisky-drinking influence of that locality.

Rev. Mr. Trippe makes the following report with respect to religious work on the reservations:

> The moral and religious condition of the Indians, considering environment and heredity, is encouraging. The Indians are responsive to Christian teaching and reverent in their attitude toward all revealed truth, especially God's Word. They possess a deep religious sense and are obedient to conscience, and eager to acquire religious knowledge. There is not an atheist among them; not one who will not listen patiently and gratefully to friendly exhortation.
>
> Considering the fact that the vices of the whites are constantly thrust upon them; that occasions for indulgences in gross and degrading appetites are abundantly and persistently afforded them by our civilization; that an example of lawlessness by the lawmaking power is forever tempting them to commit violence, it is a matter of astonishment that our Indians are as orderly and law abiding as the statistics from courts prove them to be.
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> Christian work among them and for them is as productive of results as among any people. While we can not always tabulate these results, and it may be very slow, yet growth in all the graces of a civilized and Christian manhood and womanhood can be seen by those who labor among them. It is evident in the beautifying of the home, cleanliness of the person and home, more and better furniture, carpets, papered walls, pictures, books, and music, and in more attractive dress and appearance in public and private life. Missionary work is not a failure, but a success. It should be prosecuted more abundantly and more cheerfully by the Indian's friends.

On the Cattaraugus Reservation there is a Baptist, a Methodist, an Episcopal, and a Presbyterian church. All the church buildings are in excellent condition. Rev. Austin John, a native preacher, directs the spiritual welfare of the Baptist church, which has a membership of 145, and four preaching stations. The Indians raise $30 for the support of Mr. John, and he receives $105 from the Buffalo Baptist Association. The pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at North Collins supplies the Methodist Episcopal church, which has a membership of 45. Rev. F. R. Davis is now on that field, and he reports a strong moral and religious sentiment among the people. Rev. George Runcimon is still in charge of the missionary work of the Presbyterian Church. He reports a church membership of 110 and a Sunday-school attendance of 224. He has four preaching stations on the reservation.

On the Tuscarora Reservation there is a Baptist and a Presbyterian church. The Baptist church work is directed by Rev. Frank Mountpleasant, a native Tuscarora preacher. The church has a membership of over 200 and exerts a strong moral and religious influence. Rev. M. F. Trippe is the missionary in charge of the Presbyterian church. He visits the church once a month, and native lay workers conduct services in his absence. A new church edifice is being erected this year to take the place of the old structure, which had passed its day of usefulness.

On the Tonawanda Reservation there is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. M. F. Trippe visits the Presbyterian church once a month, and in his absence services are conducted by the Presbyterian pastor at Akron. The church has a membership of 42. Rev. John Griffin, a native preacher, has charge of the Baptist church, which has a membership of 48. Mr. Griffin is now in his seventy-sixth year and has been engaged in the work for forty years. He formerly received a small salary for his work from the Genesee Baptist Association, but that has ceased, and he is unable to prosecute the work satisfactorily and earn his sustenance by manual labor. The Methodist Episcopal church has a membership of 12 and is under the charge of Rev. W. B. Cliff, of Akron. Mr. Cliff has lived in the vicinity of the Indian reservations for many years, and he says:

> I can see decided improvement since I first knew the Senecas, fifteen years ago, in intelligence, deportment, and dress. But on this reservation advance is very slow. It might be quickened by

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the exclusion of white men's ball plays on the reservation on Sundays, and especially white men's whisky, obtainable any day in the white villages. But that the moral sensibilities are beginning to respond to educational and religious influences is seen in the shame manifested by the Indians when kindly reproved. Two things needed: First, more thorough educational facilities; second, missionaries to live among them, like the late Rev. Asher Wright and wife.

On the Onondaga reservation there is an Episcopal and a Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. John Scott has charge of the former. It has forty-five communicants. Mr. Scott has lived upon the reservation a number of years and holds the opinion that if more correct notions with regard to marriage could be instilled into the Indian people "a better class of citizens could not be found in the country." Rev. Abram Faucher is in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has a membership of 40. He reports as follows: "Our three societies are earnestly engaged in their church work, and are increasing in strength and influence." Albert Cusick, an Onondaga Indian, has taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church, and Thomas La Fort, a brother of Chief Daniel La Fort, is a leader of a Wesleyan Methodist class.

The religious interests on the St. Regis reservation are looked after principally by the Catholics and the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Catholic Church is located in the Canadian village of St. Regis, but there are 750 American St. Regis Indians who are communicants there. They pay about $150 a year toward the support of the mission. M. Mainville is the priest in charge of the mission. He notes among the drawbacks to religious improvement among the Indians, a lack of Catholic schools, and criticises the taking away of 20 Catholic children to a Protestant institution in Philadelphia. He suggests that there be a revival of contract schools, so that a religious education can be given to all denominations. Rev. A. Wells is the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has a membership of 51. He reports that "intemperance is the great drawback to religious work among the Indians. Drunkenness begets other vices." Charles White, a St. Regis Indian, is leader of a Free Methodist class numbering 16. These meetings are held in a schoolhouse, and Mr. White receives no pay for his religious work.

LEGISLATION.

In my last annual report I referred to a codification of the Indian laws by the legislature of the State of New York and the repeal of all or nearly of the previous statutes relating to the Indians. It was the intention of those who made the codification not to materially change the provisions of the previous statutes, but to condense and bring them all together. In a few instances, however, changes were inadvertently made, which required certain amendments to be made by the legislature of 1893. A change in the law with reference to the election of a surrogate by the Seneca Nation and putting the government of the St. Regis back in the hands of the chiefs have been referred to in the sections of this report relating to the reservations. This is, I believe, all the State legislation relating to the Indians during the past year.

An amendment was made by Congress in 1892 to section 2139 of the United States statutes, relating to the sale of intoxicating beverages to Indians. Prior to this amendment it had been held that the statute did not apply to beer and hard cider. The amended statute specifically declares that—

> 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 a fine of not more than three hundred dollars for each offense.

I have given notice by circulars and through the newspapers in the vicinity of the reservations of the agency of this amendment, and warned all persons that if they disregard its provisions they will do so at their peril.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The reservations of the agency are so widely separated, and most of them are so remote from the agency office, that it is impossible to give a complete and systematic report of vital statistics. A medical dispensary is sustained by the United States upon only one of the reservations—the Cattaraugus. Dr. A. D. Lake, who has been in charge of the dispensary for many years, and most of the time since the dispensary was established, reports that scrofula and consumption are the most prevalent of the serious diseases upon the reservation. He visits the dispensary on Monday of each week and attends to calls from the Indians at his office in Gowanda in the interim. The dispensary is well supplied with such drugs and preparations as are required for the common physical complaints among the people.

MORALS OF THE INDIANS.

The moral condition of the Indians on the reservations, it must be admitted, is not the very best. Intemperance and immorality are the prevailing vices of these people. The avarice of the whites places constant temptations before them in the way of intoxicating beverages, and it is exceedingly difficult to secure the evidence sufficient to convict the offenders. The Indians who secure the prohibited beverages can seldom be prevailed upon to testify in court against those who supply them, and it is difficult to get other witnesses who can furnish the testimony required. In places where detection and arrest are likely to occur white "go-betweens" are employed, which increases the difficulty of securing the evidence to convict.

The Indian practice of cohabitation between the sexes without the formality of marriage is the cause of much of the immorality on the reservations. Comparatively few of the marriages are solemnized by formal rites, and many of the parties live with each other and part at will. I have reason to believe that in most instances parents desire their children to live correct and virtuous lives, but the parental practice does not conform to parental precept, and the latter soon loses its force. The Indians are not naturally a vicious people or a licentious people. Their prevailing vices come very largely from the influence and environments of the reservation system.

ENCOURAGING INDICATIONS.

There is a gradual but steady improvement in the material condition of the Indians of the agency. They are becoming more and more industrious, and are improving their homes and their surroundings. They dress better, and the desires and necessities which prompt individual energy and action are increasing. There is an increasing demand for Indian labor among the whites, and the testimony is almost universal that Indian laborers are more efficient than formerly.

CITIZENSHIP.

There is no material change in the views of the Indians of the agency with reference to the question of citizenship. As stated in my last annual report a large majority are opposed to citizenship. The principal reasons for this opposition are these: 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 a division of lands in severalty and citizenship would deprive them of the results of their enterprise and industry. The sentiment in favor of citizenship is slowly gaining and may eventually become predominant.

LAND TITLES.

On all the reservations of the agency there is a system of individual holdings of land, which, to some extent, answers to a division of land in severalty. A member of the 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 tracts which they have secured in this way. On some of the reservations these deeds are recorded, on others they are not. As a rule these transfers of real estate are recognized and regarded as valid, but in cases where disputes arise there seems to be no adequate method of settling the disputes in accordance with law and equity. The peace makers are not always men of intelligence and good judgment, and their integrity is often questioned when considerable interests are at stake. The Indian courts also lack power to effectually enforce their decrees. The lands which are held in common on the reservations are unoccupied lands—woodlands and pastures. Substantially all the improved land is held by individuals.

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 $4,349.50, 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 $8 per capita, making a total to that band of $12.20 per capita.

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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.

NEW YORK INDIANS AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

A very creditable exhibit has been made at the World's Columbian Exposition by the Indians of New York. The exhibit has been under the charge of Rev. John W. Sanborn, director in chief, who has taken great pains to make it worthy of the descendants of the once powerful Iroquois League. Among other features are four bark houses constructed of poles and elm and basswood bark. No nails or pins are used in their construction, but withes of slippery elm and hickory instead. All of the material came from New York State. One of the houses is a council house, 45 by 20 feet. It is a reproduction of the earliest known council house, once situated on the site of Albany. Several Indians of different tribes have been at the Fair and have represented the improved life of the New York Indians since they dropped their savagery and barbarism. They have conducted themselves in a manner to give visitors a good opinion of their capability and to enlist the sympathy of strangers. They have been given full opportunity to visit the various departments of the Exposition, and their experience will no doubt be of much benefit, not only to those who were selected to represent their respective tribes, but indirectly to the people at large.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERRIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., September 1, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 15, 1893, which was referred to me by my predecessor, John H. Waugh, on August 16, I have the honor to submit the following as a statement of the condition of affairs at the Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak., as I find it after a two week's acquaintance with the duties of my office.

I assumed charge of this agency on August 16, 1893, succeeding John H. Waugh, resigned, since which time I have been engaged in familiarizing myself with the affairs of the agency and reservation, and the condition of the Indians residing here, but I am not as yet conversant enough, to make as complete a report as the instructions call for.

Devil's Lake Indian Reservation.—This reservation is located in Benson County, N. Dak., on the south shore of Devil's Lake, which forms the whole of its northern boundary, and contains 166,000 acres, 80,000 acres of which is tillable.

The agency and buildings belonging thereto (excepting the grist and sawmill) are located at Fort Totten on the reservation, which is also the post-office address of the agency, and about 14 miles south of the city of Devil's Lake on the Great Northern Railroad, communication with it being by a line of steamboats in the summer, and a daily stage during the winter season. The land on this reservation is mostly high rolling prarie, very hilly and timbered near the lake, with a gradual descent towards the Sheyenne River its southern boundary, and is only valuable for farming and grazing purposes.

Number of Indians.—The total number of Indians on the reservation at the completion of the present census, which I have the honor to transmit herewith, are:

Males	486
Females	567
Total	1,053
Males between 6 and 18 years	114
Females between 6 and 18 years	122
Total	236

Number of horses owned by Indians, 570; cattle, 479. Number of acres under cultivation during the present season by Indians, 3,500.

Agriculture.—The appearance of the farming operations of the Indians of this reservation is not very encouraging. I find that with nearly 300 farmers only 3,500 acres were under cultivation or sown to crop this season, an average of 11 acres to a family. That a large quantity of the seed that was furnished the Indians last spring was sown on the stubble and harrowed in, and that no grain grew on this land. That not one acre of summer fallowing or breaking was done by the Indians during the present season and that no effort was made to induce them to do so. This is not a very bright outlook for them to become self-supporting, and unless they receive substantial assistance during the coming winter there will be a great deal of suffering among them. I make this statement after a personal investigation of their condition at their homes, where I found at least one-half of them living on parched corn and wild turnip roots.

I am not familiar enough with the Indians and their habits to suggest a remedy for their present lack of system in their farming operations, but I believe that if they could be induced by the aid of capable additional farmers, to plow and prepare their lands for crops during the preceding summer and fall for the next season, and not wait until spring to do all their work, which I understand has been the practice heretofore, they would certainly raise larger and better crops.

The crops in this locality are very poor this season on account of the hot winds, which were so prevalent during the month of July, blighting them. The wheat will not average more than 6 bushels to the acre and is worth about 40 cents per bushel at the elevators. This condition is very discouraging to the white farmers, and doubly so to an Indian. Indians need encouragement to continue prolonged labor. It is therefore not surprising, considering the number of years that crops have failed, that the Indians are beginning to think that farming is not a success. One old Indian told me that in future he would only plant potatoes and corn, as that always furnished him something to live upon, while his wheat crop was either a failure, or when he raised one, it took all of it to pay his debts. With such reasoning as above it will require all the efforts of the agent and employés to make the Indians do the necessary plowing this fall, for the spring seeding.

Timber.—Along the shores of Devil's Lake there are about 10,000 acres of timber land, mostly oak. Considerable of it appears to have been cut down lately. I believe it to be for the best interest of the Indians to prohibit them from cutting the green timber and disposing of it, as has been the practice in the past. They should be permitted to cut down any dead wood for their own use and to sell; but the wholesale cutting off and clearing large tracts of valuable timbered lands should be stopped at once, as none of this land is necessary for farming purposes; each Indian has an allotment of prairie land which he can cultivate.

Buildings at Agency.—The buildings at this agency are all in a good state of repair and sufficient for the requirements of the service excepting the old log building used for Indian employés quarters. This building is totally unfit for use as a human habitation. In looking over the annual reports from this agency, I find that this building has been condemned in most of them for the past thirteen years and in this I merely add my mite to the rest.

Agency gristmill.—There is a good gristmill on this reservation belonging to the agency. It is located at what is known as the Old Mission, 7 miles east of the agency. This mill should be in operation this winter for the benefit of the Indians, and I have made application to the Department for authority to employ a miller and engineer to run it during the winter season. I did this that the Indians might have part of their wheat ground into flour before it was all disposed of. By doing so I believe it will materially assist in furnishing them provisions this winter, and also give them flour for less than one-half what it costs to purchase it from the merchants in the adjoining towns. North Dakota at the present time is *blessed* with a corporation known as the millers' trust, which continues to advance the price of flour, although wheat was never so cheap in the history of the country. The Indians should have their own wheat ground into flour instead of selling all their wheat and paying an exorbitant price for it.

Court of Indian offenses.—There is a court of Indian offenses established on this reservation, presided over by three of the headmen. The present judges are Waanatau, chief of the Cut Heads, Tiowaste, chief of the Wahpetons, and Ecanajinka, chief of the Sissetons. They receive $10 per month each, and hold court at the agency every two weeks, when all the little differences that naturally arise among Indians on a reservation are adjudicated and disposed of to the satisfaction of all persons concerned.

Indian police.—The Indian police of this reservation comprise one captain, who is paid $15 per month, and ten privates, who are paid $10 per month each. They apparently perform their duties in a satisfactory manner and are no doubt of great assistance to the agent in preserving order in their several districts. The police all

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attend the court every two weeks, when they report the births and deaths and anything of interest that has transpired which should come to the knowledge of the agent.

Sanitary.—The health of the reservation is only fair, the number of deaths reported being greater than the births. Number of deaths, 41; number of births, 36. The greatest mortality was among the children, 29 out of the 41 deaths reported being children under the age of 12 years. When a child is taken ill it does not receive the care required, as the squaws do not understand their care. For further information I submit the report of the agency physician herewith.

Schools.—The only school at present on this reservation is the Fort Totten Indian industrial training school, under the management of Superintendent W. F. Canfield. This includes the school in charge of the Gray Nuns. Most of the children of school age who are well attend these schools.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I will state that from what I have seen of the condition of the Indians on this reservation and their method of farming it will take a long time before they all become self-supporting. There are twenty or thirty families who can and do take care of themselves without any assistance whatever; but the most of them live from hand to mouth, with no care for the morrow. This will continue until the old Indians have all died off and the younger generation, who have had the advantage of some education and association with the whites, have taken their places. The influence of the old Indians is toward the past; they are the nonprogressive element on this reservation, and until their influence ceases to exist it will be slow work to make these Indians self-supporting.

I have the honor to inclose herewith the annual report of the farmer in charge at Turtle Mountain Reservation, also the report of the physician.

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

RALPH HALL,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER, TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, N. DAK., *August 29, 1893.*

SIR: I respectfully transmit the census and statistical report of this reservation for 1893.

The reservation is located in Rolette County, N. Dak., in township 162, ranges 70 and 71 west. Two townships, containing 46,080 acres of land, divided into about 13,000 acres of tillable land, the balance grasing and timber land; it is rolling prairie in part, some places very hilly, and the timber is filled with lakes and sloughs. There are many of the people living outside the limits of the reservation, but in the vicinity.

The census includes only such as were recognized as American Indians by the treaty commission of 1892. They are: Full bloods, 82 families; total, 261. Mixed bloods residing on reservation, 266 families; total, 1,213, as follows:—

	Full bloods.		Mixed bloods.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adults	79	88	315	262
From 6 to 18 years	33	34	170	169
From 1 to 5 years	24	23	150	164

In addition there are 40 families (177 individuals), claiming about 1,000 acres, who were not accepted by the commission, and although directed to remove, have not done so, and no active measures have been taken to remove them. They receive no support from the Government, but they occupy land to which other people are entitled, and greatly help to reduce the supply of timber on the reservation.

Mixed bloods residing outside the limits of the reservation are 80 families; total, 381, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Adults	85	84
From 6 to 18 years	60	54
From 1 to 5 years	44	48

Total enrollment, 1,875 individuals.

Agriculture.—There was issued for seed 3,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, and 400 bushels of potatoes; the issue was made at the proper time for use. A great deal depends upon the amount of interest the farmer takes in his work and the manner of preparing his land. This spring a great many slighted their farm work to go hunting fur, as the musk rats were unusually plentiful and the price high. There are but a few who have enough land under cultivation (and the results are so uncertain) to depend on their crops for the support of the family, and when an opportunity offers to earn ready money, the farm takes the second place. The following list will show the amount and kind of crops cultivated, etc.:

	Wheat.	Oats	Barley.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.	Breaking.	Summer plowing.	Vacant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Full bloods	93	42	.....	11	3	.....	.....	24
Mixed bloods—								
Inside the reservation	1,594	541	74	64	41	155	267	643
Outside the reservation	1,059	211	49	23	18	146	98	217
Total	2,548	794	123	98	62	301	365	884

The weather, until the middle of July, was all that could be desired, and the prospects were very favorable for an abundant harvest, but from then on we had dry, hot winds and everything shriveled up; and the gophers also did an immense damage, destroying whole fields. There was no hail or frost to help the damage along. I estimate the yield to be, wheat, from 6 to 12 bushels per acre; oats, from 20 to 30 bushels per acre; potatoes and vegetables are almost a failure. Much of the land put down as vacant has been plowed, in preparation for next season, since the census was taken.

The mixed bloods residing away from the reservation do so because they can secure better land and in larger quantity. They are, as a rule, good farmers, but as the land is surveyed and open to settlement, and many are just squatting on the lands, they are liable to lose them at any time.

Schools.—The school facilities are as follows:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
St. Mary's boarding school	190	134
Day school No. 1	32	13½
Day school No. 2	64	20
Day school No. 3	25	10½
Episcopal Mission school	20	9½
Children away at school:		
Clontarf, Minn. (contract)	12	.....
Fort Totten, N. Dak. (Government)	17	.....
Morris, Minn. (contract)	11	.....
Rensselaer, Ind. (contract)	14	.....

The several day schools have had the services of competent and faithful teachers, and the buildings are so distributed as to accommodate the population as near as possible, and have excellent appointments; but the attendance is very irregular—some of it due to the want of interest on the part of the parents. Many of them think they are doing the Government a favor to send their children, and keep them away on the least pretense. Then, in the summer, the parents are away on the prairie, digging roots to sell, and take the children with them, while during the winter the climate is so severe, and their clothing so meager, that only such as live close to the schools can be expected to attend. The full bloods are especially reluctant to send their children, no matter how convenient they are to the schools, or what inducements are given them. Some of them have actually removed off the reservation where there are no schools, to prevent being urged. Only three of their children attend, and two of these are very irregular. If the parents are talked to about it, they answer, "The Government has made no treaty with us. When it does so you can tell us what to do." Yet they come after their rations and anything else that is to be given away with great regularity. The Episcopal mission school, which was especially intended for the full bloods, I am informed, is to be discontinued, as the results obtained were not satisfactory to Bishop Walker.

The St. Mary's boarding school is managed by the Sisters of Mercy, who are devoted to their duties. They have very comfortable buildings and schoolrooms fitted with everything needful to do good work.

Churches.—There are two Catholic churches and one Episcopal on the reservation, with a membership of about 1,550 Catholics and 70 Episcopalians. The few full bloods who profess the Christian religion are Episcopalians; but the majority retain their old ways.

Health.—The health of the population has been good. A physician visits the reservation once a week, and oftener in case of urgency. The Government furnishes a good stock of medicines and supplies. Five hundred and fourteen individuals have received medical treatment; there were 90 births, and 49 deaths.

One of our Indians was killed in a drunken fight, by a white man, at a place near Bottineau, N. Dak. The murderer has not yet been captured. The Indians were very much excited over this, and it was with difficulty that they were restrained from taking the matter into their own hands; and there may be some trouble yet, unless the murderer is caught. The man killed has relatives who are thoroughly Indian in their methods, and some innocent parties may be made to suffer.

Indian offenses.—The court to try Indian offenses is composed of the captain of the police and the two senior policemen. No serious cases have come before them. They have generally been family quarrels, disputes about debts, etc., which have usually been settled by the court to the mutual satisfaction of the parties interested. There is a desire to have regular judges appointed. This would relieve the police of a very unpleasant duty, which frequently takes them away from their stations, and satisfy the community.

Food and supplies.—Food and clothing are issued to a limited amount; it is only intended for the more needy, and to encourage others in their farm work. Rations are issued on the 15th and last of the month, and consist of 20 pounds of flour and 4 pounds of pork to each individual per month. The amount of rice, sugar, and tea furnished is sufficient to make issues only for two or three months during the winter. The full bloods receive rations at all times, but the mixed bloods, being in better circumstances and more able to help themselves, receive them only occasionally, except widows and

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large families, and such as take some interest in sending their children to school. Of course, many have to be refused rations, and this is a continual cause of irritation and grievance against the agent and Government, and makes the manager here many enemies. A limited supply of clothing is furnished, and the same rule is applied in the issue, accompanied by even greater discontent.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I take the liberty to say that neither the Government nor the Indians have derived much benefit from the money expended here, and never will until the conditions are changed. The treaty made last October will provide ample means to place these people on the road to progress. The full bloods have got to be built up from the ground, and taught everything. The mixed bloods are used to work, and understand agriculture, but more land is needed further from the Canadian boundary line and towns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. W. BRENNER,
Farmer in Charge.

RALPH HALL,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, *August 31, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as agency physician:

During the past year my practice has been steadily on the increase. The Indians pay less attention to the native medicine men, and from their own choice select a white physician. Strumous diseases are still prevalent in many of their forms, the children having inherited them from their parents; pulmonary diseases and diseases of the eye are most common; deaths prevail mostly among children under 12 years of age.

The Indians prepare their food in such a manner that it becomes a vehicle whereby many a parasitical and disease germ is carried into the system.

The locality is healthy, probably as much so as any in Dakota, but I must again refer to the water. I find good springs in various localities, but they are unprotected, so that horses, cattle, and dogs trample and wallow in them, which might be easily obviated by a little skill and labor.

The greatest cause of death seems to be in the insufficient care exercised by those who should be the most careful. Mothers do not seem to understand the treatment that their children should receive. They neglect to give the medicine prescribed and sometimes will give the very opposite of that which the physician has ordered. The slight protection of the tipi is not sufficient to secure the patient's safety from the weather, as I often find the beds of the sick wet from the moisture absorbed from the ground on which they are made, as very few sleep on bedsteads. For the successful treatment of the sick a hospital is necessary.

A number of the most important medicines are expended, and at the present time I have patients that I can not treat as I would wish to, or as I would had I the medicine required.

I have the honor to be, yours, truly,

C. H. KERNOTT,
Agency Physician.

RALPH HALL,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD, N. DAK., *August 22, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of circular letter from your office of June 15, 1893, and in compliance therewith to make the following report:

Having joined this agency for duty as agent on July 1, last, my opportunity for observing the conditions existing, and deciding what recommendations will best tend toward the advancement of the Indians under my charge, is extremely limited. I find a very satisfactory state of affairs in the peaceable behavior of all the Indians, their willingness to work, to have their children educated, to place confidence in the agency physician regarding the treatment best for the sick, and, in general, their tendency to accept advice and adopt the customs and speech of the whites.

But progress is necessarily slow, first, because there is little inherited provision or thrift, and second, because the climatic conditions leave at best small hope of reward for exertion in agricultural pursuits. It will only be when, after much teaching, these Indians have become extensive stock-raisers, that they will be entirely self-supporting. As white men find it impossible to gain a living by farming, the Indians can not be expected to do so. The present year affords an example of this. These Indians last spring sowed about 1,320 acres of wheat. This was ruined by hot winds and will not more than yield the seed sown. Corn will, perhaps, produce one-fourth of a crop. Oats are not worth cutting. Beans are a complete failure, as are squashes and pumpkins. Potatoes will yield a light, partial crop. A severe storm visited the reservation on August 8, when lightning set fire to the prairie, and for a time it appeared probable that all the grass on the reservation would be consumed, but by much effort this was prevented and sufficient grass saved. This storm brought violent hail, which threshed out the heads of standing grain and added greatly to the loss. On the 10th of August, and following the storm, this locality was visited by a severe frost which destroyed vines and garden vegetables.

Cattle-raising is somewhat precarious except in sheltered localities, which, probably, on this reservation, are sufficient for all the cattle the Indians will accumulate in many years. These Indians do not kill the breeding cattle issued to them, but are not so particular regarding the young cattle they raise. When hungry, the temptation to kill any young cattle they consider particularly their own property is sometimes too strong to withstand, but such exceptions are becoming rare and such killing can doubtless be prevented. During the past two years 1,255 head of horned stock for breeding purposes have been issued, and the increase is thus shown to have been 335 head—26.70 per cent. Horses do well in this locality. The brood mares issued have been generally well cared for. There will soon be annually a crop of handy young horses to market, furnishing some income to the owners.

There are now but two schools on the reservation—one near the old agency, conducted by Rev. C. L. Hall, Congregationalist, in which some 41 pupils were instructed during the last school year, and the Catholic mission near the present agency, under the care of Rev. Father Craft, Romanist, where 7 to 15 pupils were taught. As neither of these schools has been in operation since my arrival, I can not speak of the methods employed or the success attained, but I believe both to have been well conducted. Most of the children of the reservation are sent to the Fort Stevenson school, 40 miles below the agency, where they are generally retained during vacation, though some have been permitted to return to their homes for brief periods during the present summer. At this date 9 pupils from the reservation are at Santee, Nebr., 6 are at Genoa, Nebr., and 4 are at Carlisle, Pa., while 147 are enrolled at the Fort Stevenson school.

When pupils are returned from these schools there has not been, so far as I can learn, any provision for them, or any means provided to utilize the learning gained. They come back empty handed in most cases to the squalid life of the ordinary Indian, and very frequently become despondent. Some few, having superior qualifications, can be given places of trust where they can earn a living, but the majority find no incentive to intelligent exertion, and too frequently go backward. Were a pony, accustomed to a rough life in this rigorous climate, taken for a term of years to a milder one, given a warm stall and accustomed to regular feeding and grooming, then returned to the former life and scant herbage about a cabin, it is doubtful if his usefulness would be increased thereby; and similarly with the Indian youth.

Not that education is valueless to anyone, but, rather, that the kind of education gained alone from books and by contact with a higher civilization has scant value to these youth, if, when their return to the reservation comes, none of this can avail to improve the hard conditions always existing where the Indian has to live. Learning at school industrial lessons, something of woodworking, blacksmithing, tailoring, or what not, the student is not yet a master of his craft. He can not plan or erect a house, shoe a horse, or fashion a suit of clothes. He could assist to do these, perhaps, but there is no demand for his services, and the cabin built by one of these differs very little from that of another who has not had advantages. In short, there is little education gained which, under the conditions among which he is to live, is of permanent value to the Indian boy or girl who lives on the reservation and subsists, or is expected to subsist, by his or her labor. The trouble is they have lost touch with the people and with the conditions among which they must finally settle down.

I have obtained the names of 49 Indian youth who, during the past fifteen years, have left this reservation to attend distant schools, those sent to Fort Stevenson school not being included. Of these 49, 19, or 38.77 per cent, are dead. Of the 30 living, 3 are worthless, and not more than one-half the remainder can be said to be in any way improved in character or present mode of living beyond the point reached by those who did not attend school. These 49 pupils represent not less than one hundred and fifty years of school training, which, at $175 per year, the amount allowed per head at the Fort Stevenson school, amounts to $26,250, or, divided among the 14, all who can be said to have received benefit, reaches $1,875 for each pupil; and if the cost of transporting the children, the large amounts incident to the erection and maintenance of these schools, be considered, the amount given would be at least doubled. The large mortality among these deported children, reaching nearly 39 per cent, and chargeable in a large degree to such deportation, is appalling and can not be stated in mere figures.

There also is lost by this system of education such influences for good and bettered conditions of home life among those who do not attend school (especially the parents) as would have resulted from the daily association of parents with children were the latter under instruction in reservation day schools, and in like manner was lost such possible good as would have resulted from the object lessons afforded by the maintenance of small centers of civilization found in a well-conducted reservation day school. This influence is not unworthy of consideration. With such day schools situated at convenient points, there will be sufficient

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education imparted to the average Indian youth—all, in fact, that he can use. He will be kept in touch with his people and the life he is to live, and there will be a slow but certain improvement of the whole tribe, as much better than that resulting from the present system as is the slow and uniform uplifting of a continent or coast line to the useless peaks and violent wrenchings caused by volcanic action.

There will be a few youth of both sexes who may have exceptional qualities, and these can with advantage be given better opportunities when they have shown in the day school that these would profit them. But the number is small, not larger than the number hereafter to be employed as teachers. Such a system would produce better results among both the children and the parents, and the adoption of it would save one-half the cost now incurred and remove many causes of discontent. I am happy to believe that something like this is the policy of the Department for the future.

Missionary work is confined to the two missions before referred to, in which some 50 children are taught, with some religious teaching by Rev. C. L. Hall, Congregationalist, and Father Craft, Romanist. I am unable to state what benefit arises therefrom.

The court of Indian offenses has been kept up, and has, I believe, a beneficial influence. No cases have come before this court during my incumbency, and but nineteen during the previous twelve months.

There has been no road making or repairing on the reservation during the year, none being necessary.

No trades or arts are pursued by these Indians, and none are practicable, their only industry being a little farming and stock-raising. They, however, work willingly and are glad of employment about the agency and hauling freight from Minot, N. Dak. This is given them whenever practicable.

The land on this reservation has not been allotted in severalty. The Indians are very anxious to have this accomplished, and I was informed in letter from the Office of Indian Affairs, under date of July 27 last, that it would be done as soon as the surveyor-general of the State made return to the proper office of his work on the reservation. The need for this is most imperative, as the Indians wish to be definitely settled before building or further repairing houses. They now generally occupy separate unallotted tracts, definite as to location rather than to extent, and uniformly improve them by houses, stables, cultivated fields, and garden spots. Some few have dug wells. Better houses are needed, and these can not be built until the allotments are made. The large mortality among these Indians, caused to a great extent by unsanitary conditions, requires relief, and the first step must be better houses.

A hospital at the agency (for which the Indians are very anxious), to contain perhaps sixteen beds, being eight in each of two wards, is an imperative necessity, and can be erected at comparatively small cost. Sick patients are now being kept and treated at the Catholic mission near the agency, as being the only place available. I believe that with a proper system of day schools on the reservation, the allotment of lands, and the erection of an agency hospital there will be greater progress and more content than has heretofore existed.

There is now living near the mouth of the Little Knife River and beyond the limits of the reservation a small band of Gros Ventre Indians, under the control of "Crow Flies High." This band, numbering about 135 in all, has never lived upon the reservation or drawn rations or annuities from the Government. The people go, as I am informed, each year to some point near Fort Buford and camp for several months, leading a degraded life, subsisting upon berries and roots, by stealing cattle from ranchmen, and by peddling their women to the soldiers of Fort Buford. Their children are growing up wild, and they are a source of apprehension to the cattlemen of that region. Their example is certainly harmful to the other Indians, and they should be required to settle down on the reservation, send their children to school, and adopt some honest means of livelihood.

The removal of the agency from Fort Berthold to the point now occupied, 25 miles farther up the river, which was accomplished in May last, has involved much labor and some confusion, but the removal was wise, and when the new agency is completed it will be all that could be expected. Several necessary buildings are yet to be constructed.

I have made very few changes among the employés, and but one has been made for cause, the others at the request of those concerned. All those now holding positions I believe to be both capable and honest. I have to thank the Department for prompt attention to my requests and for courteous treatment at all times.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AL. H. CLAPP,
Captain, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY,
Fort Yates, N. Dak., August 26, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with Department requirements, I have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied by statistical information, of affairs at this agency and status of the Indians under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Location.—Standing Rock Agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River in the State of North Dakota, about 11 miles north of the southern boundary of the State and 60 miles south of Mandan, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is the nearest railroad point. The reservation is bounded on the east by the Missouri River, and extends from Cannon Ball River in North Dakota to a point 10 miles north of the mouth of Moreau River in South Dakota, a distance of about 65 miles in length and 70 miles in width, the greater portion being in the last mentioned State, with the Indian population, as to residence, about equally divided between the two States.

The military post of Fort Yates is adjacent to the agency buildings and temporarily occupies about 2,000 acres of the Indian reservation. The post is now garrisoned by three companies of the Twelfth United States Infantry and two troops of the Eighth United States Cavalry.

Population.—The Indians of this agency, having heretofore been classified as the Upper and Lower Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Sioux tribe, I have again thus tabulated them as accurately as possible. Their affiliations, through intermarriages, are constantly bringing about transfers from one band to another, so that it is now difficult to designate them by separate bands. A Yanktonai last year may report himself a Blackfeet this year and may want to be classed among the Hunkpapas next year, and the three bands, having practically merged into one people or band, I would suggest that in future they be designated "Sioux of Standing Rock Agency."

The census of June 30, 1893, shows 3,833 Indians belonging to this agency, classified as follows:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.	School age between 6 and 18.	
									Males.	Females.
Yanktonai..	449	453	634	345	288	1,720	183	158	223	189
Hunkpapa...	401	409	575	306	228	1,518	161	122	193	154
Blackfeet...	158	153	217	124	101	595	55	61	71	73
Total	1,008	1,015	1,426	775	617	3,833	404	341	487	416

Males, 1,790; females, 2,043.

Agriculture.—The Indians of this agency have made commendable efforts at farming for several years past with results neither profitable nor encouraging; but their failure in this industry can not be attributed to "Indian farming," from the fact that white men coming into this belt who undertook to make a living by farming have invariably been unsuccessful. Many having been obliged to abandon their homes and seek employment elsewhere in order to make a livelihood; which fact has fully demonstrated that this section of the Dakotas is not adapted to agriculture. The cause of failure in farming on this reservation is not from barrenness of soil, which is rich and very fertile in many portions, but it is due to the lack of moisture to nourish the crops during the growing season, which, together with hot winds that usually pass over this section during the months of June or July, parching vegetation and blighting all crops, makes returns to the agriculturist so uncertain and unprofitable that the most persevering pioneer farmer becomes discouraged.

The past spring was cold and backward and seeding season unusually late, and, owing to the coldness of the soil, corn failed to germinate and in some localities had to be replanted several times. There were, however, abundant rains throughout the months of May and June and all crops, although late, promised well up to the 10th of July; but there has been no rain since July 5 to the present time, and owing to that fact and the unusually warm weather and hot parching winds, the straw of all grain is short, the stand light, and all crops very poor. It has been the most unfavorable season for farming ever experienced in this section of the country, even the wild prairie grass being wilted and shriveled from the long period of drought, and not exceeding one-third of an average yield from planted crops will be realized.

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Notwithstanding the recurring failures and repeated discouragements met with in farming, every Indian family of this agency cultivates a field or garden, ranging in extent from 1 to 30 acres each, aggregating 5,000 acres under cultivation and in crop; but owing to the severe drought all fields are very light, and some will not pay for harvesting. Wheat, oats, and barley are now being harvested, but none yet thrashed; therefore only approximate figures of the crops can be given, and the following is an estimate of this year's products, viz:

Wheat	bushels	1,000	Onions	bushels	500
Oats	do	18,000	Beans	do	200
Barley	do	900	Other vegetables	do	7,500
Corn	do	10,000	Melons		20,000
Potatoes	do	8,400	Pumpkins and squash		25,000
Turnips	do	4,000	Hay, cut	tons	11,000

Stock industry.—All efforts at agriculture on this reservation having been unsuccessful, or at least not encouraging, and the country being an excellent grazing section, with abundance of nutritious grasses of the shorter varieties, capable of providing range grazing for a large number of animals, cattle-raising is therefore now being made the leading industry, and the Indians manifest an increasing interest from year to year in the care of their herds. The past winter was favorable for stock, and native cattle, together with those that had been on the reservation the preceding year, passed through the winter on the ranges in excellent shape. But the Minnesota cows and calves (commonly known by stockmen as "dogy's") delivered here during the month of August 1892, although sheltered and fed, did poorly, and the loss among them was about 30 per cent.

The death of these cattle was not due to want of food but to want of being acclimated and inability to withstand the rigors of the cold winter weather, which was owing to the lateness of the season when they were delivered. As I had the honor to state in my last annual report, there is a serious objection to having stock cattle delivered here so late in the season as the middle of August. The middle of June is late enough and the middle of May is better, as they then have the benefit of the more tender and nutritious grass and get a good healthy start in flesh before the mosquito and fly season arrives, insuring their becoming well tallowed before cold weather sets in, which enables them to pass safely through any ordinary winter.

Owing to the cold, backward spring, as stated under the preceding heading, new grass was slow in starting this year, in consequence of which grazing was not really good until about the first of June, after which date all cattle thrived rapidly and are now in excellent condition.

Frequent rains throughout the month of June gave grass in the meadow lands a good healthy growth, and the Indians commenced cutting hay about the middle of July, and, as stated above, have secured about 11,000 tons for winter use. It was fortunate that haying was commenced so early, as the severe drought and hot winds after the middle of July stunted the grass in the bottom lands and soon dried the upland grass so that prairie fires ran over it as it would in the late fall after being killed by frost.

Several fires, caused by dry electric storms (thunder and lightning without rain), started on the ranges, and since the 2d instant, employés and Indians have been almost constantly occupied in fighting prairie fires, so as to keep them from destroying the cattle ranges or coming into the settlements, and owing to the extreme dryness of the country and prevailing high winds it has been a difficult matter to control. Notwithstanding every effort to extinguish the fires a wide belt, about 20 miles by 40 miles between the Cannon Ball and Grand Rivers, through the center of the reservation, has been burned off. From similar causes prairie fires have been even more disastrous throughout the cattle ranges occupied by whites to the north and west of us than on the Indian reservation.

However, through active exertion sufficient grass has been saved, and if no other fires break out and further loss can be prevented there is ample range for the stock of the reservation which now numbers 9,673 head of cattle and 3,506 horses and ponies. The crop of this year's calves up to the date of this report numbers 2,725 which is a very satisfactory showing.

This being essentially a stock country and not adapted to agriculture, and in view of the fact that without some protection no grazing section is secure from disastrous prairie fires, and that protection by plowing is possible I am forced to the conclusion that apart from the cultivation of vegetable gardens the Indians might better expend their labor of plowing in making safe fire breaks on the reservation, for instance, require them to plow a fire break around every township, than to attempt extensive farming until some artificial means of irrigation is secured or climatic change brings about more rainfall. By plowing fire breaks around each township, a fire starting in any portion of the reservation could easily be controlled as it could not get out of the tract of 6 miles square; and as stock-raising, with a certainty of the ranges being secured from fire, can be made a success here, and it being the only means at present by which the Indians can become prosperous, the cattle industry should be made paramount to everything else on the reservation, the education of the children alone excepted.

Industry.—The Indians of this agency have received from the Government during the past year for freighting, sale of beef cattle and products of labor $35,374.33 as follows:

Transportation of 858,991 pounds of freight from agency to two subissue stations (25 and 40 miles respectively)	$3,367.89
963 head (1,161,570 pounds gross) of beef cattle	30,057.03
3,008¼ bushels of oats	1,200.00
100 tons of hay	500.00
894¼ cords of wood	3,617.50

They also received $7,300 from traders for beef hides; and from steamboats, traders, missionaries and others, for freighting and products of labor, approximately, $800 for freighting, $1,000 for wood and $3,500 for hay and farm products, being a total of $12,600 received from parties other than the Government; aggregating $47,974.53 realized from individual industry, excepting the amount received for beef hides.

To the foregoing may be added, as earnings of Indians, the salaries of Indian and mixed blood agency and school employés, amounting in the aggregate to $74,990.53 for the past fiscal year.

With the money thus realized they bought two-horse spring wagons, saddles, clothing, groceries, etc., also 42 mowing machines, 27 sulky hay rakes, and 2 self-binding harvesters.

Road Work.—Owing to no surveys having been made at this agency, until the present summer, no permanent roads have yet been laid out or established on the reservation. This being an open prairie country, travel, up to the present time, has always been across country by the shortest practicable routes from agency to the objective points; but after surveys are completed main roads can be laid out on township or section lines, and improvements of a permanent character made thereupon each succeeding year. During the past year 861 days labor was performed on roads by 243 Indians of this agency, and 57 miles of road was thus repaired. The main roads leading up to and from the agency have been kept in good condition throughout the year.

Subissue stations.—There are two subissue stations on this reservation, one at Cannon Ball, 25 miles north of agency, and the other one at Grand River, 40 miles southwest of agency, where the Indians of those districts have received their rations the past year resulting in great benefit to the service by enabling the Indians to receive their biweekly subsistence issue near their homes. A third subissue station has been erected during the past month at a point on Oak Creek, 38 miles south of agency, where rations to about 500 Indians of that locality will be issued, commencing next month. A fourth subissue station is yet needed on this reservation at a point on the Cannon Ball River near the mouth of Cedar Creek, about 40 miles northwest of agency; and with this fourth subissue station established the Indians would be reasonably well provided in this respect, as nearly all would then be able to leave their homes in the morning, receive their rations and return the same day, instead of spending so much time in making biweekly trips to and from the agency, in which pilgrimages the entire family, together with ponies and personal effects, are usually brought along.

Education.—There were two Government boarding schools, one mission boarding school and eight Government day schools, conducted on the reservation the past year with an aggregate enrollment of 595 pupils (296 males and 299 females) and an average attendance of 403.81 for the time the respective schools were in operation for class studies. There were also 88 pupils (64 males and 24 females) belonging to this agency in schools off the reservation, making the total number enrolled in schools 683, with an approximate average of 491.81.

The agricultural boarding school, located 16 miles south of agency, was maintained throughout the entire year, a number of pupils remaining at the school during vacation, those remaining being relieved of class studies, but the industrial work was carried on and regular discipline maintained. Between July 1, 1892, and June 30, 1893, there were 98 pupils (59 boys and 39 girls) enrolled in this school with an average attendance of 66.21 for the entire year, and 73.93 for the school year proper. The work accomplished in this school has been of a substantial character and reflects credit upon the efficient superintendent and his corps of assistants. A brass band of fifteen pieces organized among the pupils by the superintendent in February, 1892, has attained a very commendable standard, and now renders national airs and other selections to the number of about thirty pieces. There is a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop in connection with this school, where the larger boys are instructed

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in ordinary repairs, and a farm of 110 acres, where they are instructed in agriculture and the care of stock. The farm is well cultivated, but owing to the severity of the drought this year the yield is very light and is estimated as follows: 60 bushels of wheat; 100 bushels of corn; 700 bushels of oats; 10 bushels of beans; 200 bushels of potatoes; 60 bushels of onions; 210 bushels of other vegetables; about 1,000 melons; 800 pumpkins and squash; 1,000 heads of cabbage; and hay cut will approximate about 40 tons.

The industrial boarding school, located at the agency, was also maintained throughout the entire year with an enrollment of 150 pupils (60 boys and 90 girls) an average attendance of 105.38 for the school year of ten months. The superintendent of this school is also very efficient and an excellent directress of the work, which latter has been of the most satisfactory kind throughout the past year and the pupils in their recitations, knowledge of the English language and general deportment elicit favorable comments from all persons visiting the school or meeting them elsewhere. The superintendent and her able corps of able assistants have reason to feel satisfied with the success of their work. The industrial teacher, assisted by the larger boys cultivates a garden of 6 acres which supplies vegetables for use of the school, the yield of which for the year is estimated at 20 bushels of corn; 10 bushels of beans; 250 bushels of potatoes; 50 bushels of onions; 115 bushels of other vegetables; about 800 melons and 1,000 head of cabbage; but owing to the protracted drought the latter are of an inferior quality.

St. Elizabeth's boarding school, located at Oak Creek, 38 miles south of agency, and conducted by the Protestant Episcopal mission under the auspices of the Right Reverend Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, has been in successful operation for ten months of the past year, at an estimated cost to the mission of $3,000. The principal of the school is Miss Mary S. Francis, who, with a corps of able assistants, conducted the school during the past school year with an enrollment of 53 pupils (20 boys and 33 girls) and an average attendance of 31.23. The buildings occupied by this school are the property of the Protestant Episcopal mission, and the teachers are also supplied by the mission; therefore, with the exception of the regular school ration and clothing which are issued to the pupils from agency supplies, the school has been without cost to the Government.

The eight Government day schools in operation the past year are as follows:

Cannon Ball, located in the Cannon Ball district, 25 miles north of agency, conducted throughout the school year, had 66 pupils (34 boys and 32 girls) enrolled and an average attendance of 44.71.

Grand River, located on Grand River, 40 miles southwest of agency, conducted throughout the school year, had an enrollment of 54 pupils (27 boys and 27 girls) and an average attendance of 35.04.

No 1, located 18 miles north of agency, conducted throughout the school year, had an enrollment of 37 pupils 18 boys and 19 girls) and an average attendance of 26.19.

No. 2, located 3 miles north of agency, conducted throughout the school year, had an enrollment of 22 pupils (13 boys and 9 girls) and an average attendance of 15.24.

No. 4, located on Grand River, 50 miles southwest of agency, conducted throughout the school year, had an enrollment of 31 pupils (16 boys and 15 girls) and an average attendance of 20.12.

Marmot, located on Grand River, 30 miles south of agency, conducted eight months, had an enrollment of 25 pupils (14 boys and 11 girls) and an average attendance of 18.24 for the time the school was in session.

Bullhead, located on Grand River, at the subissue station, 40 miles southwest of agency, conducted throughout the school year, had an enrollment of 33 pupils (17 boys and 16 girls) and an average attendance of 16.45.

Little Eagle, located on Grand River, 32 miles south of agency, conducted seven months, had an enrollment of 26 pupils (18 boys and 8 girls) and an average attendance of 14.28 for the time the school was in operation.

These day schools were, on the whole, fairly well attended, and the teachers, with one exception, which was made the subject of a special report under date of May 3 last, did faithful and earnest work, and the services rendered by each and all, excepting the teacher of Marmot school, the one above referred to, were highly satisfactory and very commendable.

A new boarding-school building is now being erected adjacent to the Little Eagle day school, on Grand River, 32 miles south of the agency, and will be ready for occupancy about October 1. This new boarding school will have a capacity for 75 pupils, and when it is opened the Grand River, Little Eagle, and Marmot day schools will be discontinued, they being tributary to this new school and will be of no further use as day schools, as it is from the settlements adjacent to the day schools named that pupils for the new boarding school are expected to be obtained.

Missionary.—Missionary work here is receiving sufficient attention to make Christians of all of the rising generation, there being eleven church buildings and several outstations on the reservation, and there are very few of the Indians who do not claim to be connected with one or the other missionary organizations. I know of no community of whites, either in city, town, or country district, where the same number of inhabitants have so many spiritual advisers working among them as these Indians now have.

This missionary field was first occupied by Right Rev. Bishop Marty, of the Roman Catholic Church, who came here in 1876 and remained among the Indians several years, during which time he established several priests and sisters of charity in the field, and the work of that church has since been conducted under Bishop Marty's direction, who has maintained three priests and eight Benedictine Sisters here the past year at an expense of $8,180 to the mission. The missionary in charge reports 815 communicants, 149 baptisms, of whom 47 were adults, and 31 Christian marriages during the year.

Rev. T. L. Riggs, Congregationalist, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, established a missionary station at Grand River, 32 miles from the agency, in the fall of 1882, and the work of this missionary association, which has been under the superintendency of Rev. G. W. Reed since 1887, has been extended, so that it now numbers 14 missionaries (5 male and 9 female) in the field, 8 of whom (4 male and 4 female) are native teachers. The superintendent reports a church membership of 172 communicants, with 123 baptisms, of whom 82 were adults, and 23 formal marriages the past year; also $4,700 as the amount expended in supporting the mission.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, visited this agency in the fall of 1883, and in 1885 erected a building (St. Elizabeth's) at Oak Creek, 38 miles south of agency, and subsequently built a parsonage and boarding school at the same place. He also established two outstations at points on Grand River, at each of which he has a native catechist. Bishop Hare's mission work at this agency is in that portion of the reservation situate in South Dakota, and Rev. P. J. Deloria, the missionary in charge, being absent from the agency on a vacation, I am unable to give actual expense incurred this year, but believe that it will approximate $3,620, including his mission school.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Walker, of North Dakota, also of the Protestant Episcopal Church, supervises the mission work of his church in that portion of the reservation lying in North Dakota, and has erected during the past year a new chapel at a point near the mouth of the Cannon Ball River, about 24 miles north of agency, at an estimated cost of $600. Not having received any statement from the Protestant Episcopal missions this year I am unable to give definite figures, but approximate their membership at 200 communicants.

There is one matter in relation to missionary work which I think requires correction, and I submit the facts with my views on the subject as follows: Each of the three denominations engaged in missionary work here have an annual meeting of their respective members at some one of the Sioux agencies, alternating between the agencies from year to year. The Roman Catholic congress is held on July 4, the Protestant Episcopal convocation in the latter part of August or early in September, and the Congregational conference during the month of September, and nearly every member of the church represented on the several Sioux agencies make the pilgrimage to the agency where the annual meeting is held. In these visits every member of the family is usually of the party, which consume from two to six weeks, according to the distance traveled, during which time their fields and cattle are neglected and considerable loss is thus annually occasioned. These annual journeys, in large cavalcades, are looked forward to by the Indians for months in advance, in consequence of which many neglect cultivation of their fields and other necessary work, and to a majority of those participating it simply takes the place of the annual hunt and summer encampment of the old Indian life. In view of these facts I am forced to the belief that it would be much better for the Indians, and equally well for missionary purposes, to have the Christian Indians at the several Sioux agencies in future represented at these annual meetings by only a small delegation from each agency, appointed from among the members as visiting delegates. It would certainly be better for the temporal welfare of the Indians and, in my opinion, equally beneficial in a spiritual way.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the reservation is good and there was no epidemic during the year. The agency physician's monthly reports show 1,100 Indians as having received medical treatment, of which number 132 (38 males and 94 females) were treated in the agency hospital, with only one death among the cases under hospital treatment. There were 145 births and 170 deaths among Indians on the reservation, being 25 deaths in excess of the births.

The physician made a number of professional visits to distant settlements in the outlying districts, some of which journeys were in severe weather, and thereby exposed himself to no little risk from storms. It is impossible for one physician to attend to all sick calls of reservation, the Indians being scattered over such a vast

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territory as they are at this agency, and a second physician is necessary, who should be located at Grand River, 40 miles southwest of agency, to give attention to those requiring medical treatment at their homes in that district. In cases of accidents or sudden illness the distance from agency to the outlying settlements along Oak Creek and Grand River, is so great that the physician can seldom reach them in time to be of much aid to those requiring his services.

Indian police.—A police force of 47 men (3 officers and 44 privates) has been employed at this agency during the past year, and their former high standing for efficiency and loyalty has been fully maintained. They command the respect of both whites and Indians; are of great assistance in the government of their people by exacting obedience to orders and advocating the educational work that is now going on; and the faithfulness with which they perform the duties required of them by Department regulations is all that can be desired.

Indian courts.—The Indian court is now recognized by these Indians as the bar before which all disputes, as well as offenses, can best be adjudicated. The three judges are representative men of the three respective bands comprising the agency. They are progressive and intelligent and their findings uniformly just. There were 87 cases brought before this court the past year and the decisions rendered were invariably satisfactory to the parties concerned. It has been of great assistance to the agent in administering affairs of the agency and is gradually preparing the Indians for the State courts of North and South Dakota, in which they will eventually be incorporated.

Payment for ponies.—Under promises made by the Sioux Commission in the summer of 1889, during negotiations with these Indians for ratification by them of the act of Congress of March 2, 1889, Congressional legislation was enacted January 19, 1891, appropriating $200,000 for payment for 5,000 ponies at $40 per head, which had been taken from the Sioux of Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies by the military authorities in 1876. Soon after the passage of said act a special agent was assigned to the work of ascertaining the individual ownership of the ponies thus taken, and after this task was completed 7,665 ponies had been proven up by the Indians of the several Sioux agencies, who claimed to have been deprived of same by the military at Standing Rock or Cheyenne River in 1876. The appropriation being for payment for only 5,000 ponies a reduction of over one-third of the number proven up was necessary, which was done by a proportionate reduction of the total number reported, and on the final adjustment of the matter $82,633.33 was assigned to Indians now of this agency, which amount was remitted to me in two installments, the first being received on January 14 last, and payment was duly made to the parties whose names appeared as claimants on rolls furnished by the Indian Office. There was thus disbursed at this agency to 757 claimants $81,525.34; and $1,109.99 belonging to 20 other claimants or their heirs, whom I could not legally pay, was returned on June 30 last to the United States Treasury to be paid to the proper parties through the Indian Office. It is a great relief to the agent to have this pony matter settled, as it has been a source of annoyance and much controversy for many years past.

Wandering and unsettled Indians.—Migratory propensities, though gradually being supplanted by a spirit of contentment, are still strong in the composition of some of these Indians, and are baneful in their effects. In this connection I feel impelled to submit that the evil resulting from permitting nonprogressive and discontented Indians who leave their own reservation surreptitiously and upon arrival at another agency are regularly rationed and allowed to remain is pernicious and noncivilizing. A number of Indians of this class have thus absented themselves from this agency during the past two years, going to Pine Ridge, where they have since remained, and the toleration of this practice not only tends to weaken discipline generally, but engenders a spirit of restlessness among relations of the absentees, who are continually receiving letters or messages advising them to desert their homes here and join their friends at Pine Ridge. These letters are always profuse with glowing accounts of the freedom enjoyed there in privileged dancing and customs of the old Indian life, through which fascinating reports the nonprogressive element among the Sioux have come to regard that agency as the Indian Mecca.

The class of Indians who desert their home agency and go to another are usually fugitives from punishment for violation of rules established for their advancement, or who desert their wives and take others upon arrival at their destination, together with malcontents who have marriageable daughters, whom they sell as wives the first opportunity, which practice is not tolerated at this agency.

Indians arriving upon a reservation without a regular transfer from the proper authorities should not be rationed or permitted to remain, but immediately compelled to return to their home agency; and a strict enforcement of such a rule would result in great good to the service by thus insuring more wholesome discipline and the building up of and maintaining correct principles of morality.

Conclusions.—In concluding this my eighteenth annual report as Indian agent among the Sioux, the last twelve years of which time have been at this agency, it affords me pleasure to testify to the improved condition and steady advancement of these people, and, with the exception of the class referred to under the heading immediately preceding, the disposition and tractability of these Indians are all that could reasonably be desired.

In closing I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful and efficient services rendered by the employés throughout the past year.

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

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., August 23, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my second annual report.

Location.—The Standing Rock industrial boarding school, better known by its short name, Agency school, has several decided advantages of location. From a gentle elevation overlooking the agency, Fort Yates, and several picturesque turns of the Missouri River, with a protecting hill as background, the school presents an inviting appearance.

Nor is this favorable impression lessened by the surroundings. I agree with Dr. Dorchester who in one of his reports maintains that the environments of this school are preferable to those of many a nonreservation school. The agency employés and other white people in our immediate neighborhood are of a high character, making it not only possible but very desirable that our pupils should mingle with them. This is, indeed, of great assistance in training the Indian youth.

The school, from its location near the agency, offers to the Indian parents an opportunity of frequently visiting their children and observing personally what the latter are doing and how they are cared for. While I regard the near neighborhood of an Indian village with daily calls of Indians a disadvantage to a boarding school, I, on the contrary, heartily welcome visits of Indian parents at regular intervals. This intercourse between teachers, parents, and pupils can be turned into an important factor in securing prosperity to the school. The favorable results amply reward any little sacrifice of time and convenience on the part of the employés.

Buildings.—All the necessary improvements mentioned in my last report have been made since. The buildings have been repainted and partly replastered. A commodious laundry, with ample drying and bath rooms, has been added to the main building, and last, but not least, a new barn must be mentioned. Our boys never get tired of pointing out to me the beauties and comforts of this last-named building, while our girls are telling me that the new laundry is by far the nicest part of the whole school. If another year would bring us a first-class chicken house, conveniently located, to be managed by the girls, I believe we should regard the Standing Rock industrial boarding school one of the best equipped of its kind.

Fire protection.—The buildings, thanks to the foresight of Agent McLaughlin, are amply provided with escapes in case of fire, each dormitory having its special stairway. On the other hand, there is a lamentable absence of water supplies. The water has to be hauled from a considerable distance by agency employés and, of course, we can not expect to get more than is needed daily in kitchen and laundry. I earnestly hope that the efforts of Agent McLaughlin to secure means of providing ample water supply and proper fire protection will be crowned with success in the near future. This point ought to receive serious and immediate attention.

Attendance.—Quite a number of pupils remained at school during the two vacation months. They observed a regular order of exercises with more hours of recreation than during the ordinary school session. In September the school was filled rapidly, the Grand River section being conspicuous for their zeal in sending children. Gray Eagle, with other prominent Indians from Grand River, brought in over 20 new pupils—an additional proof of the rapid progress in civilization those Indians are making since the discontinuance of Sitting Bull's hostile influence.

Health.—The general health of the pupils was very good. We had no serious cases of illness. A few children suffered from sore eyes, but immediate separation of those thus afflicted from the other pupils prevented the spreading of the disease. On such occasions we learn to appreciate the hospital connected with the school.

Schoolroom work.—The course of study prescribed for Indian schools was pursued conscientiously. Promotions were made in all grades after careful examination. The teachers are to be complimented on the remarkable progress their pupils exhibited in the different studies. Visitors, among them the superintendent of public instruction of the State of North Dakota, the public-school teachers of the neighboring county, prominent Army officers, all, without exception, pronounced the school equal to first-class graded public schools in white communities.

We also received complimentary comments from officers and visitors at the Indian school in Jackson Park, Chicago. The work sent by our pupils is said to occupy a prominent place there. We only regret that the orders from the office of Indian Affairs, February 14, 1893, did not allow a more extensive and systematic display of the schoolroom and industrial work as it is actually carried on in this school.

Industrial work.—The industrial work done by the girls is of a high order, thoroughness in every department being insisted upon. The result is gratifying. The Indians seem to appreciate this if we may judge from their expressions of satisfaction, as also from speeches they made at their picnic on the Fourth of July. The boys did the chores in a satisfactory manner and worked diligently in the garden. No shop work is done at this school. Boys over 13 years of age are expected to enter the agricultural boarding school, the latter being allowed a special teacher for mechanical work.

The garden connected with the school consists of 6 acres put in potatoes and vegetables. It is an object lesson to surrounding farmers, whom we supply with plants in considerable quantities. Our industrial teacher deservedly enjoys the reputation of being the most successful gardener on the Missouri slope.

Music and entertainments.—A very attractive feature in the Industrial Boarding School is its musical department, vocal and instrumental. In addition to the organs furnished by the Government, a Hardman piano of superior quality was purchased by the employés. It is occupied nearly all day by

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pupils practicing. Considerable progress was made by several girls. The instrument is a great attraction, the Indians enjoying a musical treat as well as anybody else. One of the organs is placed in the girls' sitting room. Of an evening after the day's work is done, the pupils of their own accord group themselves around the organ, choosing to sing and play in preference to any other kind of recreation. Very often the sweet sounds, reaching the department of the employés, prove a veritable pleasure to the latter.

Musical and literary entertainments given by our pupils are enthusiastically welcomed by the white people of the neighborhood. Our large assembly room is incapable of seating the crowds that gather outside an hour before the doors are thrown open. Every time a large number have to turn away, disappointed, for want of room. An extra performance is invariably given to the Indians. They feel proud to see their children on the stage, singing, playing, and making speeches. It is amusing to notice them watch Agent and Mrs. McLaughlin to find out when and how to applaud. They seem to enjoy clapping their hands like white people, instead of expressing their satisfaction by the ancient custom of bowing, with a deep-voiced "How."

General remarks.—It affords me pleasure to mention that the friendly relationship between the agency and school employés not only continued during the past school year but, if possible, increased through the disinterested, uniform kindness and ever willing helpfulness of the former.

In closing these remarks, I tender my sincere thanks to Mr. McLaughlin, our agent, for his untiring efforts in behalf of our school. The genuine, active interest this gentleman takes in all that can contribute to the welfare of the Indians in general, and the Indian school children in particular, deserves the highest commendation. There is only one opinion among all who know Agent McLaughlin and the noble work done by him on this reservation: he is the right man in the right place.

Very respectfully,

BEATRICE B. SONDERREGGER,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, Dak., August 1, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with Indian school regulations I have the honor to submit my annual report for the school year ending June 30, 1893.

This school is situated 16 miles south of Standing Rock Agency, on the west bank of the Missouri River. A complete history of the school and a full description of its plant has been given in former reports. The total enrollment during the school year was 87,53 boys and 34 girls, with an average attendance of 74 for the ten and of 67 for the entire twelve months of the year, and enrollment of 98.

The number of pupils in the different grades was as follows:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Total.
Male	7	6	14	10	6	4	5	1	53
Female	5	10	4	7	4	4			34

Different circumstances and conditions prevented me from obtaining a better attendance. One reason was the scarcity of children of school age in the immediate neighborhood of the school and the reluctance of the Indians of the more remote settlements to send their children here on account of having day schools near their homes, and on account of this school not being so convenient on their way and affording such handy facilities to see and visit their children often, as, for instance, does the boarding school at the agency which they frequently have to visit from necessity. But I hope that by next year we will be able to obtain some new pupils from our neighbors, as quite a number of children are growing up to school age now.

The health of the school was in general very good. There were no serious cases of sickness, only some occasional ailments which could mostly be checked by the remedies we keep constantly at hand. No case of death occurred at the school. One boy of a very sickly constitution, being of a scrofulous disposition, died at his home after I had dismissed him from the school some months before.

School work and exercises were pursued according to the prescribed course of study, and satisfactory progress made in the different branches. The industrial work was carried on to its fullest extent, in and outside. The girls were instructed in and detailed for all the different branches of housework and common household duties, and the boys for farm, garden, and shop work.

Farm and garden were doing very well for some time and promised good crops, but recent hot winds lowered and discouraged our fair expectations very much. We have 45 acres in oats, 6 in wheat, 20 in corn, 6 in potatoes, 4 in barley, 10 in millet, 1 in squashes and melons, the rest of the 110 acres under fence are in pasture. The garden comprises 4 acres, and has already furnished a good supply of vegetables.

Meals are served and as well prepared as in the average American boarding house. Four girls, weekly detailed, act as waiters at the table under the supervision and direction of one of the female employés.

All those who are able to perform any kind of manual work go to school one-half day, and are detailed for work the other half of the day.

According to office circular of February 14 of the present year, specimens of different kinds of school and industrial work were prepared for the Indian school exhibit at the World's Fair. Papers of arithmetic, spelling, dictation, composition, geography, drawing, painting, different kinds of sewing, knitting, mending, crocheting, embroidery, and other fancy kindergarten work, all put up in three albums, together with some rugs and other articles, were sent to the Indian School Building at Chicago. From the shops were sent a blacksmith's badge showing pinchers, hammer, anvil, chains, etc., reduced to small size from the original anvil in our blacksmith shop, and from the carpenter shop a nicely wrought case for this badge. Two boys spent many an hour of patient work in making

those two articles, which show fully, though only on a small scale, what can be done by Indian boys even in the small shops of a reservation school. On receiving the articles the superintendent of the Indian school exhibit at the World's Fair, J. B. Whittington, wrote to me as follows:

"Your case of goods, books, etc., for Indian exhibit, was received yesterday, June 5, and put on exhibition. I want to compliment you on the excellence of the work. It is very nice, and I am glad to give it proper attention."

Since that I have heard and read some very complimentary remarks on our work from persons who have visited the World's Fair, which would speak and bear proper testimony for the progress made in the school.

In the use of the English language, in conversation and recreation, considerable and encouraging progress was made, especially in the girls' and little boys' department.

The closing exercises held on June 27, and witnessed by many visitors from the agency and garrison and the settlements on the other side of the Missouri River, gave general satisfaction, and proved that Indian children, if properly trained, are able to do just as well as white children, and may even surpass them in some things. The various parts of the programme were rendered with gratifying effect.

Healthful amusements and interesting games and exercises were not wanting at the school.

Our young brass band of fifteen Indian boys, only a little over a year old, did good services on many occasions, as they have a very good selection of good music, including all our national airs, some funeral and other marches, and also sacred pieces. They played at the common Columbus celebration at the agency and fort last October, and headed the procession of soldiers and civilians, school children and Indian policemen and societies on Memorial or Decoration Day at Fort Yates which was the best celebration of that day ever witnessed there, at which occasion also took place the unveiling of the beautiful monument erected over the graves and in honor of the brave Indian policemen who were killed in the attempt of arresting Sitting Bull on Grand River, December 15, 1890. On the Fourth of July the band played at the picnic the white people held in a grove near the river, and their proficiency in playing and good conduct and deportment evoked the highest praise and commendation from all present. I am indebted for the progress of our band-boys to the agency blacksmith, Mr. F. B. Steinmetz, their instructor, who, although living at the agency, makes every Saturday evening, summer and winter, a trip of 10 miles to our school to instruct them, which is with him really a work of pleasure and love, as he does it gratis, without any compensation.

Our water-works were out of operation for sometime, as the windmill pump was worn out and we had to go back to the old dradging system of the water wagon. We welcomed, therefore, with grateful hearts the arrival of a new pump, which was put in a few days ago and works to perfection, and brought great relief to the boys who had to haul water.

It was especially for this and some other work that I had to keep some help at the school, and so most of the children remained here during the month of July to help in garden and farm and other work. Class studies were suspended, but the usual order of the day and discipline kept up.

The repainting of the school buildings is going on now, and I hope that the replastering, which is very badly needed, will soon follow. A great improvement is the new barn, just completed (30 by 40), which is put up very neatly and substantially and adds considerably to the appearance of the place, and if in the course of time it will be enlarged by occasional additions it will, by and by, answer all our wants in this line and shelter and house all our stock comfortably during the hard Dakota winters.

In conclusion, allow me, dear sir, to thank you very heartily for your faithful co-operation in our work, and for the many kind services and favors you have rendered the school on so many occasions.

Yours, most respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL,
Superintendent.

JAS. MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and to include the period ending September 20, 1893.

Having been detailed by direction of the President as acting Indian agent, per Special Order No. 167, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., July 24, 1893, with instructions to report to the Secretary of the Interior, I was ordered to this agency to relieve Charles F. Ashley of his duties as Indian agent; reported for duty July 31, 1893, and assumed charge of the agency on August 1, 1893.

The lands pertaining to this agency embrace—

	Acres.
Agency reserve	11,840
Cheyenne school reserve	4,800
Arapaho school reserve	230
Seger colony school reserve	2,560
Cantonment subagency reserve	3,120
Darlington Mennonite school reserve	40
Cantonment Mennonite school reserve	80
Seger colony Mennonite school reserve	40
Allotted, and patents issued to 3,332 Indians, 160 acres each	533,120
In all (reserved for agency, school, and Indian purposes)	555,830

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Population.—The population as shown by the enrollment of June 30, 1893, 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	710	287	375	2,014	292	316
Arapaho	264	369	245	183	1,042	158	142
Total	827	1,079	532	558	3,056	450	458

Indians and whites.—The condition of these tribes is unique, in that they are the first of the blanket Indians to take allotments and assume the rôle of citizenship and as neighbors to the whites resident among them. All of a sudden they have been subjected to a complete metamorphosis in their environment; and while but yesterday they roamed unhindered over their broad possessions, to day they find themselves shut in by circumscribed limits, subject to the white man's laws, and whether or not prepared to exercise the rights of citizens, yet bound by the customs and usages of an alien people and made subservient to their mandates and the edicts of their courts.

The submission they have shown and the ready acceptance of this changed condition in their savage lives is well calculated to excite admiration and to incite the belief that they will become in time worthy citizens of our common country. Does it not call for the exercise of our greatest sympathy and appreciation of the sacrifice they have made (as it appears to them) in surrendering the vast region of country they once called their own, and yielding willingly to the occupation of an allotment of 160 acres of land because their Great Father so desired, that he might provide homes for thousands of white people! That there has been no single act of shedding of blood, or the taking of one single life of their white brethren, is a matter of wonder and astonishment.

Habits and disposition.—When not separated and living on their allotments (as it is hoped in time they will be) the inclination to idleness is very strong. As with white people when collected in large numbers, excitement runs high. The temptation to dance becomes strong, and if indulged in is carried to excess. A feeling akin to religious fervor is aroused and, as a result, the so-called "ghost" dance was introduced. Such occurrences are now prohibited and the efforts of the Department have been used to discourage and break up these practices. The "sun" dance has not been altogether abrogated, and is an exhibition of physical endurance and self-imposed torture. This is also forbidden and is fast growing into desuetude.

An intimate knowledge and acquaintance with these Indians gained by military service within their reservation for the period of eight years enables me to form an adequate knowledge of their habits and disposition. They are well-disposed and friendly to their white neighbors; they are in the main truthful and seldom ever break a promise to do an act; they rely implicitly on the officers of the Army who are stationed near them and go to them for advice in all times of need. They are trustful and confiding in those they believe to be their friends; they generally are easily guided by the advice of their agent; they are more inclined to regard their obligations to pay than the average white man. Fewer crimes are committed by them than by the same number of white people. With the exception of a single case of attempt to commit rape and a few cases of horse-stealing and introduction of liquor, there have been no crimes committed by them during the past year in violation of statute laws.

Hygienic condition.—Their habits of living necessarily involve lack of cleanliness. Living in tepees and on the ground, it is impracticable for them to preserve proper precautions against the accumulation of filth. As yet but few of them are living in houses, and their selection of localities for their villages and lodges is not always suitable as to drainage or free from malaria. Long residence in one locality without efforts to maintain proper police regulations renders it unhealthful. Only when the place becomes foul will they voluntarily change their location. They exercise no precautions in the use of drinking water, and frequently use that which is not potable. They sleep on the ground and eat at irregular intervals and from pots, kettles, pans, or leaves. Daily ablutions of hands or persons are not observed, and baths, except at rare intervals in warm weather and in streams when convenient, are not practiced. Eating at irregular hours and sometimes long intervals, and the consequent inclination to fill their stomachs to excess, is necessarily unhealthful. Small wonder then that they are unhealthful and frequent subjects of disease.

Owing to the widely scattered condition of the Indians when settled on their allotments, it is impracticable for one physician to visit them when necessity requires; and as a result many die for want of proper medical attendance. I recommend the employment of additional physicians, or at least an appropriation to pay local physicians for services rendered to Indians living far away from the agency.

Sanitary condition.—For information on this subject attention is invited to the report of the agency physician accompanying this report. It is a fact beyond doubt that the population is decreasing year by year. The prevalance of scrofulous diseases is witnessed in both tribes, though more generally among the Arapahoes. Ignorance and superstition, coupled with faith in the efficacy of medicine men, prohibits the use of the remedies prescribed by the physician, and many children are sacrificed as victims to this blind devotion to customs which have existed from time immemorial.

Industries.—As encouragement to those who can be induced to labor, I have taken steps to provide a market for such quantities of wood, hay, and grain as they may wish to deliver at Fort Reno, Okla., as authorized in office letter dated September 23, 1891, and in accordance with Section IV, Chap. 77, 26 Stats., 721, authorizing purchases from Indians in open market of grain, hay, fuel, etc., for use of military posts. Some of the Indians have found a market in the adjacent towns for fence posts, which they cut from their lands, and, in a few instances, for larger timber suitable for lumber. A few of them will have corn, oats, and hay to sell in small quantities.

Schools and education.—There are two Government boarding schools and one bonded school; the two first at and near the agency, the latter at the Seger colony on the upper Washita River. The Mennonite Church is building a mission school at Cantonment to replace the one burned last February, which will soon be finished. The Mennonite mission school, near the agency, is not in operation, it having been impracticable for their superintendent to fill it with a sufficient number of scholars to justify keeping it open.

The Government schools were opened September 1 and have at this time in regular attendance 86 pupils at the Arapaho school and 97 at the Cheyenne school. I have used earnest efforts to get both of these schools filled to their capacity. During the pregress of the recent annuity payment I have used the opportunity to urge upon each head of a family having children of school age the importance of sending their children to school. In this way I have succeeded in obtaining a number of scholars that would otherwise have not been sent to school. In some cases it was necessary to refuse payment to guardians of minor children in order to exact a promise that they would place the child in school. In only one instance have I met with a positive refusal to do so, and in this I ordered the rations of the family cut off. It requires hard work to induce many of them to consent, but I have kept at work, and by persuasion and promises of kind treatment of their children I hope to get the greater part of the children in school.

I have recently appointed for each school a board of three school trustees from the chiefs and headmen, and the following is a copy of the order appointing them:

A board of school commissioners for the Cheyenne boarding school is hereby appointed, to consist of the following chiefs and headmen: Little Chief, Cloud Chief, and Little Bear, who will hold office for one year from date hereof, or during the pleasure of the agent in charge, and until their successors are appointed.

The board will visit the school at least once each month and at such other times as they deem necessary, and examine into the manner in which the children are provided for as to clothing and feeding and treatment by employés of the school.

They will hear all complaints made to them of bad treatment by the children, and report to the agent, if they believe that the matter requires his action.

They will support the superintendent in exercising authority over the children, and regulating the time at which they are allowed to visit their homes.

They will use their influence to keep the school filled to its capacity, and urge upon parents the necessity of sending their children to school.

They will report the names of all parents to the agent who refuse and neglect to send their children to school.

They will aid in procuring the return of all runaways from school.

They will encourage the children to remain at school, and to apply themselves to study and the work assigned them, and to remain the full term at school before applying for permission to go to their homes.

They will endeavor to quiet the false rumors of sickness among the pupils, and of abuse by the teachers and employés.

They will have frequent talks with parents as to the condition of their children in school, as to their general health and their progress in their studies, and endeavor to encourage them to return their children promptly to school when the new school year begins.

They will report all matters to the superintendent and agent that, in their opinion, requires their action.

It is hoped and expected that the board will be of great assistance to the superintendent in the discharge of his duties, and facilitate the progress of the education of all children of school age.

(Signed) A. E. WOODSON,
Captain Fifth United States Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 20, 1893.

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It is expected that they will prove to be valuable aids to the superintendents and that they will have a good influence in making the schools popular with their people, and in creating a feeling of confidence and trust in the manner in which the children are cared for.

I have detailed a policeman to live at each school and to execute the orders of the superintendent, and aid him in maintaining good order and discipline, and to prevent parents from stealing their children away. This has had good effect on refractory boys who would be inclined to run away from school. I have caused to be sent back to the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., two pupils of that school who ran away and came home to this agency. When parents have proved obstinate, I have sent the police to bring them to the agency and after a talk with them in which I have generally extracted a promise to send their children to school, in no instance have they failed to keep such promise. Firmness and determination have due weight with all Indians.

Annuity payments.—The only permanent fund belonging to these tribes is the $1,000,000 paid by the Government for their surplus lands, the interest on which is $50,000 annually. I have just concluded the payment to all who would accept their shares. Many of them hold that they have not parted with their right in the lands, and have declined to take their shares of the purchase money as well as the interest on same. All funds not receipted for will be returned to the Treasury where it will remain to their credit individually.

Double allotments.—In the hurried efforts to allot the Indians prior to the time fixed for opening of the surplus lands to settlement, many mistakes occurred and in a few instances double allotments were made. Certain persons who had access to the township plats and office records have taken advantage of this fact, and have entered contests on the same at the local land office.

In one case a contest has been entered on an allotment properly and legally made to an Arapaho Indian called White Bear. The contestant I am told contends that White Bear was dead at the time the allotment was made. The records of this office show that he was living at the time and died subsequent to his allotment. The contestant has fenced and cultivated a portion of this allotment and the crop is now standing. I shall ask that the contestant be ejected and the crop left on the land for the benefit of White Bear's legal heirs.

In each case of double allotment, I shall advise the Indian to make selection of the most valuble of the two allotments, notwithstanding valuable improvements have been placed thereon by the contestant.

Taxation.—The local laws make no distinction as to the ownership of property subject to taxation, and it is contemplated to levy a tax on all personal property and improvements on Indian allotments. I am informed that an effort will be made to collect such tax levy. I wish to interpose a remonstrance against the collection of taxes at this time from a people who are unable to comprehend the reasons therefor. It is too soon to subject them to such penalty for the small recompense of exercising the rights of citizenship, which to them is yet a sealed book. They do not care to exercise the right of franchise, and if they did, they would not know how to bestow it. It is to be hoped that a sufficient time will be allowed to prepare them for the responsible duties of citizenship, and by gradual induction, to make them subject to all the conditions of a higher civilization.

Attorneys.—The legal complications growing out of the intercourse between Indians and whites renders the assistance of an attorney very necessary. Under this heading comes trespassing on allotments, the seizure of Indian stock for damages, the recovery of stolen stock and prosecution of the thieves, the protection of Indians on their allotments in contest cases, the defense of Indians accused of depredations, or of crimes in violation of statute law, and many others.

The United States district attorney resides at the capital of the Territory, which prevents access to him in cases of emergency, while some of the cases cited are Territorial matters and not within the scope of his duties. If some local attorney could be employed in cases where it was necessary, it would result in benefit to the Indians and greatly assist the agent in the discharge of his duties.

Whisky.—The Indian is a slave to liquor, and it would be a matter of great surprise if, with the facilities for getting it from adjacent towns, they did not frequently introduce it. The vigilance of the police seems to check the too frequent use of it near the agency. The punishment inflicted by the local courts on those who have been convicted of selling it to Indians, has not been severe enough to deter others from doing the same. In some cases where the fine of $1 was imposed it has served to make the punishment simply farcical.

A good calaboose at the agency furnishes a place where all disorderly and drunken Indians are confined, and light punishments are inflicted, such as cutting wood, cutting weeds, and performing other necessary labor under charge of the police.

Plural marriages.—An effort is being made to break up this custom which has so long prevailed. The Department recognizes only one legal wife, and in all payments made to the Indians, the husband has been allowed to receipt for the share of only one wife and her minor children, the other wife receipting for herself and minor children.

It appears to me necessary that the local courts should be appealed to stop this unlawful practice. An instance has recently occurred wherein a Cheyenne Indian called Little Hawk, who has a wife and children, threw her away, according to Indian custom, and took as a wife Julia Bent, the daughter of George Bent, a half-breed, who is an educated Indian girl recently returned from the Carlisle school, where she has been for six or seven years. The girl on returning to the agency was offered a position by the former agent, but she chose to return to her relations, and in a short time became the wife of Little Hawk, according to Indian custom. It is proposed to bring this case before the grand jury at its next session, in order to test the application of the laws to Indian offenders of this class.

Clothing.—Under treaty stipulations with these tribes the Government agreed to furnish them with certain quantities of clothing each year, and in accordance therewith this clothing is issued each year; usually during the winter months. The calicoe, flannels, shirtings, shawls, cotton goods, quilts, and blankets are eagerly sought after and are useful articles to the Indians; but the clothing (especially men's) is not desired nor appreciated. Some of the boys' clothing is worn and is necessary, especially while attending school; but the men make but little use of theirs and sell it for whatever they can get for it. It appears to have been impracticable in the past to prevent this unlawful disposition of the clothing issued to them by the Government. There are a limited number that wear this clothing. Many of them wear pantaloons with the seat cut out, using them as leggins and in connection with the breech-cloth. The vests are scarcely ever worn, nor the overcoats. Moccasins are almost universally worn in lieu of the shoes.

I believe if the money paid out for these articles of clothing (except in limited quantities) was expended for other purposes, such as compensation for payment of the salaries of Indian assistant farmers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, and field matrons, it would serve a better purpose and be of more appreciable benefit to a greater number.

In this connection I invite attention to the following extract from article 10 of treaty between the United States and the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Indians, concluded October 28, 1867; ratification advised July 25, 1868 (paragraph VI, p. 134):

> And, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for a period of thirty years, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper. And if at any time, within the thirty years, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under this article, can be appropriated to better uses for the tribes herein named, Congress may, by law, change the appropriation to other purposes; but, in no event, shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall, annually, detail an officer of the Army to be present, and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

The police.—Thirty Indian policemen are authorized for this agency; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants and 4 sergeants, with 23 privates. I am pleased to state that they are effective, loyal, and obedient to the agent. During my long service as an officer of the Army, I have witnessed no more cheerful and prompt execution of orders given by a superior, than by these policemen.

I render willing testimony to the faithful performance of duty by Capt. Black Coyote; I have recently added to his authority within the limits of the allotted lands in this (Canadian) county, by securing for him a warrant as deputy sheriff, thus adding to his efficiency. In this capacity he is more useful to the civil authorities in making arrests of Indian offenders against the peace and order of the county, or of whisky peddlers and other evil doers within the limits of the reservation. He is very proud of his newly acquired authority, and bears himself with becoming dignity. His assistance in suppressing the "ghost" dances, and his prompt reports of all matters which should be brought to the knowledge of his agent are commendable. I cheerfully recommend him to the honorable Commissioner for some substantial recognition of his valuable services to the Government.

Allotted lands.—While it is true that 160 acres of land have been allotted to each member of the two tribes, yet a number of them have never accepted their allotments, nor have they received or been willing to accept their portion of the purchase money, they holding to the fact that they have never parted with their interest, right, or title to the surplus lands of the reservation. Among these are Whirlwind, Red Moon, Old Crow, Little Big Jake, White Shield and others. It has been a difficult matter to induce many of them to settle on the lands allotted to them; the old habit of living in villages and bands is difficult to overcome. The tribal relations are still maintained, and segregation of lands has not resulted in the expectations entertained at the time the allotments were made.

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While the above is true concerning many, yet a large number seem to be thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of their individual ownership, and exhibit a pride and appreciation of their landed possessions. They are quick to acquire a knowledge of the value of their lands for agricultural and grazing purposes and how to drive a bargain with the whites for leasing the same, or for the sale of timber, or grass for hay. Some of them have found that they have a source of revenue from the sale of timber, and it may be difficult to restrain such from denuding the lands of the same.

Leasing of allotments.—The law fixes the limit of time of leases of the Indian allotments at three years for grazing and agricultural purposes. The time is in my opinion, altogether too short, and it will result in but few leases being made unless the limit is extended to five years or more. If the lands had been broken, or were in condition so that the Indians themselves could cultivate them, then three years would be long enough for these leases to run; but nearly all these lands are wild, unbroken prairie, upon which no crop can be grown the first year after the sod is broken. No profit accrues to the lessee during the first year, while really he would only be able to make two crops on the leased land.

If the allotments are to be leased at all, the limit should be fixed at not less than five years. This time would justify the lessee in building substantial fences and making other improvements, such as constructing a dwelling house, digging a well, planting fruit trees, etc. The head of a family with several minor children should be permitted to lease the allotments of each member except the one upon which residence is established. The land would then be in good shape for cultivation when the children attained their majority, while each allotment would have the necessary improvements for establishing immediate residence when the children were ready to settle upon the same. Unless the law is made to inure to the benefit of the lessee, such lands will not be cultivated, but will remain for years in this wild state, bringing no revenue or profit to their several owners. The Indians, with their pony teams, can not successfully redeem it from its original condition of unbroken prairie.

Trespassing on allotments.—Much complaint is made of trespassing by whites on the Indian allotments. Their rights are not regarded as they should be by their white neighbors, and those who commit such trespass are not willing to compensate the proper owners for damage to crops committed by their herds. But on the other hand the stock of the Indians is seized for any damage it may commit and it can only be released by prompt payment of the amount assessed.

Estrays.—The local laws allow the taker up of stock 50 cents per head for horses, and numerous instances have occurred wherein the Indian owners have been required to pay the amount demanded before release could be obtained. The Indians have been accustomed to let their ponies run at large, and as the range was unlimited, they had no occasion to keep them under immediate surveillance; but that is all changed, and now the white man's possessions bar the way to free range and bid them beware on what soil they permit their herds to graze.

Stolen stock.—Scarcely a week passes but reports of stolen stock are made by the Indians, but few of which are recovered. They are not noted as detectives, and seldom ever give pursuit to the thieves. It requires money (which they do not possess) and a journey beyond the confines of the Indian lands, and they are loath to undertake the recapture of the stolen property; and thus these renegades from justice ply their nefarious trade with impunity. Just how the repeated depredations by horse thieves on the Indian stock will end is yet to be learned.

Since I assumed the duties of agent, not a week has passed without receiving reports of stolen stock. It is apparently impracticable to bring these thieves to justice. The near approach of the time for opening the Cherokee Strip to settlement seems to incite them to repeated offenses of this character. Horses will be in great demand on that occasion, and the Indians appear to be the unwilling victims who are called upon for means of transportation to the new lands. I am frequently required to replevin stolen stock and to represent the Indians before the courts in these cases. Within the past week I have aided them to recover fifteen head of horses that had been stolen or driven off, but have not succeeded in locating the guilty parties.

Indian houses.—The principal step in the matter of civilization and progress is the induction of the Indians into the improved conditions of living like white people; and the chief prerequisite is houses to live in. That the means will have to be furnished them to acquire this necessary adjunct to higher civilization, is apparent. From what sources the funds are to be obtained for this purpose is a matter of future legislation. It is not suggested nor recommended that they be given houses to live in until they are prepared and anxious to assume this stage of advancement. To attempt to place them in houses before that time would result in failure, and the funds would have been spent to no good purpose.

There are, however, a considerable number of these Indians who are anxious to have houses, and would take a laudable pride in the possession of them. I have recently been importuned by Antelope Skin, whose house was burned in some manner unknown to him, to apply to the honorable Commissioner for authority to rebuild his house, which I hope will be done, as such people ought to be encouraged in their efforts to follow the "white man's road."

Stallions.—In order to improve the size and effectiveness of the Indian ponies for agricultural purposes, I recommend that a sufficient number of stallions well enough bred for the purpose and of good size and color be furnished, so that there may be one stallion in each farming district, to be kept in charge by the farmer of the district for service during the breeding season of each year. When it is shown how unequal to the work of breaking the sod are the diminutive ponies owned by these Indians, the necessity for an improved condition of the same as to size is clearly apparent.

Houses for Indian farmers.—As yet no houses for occupancy by Indian farmers have been built in the districts to which they are assigned. It is now impossible for them to properly perform their duties by reason of not residing in their districts. Much valuable time is lost by going and returning to the agency. I respectfully urge the necessity of suitable houses for the farmers in the several farming districts. The great distance from the agency of many of the allotments renders it imperatively necessary that houses for the farmers should be built in their districts. At present some of them have to travel 40 miles to reach the further limits of their district, and two of the districts are respectively 60 and 90 miles from the agency. The necessity for such houses seems therefore obvious.

Indian farmers.—The allotted lands are divided into nine farming districts, each with one additional farmer in charge. The duties required of these farmers are most important and, in my opinion, second only to that of the agent in charge. Therefore it is imperative that none but energetic, industrious, and thoroughly competent persons should be appointed to such places. There is much more required of them than a thorough knowledge of farming. They should be men of strong character, and ability to gain the confidence and respect of the Indians. They should have the business capacity to manage the affairs of the Indians under their charge; to superintend all business transactions between the Indians and whites; to see that fair and profitable dealings with them are conducted and that the Indians are not cheated; to see that they receive full compensation for everything they have to sell in the way of products of their own labor; to teach economy and thrift and to make them provident; to require them to take proper care of their tools and farming implements; to instruct them in the use of farm machinery; to enforce hygienic rules and to observe cleanliness of person and about their premises; to instruct them in the proper care and keeping of stock, when and how to feed and water it; in the fitting and repairing of harness; in the proper loading and draft of wagons; in the breeding of stock; in the milking of cows; in making of butter and care of dairy products; in the care and raising of poultry, etc.

He should conduct bargains for the leasing of lands and sale of crops and reduce the same to writing and witness all such transactions. He should be required to live within the limits of his farming district, and his own residence and its surroundings should be an object lesson to the Indians under his charge. He should be kind to them, and, above all, should have an earnest, sympathetic interest in their condition and affairs. He should rigorously pursue and bring to justice all cases of larceny or burglary of Indian property and all cases of stolen stock. He should adjust and arbitrate all cases of damages of Indian stock, to the end (if possible) to avoid legal proceedings against the owners thereof. He should, by the strictest vigilance, endeavor to prevent the introduction and sale of liquor to the Indians, and to obtain the necessary evidence to convict all such offenders. He should prevent the manufacture of any intoxicant by the Indians. He should know all that is going on in his district, and report all matters to the agent which require his action or that should be brought to his knowledge. He should see that the Indians live on their allotments and try to prevent them collecting in villages where they are accustomed to idle away their time when they ought to be at home and at work. When congregated, they engage in dancing, gambling, and other indolent habits.

No person should be appointed to this important position in the Indian service who is not well qualified to perform the duties above outlined, and it shall be my endeavor to exact from those under my charge such competent rendition of their duties.

Indian assistant farmers.—It can readily be seen, if such multifarious duties are required of Indian farmers, each one should have at least one assistant, who should be an educated Indian boy, who is anxious to work and competent to fill the position. Such assistants can be engaged at salaries not to exceed $25 per month, which is but the price of ordinary labor. They would act as interpreters and assist the farmer in giving instruction to the Indians, who would more readily comprehend such instruction when imparted by one who speaks their language. This employment of

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educated Indian boys would greatly encourage others to seek such positions and engender a spirit of rivalry among those so employed. The farming districts are so large and extend over such an area that it is impracticable for the farmer to be everywhere his presence may be needed. An Indian assistant would greatly facilitate the work required of him.

Such employment of educated Indian boys would afford them profitable occupation and serve to keep them from lapsing into the condition of blanket Indians, which, unfortunately, is the case with many young men to whom the Government has given an education fitting them for the performance of good work among their people. Unfortunately there has been no means of employment offered boys and girls who have been educated at the expense of the Government, and who soon after their return to their people take to the blanket and resume the habits of their relatives. Such employment as suggested would be the means of rescuing a limited number of these young men from a condition of idleness and make them useful members of their tribe.

Indian assistant blacksmiths and wheelwrights.—At the present time there is only one blacksmith and two assistant blacksmiths for all the Indians. The blacksmith, with one assistant, is permanently located at the Agency, and one assistant blacksmith at the cantonment subagency, 60 miles distant. It is necessary in order to have their wagons repaired and plows sharpened for the Indians to go to the agency or cantonment, involving in some instances 60 or 80 miles' travel and a week's absence from their homes. I respectfully represent the urgent necessity for the employment of one assistant blacksmith and one assistant wheelwright (educated Indians) in this capacity in each farming district, at salaries of $30 per month.

An assistant carpenter would also be a most important adjunct in each farming district, at the same rate of compensation. The necessity for such services seems apparent, and I believe it to be most important, as it would afford profitable employment for a number of the young men who have received instruction and acquired such trades at the industrial training schools.

Commissary station.—I recommend that a commissary station be located in farming districts Nos. 4, 8, and 9, at which a month's supply of rations could be kept for issue to the Indians in these districts. They now draw their rations from the cantonment, and of necessity must travel about 60 miles and cross the Canadian River, a most treacherous stream, full of quicksand and frequently not fordable on account of high water. The cost of erecting suitable buildings for these supplies would not exceed $200 each. The issue to the Indians could be made by the farmer in charge, with the aid of his assistant. The Indians would transport the rations as they do now.

The necessity which at present exists for their going to the agency or cantonment to draw rations occupies a week's time, and absence from their homes at all seasons of the year, and when their presence is urgently required to look after their crops. When they leave home they take their household along, lodges, women, children, ponies, and dogs. Evil-disposed white persons take advantage of their absence to carry off farming implements, tools, fence wire, or anything they find lying about, and as yet no convictions for larceny or theft by such people have been obtained. They leave no one at home to look after their property, and complaints are frequent of valuable property being stolen and carried off when the owners are absent from home. If the necessity for them to go away from home to get their rations or have their wagons and farming implements repaired did not exist they could then give all their attention to their allotments, and much valuable time, to them, could be saved.

Besides this, they would be benefited in another way—it would render less frequent the opportunities for them to collect in large bodies, as is always the case when they go to draw their supplies. These are always the occasions for carousing and dancing, and it requires the constant vigilance of the agent and the police to keep whisky out of their camps while thus congregated; much of the time is thus idled away when they ought to be at work. As long as they are necessitated to be brought together for drawing rations and annuities, it will serve to foster and keep alive the old habits of dancing and recounting the scenes of the past, when they were on the warpath and considered it an honor and a distinction to kill white people and steal their stock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. WOODSON,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, *Darlington, Okla., June 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Arapaho boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Attendance.—At the opening of school last September a number of pupils of the preceding year were rejected on account of serious scrofula affections, reducing the number to 68. To fill the school, then, to its increased capacity of 100 pupils required 32 children who had not been in school the previous year. To obtain 32 pupils was a difficult task; mothers wanted to keep their little ones with them until the coming spring; but agent advised, Indians counseled, superintendent visited the camps, watching the signs, until the first of October, when the school was filled to overflowing, and the Indians were as proud and happy over it as were agent and school employés.

The average attendance for the quarter ending December 31, was 104. During the following quarter the enrollment was reduced by sickness and death, cutting down the average for the year to 94.

Industries.—The industries taught are simply those connected with the farm and home. Boys and girls learn readily to perform, and do perform cheerfully and in a painstaking manner, the various kinds of work incident to a well-ordered country home. The work of the girls in the sewing room, and also in the general household duties, is very commendable.

They have shown decidedly more capability and independence in work this year than last. Our girls are remaining in school longer, deferring marriage later than formerly, and when they marry could they still be under the supervision of the school, they would take pride in keeping their homes neat and clean. But to leave school and return to camp, I am sorry to say, means too often a return, more or less, to camp ways. The boys do well at farm and garden work, and at the request of the parent, upon the recommendation of the district farmer, a boy is occasionally detailed to one or two weeks' work upon his father's farm, thus showing the Indians the advantage of industrial training.

Farm and Garden.—The school farm consists of 230 acres of land; 110 acres under cultivation this year with the following crops: Wheat, 25 acres; oats, 60 acres; field corn, 7 acres; sweet corn, 5 acres; potatoes, 8 acres; garden, 5 acres.

The season has been very unfavorable, the drouth affecting all crops more or less. The early vegetables, however, were in advance of the drouth and furnished the table abundantly from May 20 to the close of school.

We set out last fall 700 fruit trees, 950 grapes, 1,100 raspberry, 1,000 currants, and 5,000 strawberry plants, the strawberry plants yielding lightly in May.

Schoolroom work.—Epidemics of sore eyes and la grippe interfered very much with the schoolroom work, yet the advancement made during the year has been fully up to the requirements of the course of study with 80 per cent of the pupils. The improvement in English speaking, composition, and letter-writing is very satisfactory.

Columbus day was observed by the school, following the official programme, with some additions. The election, "Shall we salute the flag?" was held in accordance with instructions, the returns made by clerk Roscoe Conkling, 15 years of age, being, for neatness and correctness, all that could be desired.

A public entertainment was held near the close of school, in which the exercises by the pupils received unusual praise and were very gratifying to employés, showing marked improvement over last year.

Sanitary.—With the exception of sore eyes the pupils were comparatively healthy up to February 1, when the school was visited by the severest epidemic of its history. For two months the school was a hospital, battling with la grippe in its multitudinous forms. The agency physician, with school employés, worked and watched day and night; but in spite of medical skill and faithful care, two of our brightest pupils, May North and Lanra Hutchinson, died, and several who recovered temporarily were physically unfit to remain in school. Five died after having been excused from school and having been at home for some time, while in others latent lung trouble became apparent. In fact, few had fully recovered their former strength at the close of school.

I do not think the cause of the epidemic can in any way be traced to unfavorable sanitary conditions of the school. The disease was at the same time prevalent and more fatal among the Arapahoes here in camp, and also among the Northern Arapahoes. The fact is, the Arapaho is diseased, full of scrofula, with a tendency to lung trouble, and with physical condition favorable to the reception of la grippe.

Religious teaching.—Sunday school is held on Sabbath morning and song and preaching service Sabbath evening. Some Bible precept or truth is given each evening at public collection. The pupils' familiarity with gospel hymns and scripture verses is indeed remarkable, and the child-like confidence with which they receive the word of God should put to shame many of our own race. Parents and friends of the pupils frequently attend the Sunday services, and seem not only pleased with the part the children take, but listen with great reverence, as if the spirit of truth were enlightening their minds and hearts. On Easter Sunday, at the close of service, Chief Row of Lodges was invited to speak, and, among other good things, said: "I do not know why God made the Indian and white man different, but I am glad we shall share alike in the resurrection."

Employés.—I desire to say that all employés of the school have done faithful, earnest work. During the sickness in the winter few pupils were able to perform their accustomed work, necessitating double duty upon employés. In addition to this, five sick rooms required care both day and night, and often, after all-night watching, attendants were compelled to wait until the middle of the day before relief could be sent. This extra work and great anxiety told heavily upon the strength of employés.

A hospital nurse is needed. The matron has the care of the sick in addition to her other duties. True, other employés are called to assist, but there is still the double responsibility that of matron and nurse. There are times when she must remain at the hospital for weeks, only occasionally visiting other buildings, and one assistant matron cannot give proper care and attention to the girls and look after the work in both the little children's home and main dormitory building.

Thanking you for wise counsel, constant support, and ever kindliest courtesy,

I am very respectfully,

ISAAC W. DWIRE,
Superintendent.

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CADDO SPRINGS, OKLA., *July 13, 1892.*

SIR: In submitting this my fourth annual report of the affairs of Cheyenne boarding school, I must, in justice to the school and to myself, ask your indulgence of a brief retrospection of its history for the last four years.

When I came to the school, on the 22d day of May, 1889, just 35 pupils were in actual attendance. In the excitement attendant upon the opening of "Old Oklahoma," immediately contiguous to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, the school had become badly demoralized. Thirty days after reaching the agency I had more than double the attendance. Then occurred the annual vacation of two months.

Upon the opening of the school for the following year, on September 1, a fairly satisfactory number of children were entered as pupils by their parents, and shortly after, through the cooperation of the Indian agent, the chiefs and headmen of the tribe induced their people to increase the number of pupils to the full capacity of the school plant. The entire school year of 1890 was reasonably satisfactory, both as regarded attendance and in the character of and range of work done.

Then came the disquieting and unsettling train of occurrences consequent upon the breaking up of the reservation, the taking of allotted lands in severalty by the Indians, and the sale to the Government of their surplus lands, all of which resulted in a very violent and bitter feeling toward the Government on the part of a very large and influential faction of the Cheyennes, and in the division into two parties of the Indians themselves, one party favoring and the other opposing the division of their landed possessions. As might naturally be expected, during this period the pupils of the school were largely carried away by the exciting occurrences of the time, and it was with difficulty that at any time the older pupils, especially, were retained in school. This difficulty was increased by the fact that many of the most influential leaders of the Cheyennes were stripped of their authority as chiefs, so far as Government recognition was concerned, and these refused to take any further interest in the welfare of the school.

To the further embarrassment of our work, instructions from the Department to the agent were to the effect that the Indians must be kept in a cheerful mood as possible, in order to induce their signatures to the Curtis stipulations presented by the commissioners empowered to treat with them for the sale of the reservation. Thus the withholding of rations and otherwise di-ciplining the Indians for failure to place their children in school were prohibited, and the attendance began naturally to dwindle, and it was with the greatest difficulty attendance of any kind was maintained.

To still further aggravate the situation, came the introduction of the prophecies of the alleged "Messiah," and the celebration of the "Ghost Dance." The outlook at this period was most discouraging; and viewed from the present time, it seems wonderful that any school whatever was possible under the existing circumstances.

In the meantime, the Department had determined, on account of the large number of Cheyenne children for whom there was no school accommodation, to repair and enlarge the old school building here, and to erect a new building. It was intended that the work of repairing the old house should be done during the two vacation months, prior to the opening of school in September. Owing to unaccountable delays the repairs were not commenced until after the end of vacation; and as it would be impossible to pull down and rebuild portions of the old building while school should be in session, it was determined school for the year 1892 should not be convened until after the completion of the repairs. Thus no school was conducted until September 1, 1892, at which time the old building was in readiness for pupils, as was also the new boys' dormitory—the two combined furnishing ample accommodations for 200 pupils.

I had earnestly hoped that the school year of 1891 would find our buildings filled with Indian children and the work in full swing, but, as has been thoroughly successful from the beginning to the end of the term. In this I have been greatly disappointed. The disturbing influences and the interregnum recounted in the foregoing had exerted an unfortunate influence upon the Cheyenne Indians, old and young; and it became evident early in the year that but a meager attendance could be secured by persuasive means.

An unfortunate legal decision of an United States judge, to the effect that Indians who have taken lands in severalty are independent of national authority in the matter of their funds, and the education of their children, added to the embarrassment of the situation at this time, and rendered more dependent the efforts of the superintendent to fill the school.

Another formidable barrier to success in filling the school arose from the fact that very many of the families of our former pupils had removed from the neighborhood of the school to their allotments, in most cases many miles from the agency, and in many such cases we were unable to secure their return to the school.

To require or expect the superintendent of a school so situated to be responsible for filling such school is, it seems to me, entirely unreasonable; and yet, during the last year, I have traveled hundreds of miles in all kinds of weather, sleeping in wagons and Indian tepees, in an endeavor to increase the attendance at this school, and as a reward have been blamed for the small enrollment here.

The Cheyenne Indians well know the superintendent of the school has no authority outside of the school premises; and so far as any helpful assistance from higher authority, in securing and maintaining attendance is concerned, the school might as well have been located at the antipodes. It is true that early in the year threats were made to the Cheyennes that unless the school should be filled with their children prior to certain dates, their beef and other rations would be withheld until they should fill the school. But when "Christmas day" came round, the usual full issue of beef was made, without discrimination between those Indians having children in school and those who had failed to furnish pupils. Of course, one or two experiences of this kind were sufficient to satisfy the Cheyennes that no vigorous policy would be pursued; and the result was what might naturally be expected under the circumstances.

An attempt has been made in certain official quarters to fasten upon myself the responsibility for a scant attendance at this school, by charging my inability to secure the confidence of the Indians, "thereby rendering it impracticable to fill the school, or to secure even a reasonable attendance." The relations of no one with these Indians have been more cordial than mine; and I know lack of confidence in me on their part is not at all the reason for their failure to support the school. Every one at all conversant with the facts knows the great majority of these Indians to be averse to the education of their children, and the native stubbornness of this people. Besides, the Cheyennes have no acknowledged "head chief" to "make roads" for his followers, in such matters, as have the Arapahoes. There are many self-styled chiefs among the Cheyennes; but they are leaders of various small bands, or settlements, but no recognized head of the tribe in its entirety. This necessitates dealing with the Cheyennes largely as individuals and families—a very much more difficult undertaking than to reach a tribe through its acknowledged chief.

I have repeatedly, during the past year, called the attention of the Department to the urgent necessity for some vigorous measure to compel and maintain a proper attendance at this school, but to no effect. I have been repeatedly told by the Indian agent that doubtless notice would be served on the Cheyennes that all relations between the Government and their tribe would be suspended until the schools erected for the benefit of their children shall be filled to their capacity in the coming school year. If this be true, the query arises, why has not something of the kind been done, or at least attempted, during the past year? Delays in this work are dangerous to success, and if this people is to be saved to civilization, any possible remedies for their present condition cannot be too early administered. But because the superintendent of the school is supposed to be most defenseless (as he has the least authority), it is hardly fair to make him the scapegoat for the omissions and delinquencies of even the laws themselves, as well as of his various superiors in office.

Summary of the year's work at Cheyenne.—Notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory attendance at Cheyenne school, much good work has been accomplished during the past year. The highest number of pupils in attendance during any one quarter is 101 in the fourth quarter. Total number of days' attendance during the year, 22,171. Average attendance for time school was in actual session during year, 77¼. Some of the attendance was quite irregular, rendering the best teaching and the best results difficult; but the standard of work done in the schoolrooms was without doubt equal to the average of other schools in the service.

Proper discipline has been very difficult to maintain, because of the absence of any helpful authority back of the superintendent; and indulgence became necessary in order not to drive pupils from the school—a most unfortunate condition of affairs, I grant, but one that had to be met as best it might.

Few promotions from lower to higher grades were effected during the year, but earnest endeavor was put forth to make the literary teaching thorough and intelligent, in the latitude covered. The rule has been to permit no pupil to undertake new work until all previous lessons were mastered. This rule has been faithfully observed as far as possible.

The accomplishments during the year in that most important of all departments in any school, the industrial work, have been in the main more satisfactory than that of the schoolrooms. Much new ground was broken and sown to fall and spring crops, and now the school farm comprises 400 acres of good plow land. This entire area was planted to sod corn, oats, barley, potatoes, milo maize, sorghum, and a variety of garden vegetables. All these except the oats have made a good growth and will yield a handsome return of products. A conservative estimate puts the quantity of each variety as follows:

Radishes	bushels	100	Potatoes	bushels	500
Onions	do	100	Oats	do	250
Beans	do	100	Barley	do	500
Pease	do	100	Wheat	do	2,000
Lettuce	pounds	100			

There are also 25 acres of sown milo maize and sorghum cane, 10 acres German millet, 12 acres alfalfa, and 25 acres planted milo maize, for fodder crops, which will all give a good yield and furnish excellent substance for the school stock next winter.

No fruit will be gathered from the school orchard this year. Early in the spring the prospect was favorable for a very heavy yield of peaches, apples, and cherries; but the unseasonable cold weather destroyed the buds, ruining the crop. A considerable area is planted to melons, the vines of which are in fine condition. The melons will all be late in maturing, on account of the seed furnished by the Department proving worthless, and having to buy fresh seeds and replanting.

School stock.—The school has 5 horses, 6 mules, and 1 pony, for work stock, and about 100 head of stock cattle and milch cows. For these there is abundant pasture under fence, with plenty of pure spring water the year round. All our stock is doing well. Several head of three-year-old steers are fat, and should be slaughtered for school assistance next fall and winter. Stock raising should become more and more a marked feature of the school work here.

During the past year about 1,200 acres of pasture lands were inclosed with a good 4-wire fence, and we now have 2,000 acres of pasture so inclosed.

The school carpenter, with the help of the boys detailed to assist him, has done much repair work on the several buildings of the school; and he has erected a new farm barn for the school. Its dimensions are 36 by 70, and it has a good stone basement underneath the whole. The barn is also fitted with grain bins of sufficient capacity to hold all grain raised on the farm. It is one of the most complete and convenient barns in the service, and supplies a long-felt want.

Industries.—The various domestic occupations used at Indian boarding schools have been carefully and faithfully taught. Cooking, baking, sewing, laundry work, and general housekeeping have all been well done by the girls and boys under the supervision of the employés in charge of the various departments, and with their assistance. Never has the work been better done than this year.

On my recommendation at the beginning of the year, the Department permitted funds to the amount of $50 per month to be distributed among the girls and boys of the school in various small sums, according to the ability and fidelity of the individual, instead of paying the same to two regular employés. The result of the experiment was quite gratifying. Better service and more cheerfully rendered than ever before, has evidenced the appreciation of the children for this little token of the recognition of the value of their labor.

Condition of buildings.—The two school buildings, main structure and boys' dormitory, are in first-class repair, generally; and it is the testimony of all visitors, official and otherwise, that in the matter of neatness and adornment, as well as general comfort, our school quarters are not excelled, and seldom equaled in the service. Most of the rooms are commodious and convenient, and all are well ventilated. The girls' sitting room, the sewing room, and most of the halls of the two buildings are carpeted with neat and durable rag carpet—nearly 500 yards of which were woven for the school during the year.

There is most urgent need at this school of suitable bathing facilities. We have only two bath tubs (old and nearly useless), standing in one corner of the laundry building. In these two tubs all the pupils must bathe—a tedious process and very unsatisfactory. The laundry building is unsuited to its use, and plans and specifications for a new laundry were submitted to the Indian Office, through Agent Ashley, some months since. It is hoped the Department will early authorize the erection of this building; then the old laundry may be fitted up into a convenient bath house, at little expense aside from new tubs and plumbing. A coal house for the school is needed. At present there is literally no place for the storage of fuel, and much loss results from leaving coal out of doors.

There is need, too, of a boys' play room. Their dormitory building is a well-appointed building for that purpose, but, being divided into sleeping rooms, the boys are compelled to play in the halls

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during bad weather. This creates much confusion and makes it difficult to keep the building clean and in order. A large room detached from the dormitory building is really necessary to furnish proper accommodation for the boys when not in school or in their sleeping rooms.

Health of pupils.—The general health of our pupils during the past year has been good. The usual siege of sore eyes had to be contended with, and there were a few cases of pneumonia, besides some other acute troubles and a few scrofulous cases to be treated. No deaths of pupils or of employés occurred, thanks to a healthful location, the best of medical treatment, and to good nursing by the matrons and assistants.

Deportment of pupils.—The conduct of the girls and boys in their association with each other has been, with very few exceptions, dignified and chaste, and no scandals of any sort have attached in the least degree to the school. A more respectful and gentlemanly attitude toward the school girls is quite noticeable in the boys than formerly, while a wholesome, natural friendliness between the sexes has been encouraged.

To conclude, I will say that with its large farm under cultivation, and with its enlarged and improved buildings, Cheyenne school is now on a solid basis and in condition to do better work than ever before. Only the vigorous and steady support of Government authority is wanting to make it one of the most successful institutions in the Indian school service.

Much work on the grounds immediately surrounding the buildings is necessary to make them attractive and symmetrical. A great deal of grading is necessary on account of the unevenness of the location. My plan would be to lease a large part of the farm land the coming season for a portion of the crop and put most of the labor of the school force, including teams, to the improvement of the premises.

Grateful for the very liberal support of your office in the past, and confident of continued liberality in that direction in future,

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant.

L. D. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 20, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the rule of the Department, I herewith submit my annual report of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

While I can not make as brilliant and encouraging a showing as I should like to, still I believe I am justified in saying that there has been a substantial progress made during the year just closed. Among a people so imbued with ignorance and superstition as are these Indians, any advancement in civilization must of necessity be very slow. Anything that is done for them over and above what they ask for and are willing to submit to in the amelioration of their condition has to be done in the face of prejudice and superstition on the one hand and the "medicine men" on the other. The physician's path among the Indians is truly anything but a rosy one. But, as I stated in the beginning, some progress has been made, and the black cloud of ignorance and superstition is beginning to show a silver lining.

The influence of the medicine men is on the wane, and the dawn of a brighter and a happier future for our Indians is fast approaching. By this I do not wish to be understood that the Indians have wholly given up their faith in their native physicians, or that they have cast aside all the baneful customs in vogue among them in the treatment of the sick, but that they are beginning to realize that their way is not the best way, and that a more rational and enlightened system based on experience and faith in the potency of the white man's medicine is beginning to assert itself.

But all of this has been accomplished at a frightful cost. The once powerful and justly dreaded Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes have diminished down to a mere shadow of what they once were, and they are still on the decrease. This year's census shows a falling off of 124 from last year's enrollment. The mortality is chiefly among children from one to five years of age. Statistics show that of all the deaths in the first year of life about 40 per cent are due to diseases of the digestive organs, and half as many to diseases of the respiratory organs. In the second year the main cause of death changes completely, for of all the deaths taking place in that year but 9 are due to digestive and 36 per cent to respiratory diseases. Thus, in the first year, stomach and intestine, in the second, bronchi and lungs, are the sources of high death rates. The respiratory organs are better protected, usually, in the first year, and the digestive organs treated more improperly. Such infants as survive the first are exposed to the same paternal ignorance and carelessness concerning the requirements of the respiratory organs during the second.

What is true of the white race is, *a fortiori*, justly true of the red. Indian children thrive and look plump and ruddy while at the mother's breast, but the scene changes immediately the child is weaned. Ignorance regarding infant feeding soon brings on stomach and intestinal disorders, and that, together with exposure and improper clothing, works frightful ravages among the rising Indian generation. The same is true of bronchial and lung troubles. Children while at the breast are protected to a great extent from the exposure to which they are subject after being weaned, and bronchial and lung diseases carry off many of those who have survived the first year of stomachical and intestinal disorders.

The Darwinian theory can not be said to be true of the Indian race. Many children of healthy parentage, robust and vigorous, and giving promise of longevity, are cut off by ignorance on the part of the parents, and those of them that survive the first years of life are bequeathed a sickly constitution with which to face the responsibilities of life, and scrofula, phthisis, and syphilis complete the devastation in after years.

The hope of the rising Indian generation is in education and civilization. They have got to be taught to make better provision for the future and take better care of their health. My observation leads me to believe that it is a bad policy to close the schools during July and August. The children go home in comparatively healthy condition, well clothed, and free from vermin. When school takes up again they come in half starved, many of them almost naked, and all of them in a more or less depraved condition of health from exposure and privation. Many of the children would gladly remain in the schools during the summer vacation if allowed to do so. To my mind the better policy would be to keep the schools open throughout the entire year; but during July and August to hold no recitations, allowing the children to amuse themselves about the grounds, short vacations of a week's duration to a few of the children at a time being substituted in place of turning out the entire school for two months

The same force of employés is in charge of the school during the interim, and I am confident it would work a great benefit to the children if they were allowed to remain in school where they are well housed, fed, and clothed. Much of the good accomplished during the school year is lost by allowing the children to return to camp for two months. No one can visit the Indian camps without feeling sorry for the little children that have been so well cared for for ten months, now almost wholly neglected.

Drunkenness and venereal diseases are on the increase; so, too, is scrofula and consumption.

The improvement I mentioned in the beginning of this report is manifest in a growing demand for the agency physician; a greater willingness to educate their children and an increasing disposition to cultivate their lands and adopt the methods of their white neighbors. I am convinced, from observation, that the opening of Indian lands to white settlement is a step in advance, and that it can not help but exert a beneficial influence on the rising generation.

My practice is not wholly limited to Indians and employés; but I am daily called upon by the Indians to treat their ponies for wire cuts and various ailments. This part of my practice is increasing yearly and takes up no little of my time, notwithstanding that I have never made any pretentions to a knowlege of veterinary medicine; and in this connection I desire to take advantage of the opportunity to express my indebtedness to the Department of Agriculture for the admirable work sent out on Diseases of the Horse.

Medicines.—I am glad the Department is taking more liberal views on this matter and that the list of drugs is yearly being extended so as to include many new remedies that are essential to a well equipped armamentarium.

Schools.—I have stated in another part of this report that the Indians are manifesting an increasing disposition to educate their children; and this is especially true of the Arapahoes. The school at the agency has been filled to its full capacity most of the year. During the winter a severe epidemic of la grippe broke out among the children, and several cases, complicated with lung disorders, terminated fatally. Some of the parents became frightened and took their children out of school, promising to bring them back when the disease abated, but failed to keep their pledge. Had it not been for this unfortunate calamity, I think the school would have been filled throughout the entire year. The attendance at the Cheyenne school has not been so good, but the Cheyennes have never been so favorably disposed toward the schools as the Arapahoes. The school at Seger Colony was very favorably looked upon by the Indians from its inception, and Mr. Seger informs me he had no trouble in getting all the children he could accommodate. Unfortunately for the Indians, the Mennonite mission school at Cantonment was destroyed by fire, and the excellent care and protection afforded many of the Indian children was lost at a time when they sorely needed it. I am happy to state that these kindly disposed people have decided to rebuild, and that material is being shipped to the mission for that purpose.

I look upon the schools as a veritable asylum for the Indian children, cities of refuge, so to speak, from the fell destroyer during the inclement winter months. It is impossible to say how many delicate Indian children are thus enabled to weather the trying ordeal of winter that would otherwise perish if exposed to the vicissitudes of camplife; but the number is large.

Towards the close of the school year an epidemic of whooping cough invaded the Arapaho school to the chagrin of the physician and employés. The sanitary condition of the school is good, and the frequent visitation of epidemics has nothing to do with its location or surroundings.

In closing this, my fourth annual report, I desire to express my deep sense of gratitude to the agent and the agency employés for their hearty cooperation and assistance in my work.

GEO. R. WESTFALL,
Agency Physician.

Capt. A. E. WOODSON,
Fifth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, *September 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Osage and Kaw Agency.

On the 20th of June last I received a copy of Special Orders, No. 137, headquarters Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June 17, 1893, and reported here for duty on the 24th of the month. I assumed charge of the agency July 1, 1893, and my brief experience of a little over two months hardly qualifies me to report on the affairs of the agency during the past year.

Schools.—The schools were closed when I reported, but from what I can learn and the reports from the several schools, they were well attended, and fairly good progress was obtained. The average attendance was 265 pupils. There are four schools on these reservations, the Osage boarding, Kaw boarding, St. Louis boarding, and St. John's boarding. The two first mentioned are the Government schools and the latter two are conducted by societies and orders of the Catholic Church. All the school buildings are of stone, very substantial, and have accommodations for more than attended last year. The school at Kaw was well patronized, and I learn the success attending the work was fully equal to what was expected.

There were several day schools on the reservations kept up by the parents of white and Indian children, but I understand two or three have been disbanded. These schools, I learn, were established so as to permit the children to go home at night, besides taking their meals with their parents.

Allotments.—On the 23d of June, a commission, known as the Cherokee Commission, arrived at this agency and remained nearly a month, endeavoring to persuade the Osages to take allotments and sell their surplus land. Their proposition was rejected by the majority of the nation, though nearly every one of the mixed bloods and some of the full bloods were in favor of this measure. I think more of them now

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are in favor of allotment than when the commission left, and am sure that within a year terms can be made with them. I have talked to them on this subject, advising and pointing out to them the advantages of taking this most important step towards civilization.

Crime.—This country has been and is the rendezvous for a great many outlaws and worthless characters, who are whisky peddlers and horse thieves, especially on the Osage Reservation, but who, notwithstanding the frequent raids by deputy United States marshals and chief of police, who is also a deputy marshal, manage to keep out of the clutches of the law. During the year a number of those who traffic in whisky have been caught, but apparently without lessening the evil. I understand efforts to prevent these infamous practices were constant before my arrival, and since then I know marshals have done much trying to stop these evils.

The Kaws not being as well off financially as the Osages, their country is not subjected to the same troubles, whisky peddlers, knowing full well where there is the most money, readily following those persons having the most cash. Heavy punishments for these crimes will do much to put a stop to this business.

Farming.—The full-blood Osages and Kaws are not given to farming, though the latter do more than the former. Nearly all of them rent their farms to white people, taking pay in part of the crop. The mixed bloods have much larger farms under cultivation, but they, too, rent to whites, getting from one-third to one-half the crop. Much more land would be cultivated were the Indians allotted, than is now used, and a much better class of men would be employed in this work.

Marriages.—There is, unfortunately, a barbarous custom among the Osage and Kaw Indians relative to early marriages. There is no legal age for this holy rite, and young girls, mere children in years, are thus sacrificed. I know of cases where girls only 12 years of age have married, and I am sure they took this step only on coercion of their parents. The Osage council passed a resolution some six months ago placing the marriageable age of girls at 16, but as the law has not been printed, though contracted for some time ago, it is not in force, though I have made many inquiries in regard to this matter.

Very respectfully,

C. A. DEMPSEY,
Captain, Second Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, ETC., AGENCY, OKLA., *July 15, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with office letter bearing date of May 20, 1893, to respectfully submit this my fourth annual report of these subagencies, for fiscal year 1893, just closed.

I have the honor to say that the subagencies under my charge are in the best condition they have ever been, morally and industrial; and I will proceed to consider these subagencies separately, as they are managed separately and distinctly, although they are all under the care of one agent who has charge of the whole four agencies, with a clerk in charge of each agency. I shall give no rose-colored tints, but submit facts and figures as they really are, and I hope my report will be credited with truth and given the respect due it; and I herewith inclose a census of the different tribes and a summary report itemized.

PONCA AGENCY.

This agency is where the agent resides and is considered as headquarters for all the subagencies, and where all letters should be addressed for all business connected with the agencies. This agency is 3 miles from Ponca Station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and telegraphic address is Ponca Station.

Agency employés.—There are at this agency 1 superintendent and clerk, 1 assistant clerk, 1 carpenter and miller, 1 blacksmith and engineer, 1 farmer, 1 physician, 3 Indian carpenter apprentices, 2 Indian blacksmith apprentices, and 1 interpreter. These employés have been diligent in business and harmonious, and have supported me in all my official duties, have been kind and courteous, and I take pleasure in this connection to kindly thank them for all of their kindness and obedience to orders during the past year.

Buildings.—The buildings of this agency consist of 1 flouring mill, 1 sawmill, 1 barn, 1 commissary and storeroom, 1 carpenter and blacksmith shop combined, 1 carpenter shop, 1 storehouse, 1 corn-crib, and 9 employé's residences. These buildings are in good repair and present a neat and respectable appearance, as also the fences and grounds surrounding them.

Reservation.—The Ponca Reservation consists of 101,891 acres, 1,855 acres under cultivation, with 3,500 rods of fence, 1,500 rods having been made the past year by Indians; and the whole number of acres fit for cultivation is 16,000. The Indians have raised about 16,200 bushels of wheat, 18,000 bushels of corn. They have cut and delivered for use of the Government 300 cords of wood, hauled 107,857½ pounds of freight during the past year; and they have broken 312 acres of prairie during the past year. "Work" has been the motto upon the Ponca Reserve.

Too much praise can not be given A. J. Beverlin, agency farmer, for his diligence and tact in accomplishing so much work during the year, when we consider the inclination of the Indians to leave the reserve and go away to neighboring tribes to visit, and that in crop season. Any one can see at once how much work it is to so persuade them that they will attend to business. The Indian can not see the self-interest in this matter, and one who considers it an easy matter to be employed as an agency farmer is simply mistaken.

Lands in severalty.—In December last J. G. Hatchett, special allotting and disbursing agent, arrived and commenced to complete the allotments begun by Miss Helen P. Clark, special allotting and disbursing agent, who had gone to Pawnee Agency, as the remainder of the Indians had refused to take their allotments, she having made last year 300 allotments. Mr. Hatchett finished these allotments, although as yet the schedules have not been received and approved and forwarded.

Cherokee Commission.—About March 20, 1893, what is known as the Cherokee Commission, consisting of David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, came and spent about twelve weeks to negotiate for their surplus lands, holding sometimes two councils a week, and part of the time one. The Indians seemed very adverse to disposing of their lands at any price. Arguments were presented by the commission, but all to no avail. The commission finally failing to procure a quorum left the reserve, failing in their object entirely. If this commission had remained in 1892, as per last report, I believe the purchase could have been consummated, but when an Indian succeeds once in baffling what he calls his enemy he then thinks he can always do so.

Census.—The Poncas number, as per census inclosed, 578.

Males	282
Females	296
Number wearing citizen's dress	421
Number wearing citizen's dress in part	157
Indians over 20 years who can read	25
Indians under 20 years who can read	135
Indians who can understand English	200
Children of school age	147
Males	71
Females	76

Indian work.—There has been sawn at the sawmill the past year 25,000 feet of lumber, which has been used in building sheds, houses, and fences.

Court of Indian Offenses.—The Indians having committed some little crimes, such as polygamy, quarreling, etc. The cases were duly presented to the court, who have in all cases displayed considerable interest in hearing and judging of the different cases brought to their attention. The court is composed at present of the following Ponca Indians: David White Eagle, Henry Fire Shaker, and Samuel Hinman, all good men, and representative men of the tribe.

Marriage relation.—There has been less violation of the marriage relation this year than formerly, the Indians paying more respect to this relation than ever before.

Police.—This agency has one captain and seven private police, who are as good in the performance of their duties as we ordinarily find among the Indians.

Decoration day was observed with appropriate exercises.

School.—Ponca school is well equipped with buildings and a farm of 60 acres under cultivation, 110 acres of pasture, furnished with cattle, 3 horses, 2 mules, and implements of all kinds to help advance the work. There has been an addition built to the barn the past year and a large cattle shed, which was built by the employment of irregular labor and the purchase by the agent of lumber for the purpose, under authority granted by the Department. I have found that at the school it is almost impossible to have work performed by them as outlined by the regulations of Indian law, although the past year the farming has been performed in a more workmanlike manner than formerly; but I think the foundation for this was laid the year before. The yield of wheat at the school will be about 200 bushels (and should have been more if the acreage had been as directed), and of corn about 400 bushels.

There has been in attendance by pupils the past year, boys, 45; girls, 49.

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This school has 1 superintendent, 3 teachers, 1 matron, 1 assistant matron, 1 seamstress and 3 assistants, 1 cook, 1 baker, 1 industrial teacher, and 1 laborer. The laborer was dismissed by the superintendent the last of the year, aided by the supervisor of education, who, allow me to remark, is no more needed than a fifth wheel to a wagon, as his mission seemed to be to stir up contention and cause demoralization, as he seemed to think his own exaltation was of more account than the prosperity of the school; and he evidently thought that it was unnecessary to respect the agent on any account, instructing the superintendent not to recognize the agent in his authority. The employés of this school have been in a constant state of demoralization, using their vocal organs more than was meet, and roving over the reserve (with only a few exceptions to note), pupils declaring to the agent that they must go to other schools; that the superintendent abused them and in many cases were not allowed anything to eat; that they had been thrown down and told they would be mashed into the earth, etc. I have been powerless to correct the evils, as my reports have not seemed to have any credit at the Indian Office in reference to schools. I have continued to ask for the three years past the removal of the parties concerned, but no attention has been paid to my solicitations, and employés have been allowed to remain against my expressed protest and allowed to be in possession of property for which I am held responsible under my bond, handling it as they chose, almost refusing to render any account of it when asked. I would observe, Where is the law that will hold an agent responsible under such circumstances? On the above accounts, Ponca school has not been a success the past year, although the superintendent in his report speaks highly. This has been his custom, fair to officials and the world, and in fact inefficient in every particular. See superintendent's report:

PONCA SCHOOL, OKLA., *June 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report:

Although we have not accomplished all we wish for Ponca school in the past year just ended, still it is a source of great satisfaction to state that at no time in the history of this school has the improvement and advancement in all its departments been more marked or thorough and especially in the latter half of the past year.

The schoolroom work, always of an excellent character, has certainly shown by the closing examination papers of the pupils work well and permanently done.

In the sewing room and other domestic affairs of the school the girls, regularly detailed every two weeks to the different places, have been taught patching, mending, darning, and to make their own garments, butter-making, cooking, baking, and housekeeping in all its branches. Their deportment, manners, and personal cleanliness have had close attention. The industrial work, which consists of cultivating 55 acres of farm and caring for the school cattle and hogs, has shown great improvement since last February. The school boys deserve great credit for raising the crop last year, 812 bushels of corn, 150 bushels potatoes, cabbage, beans, onions, and 175 bushels of sweet potatoes. The farm presents to-day quite a different appearance to that of a year ago. We have 30 acres of corn almost made, 2 acres of potatoes, which the children have been using since June 1, besides we have abundance of beans, beets, tomatoes, melons, and other vegetables, and more than 6,000 sweet potato plants. The farm and garden this spring has been a model of thrift and thorough work in this part of the Territory. The boys, with the industrial teacher, have harvested this month 12 acres of wheat and 6 acres of oats.

The young orchard of more than 500 trees planted four years ago, under good cultivation this spring and summer, is very thrifty and growing rapidly. Nearly all the peach trees are bearing a light crop. A hundred grapevines and cherry trees are also thriving and present a strong, healthy growth, and in a year or two will yield an abundance of fruit for the children.

As several tornadoes passed through this territory in the months of April and May—one within a few miles of the school—it was thought best to dig a storm cave, and one large enough to hold all the pupils and employés was dug a short distance southwest of the school.

With the exception of sore eyes, several cases of cold, and whooping cough, the health of the pupils has been good.

The schoolrooms, dining rooms, and girls' dormitory should be whitewashed and plastering done where large patches have fallen from the ceiling of almost every room in the building.

With the work well up, the farm and garden free from weeds, a fine prospect for good crops, the premises and fences in good repair, we enter the new fiscal year with a feeling of satisfaction at what has been accomplished in the past, determined to do all in our power to improve along every line of this important work.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

An estimate was made and forwarded for the repair of the schoolrooms in April of this last year, but not granted, and so the schoolrooms will not be in repair for school the coming year.

OAKLAND AGENCY.

Reservation.—Oakland subagency is 12 miles northwest of Ponca Agency; has no post-office or telegraphic station. This reservation is occupied by the Tonkawa Indians, and they number at this time 60 Indians—males, 25; females, 35. All wear citizens' dress. Indian children of school age, 12; males, 8; females, 4.

These Indians raised this year 1,000 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of corn, and 250 bushels of potatoes. They own 80 horses, 2 head of cattle, 12 swine, and 48 domestic fowls. They have 250 acres under fence, and have built the past year 100 rods of fence and broken 840 acres of prairie.

Employés.—There is at this subagency 1 general mechanic, 1 interpreter, and 2 police privates. The general mechanic in charge looks after the Indians, encouraging them and assisting them in the performance of their duties.

School.—The school has been in session the past year and has made great advancement, with 6 boys and 4 girls in attendance on an average. The Tonkawa Indians dearly love their school. The teacher is obliged to act as superintendent, teacher, seamstress, cook, and industrial teacher. As these Indians are situated directly in the Cherokee Strip they will soon be captured by the whites and assimilation will be complete.

Sanitary.—The physician at Ponca is also in charge of this agency and makes visits regularly once a week.

See report, as follows, for Ponca and Tonkawa Indians:

PONCA AGENCY, OKLA, *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith hand you my first annual report.

The sanitary condition of the Poncas and Tonkawas during the past year has been good, considering their mode of living and food used. Malarial troubles are the great menaces of these people; they can not bear up under fever like a white man. Nearly all cases of a continued type, *i. e.*, "remittent and typhoid malarial," are fatal. Of nursing they know nothing; thus pieces, a rarity; clean linen, seldom seen, and their cooking is miserable. All these factors tend in the wrong direction.

Stomach troubles stand next, owing to the manner of preparing food. Bread is made after the following manner: Flour, water, and baking powder, mixing it all together into a stiff dough; they roll it out and fry it in hot lard, making in all a very indigestible mass. Baking powder is used in great quantities. I have remonstrated with them time and again against such cookery. The reply I invariably receive is, "Only know this way," and to teach them any other way and have them adopt it will require much labor and patience.

There has been during the last year an epidemic of conjunctivitis and whooping cough, but no serious results from either one.

The way out to bring the Indian under full control in white man's medicine is to have good hospital accommodations. There are a hundred and one little things that could be done for them, and they would appreciate such treatment much more than when rendered among their own homes. Hoping that the Poncas and Tonkawas may in the near future have such accommodations, and thanking you for the kind treatment I have received at your hands, I am

Your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE F. MICHAEL,
Physician.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

OTOE SUBAGENCY.

Otoe Subagency is 10 miles south of Ponca Agency and has a daily mail. All correspondence relative to the work of the agency should be addressed to Ponca Agency.

Agency employes.—There are employed at this subagency 1 clerk, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 farmer, 1 physician, and 1 apprentice each to the blacksmith and carpenter. What I said of Otoe employés last year can truthfully be said this year, many graduating during the year. It has in the past almost seemed impossible to obtain employés who would be under control and do their duty. There seems to be something in the air or water at Otoe to influence persons who reside there. At present all is quiet and prosperous, owing to the fact, perhaps, that these employés have only been there three months. We hope for the best and press on to success.

Census.—This tribe numbers at present 352 Indians:

Males	174
Females	178
Mixed bloods	115
Number wearing citizens' dress	131
Number wearing citizens' dress in part	211
Indians over 20 years who can read	32
Indians under 20 years who can read	83
Indians who can use English	152

Reservation.—This reservation consists of 129,113 acres, of which about three-fourths is fit for cultivation, with 1,500 acres under fence and 500 acres broke the past year; 2,000 rods of fence. They have raised 6,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of oats, 20,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels turnips, 50 bushels onions, 60 bushels beans, 5,000 melons, 6,000 pumpkins, and made 400 pounds butter, cut 100 cords of wood, transported 162,310 pounds freight. They own 420 horses, 25 mules, 50 cattle, 100 swine, 10 goats, and 1,000 domestic fowls.

Great praise is due W. H. Atkinson, agency farmer, for the way he has attended to his duties, influencing the Indians in their work and progress; he has been an exception to the general rule

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Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses has tried 4 Indians the past year, and is at present composed of Richard White Horse, William Faw Faw, and Antoine Rohedeaux. These men wear citizens' dress and are an example to their tribe; they are progressive, and administer the law with justice and equity.

Indian police.—At this agency we have 1 captain and 7 private police. I find it hard work to long retain Indian police or apprentices in the service, and a hard matter to keep them looking clean. They do not like to enforce an order when given on account of tribal customs; and what was said last year is true of this.

Lands in severalty.—This tribe has not received since last year any more lands in severalty. Miss Helen P. Clark and J. G. Hatchett, special allotting agents, are at Otoe at present doing all they can to have the Indians take their land in allotment. It seems that if this work was confined to one allotting agent the results would be better, as there are only 77 to allot, and then one line of policy would be pursued.

Sanitary.—See report of physician for Otoe as follows:

OTOE AGENCY, OKLA., *June 30, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit this my third annual sanitary report for Otoe Agency.

There are now 352 Otoes belonging to the agency. During the year ending to-day there have been 23 births and 31 deaths; 17 deaths, or one half the total number, occurred among those whom I treated for their ills. The other half occurred in the persons of infants, some of whom died a few hours after birth; others, again, who died a few days after birth, and still others who died from various causes in seclusion and wholly in the hands of their own people and under the influence of (supposed) aboriginal spirits.

I have treated 400 cases among Otoes during the year; 213 of this number are in the persons of males and 166 in the persons of females. It will be noted that there are 77 more cases of sickness treated among males than among females. It will also be observed that the number of cases treated this year is greater than that of last year by 136, and not because of more sickness in the tribe, thus indicating a very pleasing growth of their faith in our medicines. There may now be found a number who have wholly discarded the Indian treatment of their maladies.

As stated in my last annual report, the peculiarities of the Indian medical service are not generally well understood. An honest physician's work among Indians, whose minds are full of prejudice for the whites and whose hearts are full of hatred for the white blood in their half-breed families, is one of much responsibility and of more importance in the work of Indian civilization than is usually accorded. A properly qualified physician who is well provided with needed remedies and appliances for the relief of those who look to him for help finds his best thought engaged and an opportunity for utilizing all his energies. He is frequently called to the most remote settlements, and when he reaches his destination he sometimes finds some trivial thing, which is not worth a place on record and of which he can honestly make no report, an excuse for the summons. When he asks for an explanation he will sometimes be told that Indian money pays his salary and that it is desirable to keep him busy. Then, again he is called to some one in the last stage of disease. The conjurer has said the patient must die and the shroud is being prepared in the presence of the sufferer, who dies, and the Indians are sure that the white physician is not a whit superior in any way to their own "medicine men."

In other instances the agency physician is called to the couch of some sufferer whose ails can only be successfully treated where he can be cared for by whites or educated Indians, and whose recovery under intelligent care would be of incalculable worth; but there is no hospital, and thus another opportunity for doing good is lost.

In still other instances the stock of staple medicines furnished by the Government is exhausted in midsummer or autumn, while scores of the Indians are sick and many dying for the want of proper medical treatment.

Your obedient servant.

W. MCKAY DOUGAN,
Physician.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

School.—The Otoe school is situated in the heart of the agency, too near for comfort and prosperity. The buildings are frame and are situated near together, and should a fire break out it would burn the whole structure in thirty minutes. There has been an additional well dug at Otoe school, measuring, in a 5-foot well, 40 feet of water. The pump is not connected with the water on account of the need of more pipe for the pump, for which I have no authority or means to pay, and, on account of the notice of my removal, has not been asked for.

The school has had the past year a good corps of employés, who have been attentive to duty, considerate and courteous to all. The school is in a better condition than ever before, and too much praise can not be given the superintendent and employés for their diligence in the performance of their duties. Otoe school has been a success the past year, and has 1 superintendent, 1 teacher, 1 seamstress, 1 laundress, 1 industrial teacher, and 1 laborer. See report of superintendent herewith:

OTOE AGENCY, OKLA., *July 1, 1893.*

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

On taking up the work of superintendent and principal teacher at Otoe I found a full attendance, which has continued throughout the year, with few exceptions, being cases of sickness, two resulting in death. Great credit is due Agent Wood for promptness in filling the schools under his care at the opening of the term. My former experience in reservation schools has been a meager attendance at the opening, with a gradual increase until midwinter, then a dropping off as the spring came on, which was discouraging and detrimental to the success of the work.

While our attendance has been all we could expect, advancement has been slow and discouragements not few, mostly owing to the unhealthy location of the school, there being no time during the year when we found ourselves free from sickness among both employés and pupils; malarial fever, chills, measles, sore eyes, and pneumonia all having a course. With a fair show for health the Otoe children in my opinion would hold their own among any other Indians in the country, being more than ordinarily bright; and, taking all things into consideration, have done remarkably well.

The system of drawing upon reservation for filling nonreservation schools, while in itself a splendid thing for those who go, throws additional work and responsibility upon employés and small pupils who are left; for it is mostly the larger pupils who are selected, the ranks to be filled by little ones from the camps. While Indian children can not be taken into training too young, many of the agency schools are not sufficiently supplied with help to work out the best interest of these little ones.

Authority has been asked, and it is earnestly hoped that we may be allowed a good assistant laundress, the need of whom has been very much felt.

We are very well equipped in the matter of house room, but repairs are sadly needed, such as reroofing many parts, painting inside and out, plastering, etc., to make comfortable and presentable. Our example is much to those around us who are making homes.

And what shall I say in regard to the water supply—"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." It has been one long heartsickness in this regard. The purity of the present water supply, which is obtained by hauling in barrels, is questioned by all, and much condemned by the physician. A new well was dug, a windmill, tower, tank, pipes, etc., put in, started and pumped dry in less than an hour. The pump then taken out and the well sunk some 40 feet deeper, walled up, and now awaits additional pipe to lengthen the pump. We earnestly hope September may not find us still waiting.

The products of the school farm have been as good as the conditions would allow. Quite a nice lot of vegetables were on hand to begin the term last fall; potatoes lasted until spring time. Prospects are fair for a greater supply of such things this season.

The school does not own a herd of cattle, but has for years milked a few poor grade of cows, borrowed from the agency herd. Could the school possess eight or ten first-class cows, with a good way of caring for the milk, it would be of great advantage in a healthful way to children.

A want most sorely felt is that of a good meat house. A mere board shanty standing in the boiling sun is the only place provided, and pounds and pounds of meat spoil before it can possibly be used. An ice house arranged on the refrigerator plan, where meat and milk could be kept, would pay for itself in a short time. Very seldom is there ice enough to be had for the cutting in this country, but if shipped in by the car load during the winter and hauled from the station by the school team and packed here it would cost very little more than if obtained from the streams about us, and be of untold value.

With many thanks for kindness and courtesy extended, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

ELLA L. PATTERSON,
Superintendent.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

PAWNEE SUBAGENCY.

Pawnee subagency is situated 35 miles southeast of Ponca Agency and has a daily mail.

Employés.—This subagency has 1 clerk, 1 physician, 2 additional farmers, 1 blacksmith and 1 assistant, 1 carpenter and 2 assistants, 1 miller, and 1 assistant miller. These men deserve praise for acting the part of honorable men in their departments and in the discharge of their duties.

Buildings.—There are at this agency 1 flouring mill, 1 sawmill, 1 clerk's residence and office, 1 commissary and 10 employés' residences. These buildings are all in good repair.

Census.—There are now in the tribe, as per census inclosed, 759—males, 357; females, 402.

Number wearing citizens' dress	130
Number wearing citizens' dress in part	140
Indians over 20 years who can read	59
Indians who can use English	225
Children of school age	159

Reservation.—There is of tillable land upon this reservation 45,000 acres, 2,500 acres under cultivation. The Indians have broken 500 acres of prairie the past year. They have 4,500 acres under fence and 2,500 rods of fence made the past year. The Indians have done fair work during the past year and have shown more industry than formerly. They have raised 9,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, and 45,000 bushels of corn, and made 120 pounds of butter, sawn 5,000 feet of lumber, cut 800 cords of wood, and transported 152,254 pounds of freight. They own 600 horses, 350 cattle, 150 swine, and 300 domestic fowls.

Ghost dance.—This dance has almost disappeared from the presence of the Indians. There is some religious enthusiasm in which they indulge, and makes them more tractable and easy to manage, as they say they must do right under all circumstances.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is in a high state of development and does great good in the tribe. The judges are John Box, Frank Sun Chief, and Captain Jim. These men are representative men of the tribe, and are able and willing to teach the tribe.

Marriages.—The marriage relation is more respected than ever before, and legal marriages are demanded, and Indian customs are only lurking in the distance.

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Indian police.—The police consist of 1 captain and 7 privates, and are all good men.

Lands in severalty.—Miss Helen P. Clark, special allotting agent, went to Pawnee soon after the commencement of this year, and commenced to allot the lands for the Pawnees. Soon after this the Cherokee Commission, consisting of David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, a commission duly empowered, treated with the Pawnees and entered into contract and purchased all their surplus lands after all allotments were taken. J. G. Hatchett and W. M. Jenkins, special allotting agents, were sent to Pawnee to assist Miss Clark in making the allotments, and resulted in 797 allotments being made, all taking their allotments. The tribe is well satisfied, and are prosperous and united.

Sanitary.—See report of physician, as follows:

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., *June 27, 1893.*

SIR: In accordance with your favor of the 22d instant, I have the honor to submit this report of the sanitary conditions at this agency:

With the exception of the usual number of scrofulous and tubercular troubles, and diseases of the eye, common among these people, there are now no prevailing diseases worthy of note. There was a small epidemic of whooping cough during the past winter, but no epidemic diseases exist at present.

In the six months of my work among the Pawnees I have met with but one case of acute venereal disease.

Many of the Indians have lately completed small but comfortable houses and are thus enabled to enjoy better hygienic surroundings and take better care of their sick.

The famous "medicine man" still exists among them, but the lines of his practice are constantly narrowing and greater confidence is being manifested in modern and national medical treatment. I have had very little trouble from the interference of these "Indian doctors" in my work, and have frequently been called upon to treat them and their families.

As a rule the Indians have been faithful in following my advice and directions, and this is especially true in cases where I am able when first called to a patient to employ some remedy from which they may notice an immediate effect.

The greatest obstacle to be met in my practice is the lack of proper nursing and diet for the sick, and this could be largely overcome by the accommodations which a hospital would afford.

Very respectfully,

C. W. DRIESBACH,
Agency Physician.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

I would also state that at Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe agencies there are employed one interpreter and one laborer for each agency.

In submitting this my last annual report, as I believe, and as I look back over the work the past year, I have no regrets, for we have all tried honestly to do our duty. There has been no idle bread eaten during the year. All have united in doing their best to promote the best condition of the Indians, and to a great extent our hopes have been realized; and as we look over the entire four years we have been here in this work we can and do see magnificent advancement along all lines; and if the same policy is adhered to as in the past, and if the same unanimity and control is maintained, I bespeak for my successor still greater prosperity. I lay down this work believing no man, be he ever so successful and prosperous, but there are others that can do the same, and the work keep pace and advancement continued along all lines. The day is coming when the saying "Lo! the poor Indian—whose untutored mind sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind" will have become obsolete and in peace, knowledge, power, influence, dignity, and representation, and a proper appreciation of God's laws, will be the watch-tower of these Indians.

Thanking you for the support I have received from you and the Indian Office, I am,

Very respectfully.

D. J. M. WOOD.
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA.,
August 30, 1893.

SIR: As required, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency, the jurisdiction of which extends over five tribes, viz: the Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi, Iowas, Absentee Shawnees, Citizen Pottawatomies, and Mexican Kickapoos. I do not deem it necessary to make a very elaborate report for the reason that four of the five tribes have been allotted land in severalty, and are "quasi" citizens under the jurisdiction and laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, having sold their surplus lands to the United States and the same having been opened to settlement. The Mexican Kickapoos occupy a beautiful little reservation of about 200,000 acres, the surplus of which they have contracted to the Government, and allotment in severalty will soon follow with another "scramble of the boomer" for the surplus land.

The following table shows about the numerical strength of the various tribes:

Sac and Foxes	527
Iowas	90
Absentee Shawnees	600
Citizen Pottawatomies (in Oklahoma)	850
Mexican Kickapoos	315
Total	2,382

The lands comprising this agency are bounded on the north by the Cimarron River, west by Oklahoma proper, south by the South Canadian River, and east by the Seminole and Creek Nations, containing about 1,500,000 acres of fine agricultural and grazing land; and since its settlement two years ago is proving far beyond expectations in fertility and productiveness, with a mild, even climate, producing in abundance all crops and fruits adapted to this latitude.

Allotment.—I am satisfied from experience and observation that allotment in severalty, with an inalienable title, is the only salvation of the Indians, with a leasing clause amounting almost to prohibition. Otherwise the Indian would soon dispose of his possessions, squander the proceeds, and become a vagabond, as he is not competent to cope with the cupidity of his white neighbor.

The average white settler is not a philanthropist or admirer of Indian character, nor is the Indian greatly prepossessed in favor of his white brother; and harmony does not always exist, a condition usually to the detriment of the Indian. It is to be presumed that the coming generation with its excellent educational facilties will be better able to take care of themselves.

Taxation.—This has proved one of the most unfortunate and serious conditions against the advancement and civilization of the Indians, and came upon them entirely unexpectedly, as it was their understanding when they negotiated their lands and consented to take allotments in severalty that they should have twenty-five years in which to prepare themselves for full citizenship. While the treaties exempted their allotments from taxation, they were silent on personal property, which admitted of a construction that Indians must pay on personal property. The Oklahoma authorities, in their greed for revenue, decided to tax the Indians not only on their personal property, but on their improvements, such as buildings, fences, plowed ground, wells or water, etc.; and, not satisfied with that, the property was valued at more than double that of like property owned by white men.

This matter of illegal taxation was brought to the attention of the Indian Office, and the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General forwarded, showing conclusively that improvements were a part of the realty, and that such tax could not be imposed upon an allottee. Of this the county officials were duly notified, but still persisted in collecting taxes on improvements. This resulted in driving many of the Indians to the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Nations. Many of those remaining are disposing of their personal property, and in a discouraged condition at their unfair treatment resolve to live in idleness, so strong is their aversion to being taxed. I am aware that there is legal remedy for this outrage, and, having reported the matter to you some time ago, I trust that action will be taken and protection be afforded by the Government to its wards.

It is my opinion that Congress should pass a law exempting the Indian allottees from all property tax during their quasi citizenship of twenty-five years. I express this opinion, knowing that it would be better for the Indian, and believing it would be the best policy of the Government in its efforts of civilization, as it would be a great inducement to the Indian to settle on his land and conduct a legitimate farming business and thus accomplish the object of the allotment act.

Education.—There are two excellent reservation boarding schools fairly well equipped, with buildings all in good condition—the Sac and Fox boarding school, located at the agency, with ample accommodations for from 100 to 120 pupils, and the Absentee Shawnee boarding school at Shawneetown, 40 miles southwest of the agency, with a capacity for about 65 to 80 pupils. These schools have an ample corps of teachers and employés and the attendance is kept up to capacity.

Sacred Heart Mission.—This is a contract school, situated about 65 miles south of the agency, with a capacity to accommodate from 100 to 150 pupils. The contract usually awarded is about 50 pupils. The school consists of two departments, St. Benedict's College for boys, and St. Mary's Convent for girls, conducted, respectively, by the "Benedictine Fathers" and the "Sisters of Mercy," under the supervision of Rev. Father Duperon, a very able superintendent. The buildings are elaborate and in good condition, the improvements having cost about $100,000. The conduct

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of this institution is very systematic, and its scientific management has done much to develop the resources of the country in the way of diversity of farming, gardening and fruit-growing.

Kickapoo Mission.—This is located in the Mexican Kickapoo Reservation, about 15 miles southwest of the agency, and is conducted by the "Society of Friends" on a quarter section of land set apart by the Government for church and missionary purposes. This institution was established last year, and is yet in its infancy, and much good has been done. A small school has been established and maintained without expense to the Government, proving that Mexican Kickapoo children can be induced to attend school, which has never been accomplished heretofore. The mission is under management of Rev. Charles W. Kirk, superintendent of the work of the "Society of Friends" in the Territory, and ably assisted by Miss Elizabeth Test, the field matron and indefatigable missionary among the Kickapoos.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements the past fiscal year amount to $211,061.70.

Find hereto attached reports of the superintendents, showing condition of the reservation boarding schools; also of the Rev. Charles W. Kirk and Rev. William Hurr, showing the condition of their respective churches and Sabbath schools.

With appreciation of courteous treatment, I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX OF MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL,
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., September 1 1893.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit to you my second annual report for the year ending June 30, 1893.

Attendance.—The school year has been one of great prosperity. The first of September found us with a larger number of pupils to open school with than has ever been known in the history of the school. We experienced very little trouble in securing a sufficient number of children to fill our buildings, then in use, to their utmost capacity, and with but few exceptions all were secured by persuasion. Our enrollment reached during the year 99, with an average attendance of 82. The average attendance would have been much larger had the new buildings under course of construction been ready for occupancy September 1.

The health of the children has been very good for the past year, no epidemic prevailing among them. The general health of the children being good has led the parents to be more willing to give their children into the charge of the school.

Schoolroom work.—The work, as carried on in our schools, has been a great improvement over that of the previous year. The teachers have been earnest, faithful workers, and seem to take a great interest in teaching the Indian children, while the parents seemed also to have the future welfare of the children at heart, often visiting the schools and seldom asking to take them away.

All the National holidays have been properly observed, as well as the closing exercises of our school, in which all seemed to take a deep interest, while many of our Indian children were highly complimented for the able manner in which they acquitted themselves.

Many of our pupils have expressed a desire to be transferred to some of the larger institutions, and already steps are being taken to comply with their wishes. From present appearances I think that during the coming year we will have a very fair representation at Haskell Institute.

Industrial work.—The industrial work among the boys has consisted of cutting wood, making fence posts, repairing fences, putting land ready for the plow, caring for stock, and assisting the general farm work. With the fr assistance there has been planted 40 acres of corn, 7 acres of oats, 10 acres of millet, 3 acres of potatoes, 5 r cres of sweet corn, and about 3 acres in garden.

The girls have also been regularly detailed to assist in the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, dormitories, and the general care of the house. Quite a number have become quite efficient in cooking, sewing, etc., which is a great help, as I find many of them instruct their parents during the vacation while they are at home.

Improvements.—The buildings under process of erection last year at the opening of the school, namely, girls' hall, 6- by 40, containing a large and commodious dining room, kitchen, play rooms, and dormitories, also the school building, 40 by 40, with assembly hall above, were completed and ready for use in the early part of November, giving us ample room for the accommodation of the large number of children already crowded in the old building, also enabling us to secure a number of others that had not yet attended school.

The old buildings were repaired and painted, giving them an attractive and homelike appearance. Authority has also been granted to sink a well and erect a windmill and tank for water service, but so far the securing of a supply of water has been a failure.

A much-needed improvement is a wagon house and cornerib combined, which could be used for storing other farm implements, such as mowers, plows, harrows, rakes, etc., and I would suggest that authority be asked at an early date for the erection of such a building. A storehouse is also greatly needed for the purpose of storing supplies that are brought from the commissary for use during the month.

Farm.—The farm as set apart or reserved for this school consists of 640 acres of land lying in an irregular form; 320 acres are already under fence and preparations are being made to fence the balance at an early date. A very small portion is fit for tillage until it is grubbed and cleared. Some excellent land is found lying along the Deep Fork bottom, which, if cleared and broken, will without doubt produce fine crops. A great portion being rough and broken is only fit for pasture. We have at present about 70 acres under cultivation, 10 acres in orchard, and the balance in pasture and meadow land.

Crops.—The crop of oats was excellent, which can also be said of the millet. The corn crop excels that of any previous year, which will give us a sufficient quantity for feeding our stock the coming year. The crop of potatoes bids fair to give a large yield. The garden, especially the early garden, has been all that could be desired, having an abundance of onions, radishes, lettuce, peas, beans, turnips, and early potatoes for the table, which was highly appreciated by the children.

The fruit crop, as to apples, is a failure, but we have a very fair crop of peaches.

Stock.—We have at present 4 horses, 7 cows, and 11 head of young cattle, all being good stock. Having been furnished with some choice cattle by the Department, I look for great improvement in that line in the future. We have a large number of hogs, but owing to their being badly mixed with the wild hog, they are very poor in quality; but steps are being taken for their improvement, and as we have suitable grounds fenced for them there is no reason that the stock of hogs should not be as good as the cattle.

Supplies.—I wish to refer to the supplies as furnished for the school for the past year, everything in quality being first-class in every respect. The dried fruit, which is usually of such poor quality and until for use, has been of a very high standard, and trust that our supplies for the coming year will be equally as good.

Our force of employés, with a few exceptions, have been able and earnest workers. The Department allowed the much-needed assistance as our attendance increased, which enabled us to carry on the work successfully, and trust even, although several positions have been discontinued, that when the attendance is such that more help is needed it will be allowed by the Department.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for your hearty coöperation in the work. I also wish to express my thanks for the assistance given us by Supervisor Richardson and other officials during the year. Trusting that our schools will always be kept to a high standard of excellence in both work and attendance, and an honor to the Indian service, I remain,

Very respectfully,

J. E. ROSS,
Superintendent.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL, *June 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the Absentee Shawnee school for the current fiscal year. I reported to you for duty in October, 1892, at which time I found the school in a flourishing condition, A. D. Allen, industrial teacher, in charge.

The attendance has been good throughout the year; some of the time the building was crowded with 85 children.

The work in the different departments has been kept up during the whole of the school year. The detail of the children is changed every week. An earnest effort has been made in each department to have the children learn the work by doing the same under the guidance of the teacher; and I have reason to believe that much has been accomplished during the year. In the building the girls are taught to care for the condition of the house, cooking, baking, scrubbing, cutting and fitting of garments, sewing, mending, care of the sick, etc. On the farm the boys are taught to saw and chop wood, feed and care for stock, clear land of brush, build fences, plow, plant, cultivate and harvest the crops, keep buildings in repair, etc. Habits of regularity and neatness are insisted upon at all times.

During the year the reservation has been fenced in, giving ample pasturage for the stock. Especial attention has been given to the cultivation of the fields and keeping down the growth of weeds.

The orchard is in thriving condition, with a fair crop of apples growing. More peach trees should be set to give a sufficient supply of peaches for the use of the school.

During the year a windmill tower with pump, tank, with pipes leading into the building, laundry, stock yards, etc., has been put in and gives good satisfaction throughout.

The sanitary condition of the buildings is good. The sanitary condition of the grounds is very poor. With an abundant fall to carry off the sewage there should be a set of sewer pipes laid to carry off the laundry water, contents of vaults, etc. This subject has been presented to the Department and, I trust, will receive favorable action.

There is great need for lumber to make repairs on buildings, etc. There is no lumber on hand, all having been used. During the year we have been called upon to make two coffins for Indian children, and have had to make them from old boards taken from goods boxes, etc.

In conclusion I wish to state that much of the success of the school during the year has been due to the earnest, united efforts of the employés. No matter how great the task or how long the hours of labor, they have ever been the same earnest, cheerful workers.

Respectfully,

DE WITT S. HARRIS,
Superintendent.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *September 6, 1893.*

SIR: I am pleased to report progress in the Christian work at this agency. The regular services Sunday morning and evening during the past year have been well attended by whites and but few Indians, on account of being located so far from the church, most of them over 20 miles distant each way, north and south, where they have taken their allotments. The most encouragement is, however, from our Sabbath school, where the attendance exceeds 95. Indian children, in the care and instruction of whom I am ably assisted by the superintendent and the school employés of the Sac and Fox school and other Christian employés. The great hope of the church is in these children. Not much can be expected of the old people, men and women, as the traditions and superstitions will always be held sacred by them.

I am grateful for the help rendered by members of other denominations; and the harmonious and kindly feeling existing throughout the agency speaks well for the Christian influences at work. Much

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credit is due to yourself for the moral support and official coöperation in this Christian work of our Lord and Master.

Records of the church membership, 12. Our membership is decreased, caused by death; no additions to our church during the past year.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HUBB,
Missionary, Sac and Fox Agency.

S. L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SHAWNEETOWN INDIAN MISSION, *August 29, 1893.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Replying to your request for report of Friends' Indian mission work in your agency, I have the pleasure to state that during the past year missionaries have been located at four places.

On the old Iowa reservation we have a church with a membership of 96. All of the additions are from the whites who live in the vicinity. A school enrolling 21 children was taught there for five months, but the Indians moved to their allotments on the Cimarron several miles away, and the school discontinued.

We have improved the land kindly set apart to the church by the Department for educational purposes on the Kickapoo Reservation, with suitable buildings in which a school with an enrollment of 14 and an average of 10 children was taught from the 1st of December to the middle of June. Quite a number of the adults are induced to attend Sabbath services. While no definite results are to be recognized aside from the improvement of the children in school, we may presume to have been somewhat helpful in assisting them on the road toward Christian civilization. But little advancement, however, can be expected while they are subjected to the petty annoyances of marshals who seem to find them easy prey and serve the purpose of securing at least a business profitable to themselves and the saloons along the border.

To the courtesy of Prof. Harris, superintendent of the Government school, we are indebted for the regular attendance of the Shawnee Indian children and employés at Bible school and morning services of the Shawneetown Church.

At the last two named places our members number 79. Altogether we have four buildings used for church and school, with a total membership of 175, 58 of whom were received the past year. We have five dwelling houses, two of which are at Kickapoo Station, where we have to provide a home for the Indian children in school. These two dwellings, and a house for school and church there have cost about $1,600. The church has expended this year in support of these missions, including schools, new buildings, repairs, etc., $4,840.

Allow me to tender my sincere thanks for your valuable aid in advancing mission interests, and for the kind coöperation of the superintendent, teachers, and other employés at this place.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. KIRK
Superintendent Friends' Indian Mission.

S. L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, OREGON, *September 1st, 1893.*

SIR: The undersigned takes pleasure to lay before you his first annual report of this agency. Having assumed the duties of this office only a few days, I feel that I can not fully report on all its affairs as the merits of the case require.

I found on my arrival here that all the employés had already been appointed and must say that I found them pleasant, and think that they perform the duties of their respective positions well.

I was somewhat surprised by the fact that this agency is so poorly protected against fire. If, when the wind was blowing from any northern point, a fire should occur north of the agency, there would be very great danger that every building at the agency would be left in ashes, as there is no water available. There is also great danger of fire from the fact that nearly all the buildings are built in one row. Some buildings are fair and useful, but many are rotten and useless. These latter only serve as a link in case of fire to carry it from one good and useful building to another. I am very anxious to impart this information to the Department, as I fear the consequences should a fire occur.

I recommend that a water tower be built, no less than 75 feet high, provided with necessary engine, tank, etc., to make all the property safe. The water used at the school for cooking and drinking has to be carried a distance of 400 yards. This is a heavy burden on the school and would be remedied by a water tower, as above indicated.

I have found the police very prompt, reliable, energetic, and obedient. The Indian judge, Joseph Shangarata, deserves special mention. I must say that I have seen very few courts that try to be more just than this Indian judge. His mode of procedure is, however, somewhat primitive and will bear improving.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN F. T. B. BRENTANO,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, *August —, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Tribes represented on reservation.—There are four different tribes of Indians represented on this reservation, viz, Klamaths, Modocs, Piutes or Snakes, and the Pitt Rivers.

The Klamaths are largely in the majority, and the different tribes are so interblended by marriage that there are but few full-bloods of any tribe remaining.

The Modocs are really a "branch" or clan of the Klamaths, and their language is almost identically the same as the Klamath, with some slight difference. What few Modocs there are left on the reservation since the Modoc war reside principally upon the southeastern portion of the reservation near Yainax, and are generally law-abiding and well behaved.

The Snakes, or Piutes as they are now generally called, are but few in number and law-abiding. The Piutes were formerly a warlike tribe and were quite powerful, and made the white people much trouble in pioneer days. The Piute school children learn very fast and are easily controlled, and some of them are quite intelligent.

The Pitt River Indians are but few in number and were brought here as captives by the Klamaths in combats between the two tribes many years ago. The Pitt River Indians at that time occupied the country in northern California and were at war with the Klamaths. The Klamaths held the Pitt Rivers that are now here as slaves until they were released by the United States authorities.

There is very little tribal distinction among the Indians of this reservation, and I have endeavored to break down any tribal feeling that might exist as far as I possibly could, and have the people regard themselves as Indians, and teach them civilized ways as much as possible, and they are quite susceptible.

Census.—I find by the census taken at the close of the present fiscal year that there are now upon the reservation 998 Indians, 471 of whom are males and 527 females, showing a gain in population over last year of 13; also, that there are 56 more females than males upon the reservation.

Location of reservation.—This reservation is located in a beautiful mountainous region in southeastern Oregon. There are fine valleys throughout the mountains, which afford good grazing and hay lands, that are well watered by the most beautiful streams in the world, in which abound fine trout in great numbers. On account of the great altitude (about 4,500 feet) this is not much of an agricultural country. Some of the hardier vegetables succeed tolerably well, and rye and barley do fairly well, but the country is much better adapted to grazing and hay producing than for any other purpose.

The forests.—There are some very fine timber lands on the reservation. The timber consists principally of pine, but there are some cottonwood, quaking asps, juniper, and cedar trees. Lumber cut from the pine is excellent for building purposes and quite durable. Some posts are made from the cedar, and it lasts well.

The forests are being well preserved and not any destruction of timber permitted. The wise course of the Indian Department in prohibiting Indians from selling to parties outside of the reservation lumber cut from live trees will do much to preserve the fine forests.

Climate.—The summer climate here is delightful, but the very deep snowfall during the winter renders it very disagreeable, though the cold is not generally intense during the winter. At an altitude of 4,500 feet it is not surprising that there should be heavy frosts during almost every week in the summer time.

The area.—There are over 1,000,000 acres of land in this reservation, but much of it is mountainous and heavily timbered. Probably three-fourths of the area is mountainous broken lands and much of it not fit for grazing purposes, and of but little value except for the timber that grows upon it. Probably one-fourth part of the area

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is composed of valleys and marshes that are quite valuable for grazing and hay lands' but not a great deal of it is fit for agricultural purposes.

Crops.—The crop prospects are much better than last year, though the late frosts have damaged the wheat and oats considerably. The people, on account of the failure of crops last year, were short of seed grain; and had not the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs authorized the agent to purchase seed grain for the people there would have been but little grain sown; whereas the people have quite an acreage sown, which promises well. The hay crop will be lighter than last year on account of the cold, backward spring.

Indian houses.—Most of the Indians of this reservation have quite comfortable houses, and are fairly well furnished with good plain furniture. Quite a number of new houses have been erected during the past year. Some of the younger Indians who have attended Indian schools are fair carpenters, and some of the buildings on the reservation attest their mechanical skill.

Horses and cattle.—It seems that each succeeding year the Indians here show more interest in improving the breed of their horses and cattle. Many of the Indians have good American horses, and they are discarding the use of the ponies except for riding purposes. In former days an Indian was not thought to be well fixed unless he owned a hundred head or so of ponies; but it is not so regarded now, and the civilized Indian of to-day treats his beast more humanely than formerly, which is quite encouraging.

Taking care of the old and decrepit.—In my former annual report I have urged upon the Department the importance and the necessity of providing some way to care for and support the old and decrepit people, some of whom are blind and others crippled up, so that they are incapacitated from earning a support. It would simply be an act of mercy to make some provision for the support of these people in their distressed condition.

Indian police.—The services of the Indian police can not be too highly commended. It would be quite difficult to conduct the affairs of the agency successfully without their very efficient assistance. If it were possible their pay and rations should both be increased. The ration of the police is very insignificant, and it seems farcical to issue it to them; for instance, for one month's rations 1¼ pounds rice, 1¼ pounds coffee, 1¼ pounds beans, 2 pounds sugar, etc., hardly sufficient quantity for two days' subsistence. Most of the policemen are honest, reliable men and should be treated kindly by the Department and well remunerated for their services.

Crime.—During the past year there have been but few cases of law-breaking and nothing of a serious nature, and the people have been generally law-abiding. While there are "death traps" (saloons) located in the little towns outside of and near the reservation, I have not had a single case of drunkenness brought before me. Many of the Indians are really temperance people and can not be induced to drink whisky; and were it not for the bad example set by some very bad white people I think that there would be but little drunkenness among the Indians generally.

Boarding schools.—We have upon this reservation two Government boarding schools. One of them, the Klamath school, is located here at the agency; the other one, the Yainax school, is located on the southeastern portion of the reservation. The Klamath school has had enrolled during the school term 111 pupils, with an average attendance of 103, and the pupils have made excellent progress. I think that they have made better advancement than in any previous school year. The schoolrooms in the new recitation building, which was erected during last year, have been nicely furnished with the most modern appliances for schools. With better facilities and more comfortable surroundings the pupils have shown marked improvement.

The old boarding-school building has been very much overcrowded, but by authority of the Indian Department I have caused to be erected at the school a fine building, 70 by 60 feet, two stories, known as the "girls' dormitory," with kitchen, dining room, etc., for the whole school. This building cost the Department $5,359.91, and there was much labor performed upon the building by school boys without remuneration. The lumber, doors, and sash were all manufactured here at our sawmill, and, aside from the glass and hardware, the entire building is a home production, and much of the labor upon the building was Indian labor. Quite a number of the Indians here are fair mechanics and render good service when employed. This building has a fine stone foundation and is substantially built. It is the best building in this county (Klamath). We hope, with more room and better accommodations, to increase the attendance very much at this school.

Yainax school.—This school during the latter part of the past year has made wonderful advancement under the superintendency of Levi F. Willits, and with the assistance of an able corps of teachers and employés. There were some changes made in the force of employés during the past year at this school, with very satisfactory results and much benefit to the service. There has been enrolled at this school 100 pupils, with an average attendance of 82½. This school is in a very prosperous condition and the pupils have made very satisfactory advancement.

Under Superintendent Willits's administration, there have been many improvements made in and about the school. The school building has been nicely repainted in and outside by school boys. New fences have been built and old ones repaired, and improvements are visible on every hand.

There is a fine herd of cows at this school, and they are well cared for, and the school children have plenty milk and butter for their use.

The portable sawmill has been placed in running order at the school, and it is a "long-felt want" supplied, and will accomplish much for the school and the people in that vicinity.

These reservation boarding schools are accomplishing much in the civilization and enlightenment of the Indian people, and it is certainly much more economical for the Government to expend money in the erection of school buildings and the education of the Indians than to buy powder and lead with which to kill them off.

In connection with the boarding schools it is very important that there should be shops and tools, so that the boys may be taught mechanical pursuits. Even with our poor facilities here quite a number of the boys have become fair mechanics, and with better shops and more tools much could be accomplished in the instruction of the boys in the mechanical arts.

Civilization and morals.—Much has been done in the way of Christianizing and civilizing the Indians by the churches. Rev. D. L. Spaulding and wife, who were stationed here by the Methodist Episcopal Church last year, have continued here during the year just closed. I think that they have accomplished much good among the people.

There are two church buildings on the reservation. One of them is located on Williamson River, about 6 miles from the agency, and is quite a nice building, with belfry and bell to call the people to church. There are religious services at the church every Sunday. There is also an old dilapidated building near Yainax, in which religious services are regularly held. If some of the wealthy church people wished to contribute to a good cause they might assist these poor people to erect a church building at Yainax where they so much need one.

Allotment of lands.—There has been a survey made of the reservation with a view to allotment, but as yet there has been no allotment. The Indians seem anxious to have the allotment made, as they wish to make permanent improvements, and do not wish to do so on an uncertainty. Should the allotment be made and the Indians allowed to control the surplus lands and retain them while they make improvements on their allotments I think all will be satisfactory to them; but should they be pursuaded to give up their surplus lands before they have made improvements upon their allotments I fear there would be much dissatisfaction among them.

Agency and school employés.—It is with much pleasure that I can record the fact that the employés at this agency have generally rendered good, honest service, and what of success the agent has attained has been largely due to the fact that he has been loyally supported by his subordinates. I feel, where employés have rendered good service and been efficient in the performance of their duties, that if they so desired, they should be continued in the service regardless of their political or religious views. I am under many obligations to my superiors in the Indian Department for courtesies shown me and promptness in responding to my many demands in behalf of this agency.

Very respectfully,

DAVID W. MATTHEWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, *July 27, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

A carefully prepared census shows the population to be as follows: Mixed-blood population, 52; Indian and mixed-blood population—males 279, females 251; total Indian population, 530. Thirty-two names were dropped from the roll of 1892, because they were not here to take allotments, having gone so far south we could not reach them, and 42 have died since to whom allotments were made, which would reduce the roll to 491. Ten births and the return of 26 since the allotments were completed completes the present roll of 530, and leaves 36 on the reservation entitled to land to whom allotments have not been made.

As has so often been repeated in these annual reports, the confederated Indians of the Siletz are the remnants of some 28 different tribes of coast Indians principally, and have intermarried until tribal distinction is well nigh obliterated.

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Of the 225,000 acres comprising the Siletz Reservation much the larger part is mountainous; and while a large amount of the land has been burned over, and immense forests destroyed in this manner, there are still left many sections of fine spruce, cedar, and fir timber. The valleys of the Siletz and Salmon rivers are very fertile, and situated so near the ocean the dews so common in the summer season keep the vegetation rank and green to late in the season. For this reason our oat crop is often caught in the early fall rains, before they are harvested, and it is very necessary to use the earliest seed obtainable, or sow in the fall, to insure a harvest. The climate is very equable throughout the year, with little snow or extreme cold weather and plenty of rain.

Civilization and agriculture.—Three-fourths of these Indians speak English. They all wear citizen's dress, and many of the families are very neat and clean about their houses. Quite a number have nicely painted houses, front yards, and flower gardens. Some have large, comfortable, well-filled barns, and take good care of their stock.

Hay and oats are the principal crops raised, though hops do well; also fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, prunes, and all kinds of small fruit. There are a number of young orchards set out and the most of them are doing nicely. There will be a surplus of oats this season of at least 10,000 bushels, which will bring them at least $1,000. They have earned by freighting $769, and the value of products sold to the Government is $3,455, while the products sold otherwise amounts to $6,820, making a total in cash that has been earned by them in the past year of $15,027. There are many little items that are not included in this amount. Then they all have some garden, and the most of them raise a good garden.

I have noticed that this season a number of them have been out at work for some time, and the other day they came home with the product of labor in the shape of cows and calves, instead of ponies, as is so often the case; and generally when they work hard to earn property they take much better care of it than they do when the Government issues to them. Operating on this principle I never issue wagons and harness without a compensation, generally in rails or wood, posts, shakes, or something that the Indian can supply and I can utilize on the school farm; and outside of the old and infirm this rule might be applied to advantage in everything that is sent here for them.

The school.—The Government school located at the agency is the only school on the reservation, and with the addition made to the boys' dormitory this season it is amply large for the present to accommodate all the children of school age on the reservation with what goes to Chemawa, through the regular school grades.

We have experienced some trouble in the last year in securing a competent superintendent, yet we were fortunate in a list of most excellent employés, and to them is due very largely the credit of what advancement we have made in the past year. Indeed, my industrial teacher has been filling the place of superintendent and industrial teacher both for the last four months of the year, and has done the work in a very agreeable and satisfactory manner, considering that he was trying to do two men's work. But fortunately there has been no disturbing element on the reservation the past year, and this condition is quickly realized in the school, for the children, in the absence of this adverse influence, are naturally obedient and easily managed; and while we have not accomplished all that we could have done with a good, competent superintendent, yet the year's work has been reasonably successful and the children have done fairly well in their studies.

The hall will now properly accommodate 15 boys and the same number of girls. The average attendance for the year has been a fraction over 68; the largest attendance 73, in March. The total cost of maintaining the school for the past year, including all farm supplies at market prices, has been $10,219.

Soon after gathering up the children, I believe in September, we experienced an epidemic of typhoid pneumonia and lung fever. For a time I was very much alarmed, as the first week we had 10 in the infirmary. The doctor gave his whole time almost day and night, and finally it was checked. All but three fully recovered, and they lingered for months requiring constant nursing, and finally died. In this connection I would say that the average age of our school children the past year was 9½ years; and in my judgment one of the most important employés or positions in the school would be a good, competent woman for night nurse. Where there are so many of those little fellows together there are always some that need attention during the night, and the matron can not be with them both day and night.

We feel thankful for the authorities that have been granted us the past year, enabling us, as they have, to improve the condition around the school very much. The addition to the boys' dormitory, 20 by 30 feet and two stories high, and placed on a concrete foundation, is completed except painting. The steam engine and pump have been purchased and placed in position. The well has been increased in size and depth and carefully walled about the top, so that we now have plenty of good, wholesome water for all purposes; have connected hose, with pipe, on both floors of dormitory as a fire protection. These improvements, made in the last year, add very much to the facilities in caring for and to the comfort of the school, as well as the protection of life and property.

We are now milking ten cows and have an abundance of milk; are packing down about 20 pounds of butter per week, and if we had a silo, could have plenty of milk the year round.

The backward season has injured the gardens, and our school garden does not look so well as usual, yet will have a fair crop; have harvested 59 tons of hay, and have 52 acres of oats that will soon be ready for harvest. The young school orchard has made a fine growth this season, and, with proper attention, in a few years more will have all the fruit that the school can use.

The purchase of the 10-acre tract last year for school purposes has enabled us to so arrange our fences as to have plenty of good water in the pasture and fields all the time, besides plenty of pasturage for the cows. We have placed a good, substantial rail fence all around the school farm, and have about completed cross fencing it into 20-acre lots. When this work is completed it will be very convenient, as we can then turn from the pasture into either of the 20-acre lots; and this has not cost the Government a dollar, as the rails the Indians have paid me for wagons have done it all, and there are plenty yet due to finish the work.

Sawmill.—The manufacture of lumber is certainly to be in the near future the most important industry on this reservation. The output for the last year, though small to what might be done, amounts to 232,200 feet; all but 52,200 feet, of this was for their own use. The machinery of this mill is good, but the old boiler is worn out and absolutely dangerous. With a new boiler and a good planer these figures would run up into the millions, and the lumber industry would exceed all others combined.

Court of Indian offenses and police.—I regard this court with favor, and as long as the Indian is to be shut up on a reservation, this court will answer every purpose. The judges are fair and just, and the verdicts are respected by the Indians. I made one new departure this year. I called the Indians all together and allowed them to elect the man I should nominate for judge. The contest waxed very warm and had taken on much of the style of a white man's election, for I even heard them accusing each other of buying votes. They had four candidates, and at the closing hour the successful candidate only had one majority. (*No contest.*)

The police are very trusty and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Allotments.—Mr. Jenkins finished up his work here last October, having allotted to every Indian then on the reservation. Since he left there have 26 come back that were down the coast at the time he was here and all our combined efforts did not induce them to get here on time. This with 10 births the last year makes 36 now living on the reservation entitled to land to whom allotments have not been made. The agent could easily fill out the schedules if he were allowed a surveyor to make the surveys and furnish the proper descriptions.

Missionary.—The Methodist Episcopal Church have had a missionary here the past year, and they usually hold services morning and evening at the schoolhouse. Father Crooket, of the Grand Ronde Reservation, comes here several times a year to look after the interests of the Catholic Indians. A nonsectarian Sunday school is maintained at the school the year round.

Suggestions and recommendations.—In conclusion, I would suggest:

First. That a good, competent woman be employed at this school in the capacity of nurse.

Second. That a competent surveyor be employed to assist the agent in completing the allotments.

Third. That a new boiler and planer be purchased for the Government sawmill, as the manufacture of lumber at this place is of so much importance to these people it should be encouraged in every legitimate way.

Fourth. There should be a new cooking range purchased for the boarding hall, as the old one is well-nigh burned up.

Fifth. There should be a silo built at the school barn. The importance of having plenty of milk for these little children in winter, when they especially need it, will fully justify the expense, and there is plenty of clover to make ensilage.

Very respectfully,

T. J. BUFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON, *July 25, 1893.*

SIR: Not having a superintendent at this school for the last three months, and I having acted in that capacity, at your request submit the following report:

As the history of this school has been written out in the most complete and elaborate detail from its beginning to June 30, 1892, I presume all that will be necessary in this report will be a condensed history of the progress of the school for the past year.

The school has maintained an average attendance of 68$\frac{13}{15}$, the largest monthly attendance being 73 in March, with an average age of 9¼ years.

In the early part of the year there was considerable sickness among the children, and all the employés were required to take their turns as night nurse in the infirmaries. The children, in this way, had every attention possible, and by good nursing and the faithful efforts of Dr. Clark, all but three fully recovered. In this connection I wish to say that in my judgment a good trained nurse is almost indispensable to the proper care of these children. I am pleased to say that at the close of the school June 27th, there was not a sick child in the hall.

We have about completed an addition to the boys' dormitory, which was badly needed, as they have been overcrowded for years. We will have this painted and made ready during vacation so as to accommodate them in good shape the coming year.

We have also enlarged the well and sunk it deeper, so now with the use of the new steam pump we are supplied with an abundance of good, wholesome water. We also have water all through the hall and a hose on each floor, and besides being very useful in scrubbing the floors this would be a great benefit in case of a fire in the building.

We have repaired and made 480 rods of new fencing on the school farm, besides grading and building a neat new fence around the school property. Our young orchard is in fine condition and has made a good, healthy growth this season. I have planted 2 acres in potatoes, one half acre in carrots, and one-half acre in beans and peas. We have out 1,000 cabbage plants and expect to put out 2,000 more for winter and spring use. The cows are giving an abundance of milk, and we are making about 20 pounds of butter per week.

The teams are now hauling hay, and as soon as that is all in will commence hauling wood for next winter's use.

Very respectfully,

O. V. HURT,
Industrial and principal teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, *June 29, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting to you my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

From my sanitary record I find 350 patients have received treatment, and I am safe in saying that nearly every Indian on the reservation has been treated during the year; the majority by far at their homes, and of their own accord, as they call on a physician for the slightest cause.

The medicine men continue their practice, some having implicit confidence in them. The inborn superstition of the Indian will cause them to employ their medicine men as long as the sick are where they can have access to them; their presence in some cases is sought for and welcomed at the couch of the sick. It is not uncommon for patients to avail themselves of the care and treatment of both the agency physician and their medicine man at the same time. I have visited their homes and not only treated their families but the medicinemen themselves. Every effort possible is being put forth for the suppression of their practice. Each home has its sweat house, which, if properly used, in certain cases would be a benefit, but the extremes to which most of them carry this process of sweating for every ailment and in any stage of disease is a decided detriment.

We have some Indians who take medicine and follow a physician's directions to the letter, while others, especially the older ones, require constant urging and watching.

There have been 10 births, 6 being males and 4 females; while the mortality has been 42, of which 20 were males and 22 were females, tuberculosis in one form or another causing 50 per cent of the deaths. The sanitary condition of the agency is good, and believe so many deaths is the result of influenza that visited this reservation two years ago.

I am not aware of a single primary syphilitic lesion. Heretofore almost every case of swollen or suppurating gland has been classed as constitutional syphilis, whereas over half are purely of tubercular origin.

We have no hospital accommodations, and there are many minor operations that could be performed with a decided benefit to the Indians if there was some place where the after treatment could be properly cared for. As it is, it would be hazardous to attempt them.

I find some who are not only opposed to the Indian manner of caring for the sick, but are willing and anxious to be taught how to nurse properly, especially in cases of obstetrics, etc. Some mothers go so far as to caution me against giving their children strong medicine.

The instruments that were sent me were fine and greatly appreciated.

The sanitary condition in and around the school is good, yet there has been considerable sickness, and four deaths. The infirmary has done good service; it would have been impossible to have done without it. I have continued my monthly examinations through the year; this, with a daily inspection, has proven a satisfactory method. The children, with few exceptions, have been returned home in better condition than when they entered the school. There has been very little difficulty with swollen glands, although it has been a constant care.

During September and October pneumonia become very common, due to climatic changes. In April and May were visited with an epidemic of chickenpox, which was confined to the hall. During these sicknesses I detailed one girl for the forenoon and one for the afternoon to the infirmary, more for the purpose of instructing them in nursing than for any benefit derived, and I am of the opinion that this should be continued, for should they not become efficient nurses, the lessons learned here would be of practical benefit when they return home.

One can not enter into the spirit of this work long at a time without becoming very much attached to these children. After having served them to the best of my ability for the past fifteen months, I feel that it would be unjust to them as well as the service if I retired without making the following recommendation which I believe to be for the best interest of the school.

Among the scholars are a number of young children that require constant watching at night to keep them properly covered, and some suffer from enuresis, which demand not only prompt but gentle attention. They are subject to such diseases as occur among other children during infancy and childhood and many times are taken sick in the night. When one or more are very sick in the infirmary and demand the constant attention of a nurse at night for weeks at a time, it is too much to ask employés who work daytime to sit up night after night, bearing in mind that all employés are not nurses. I would recommend that the position now existing as night watch be changed to that of night nurse, and that some good, competent woman, capable of attending to the nursing and answering the cries in both dormitories, be employed. The principal need of a night watch is to guard against fire, which could be well attended to by such a woman, and the work of a nurse can not be properly attended to by a man.

The extension to the boys' hall, now about completed, will prove a great benefit, as their dormitory was altogether too crowded.

Respectfully submitted.

EUGENE S. CLARK,
Agency Physician.

T. J. BUFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON, *September 22, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

There is much which is very unsatisfactory in making these reports, as the greater portion is necessarily made from estimates, and in making them at the time of year they are supposed to be made there is no tangible point to start from, as the crops are not then in condition to form anything like a correct estimate of the yield.

The past year has gone by very smoothly, as all has been peace and quiet within our borders, and the spirit of enterprise and progress has taken hold of our people to a certain extent; yet there is plenty of room for its further development. During the two years that I have resided among the Indians I can perceive quite an improvement in them, more of them getting in the way of work and trying as best they can to live and act like the whites.

Improvements at agency.—During the year we have built a carpenter and blacksmith shop combined, with a storage room between them. The building is 24 by 72 feet, giving each of these rooms a space of 24 by 24 feet; also a dwelling for the interpreter, 20 by 24 feet, which latter was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire just as it was completed. These buildings were constructed out of lumber saved from the old Government school building, which was torn down the previous year, in accordance with instructions from your office. The labor was performed principally by the agency employés, hence the cost of the buildings was nominal.

At school.—Our school buildings and grounds were very deficient in the water supply, all water having to be drawn from one small well through a hand pump. Having been asked by the Department to furnish an estimate of the cost of a wind-mill outfit and for piping the grounds and buildings, I proceeded to make and forward such estimate. I was then instructed to construct a waterworks system, in accordance with said estimate, which I have accomplished, at a total cost of $1,590. And now I believe we have the finest wind-mill outfit in the State, with a galvanized iron tank of 5,000 gallons capacity placed in a tower at an elevation of 50 feet from the foundation, giving a good pressure and forcing an abundant supply of water into all the buildings, which will prove a great protection in the event of fire and will add materially in beautifying the grounds by furnishing a plentiful supply of water therefor.

There has been a large amount of grading around the buildings and grounds, which, together with the sidewalks constructed about the buildings and connecting the same, make a great improvement in the grounds, not only in appearance, but in convenience as well. There is, however, one more improvement very much needed at the school—that is a cow stable. We have eight milch cows; at present they have no protection from the storms of winter, and their hay and fodder are exposed to the elements the year round.

Allotments of land.—The special agents appointed to allot certain lands of this reservation in severalty finished their work and made their final report December 31, 1892. This allotment was then approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1893. It is my opinion that the allotment of lands to the Indians here will have quite a beneficial effect on them; in fact, I believe that nothing else could or would have such a civilizing influence on this race of people. A goodly number of them have commenced farming on a small scale, many of whom heretofore considered it beneath their dignity to perform labor of any kind.

There is, however, another effect following, which may or may not be beneficial. Quite a large number of Indian tramps or renegades, who were born and raised here, but who wandered off years ago to other reservations and to the different fishing grounds in preference to remaining here, now see the benefits arising from holding

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land in their own name and are anxious for the privilege of getting in, even in the garret, as the ground floor is all taken. There are 60 persons of this class now here, desirous of getting some of the remaining unallotted and unsold reservation land.

While in this connection, I wish to attract your attention to the fact that, although ample provision has been made by act of Congress for the descent of these lands, which is in accordance with the laws of the State of Oregon, yet no provision has been made for ascertaining and recording the marriages, births, and deaths, and perpetuating a record thereof, to the end that the lands will descend to the persons entitled thereto. It must be borne in mind that many of these Indians are yet in a state of gross ignorance; they know not, neither can they learn anything about the descent of these lands and the laws governing the same. There seems to be but little filial or fraternal feeling with these people. Some know not their father or mother, others neither their brothers nor sisters, and extremely few know their uncles and aunts as such. I believe the principal reason for this lack of knowledge is that they each have so many different names, and change their name so often, that it would confuse more intelligent persons to correctly trace their pedigree. I am firmly convinced that unless speedy action is taken, provision made, and plans adopted for taking and perpetuating a family record of these Indians that when the final patents are issued not one person in ten will be holding the land to which he would under the law be entitled; some will have large quantities of land, others will have none.

Schools.—We have on this reservation two schools, the Government and the Catholic.

The Government school was a success last year. The new buildings gave the employés sufficient room and an opportunity to demonstrate to the Indians the great benefits to be derived from attendance at our school. The attendance arose from an average of 40 odd in 1892 to over 64 in 1893. The closing exercises were attended by a large number of persons, all of whom went away highly satisfied with the performance and the parents greatly pleased with the actions and improvement of their children; but I suppose we will have to hunt the children down again this year to get them in, as the parents very soon forget the benefits of school to their children when they get them home, and are then very loth to have them return. This school question is hard to keep control of, as many of the parents are opposed to the education of their children; they make great efforts to keep them away, so that they have to be hunted down like coyotes to get them into school. The hunt was prosecuted with so much vigor last year that we succeeded in having every child of school age upon the reservation who was not physically unfitted, with the exception of 7 or 8 who had been run off by their parents and could not be found, enrolled in some school. Quite a number of children attend school in the towns and districts bordering on the reservation.

The Catholic school I know but little about. I have visited it a number of times during the year. The number of scholars enrolled, I have been informed, is 86. The school appears to be doing good work, and all the departments are kept neat and clean. They will be much better equipped for work this year than ever before, as they are erecting quite a commodious brick building for schoolroom and boys' dormitories.

Missions.—The mission board of the Presbyterian Church established a mission here several years ago, which has had a constant growth and now their membership is over 80. Their minister is a full-blooded Indian, educated and trained by Miss McBeth. During the past year they have expended about $250 in repairing their meeting-house. They paid towards the support of their pastor $275, and donated $65 to the different church boards.

The Catholic Church is reported to have over 300 members and many of them are very zealous workers in the church. These churches are having a good effect on the Indians, especially in taking from the "medicine man," whom they once considered omnipotent, almost every vestige of power, and also in making more popular formal legal marriages.

Intemperance.—It is still rampant, and I suppose must so continue for sometime yet. There are more than thirty saloons on the border of the reservation on all sides. During the last year there have been at least 150 persons arrested and convicted of the crime of disposing of intoxicants to Indians before the United States district judges. The sentences imposed have in all cases, in my opinion, been extremely light, ranging from a fine of $2.50 to $25.

Chiefs.—They were deposed nearly two years ago, but they die hard, and are trying by all the arts known to their native instincts to hold on to their fast-ebbing authority, which makes them a nuisance and a fertile source of trouble and annoyance, and this is aggravated when they are acknowledged by and receive direct communication from the Interior Department.

Indian courts.—By exercising great care in the selection of judges and a careful supervision over their actions, I have succeeded in making the Indian court here a grand success. It was at first very difficult to keep the judges uninfluenced by outside pressure and the court clean and unspotted, as many of the Indians have so far adopted the ways of the white man as to attempt to control the court for the benefit of themselves and friends.

Indian police.—The policemen are an absolute necessity at this agency and perform their duties in a very satisfactory manner. Some, of course, are short lived in office, the same as white men. The temptations and allurements of an official position are greater than they can stand long at a time.

Roads.—The roads established by the special allotting agents are now nearly all opened, and a large amount of work performed on them. I expect to have all the roads on the reservation opened and in good condition for traveling during the ensuing year.

Unsold land.—That part of the reservation set off for sale which remains unsold has become a regular dumping ground for all the stockmen in the county. There are something over three townships of land in this condition, all of which is open mountain range. Wherever there is a small patch which can be tilled squatters take possession, cut the timber, and fence up the land. I have been informed by the Department that I have no control over said land; therefore can do nothing in the matter. The Indians claim the right to use this unsold portion for stock range until such time as the Government may sell it, in which claim I believe them to be right; but when their stock is found on this range the stockmen who have taken possession drive them off or force the Indians to take them away. This land, I believe, should be under the control of some person with authority to act in the matter. For if something is not done to protect the Indians in what they believe to be their rights there will, I fear, be some work for the coroner and undertaker in that district. It has been a fretful source of trouble and annoyance not only to me, but also to the Indians and bona fide settlers as well, for the past year.

Agriculture.—This reservation is well situated for farming purposes. The soil is good; plenty of good, pure water on most all parts or portions of the reservation; timber for fuel and fencing convenient and plentiful—in fact, as fine a location for farming as any person could desire. The progress of the Indians toward labor and industry is slow; he is not built that way; but they will get into the harness before many years and make a whole team. Now that they have their own land, they realize more fully that their living must come from it, that their eating will be in proportion to their work. If it was reversed, and their work was in proportion to their eating, it would be immense.

This year the crops are a little short, owing to a wet and backward spring; then drought and hot winds following on later in the season, at the time they would do the most damage. At the time this report should have been made out it was impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the crops; now it is different, and my estimate for the crops this year is as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat, raised by—	
Indians, full-blood	100,000
Indians, half-breeds	200,000
Whites, married to half-breeds	275,000
White renters	100,000
Oats (very few are raised here), about	10,000
Barley, raised on the reservation	200,000

The garden truck and other vegetable products are mostly raised by the three classes of Indians above mentioned. There are also quite a number of other Indians who are getting themselves in readiness, with good horses, plows, wagons, and such machinery, implements, etc., as are necessary and convenient to farm their own land, and make all the profit or suffer all the loss.

Population.—There is some increase in the population from last year, a few more births than deaths. It is extremely difficult to keep track of either, as they are never systematically reported. When an Indian dies in the mountains he is usually buried there and the procession moves on. The same is true when the death occurs on the reservation, unless the Indian is prominent; they are buried with but scant ceremony. So it is with the births; there may be a dozen children born and we at the agency hear of none. My census report, which is as near accurate as possible, shows, including the Indian tramps who have returned here to get land, as follows:

	Cayuse.	Walla Walla.	Umatilla.	Total.
Males above 18 years of age	116	113	61	290
Females above 16 years of age	186	170	110	465
School children between the ages of 6 and 16	67	121	34	224
Total number of males	198	213	97	508
Total number of females	221	254	131	606
Total	419	469	228	1,114

REF0071038

Conclusion.—The last year has passed as pleasantly as could be expected. To the Indians, I believe, it has been more profitable than any preceding year.

I have been visited during the year by Special Agents Junkin and Miller. Supervisor Lecke has favored us with several visits to the school, from whom the employés received great encouragement and much support. I also had the pleasure of entertaining Assistant Commissioner Belt, who, while on a visit to this coast, spent three days with me at this agency. From his kindly courtesy I obtained much information, which has been highly beneficial to me in the performance of my duties as agent. I now thank the department officials for the uniform kindness shown and courtesy extended me, especially for their careful consideration of all communications from this agency.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. CRAWFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Umatilla Agency, Oregon, July 25, 1891.

SIR: It is my privilege to present to you my third annual report of affairs at this school. Since our methods and scope of work were comprehensively represented in my last report, it will be sufficient for me to confine myself in this statement to such features as are new and indicative of progress.

Attendance.—The attendance while varying but little from that of last year as regards total enrollment, was more satisfactory because of a much higher average for the year, viz 64. During all of the months of May and June there were 83 in attendance, 40 girls and 43 boys, and the average attendance for the quarter embracing those two months was a fraction over 82. The children were much more contented than formerly, consequently the number of runaways was reduced to a minimum.

Industrial.—During the year the boys were directed in their industrial work by a most efficient teacher, Mr. A. R. Southwick. By him they have been given valuable instruction in farming, gardening, fencing, caring for all domestic animals, slaughtering beef cattle, and butchering hogs. This, in addition to attending to the incidental work of the school, was considered enough for one man to do, hence the arrangement, made by yourself, under direction of the proper authorities, whereby the larger part of the school land is to be farmed on the shares. There are remaining something like 200 acres for the immediate use of the school. Of this portion 30 acres are under cultivation and the rest serves as a pasture for the school stock. Of early vegetables quite enough for the school were raised, and of the fall and winter varieties the probable yield will be as follows: Squash, 50; pumpkins, 100; cabbage, 200 heads; beets, one half ton; carrots, 2 tons; potatoes, 500 bushels; sweet corn, 75 bushels; pop corn, 10 bushels. The yield of hay on 15 acres sowed to wheat will be light, probably not over 1 ton per acre.

The girls were made practically acquainted with all of the essential details of a well-ordered home. They were extremely fortunate in having competent and painstaking instructors in all departments. As heretofore, they were assisted in the heavier work of the kitchen and laundry by boys specially detailed for that purpose. During the last two months of school several of the larger girls were in turn given charge of the milk on its being delivered at the cellar by the boys. Sixty pounds of butter were made by them and used by the school in that time.

Literary.—The classroom work for the term was solid, persistent, and effective but the extras along that line were not such as I had hoped we could give the pupils. Notwithstanding my pleas last year for immediate attention to the matter of seating the new assembly room, so that we might be able to commence the term right, it was not till late in February that we were prepared for holding rhetoricals. Then, because of the absence of out door work at that season, the regular class work was so extensive and exacting that it seemed impossible to find time to introduce platform exercises. Everything being in readiness now, this part of the school training can be taken up at the opening of next term and be carried on through the year, with growing interest as the number of pupils increases.

On February 20, the very earliest date that we could get the clocks set up and in position after arrival, I opened the third room and took in twenty of the advanced pupils and put in full hours at teaching from that time until the close of the term. The general deportment and progress of the children were very gratifying. Perhaps the most noticeable result of the year's work under this head was the awakening of an interest among the advanced pupils in the outside world, occasioned by the excellent supplemental reading furnished by the Department.

Religious.—The atmosphere pervading the school was distinctively Christian. While precept was not wanting, example was the constant incentive to industry, purity of life, and nobility of character. The main religious service of the week was held regularly on Sunday at 11 o'clock, conducted by myself. Sunday evening was devoted to a service of song and the last third of every week-day evening study hour was passed in song and prayer in an assemblage of all pupils and teachers in the hall.

Sanitary.—It is cause for profound gratitude and mutual gratulation that under God there was but very little sickness in the school during the year. There were three cases only that caused us any alarm, and they soon improved and left no bad results. By close attention on the part of the matron and physician, what might have developed into a serious run of scarlet fever was confined to a single person. All the pupils were vaccinated in the early spring. Owing to better sanitary conditions and good food carefully prepared, even the minor ailments usually prevalent among children were almost entirely absent.

Improvements.—In this particular the year was no exception. Last year we were gladdened by the addition to the school plant of many valuable and necessary buildings. This year the greatly needed water supply has been obtained. The work is done by a well, an elevated tank, and a windmill. From the tower water is piped to the new laundry, to bathrooms in boys' and girls' buildings, also to second stories of these houses, to the kitchen, to side halls in the schoolhouse, and to numerous points in the yard. All this to the great comfort and convenience of everybody connected with the institution. With the hose that has been supplied we are practically secure against fires. And yet, with the best of appliances to prevent spread of fire, one never knows what may happen.

Last fall we put in a complete system of drainage by terra cotta and iron pipe, and laid additional boardwalk, sufficient to connect all the main buildings and entirely surround the schoolhouse.

Your purchase of five milch cows, all fresh, secured an abundance of milk for the school, so that for two months the children laughed and grew fat over cups and cups and cups of bread and milk. Their capacity seemed unlimited. Twice a week they sat down to tables garnished with the best of butter.

The horses bought to take the place of the old team that had become unfit for road use by reason of lameness and stiffness are splendid workers and seem to be just what was needed.

Visitors.—Two of the Indian visitors called frequently, according to their orders, and were shown through all the departments and around the premises. We are indebted to you for various gracious calls at unexpected seasons. District Supervisor Lecke made us glad twice during the term. He cheered us by his presence, aided us by his counsels and kindly criticisms, and encouraged us by his guarded compliments. We were honored by brief visits during the summer vacation from Special Agent Leonard and Asst. Commissioner R. V. Belt, of Washington.

Notes.—A great deal of the credit for this in every way very successful term of school belongs to my colaborers. They have worked with unabated interest and unflagging zeal, and the results are theirs in great measure. We have reached a point in the history of the school where it is no longer necessary to set apart a paragraph in which to express our wants. Only this, now that there is a water supply, a number of shade and ornamental trees should be provided for the grounds. An amended map of the premises is now on file in my office, indicating all permanent improvements made on these grounds up to date.

The attendance on closing day, June 30, was sufficient to fill the hall to overflowing. Under the patient instruction of the two teachers the boys did some neat work swinging Indian clubs and brandishing swords, and the girls in costume performed a fan drill with elegant grace and in exquisite rhythm, while the tots of both sexes captivated the audience with a series of movements with hoops timed to music.

In taking leave of these scenes I have come to realize that by reason of a long sustained responsibility in the management of this school and of the unstinted expenditure of physical energy in conducting it, I am surrendering a part of my being. The school with its appendages has become a part of myself. I go with certain misgivings, of course, occasioned by failures in several particulars, but I am sustained by the fact that my constant endeavor has been to meet every obligation with all the ability at my command. The World's Fair and the anticipations of a prolonged visit to the home of my childhood among the hills of Pennsylvania are mainly responsible for this rendering of ties.

Thanking you for your cordial support and for your prompt attention to matters of business, I am,

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DEFFENBAUGH,
Superintendent.

J. W. CRAWFORD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *September 1, 1891.*

SIR: I submit herewith my annual report as physician at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1891.

On January 2 Dr. McKay died very suddenly, and I was ordered by telegraph to assume duty without delay, which I did January 5 instead of March 1, as previously instructed.

From my former experience as a physician in the Indian service I can compare these Indians very favorably with any tribe on the Pacific coast, except as to gamb morality, the Nez Percés easily coming first in a moral way.

While greatly subject to lung affections, they are better off in this respect than many, in fact, I may say most, of the tribes on the Pacific coast. I believe this to be due in great part to the almost entire absence of the "sweat house," a small dirt and brush oven into which hot stones and water are carried, and a steam generated that I have found would bring the temperature to 180° F. Into this oven from 3 to 10 Indians crawl, and, packed in like sardines they lie and perspire for a long time. I have seen them come out and break through 6 inches of ice to get to the cold water. It is the Russian bath in such a crude form that its use is very injurious to the constitution of the Indian, and especially the children who are compelled to submit to the barbarity. I have done and am still doing what I can to get them to discard the few "sweat houses" still in use.

There are still a few native medicine men, but their practice is very limited and they are very quiet about it. Agent Crawford very promptly jailed the only man that was positively known to practice. I have frequently prescribed for the families of reputed medicine men, and even the men themselves consult me occasionally.

We have been fortunate in not having had any epidemic to deal with in the past year, except the continual one of conjunctivitis in some form, an affection caused by "tepee" smoke and the alkali dust common here.

At the agency boarding school we have had no death during the year. There were two cases of scarlet fever, but such preventive measures were used that no others were taken, and such secrecy was maintained that there was no scare at all and school was not interrupted a moment in consequence.

At the Catholic mission school on this reservation, I believe I am the first agency physician that has been allowed to practice. I went there and asked to be allowed to vaccinate the children, some eighty odd. They gladly consented, and since then I have been called there a number of times. Pendleton doctors had always been the medical attendants heretofore at this school.

It is impossible to keep an exact record of births and deaths. I believe there are about an equal number of each.

The Indian houses are very dirty, as a rule, but they are usually situated in the creek bottoms, just high enough to escape the seepage. The drainage from the houses is usually excellent. The agency buildings, especially the dwellings, are a poor lot. They are cheaply and poorly built and are not sufficiently warm. The school buildings are the best I ever saw in the Indian service. The new system of waterworks, recently finished, fills a long-felt want.

REF0071039

At the agency there are no hospital facilities whatever. I would recommend that a small frame building (one room would answer) be erected. It could be fitted with material already here. Nursing could be done under my direction by relatives.

Very respectfully,

R. J. PILKINGTON,
Agency Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIANS AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

No report from agent received.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WARM SPRINGS SCHOOL.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY,
Warm Springs, Oregon, July 1, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with Rules for Indian Schools I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report, giving a brief history of the year's work in the different departments of the school in my charge.

My predecessor, Supt. C. H. Walker, left the service about July 1, 1892. I reported for duty at this place August 1, having been notified of my appointment by letter from the Indian Office, dated July 15, 1892. As the pupils were all out for vacation upon my arrival I spent the month of August in making such preparations as I deemed proper to receive pupils and begin school September 1.

The weather being very warm during August and September, nearly all the Indians were absent in the mountains when school opened, Monday, September 5. The enrollment September 30 was 17 boys and 14 girls, with an average attendance of 15½.

For the quarter ending December 31 there were enrolled 33 boys and 33 girls, with an average attendance of 55⅔. During this quarter I excused two boys—one because he was only 4 years old and had entered school voluntarily, and the other was a crippled boy beyond school age, and who desired to go to his camp, where he afterwards died. His injuries he had received while attending school at Chemawa. Four more—three boys and one girl—were expelled in accordance with instructions from the Indian Office. In reporting the misdemeanors of these pupils I recommended that the boys be transferred to some place that afforded better facilities for handling incorrigible boys. I sincerely regretted that the Indian Office saw fit to expel those pupils.

For the quarter ending March 31 there were enrolled 30 and 31 girls, with an average attendance of 61⅔. In January a little boy was taken seriously ill, and as there was no physician here at that time I permitted his parents to take him home. A little girl who entered school in the fall in a poor physical condition died March 22.

For the quarter ending June 30 there were enrolled 29 boys and 33 girls with an average attendance of 57⅔. This quarter proved a very unfortunate period for the school. During this quarter eight of our number succumbed to the dread disease, consumption. This explains the low average attendance for the quarter. Hence, number of pupils enrolled for the year, 79; average attendance, 47⅓. The enrollment for the year could no doubt have been raised to 80 or more were it not for the lack of sufficient accommodations.

The unusual amount of sickness and death among the pupils will justify me to speak briefly of their physical condition. About five-sevenths of the pupils enrolled are representatives of the Wasco tribe, and there are comparatively few of those who do not either have scrofulous sores or bear evidence of having had such in the past. Seven of the nine who died were Wascos. Very little scrofulous trouble manifests itself among either the Pitutes or Warm Springs pupils of the school. I have also reason to believe that the measles epidemic of March and April, 1892, is in a measure responsible for the weakly constitutions of many of the pupils. The crowded and poorly ventilated dormitories, schoolrooms, and sitting rooms are another disease-breeding source. A lack of hospital accommodations or quarters where sick pupils could have been isolated during the epidemic of la grippe and pneumonia of last January has no doubt cost the lives of several pupils as a result of infection. In justice to the employés and physicians I desire to say that neither time nor labor was spared in attending to the comforts of the sick.

New buildings, more commodious and comfortable and at a more suitable location, are an urgent need. The present school building is a mass of poorly constructed patchwork, devoid of comfort and convenience. Evidently the building has for years been considered unworthy any expenditure for repairs. The location is such that it is impossible to define separate school and agency grounds, and consequently the pupils can not be prevented from daily mingling with the outside Indians. The associations of the outsiders who are opposed to Indian advancement are objectionable and should be avoided. The only available place for a boys' sitting room and bathroom is an old abandoned agency building that stoves can not make comfortable in severe winter weather.

The water supply for the school is pumped by water power from the agency mill race. This water, originally pure, is much contaminated by the slops and offal that drain into the race from the four houses occupied by Indians located immediately on the bank of the race within several hundred feet upstream from the pump. The close proximity of these buildings to the school and within the limits of the school farm are very annoying.

The boys were regularly detailed the first day of each month to perform the regular industrial work of the school. Three boys were also regularly detailed to run the washing machines on wash day, and to assist the girls in other heavy work about the washing. Details for other than regular work were made each morning.

Very few of the larger boys came to school till late in the fall, so that very little more than regular work could be done before winter set in. Eight acres of rye were sown last fall, which yielded about 6 tons of hay. Eight acres of spring-sown wheat will prove almost a total failure, owing to the early drought and cold. The school farm was not allotted until the latter part of March, which afforded very little time to prepare ground for spring crops, as most of the productive land is overgrown with brush. The cultivable land other than that sown to rye and wheat was utilized for such crops as onions, pease, beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, and potatoes. The potatoes froze badly the first week in June, but present prospects are that a fair yield will be obtained.

An irrigating ditch was constructed by the boys, which will enable us to irrigate the greater portion of the creek bottom within the limits of the school farm—probably 15 acres.

A good supply of ice of a superior quality was stored the past winter by the boys.

The matron, who assumed the duties of her position September 1, has had general oversight of the domestic affairs of the school. During our unfortunate period of sickness among the pupils she constantly assisted those detailed as nurses in taking care of the sick. While doing all she possibly could for the sick she aimed at the same time to teach those who assisted her practical lessons in taking care of the sick, which is a great need among the Indians.

In the schoolroom the classification was made and the text-books used in accordance with the prescribed course of study. The four primary grades did excellent work under the efficient and experienced teacher, Mrs. E. W. Luckey. The three advanced grades were taught by myself. As these grades contain nearly all the larger pupils, the details for industrial work, which I find very difficult to make by classes, evidently retarded the progress of schoolroom work. After making reasonable allowance for the unavoidable irregularity of attendance the last two quarters, commendable progress was made by most of the pupils. Much more effective work could be done in the schoolroom were all the pupils promptly on hand at the opening of the school.

It is with regret that I report the work done in the department of cook and laundress as having been unsatisfactory. The insubordination of this employé and her flagrant infirmities of temper among the pupils have been great hindrances to the progress that could otherwise have been realized in this department.

The work done in the sewing room during the past year was very satisfactory. A great amount of work was done and in such a manner that much practical benefit will result from the time spent by the girls in the learning of this useful art. Their work is evidence that they receive proper instruction and that they take a delight in doing their work well. A detail to the sewing room is always hailed with delight. Their work consisted of making all the garments worn by the girls, the sheets, pillow cases, window curtains, and tablecloths, and the mending of all the boys' and girls' clothes. A more commodious sewingroom is very much needed.

The mess room established at the beginning of the school term was successfully kept up during the year.

While my work since I assumed the duties of my position has no doubt deserved criticism, it has, nevertheless, been my constant and sincere aim to do such service with the means at command that would bring the best results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. R. MANN,
Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SINEMASHO SCHOOL.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *July 8, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Sinemasho Indian boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1893.

As the Regulations for Indian Schools require the superintendent to submit a full history for the year of the school, it will be necessary to give an outline of the school as found at the beginning of the year.

According to the best sources of information at hand, the school had been nearly the same in number as the present year; but the teaching in the schoolroom was done by one teacher excepting a few weeks near the close of the last school year. This will at once show the impossibility of doing satisfactory work. It would necessarily leave the pupils in a lower grade than the number of years in attendance would warrant.

The school premises were also in a condition that it required considerable extra work on the part of the employés as well as of the boys to get things in passable shape.

The school opened the first week in September, but the work in the schoolroom was not begun until the second week. There was a gradual increase in number, but a large part of the pupils did not return from the mountains until the middle of October. About this time teaching was commenced in both rooms.

There was special stress laid upon the study of English and reading. This was particularly necessary because the proportion of new pupils was so great (10), while 11 more of the others were about the same as if they had never been in school, having attended only a short time in any year. Object lessons and lessons in conversation were special features and were enjoyed by all. These exercises formed the main portion of the study in English for the beginning classes, while composition and letter-writing gave interesting work for the higher classes.

The children were attentive to their studies, and a desire to obtain an education has been aroused in them, hence they made fair progress in their studies—progress that would be creditable to any children born of ignorant parents and taught in a language not their mother tongue.

In giving statistics of accommodations for pupils, I shall follow Dr. John C. Cutter. He says "each person ought to be allowed 18.7 kiloliters (800 cubic feet) of air space" in the sleeping room. Making due allowance for openings cut in the ceilings, the dormitories do not furnish sufficient air space for the numbers that sleep in them. The boys' dormitory, including the clothes room, is 59 by 23 by 8, and contains 10,856 cubic feet. Allowing even only half the air space (400 cubic feet), there would be room for only 27 boys, while at one time 36 slept in it, and the greater part of the time 35. The girls' dormitory, including a wash room and clothespress, is 48 by 22 by 8, and contains about 8,400 cubic feet. Allowing 400 cubic feet per pupil, it will accommodate 21 pupils, while 27 and sometimes 28 slept in it.

The following table will show the enrollment, averages, etc.:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole number enrolled	28	30	68
Pupils under 6 years	1	.....	1
Pupils between 16 and 18 years	9	6	15
Pupil over 18 years	.....	1	1
Average age	12	12	12
Average attendance	30	23	53
Largest average attendance	35	29	64

REF0071040

The largest average attendance was in June. The school was maintained ten months.

In discipline there was no trouble, for none of the pupils needed more than the simplest punishments to get them to do what was necessary.

The health of the school was fair, although it passed through two epidemics. Two of the pupils died during the year. One died on the 1st of January at the school, and the other on the 21st of June at her home.

In the industrial teacher's line of work all the repairs and improvements were made for which we had lumber. The drainage of the school ground has been improved, and some of the newly allotted land fenced.

There are some improvements which are absolutely necessary: (1) A sitting room for the boys; (2) lumber to cover or bridge a ditch near the kitchen (the ditch can not be closed or turned, for it carries all the water above the buildings, and as it now is it must be cleaned every week of the rubbish which the children throw in it); (3) lumber to finish the board walks is necessary.

The cisterns asked for in my letter of January 28 are improvements of precaution and general prudence as well as of necessity, and my letter of that date gives full reasons for the same.

A wood shed would be a great convenience when the snow is 18 to 20 inches deep; and lumber to ceil the schoolrooms would be a source of comfort as well as an addition to the appearance of the schoolrooms.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL L. HERTZOG,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, S. DAK.,
August 29, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of May 28, 1893, I have the honor to submit this, my first report.

I have lived among these people for nearly seven years in the capacity of agency physician. I have served as agent only since the 1st of this present month. This fact will necessitate a brief report.

Customs, etc.—The Sioux Indian is rather indolent and still clings to some of his old-time customs, but it is only fair to say that these people are slowly advancing. They have a mania for dancing, and it has been the practice with many of them to meet for that purpose as frequently as once a week. In view of the fact that they hold their dances in overcrowded rooms, the participants nearly or quite nude, the excitement very great, the people stimulated by relating stories of bravery, often giving away horses, pipes, etc., some of them traveling long distances, losing several days from work, I shall order them held at longer intervals. I am aware that some innocent amusement should be given them in place of the dance, but intemperance in dances and even innocent amusements should not be allowed.

Soil and climate.—The soil here, excepting on the hills where gumbo is found, is very rich and in favorable seasons very productive. While the country may be said to be largely adapted to stock-raising, yet in favorable seasons the soil gives a good yield of all small grain.

The greatest drawback here is the small amount of rainfall, and next to this are the hot winds to which this country is often subjected during the early summer months, causing, as is the case this year, almost a total failure in crops. I shall study the matter of irrigation and give you my views later.

The winters are rather severe, but of short duration, with little snow. The falls are perfect and last into December. With a very few exceptions it would be hard to find a much finer climate or one better suited for cattle-grazing, stock being able to subsist all winter on the native alkali grass, which cures on the stem and loses none of its nutriment by frost. I shall encourage these people to raise stock. Cattle purchased by the Government for the Indians should be delivered in the early spring. Last year 600 cows with calves were issued in the fall. They were, according to the contract, native domestic cattle that had always been stabled and cared for in the winter. The Indians can not yet be trusted to take that care of their stock and, as a result, not more than one-fourth of the 1,200 head issued survived the winter.

Rations.—To my mind there is no greater evil existing here than that of the ration system. It fosters idleness and makes beggars of the people. If the Government really owes these Indians rations it would be infinitely better to pay them the equivalent in cash. If they are only following out the treaty stipulations of 1868, which says they shall be issued rations until self-supporting, then let me suggest that they can do it for all time to come; for just as long as it is kept up just that long will they be dependent. It is the miserable staff upon which they lean, and

that which makes them weak, poor, and miserable indeed. It is a mistaken idea to suppose these people can not get along without being rationed every week; but one thing is certain, they will never try until compelled to.

Education.—The only safe road to civilization is through enlightenment, and that means education; not a classical education, for these people are not yet able to bear the mental strain necessary for that, but an education which will make them an English speaking people—an education which will fit them for the hard every-day trials and struggles of life. In my mind there is no better place to give the Indian youth this training than on the reservation. The boarding schools are not alone the place for educating Indian children; they are great civilizers for those who never attend. The influence is far more beneficial than any Eastern school can possibly be in that it extends to the home and home life of the wildest Indian.

One thing is needed, and that is better school buildings on the reservations. Why Senators and Representatives should secure such enormous sums to boom towns in their districts with fine Indian schools, while the very place where they should be properly located are neglected or put off with miserable, almost uninhabitable buildings, is something I can not understand.

Industries.—If stimulated by pay the Indian can and will work; but he is ever incredulous and suspicious of the white man, which is not to be wondered at when we remember how often he has been duped. The principal occupations for an Indian, especially here, are farming, freighting, and stock-raising. In these pursuits he should be encouraged. A ready market should be afforded him for his products by the Government, for without this stimulus he soon tires and becomes discouraged.

Police.—The police force on an agency are usually picked men of the tribe and are true and efficient, often facing danger and the most inclement weather to execute an agent's orders. Every agency should have comfortable police barracks where these faithful servants of the Government can have a place to stay when on duty. I earnestly recommend that such a place be provided at this agency.

Judges.—The judges of a court of Indian offenses can be of great service to an agent and often relieve him of small annoyances; they should, however, be instructed as to their duties. I have not infrequently seen witnesses sentenced for testifying to the truth. They should be made to understand that they are not law-makers, but simply have to deal with criminals and render a verdict when they are found guilty.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

Crow Creek Agency is located on the east bank of the Missouri River, 25 miles from Chamberlain, S. Dak., its nearest railroad point. The agency is, perhaps, the prettiest in the Indian service, and the buildings, as a general thing, are in a fair state of preservation.

Census.—The census taken June 30, 1893, shows 1,055 Indians, all of whom are Sioux. There are now only three white men living here with Indian wives and only eight Indians who have more than one wife.

Allotments.—Seldom, I am sure, would one encounter a more complex or difficult matter to get straight than the errors in allotments made on this reservation. I find a number of Indians who supposed they had allotments whose names do not appear on the record of allottees as prepared by the surveyor, while there are others to whom two allotments were made under different names. This statement only suggests the difficulties. It is supposed that all the Indians residing on this reservation have allotments. I wish they had; they are certainly entitled to them. I earnestly recommend that this be attended to at once, and that an allotting agent be sent here to do this work and straighten, if possible, the many complicated questions in regard to those already made.

Crops.—The Indians of this reservation sowed a good acreage of wheat and oats and planted considerable corn, but owing to the long-continued drought and numerous insects that worked upon the growing grain the crops here are almost a failure. Perhaps 1,000 bushels of wheat was harvested, against 10,000 bushels last year, while the crop of corn, oats, potatoes, etc., is a total failure. This, of course, is discouraging, but we hope for a favorable season next year. In favorable seasons the yield here is bountiful.

Stock-raising.—There is not another country, in my judgment, so well adapted to stock-raising as this. The sheltering hills along the river furnish ample protection most of the year for animals that are grazing. Cattle, however, when issued to the Indians should be native range cattle and not domestic animals that are accustomed to being sheltered.

Gristmill.—The agency gristmill is grinding all the wheat needed for flour at this agency, but is not kept busy more than one-half the time. The grade of flour is not what it should be, but is as good as can be made on a burr mill. I would respectfully recommend that one set of improved rollers be supplied our mill, and that I be authorized to grind the wheat for flour necessary for issue at Lower Brulé Agency. This could be done with our present force, and without any additional

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expense except for coal needed for fuel to keep the mill running all the time. This would not alone be a step in economy, but would furnish a market for wheat raised by the Brulé Indians, and thus prove a stimulus for them to put in larger crops.

Cattle-killing.—When I took charge of this agency one month ago I found almost a mania existing among the Indians for killing their cattle. I have pointed out to them the folly of this practice, and have issued an order prohibiting any Indian killing his stock. I am convinced that 3 pounds gross beef per diem for every man, woman, and child is sufficient, if not too much, meat for them, and certainly no necessity exists for more than that. Moreover, by putting a stop to this promiscuous killing the cattle will have a chance to increase, and in due time, if properly managed, they can supply the Government their own beef as they do their wheat for flour, and ultimately be independent of the issue.

Beef slaughter.—I have often during my seven years' service here as agency physician protested against the manner of slaughtering cattle as carried on at this agency. I again recommend that the present unclean and demoralizing system be supplanted by some better method.

I find, too, that the Indians, where left to make their own division of the meat, are unfair, and the distribution is not made upon the numbers on a ticket, but that each ticket receives the same amount. I am informed that at some agencies net beef is supplied by the contractor, and I earnestly urge that net beef—cattle to be inspected before they are killed—be issued from the block by the issue clerk or butcher.

Immorality.—The Indian is quick to recognize whether he will be required to pursue a straight and upward course or not. Young men here have been allowed to marry, discard their wives, take up with some other woman, and, in one instance, to divide his time between two. I shall endeavor to have all understand that such practice must be discontinued, and that any deviation from this rule will meet with severe punishment. The custom, by what authority I do not know, of granting divorces by the agent will be done away with, and the only bill of divorcement recognized will be that of the law of the State in which we live.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented on this reservation:

The Protestant Episcopal Church, in charge of the Rev. H. Burt, assisted by one native clergyman and two native deacons. They have three churches and services at a fourth station and are doing good work. Mr. Burt has spent twenty years among these people, and has the respect of all who know him.

The Roman Catholic Church has a chapel at their school. The principal, Rev. Father Pius Boehm, assisted by Rev. Father Ambrosa Mattingsly and Rev. Father Finton. Father Pius is an excellent gentleman, who has been here for six years, and is exerting a good influence.

The Presbyterian Church is represented by the Rev. Daniel Renville, a native minister. They have one church building and are doing a good work.

Schools.—Superintendant Jester and the employés of the Crow Creek boarding school have rendered good and efficient service during the year, and deserve special mention. The school buildings are overcrowded, and new recitation rooms and an assembly hall are very much needed. Under authority from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs I am having plans and specifications made in this office for a new building which, if allowed, will make our accommodations amply large for the number now requiring them, viz, 135. It is earnestly desired that the authority to build the same will be granted in the near future. No agency school has maintained a higher state of excellency than the Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School.

The Crow Creek school hospital has made an excellent record, and with the new addition will prove ample to accommodate all children who are in need of hospital treatment.

The Grace Mission School, located 13 miles southeast of the agency, had 27 children enrolled last year, and the record made was good. The day school there was well conducted, and the children made excellent progress. Miss Howard, the superintendent, deserves credit for the energy she has displayed in bringing the school to its present high state of excellency.

The Immaculate Conception Mission School is located 16 miles north of the agency and has a capacity for 125 children. The school, under the superintendency of Rev. Father Pius Boehm and a goodly corps of teachers, has made an excellent record.

In all of the above-named schools the sanitary conditions are fair, the records showing but little sickness and without a death during the year.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is now located in the valley of the Missouri River on the west bank, about 5 miles from Chamberlain. The buildings are old and dilapidated, and the executive order to move the agency headquarters up the river a distance of 30 miles is hailed with delight. Plans for the new agency were furnished and proposals invited by advertisement to erect ten new buildings. Owing to the stringency in the money market but two bids were received. These were opened according to advertisements on the 21st day of August last, and an abstract with all bids, certified checks, etc., forwarded to the Indian office. It is to be hoped that the Department will enter into contract for the erection of these buildings at once.

Reservation.—The Lower Brulé Reservation, like the Crow Creek reserve, is composed of agricultural and grazing land, and in favorable seasons fair crops of all kinds are gathered. Along the several streams timber is found in quite an abundance.

New agency.—Nothing is so much needed to quiet and restore the confidence of the Brulé people as the commencement of work on the new agency buildings. The site for the location of the new agency is on the west bank of the Missouri River, 30 miles from Chamberlain, S. Dak., and is easily accessible by boat or team. Crossing on the pontoon bridge at Chamberlain, a good road is found from there through a portion of the reservation to the new location.

Disaffection.—It would be difficult to imagine a more disaffected people than the Lower Brulé Indians at the present time. Always more ready to follow a bad than a good example, a portion of the people living on the White River, encouraged by officials in high standing, have gone to the Rosebud Agency, where, notwithstanding the fact that they are trespassers, they are allowed to remain by the agent of that reservation. These people are struggling for what they have been encouraged to believe their rights.

Since assuming charge one month ago I have induced fifteen or twenty of the disaffected families to take their allotments on the reservation, and feel certain if work is commenced on the new agency we will soon see all of them there, especially if opinions of unscrupulous men can be kept from them.

Industries.—The principal industries are cattle-raising and farming. Owing to the uncertainty of the seasons here they are encouraged to engage principally in the former.

Census.—The census taken June 30 last shows 1,012 Indians on this reservation, all of whom are Sioux; 138 are of mixed blood. Of the total number, 482 are males and 530 females.

Schools.—The Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding School is the only school now operated on the Brulé Reservation, and that is not on the reservation proper. Good work has been accomplished by Supt. Nellis and an efficient corps of employés. The school buildings can only healthfully accommodate 65 pupils, and are old and dilapidated. They should be condemned and new ones built on the reservation near the site of the new agency. As it is now Indians will be traveling back and forth long distances to see their children, and the disaffected element will have an excuse to get back to White River.

Religion.—The only church now represented on the Lower Brulé Reservation is the Protestant Episcopal, under the jurisdiction of the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, missionary bishop. The work is carried on by an intelligent native minister, Rev. Luke C. Walker, assisted by a native deacon and Miss Reed. These people are doing an excellent work, which is having a wholesome influence on the Indians.

The Presbyterian Church has a representation on White River, which is off the reservation. A native minister, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, and a native layman are doing missionary work at that point, and are fairly successful.

Conclusion.—I thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for the valuable assistance rendered me by your office and the kindness recently shown me when entering upon my duties as agent. Inclosed herewith you will find statistics of both agencies and schools, and reports of Dr. Bridges, of Crow Creek, and Dr. Hughey, of Lower Brulé; R. M. Jester, superintendent of Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School, and George W. Nellis, superintendent of Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding School.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK TREGON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., August 23, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1893

Success.—That the year just closed has been a pleasant and successful one is a fact no one who is familiar with the workings of the school will deny. The children have applied themselves to schoolroom and industrial training with a vim and happiness that is indeed gratifying to patrons as well as employés.

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Schoolroom work.—At the opening of school the children were carefully examined and placed in proper grades, viz: 1, 2, 3, and 4. All children in grade 1 finished work as prescribed in course of study. All in grade 2, without exception, finished second year's work. All in grade 3 completed third year's work and reviewed. All in grade 4 completed work for fourth year. Two children were put back during the year and eleven promoted.

The teachers of the several grades have worked nobly and have succeeded in placing the children, and actual work done by them on a higher plane than ever before. Many interesting features were introduced, making frequent and pleasing changes, keeping in view, however, the great object of moral elevation and mental and physical development.

Industrial education.—The industrial training of our school is limited to sewing room, kitchen, laundry, etc., for the girls, and farm, garden, stock, etc., for the boys, with, of course, the thousand and one other things to be done in a school of this kind. The girls, under the direction of Miss M. E. Blanchard, matron, have made remarkable progress in the performance of all kinds of household duties. The boys, in addition to other work, do all of the heavy work connected with weekly scrubbing of schoolrooms. They also, under direction of Florence L. Jester, boys' matron, keep in order their entire building, including dormitories.

In the kitchen the girls have learned to do all kinds of ordinary cooking, and the most of them can, without assistance, bake very good yeast bread, cakes, cookies, pies, gingerbread, etc., and in addition thereto have, during the year, learned to make butter.

In the dining-room service many improvements have been made in the manner of serving and quality of food served, as well as in the looks of the room and tables at meal time.

In the sewing room much more work has been done and many more garments made than ever before during one year. As the material was late in coming most of the time was taken up with manufacturing garments and not enough devoted to individual teaching, cutting and fitting, crocheting, mending, etc. I trust this coming year goods will reach us earlier.

The work in the laundry has been very heavy, and, with the laundress living away from the school and having at home a large family to care for, the service in this department was not at all times satisfactory. Much disorder could be avoided if all school employés lived at the school.

Our poultry, cared for by Mrs. Jester, and boys and girls detailed to assist her, are a source of amusement and profit. A good increase and some fine fowls is the report for this year.

The boys, assisted by myself and Mr. Fred. Johnson, our efficient industrial teacher, have, during the year, done all the butchering, milking, caring for the hogs, horses, cattle, etc., sawed and split all wood used, built fence, put out trees, etc., in addition to the farm and garden work.

Farm and garden.—On the farm 18 acres were sown to oats, from which we will not receive a single bushel, as it was burned out entirely before it grew stubble high. We planted 30 acres in corn, from which we will receive a short crop of fodder and a few bushels of corn. We put in 12 acres of garden and, with the exception of a few bushels of onions, parsnips, cucumbers, and turnips, we will get nothing. We planted 5 acres of potatoes, which gave promise of an excellent yield, but the promise was all we received, as they were completely taken by the insect known as the "quaker bug." Three days after the coming of these bugs nothing was left of our beautiful potato patch except the sapless stumps of the vines, the bugs meantime growing more numerous, healthy, and corpulent on an entire keg of London purple and 4 pounds of Paris green. Cabbage, garden and mangel-wurzel beets, cauliflower, tomatoes, eggplant, etc., were all eaten with the same degree of relish. This bug is a new insect in this locality, and seems to be more destructive, if possible, than the grasshopper.

During the early part of the season, however, we had from the garden all the radishes and lettuce we could use. Our sugar cane will be about a half crop, while melons, pumpkins, squash, etc., will yield moderate returns; but as a whole the crop this season is very discouraging to the boys, who have worked *so faithfully to plant and cultivate it.*

Of the fruit trees, vines, shrubs, etc., put out in the spring a remarkably large per cent are growing, considering the season. Not enough rain has fallen since about the middle of June to lay the dust.

Improvements.—During the year we have had erected a ward for the hospital, which will be of great benefit; also a large hog house with feed room above. This house is larger than was needed for this school and is not what I asked for or recommended. It is very inconvenient.

Needed improvements.—The greatest need of this school at present is a new school building consisting of four class rooms and a large assembly room. As nothing has yet been done to remedy the wretched condition of our water-closet system, permit me to again earnestly beg that this serious matter be attended to before too late.

I have but one complaint to make, and that is that we were allowed none of the much-needed games asked for on last year's estimate. As a result, the children have had absolutely nothing in the shape of games for the entire year, except what they have bought for themselves. Day after day the boys would come to me and ask for a ball. All I could tell them was that none had been sent. The few balls used were purchased with money furnished by the boys and myself. I sincerely hope that this matter may not again be overlooked.

Conclusion.—Before closing this brief report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. F. Treon, who has rendered so much valuable assistance; to Agent A. P. Dixon, for all support and help; to all school employés, who have so nobly aided in making the year a successful one; to all agency employés, for all assistance and sympathy, and to the Department for universal courtesy and everlasting patience.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

R. M. JESTER,
Superintendent.

FRED. TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 15, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Buildings.—The school buildings consist of a girls' building, containing play room, mess dining room, general dining room, kitchen and pantries, superintendent's office, two dormitories, sewing room, and two employés' rooms; a boys' building (an old agency building recently moved to the school grounds) containing play room, wash room, and dormitory for large boys, two employés' rooms, and storeroom; a schoolhouse containing two schoolrooms, play room, wash room, and dormitory for little boys, and three employés' rooms; a laundry, a stable, or rather an apology for one, and three water-closets.

With the exception of a part of the schoolhouse which was built in 1889, and one water-closet built last spring, the buildings are old and in miserable condition. The lumber of which they were constructed was of the poorest grade. They are built flat on the ground without cellar or foundation. The sills under the girls' and large boys' buildings are badly rotted. The walls have settled in places so that the floors are very uneven. Some of the doors have had to be relung on that account. The buildings are ceiled throughout, and, judging from the cracks in the walls, which make the finest kind of receptacles for bugs, wasps, etc., the lumber must have been far from dry when used. The roofs are continually leaking, and the heavy winds we have so often here have so racked the buildings that they are, in my judgment, becoming almost unsafe. This much at least is true—that it is utterly impossible to make them comfortable in extremely cold weather. We were obliged to dismiss the primary room several times during the past winter. Estimates for repairs have been submitted at different times, but so far none of any amount have been allowed.

When the news came last spring that Congress had appropriated $50,000 for removing this agency *to the reservation* it was received with joy by the school employés, because we felt certain that new school buildings would be erected and ready for occupancy before another winter would come, but we were doomed to disappointment. Contracts are being awarded for the erection of agency buildings, but school buildings are not mentioned. I have been told, however, that it is the purpose of the Department to establish a new school next spring, and I most earnestly hope it will prove true, because the fact is that the buildings now in use are not what they should be in point either of size, arrangement, or condition.

Further than this, the land now used by the school is not suitable for farming, and the fact that all the surrounding country has been filed upon by settlers, taking up all the grazing and hay lands, renders it impossible to do anything in the way of stock-raising. For these reasons I most respectfully urge that every thing possible be done toward securing the establishment of a new school at the new agency during the coming spring.

Attendance.—While the enrollment for the first quarter was 70, the average attendance was only 38. The reason for this light attendance was that the people attending the Episcopal Convocation at Forest City Agency, which occurred in early September, were allowed to take their children with them, many not getting into school until the latter part of the month. I appealed to the clerk in charge to prevent the children from going, but was told that the order of the honorable Commissioner, granting permission to the people to go, also gave them the privilege of taking their families with them, and that he would not interfere in the matter.

The average attendance for the second quarter was 69.8, for the third 68.3, and for the fourth 69.2, making an average for the last three quarters of 69.1. The average attendance for the whole year was 61.3. *During the year 6 pupils were transferred to other schools.*

Literary work.—The school-room work was carried on, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the course of study. No interruption on account of sickness or other causes occurred during the year. Bright children were not held back because of duller ones, but were encouraged to go ahead, and were promoted whenever they had advanced far enough to justify it. Much time in the primary room was devoted to kindergarten work, and the progress made by the little ones in English speaking was remarkable. *In the higher room* an especial effort was made to inculcate habits of study, so that pupils might become able to acquire knowledge by independent effort, and not be obliged to get everything they learned from the mouth of the teacher. A great deal of time was given to language work. Pupils were required to memorize short selections. At the close of school most of them could repeat from memory the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, first and twenty-third Psalms, and the Beatitudes, besides having committed to memory many hymns and school songs.

Three girls were given instruction in instrumental music. In good weather the evening session was dispensed with and the children were allowed to play out of doors. During the winter and in bad weather a short session would be held, devoted mainly to singing and games. The little folks were put to bed at 7 o'clock in the winter and at 8 o'clock in the summer. They were given frequent recesses during school hours. The salute of the flag formed a part of the opening exercises each morning. Holidays were appropriately observed. Entertainments were given on Columbian Day and at the close of school. Both were highly spoken of by those present.

The teachers deserve special commendation for the faithfulness and ability which characterized their work during the year.

Industrial work.—The land cultivated by the school consisted of 22 acres of corn, 5 acres of potatoes, and 4½ acres of onions, cabbages, and other vegetables, making 31½ acres in all. The potatoes and all other vegetables are totally destroyed by potato bugs, chinch bugs and grasshoppers. The corn is also greatly injured and will not yield to exceed 5 bushels to the acre. The season also has been very dry.

The work on the farm was done by school boys with the assistance of the industrial teacher. They also hauled all the water, which occupied two whole days in every week, and cut all the wood (84 cords) used at the school; and when it is taken into consideration that there were only about ten boys in school large enough to do such work (the average age of all pupils being 10.7 years), it must be conceded that they deserve a great deal of credit. For such work as milking, carrying fuel and water, etc., by the boys, and dormitory work, cleaning lamps, and similar work by the girls, a monthly detail was made.

January 1 a new cook was appointed, and on January 20 an assistant matron. The former cook was promoted to the position of seamstress, which position was made vacant by the resignation of the former incumbent. The new employés proved efficient, and the change in the force resulted in benefit to the service.

Five hundred and seventy-three pounds of choice butter were made by the school girls under the supervision of the cook. There were fabricated in the sewing room 1,283 articles. The present seamstress and laundress are very efficient. By virtue of constant vigilance on the part of the matron and her assistant the children have at all times been kept neat and clean and well clothed. They have also supervised the weekly cleaning of the buildings. All the duties devolving upon them have been performed in a creditable manner. The work of the Indian assistants has also been satisfactory.

Health.—The health of the school was fairly good. Owing to the lack of a hospital a few children were excused from school on account of sickness. No deaths occurred, however.

In general.—The general department of the school was good. The children appeared happy and contented and unusually interested in their work. There were only five runaways during the entire year, and none during the last six months. No serious breach of discipline occurred, and it was not found necessary to inflict corporal punishment. The moral tone of the school was good. The children, accompanied by employés, attended church services and Sunday school every Sunday. Taking the year's work as a whole, I feel that I can conscientiously report that it has been fairly successful.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS,
Superintendent and Principal.

FRED TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the condition of this agency during the year ending June 30, 1893.

Having only recently been placed in charge of the work here I am to a degree dependent on the books and records of my predecessor for much of the information herein contained.

During the year just ended both Indians and employés have enjoyed fairly good health. Most of the troubles to which they have been subjected have been of an epidemic character and not easily avoided by either care on their part or vigilance on the part of the physician.

With the opening of school in 1892 there were quite a number of the simpler forms of eye troubles and some of them being of an infectious character the utmost care did not prevent the spreading until, in a short time, there were 69 cases, mostly of conjunctivitis of a catarrhal nature. Active treatment was at once instituted, and October 1 there were but 49 cases and on November 1 only 3 cases required attention, a result upon which physicians, nurses, and matrons are to be congratulated.

An epidemic of a mild form of chicken pox affected 81 children at the school in November, with no deaths to report.

Early in the spring of the present year we suffered with an epidemic of whooping cough, which was widely distributed over the reservation and resulted in six deaths, mostly young children.

It is a notable fact that not a single death occurred among those treated at or in the hospital, thus proving how beneficial to and with what good results disease among this people may be treated when they are so placed as to be properly restrained and attended. The well arranged hospital here stands to day a monument illustrating the kind care of the department for these objects of pity and wards of this nation. With this daily evidence of the benefits of this institution we can but accord a full measure of praise to those who devised and those who executed.

The sanitary condition of both school and agency has been good, above an average, I am inclined to think; hence a freedom from those diseases due to causes completely within our own control. There were 49 births registered during the year and an equal number of deaths, the first time in years that the death rate has not exceeded the birth. The record of births shows 21 males and 28 females, a pair of fine twins being among the latter.

The deaths were due to the following causes, viz: Tuberculosis, 26; diarrhœa, 7; whooping cough, 6; pneumonia, 4; cancer, 1; poison, 1; suicide, 2; and other diseases, 5. The deaths due to tuberculosis were of the pulmonary, lymphatic, and authritic forms of this scourge of the Indians, but far the larger number of deaths were due to the first named variety.

During the school year of ten months 251 school children required more or less attention, from a single prescription to a large number of visits. Two visits were made to school and hospital daily, and a weekly inspection of the grounds and buildings. The ventilation of school rooms, dormitories, etc., was carefully attended to, a factor contributing in no small degree to the general good health enjoyed.

Aside from the school and hospital work, other persons to the number of 401 were given attention, either at the office of the agency physician or at their homes, a distance of 2,139 miles being traveled to make 282 professional visits to Indians at their homes. The above, when united with the school and hospital duties, shows an enormous amount of work performed by the agency physician, and certainly consumed all the hours of daylight and doubtless a not inconsiderable portion of those of the night.

Thirty-one patients were admitted to the wards of the hospital during the ten months it was open. These were given 979 days' treatment.

A much-needed addition to the hospital is now nearly completed and will accommodate 12 or 14 beds, which, with the original ward, will give a capacity of 18 to 20 beds, which will doubtless be ample. The addition is well built, supplied with water, bathroom, closet, etc., and is in every way calculated to be of the utmost benefit to the school. The Indians are beginning to realize this and frequently ask if, in the event of their children getting sick, they will be taken into and cared for at this hospital.

With the increase of the capacity of the hospital and consequent additional tax upon the already fully occupied time of the physician, a hospital steward is almost absolutely necessary. The preparation of medicines and dressings of hospital and school consumes a considerable amount of time that should be devoted to purely professional duties.

The closets at the school are entirely too small for the number using them, and only the greatest exertion and most untiring effort prevents them from getting in a desperately filthy and disease-breeding condition. With their present size and poor arrangement they are a constant menace to the good health of the school and causes of anxiety to both the principal of the schools and the physician, and it is very respectfully but earnestly recommended that more commodious structures be erected at the very earliest date, and they be provided with suitable drains and flushing apparatus.

The medicines, in the main, have been good, but occasionally an inferior article has been supplied, and in one instance an adulteration was discovered, this being in the flaxseed meal, which was so mixed with mustard as to cause an element of doubt as to whether it was supplied as flaxseed meal or ground mustard.

Respectfully,

T. M. BRIDGES, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

FRED TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, LOWER BRULÉ SUBAGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Our tribe is very much scattered, a part being on the reservation and the balance scattered along up the White River for about 40 miles. The number of births recorded during the year, males, 21, and females, 22, making a total of 43; cases of sickness treated at their homes during the year, 190, of which 100 were males and 90 females; deaths occurring during the year from all causes, 37, of which 18 were males and 19 females.

The work of the physician is very hard and unsatisfactory, on account of not having hospital accommodations. When we have a bad case of sickness, especially old chronic cases that ought to be subjected to extreme sanitary measures, all we can do is to prescribe medicines and then trust to the Indians to administer to the sick, which they seldom do according to directions, unless it is with a case near the agency. In view of these conditions, we strongly insist upon the immediate construction of a hospital sufficient to accommodate from ten to thirty patients, with a department in it arranged for the use and benefit of the school.

The greater number of deaths that have occurred during the year have been from consumption in some form, either hemorrhagic or scrofulous. A few deaths among little children were caused principally from want of proper attention at birth, and the conduct of the mother during the first ten days of babyhood.

I would suggest that as a means of overcoming this cause of fatality among the children, a trained female instructress or nurse be sent among them, in their homes, to teach the women how to live and care for their children, show them how to cook their food, and instruct them in habits of cleanliness.

The barbarous habit of eating the offal at the beef killing is damaging to their health, and the women and children should be strictly forbidden from participating in this pernicious custom, and the police instructed to see that such things are not to be tolerated.

There has been quite a perceptible advance towards civilization during the last year, and with proper encouragement and forbearance on the part of the Government the Indian will at no distant day become a good, loyal citizen of our great commonwealth.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC N. HUGHEY,
Agency Physician.

DR. FRED TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.,
October 9, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of 23d ultimo I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report for the past year:

The following table shows the number, etc., of Indians belonging to this agency, and is taken from the census rolls of 1893-'94 prepared by my predecessor:

Districts.	Full bloods.	Mixed bloods.	Families.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.	Horses.	Cattle.
Upper Wakpamini	734	304	287	256	339	262	1,464	1,930
Lower Wakpamini	207	7	54	62	72	44	223	152
White Clay	1,502	46	352	357	455	316	1,729	1,440
Upper Wounded Knee	426	18	129	123	144	110	658	879
Lower Wounded Knee	662	155	210	201	275	187	1,811	3,162
Porcupine	485	120	183	191	227	162	1,766	4,210
Medicine Root	892	138	264	293	352	245	1,478	3,077
Pass Creek	425	207	152	147	196	149	1,675	3,081
Grand total	5,151	979	1,636	1,572	2,064	1,481	10,774	17,961

In obedience to my order of detail and in compliance with instructions from the Interior Department I arrived here on the 9th of July last. I took formal charge of the agency on the 24th of the same month. My opportunities for general observation of the reservation have been much limited by the necessities of work in the office, due to the transfer, to the payment of arrears of wages, etc., and to the obtaining of an accurate knowledge of the business affairs, the personnel of the establishment, and a host of minor details that could not be put aside. I find the business organization weak, and no proper division of labor, and a lack of business methods. This can be remedied in time by a change of methods, but can not be permanently cured until the tenure of service of employés can be made permanent, and to depend absolutely upon the efficiency and fitness for the duty for which payment is made.

There is little to note in the way of improvement among the Indians. They are still the same shiftless, improvident people, and, withal, careless and happy, patient under hardship, and with a faithful trust in the future that is exasperating. Naturally they learn thrift and economy very slowly.

The past season has been one of unusual dryness, even for this comparatively rainless region. The crops of the Indians, always very small, are this year quite insignificant. There will be, also, a very great shortage of hay. Quite four-fifths of the entire reservation has been burned over, and the outlook for winter pasturage for cattle is gloomy enough. Coming after the short hay crop the fires will cause great losses among the young and very old cattle.

As has been plainly demonstrated by the experience of white farmers this region

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is not at all adapted for agriculture. Cattle raising is the immediate source to be looked to for support by these people. This industry should be fostered and encouraged in every possible way. They should live along the streams, having houses and small inclosed farms there, where they may raise the small (relatively) quantities of grain needed for themselves and for the animals necessary to carry on the farm work. The high table lands and rolling prairie should be kept for cattle ranges in common, after the manner of stock-raisers of the plains. There is not water enough to irrigate more than the immediate valley of each stream. These valleys should be irrigated as soon as possible, and the people induced to learn the methods of raising crops by irrigation, to the end that they may have some assured return for their labor. Asking them to plow and plant and then to believe that God will give them their increase, is, in this thirsty land, flying in the face of Providence. This irrigation of the valleys should begin in a small way, and be steadily followed up as the benefit becomes apparent and the consequent demand arises.

There are twenty-four day schools on the reservation, some of them doing well; others not. Where they are not making good progress it is directly traceable to the inefficiency of teachers in charge. The material for good schools is abundant and willing. Many improvements and repairs on school buildings and furnishings are necessary. Each schoolhouse should be supplied with a comfortable adjacent building for quarters for the teacher and assistant. The lives of these people are hard at best, at their isolated stations, far removed from society or refined environment, and much should be done for their material comfort and well-being. They should have forage for their horses, and a stable to keep them in. Nearly all must have horses as a means of getting to and fro. One school on this reservation is over 100 miles from the agency.

By some sort of anomaly in reasoning, the ruling here is that a school shall be started under an "assistant teacher" at $30 per month. When the average attendance of pupils exceeds 30 then a "teacher" at $60 per month may be employed. The "assistant teachers" are, of course, inferior and of little account except to assist. Consequent upon this arrangement the starting of a school is slow and uphill work. In my opinion a reversal of this order would be followed by better results. Each school should have a teacher as a first necessity, and when the attendance of pupils should have reached 25 or more, then an assistant teacher should be assigned.

Beef is still slaughtered for issue in the same barbarous and wasteful way as practiced in the days of Abraham, and at the siege of Troy—shot, skinned, and dressed (?) on the open prairie in the rudest way, and then allotted to the number of people for whose consumption it is estimated the particular steer will furnish the lawful number of pounds of beef. This whole business should be reformed as speedily as may be. Slaughter houses should be built, with proper water supply. Indians should be taught, and then hired to do the butchering in an economical, cleanly way; and last, but not least, the beef should be weighed out on the scales, so that the weak and unprotected should be as certain of their lawful allowance as the strong. It will be necessary to spend some money to hire the requisite labor, and a good deal of patience to overcome the inherited prejudice of a thousand years, but it will be a good investment of both.

The Ogalalla boarding school is in a fair way toward accomplishing the good end for which it was begun, and for the attainment of which so much money has been expended. With a good superintendent, continued in office during good behavior, all that is desired may be accomplished. I deprecate very sincerely the constant changes in this establishment. I think there have been four complete changes in the corps of teachers and employés in two years. Comment upon this is needless. Its effect is obvious. More attention should be given to industrial training and education. At least half the time of the pupils should be given to work in the shops, the school, farm, and garden, and nearly the whole of the manual labor of the institution should be performed by the pupils, and this without pay.

The pernicious effect of paying every Indian, directly or indirectly, for working for his own immediate advantage is deplorable. As a case in point, at the fall "round up" of cattle last month, for the purpose of getting cattle back on their home ranges, branding calves, etc., I urged upon the Indians the necessity of attending this "round up" and working the different districts thoroughly. They agreed as to the advantages likely to accrue to them, and then coolly and complacently asked how much they were to be paid, and if they were to have extra rations for the time they should be so employed.

The main buildings of the boarding school are old and dilapidated, are in need of thorough overhauling and general repairs. They are frame buildings, originally of poor material and construction. They should be condemned, removed, and replaced by suitable buildings of brick or stone, and of modern construction better adapted for their purpose.

The agency buildings, generally, are in bad shape,—storehouses, store sheds, stables, shops, employés quarters, etc., all are old and in a tumble down condition, built originally without foundation walls or durable underpinning, the sills and joists are rotted and good for nothing. The whole lot must soon be thoroughly repaired or they will be useless and unhabitable. They are in no sense worth repairing, and should be replaced by new buildings of good construction. This matter should receive the immediate attention of the Department.

I am not all in favor of rebuilding here. The location of the agency is all wrong under present conditions. As the reservation is now defined the agency is at the extreme southwest corner. For purposes of administration the location could not be more inconvenient or inaccessible, so far as concerns the Indians and their affairs. I recommend to your attention the advisability of changing the location and rebuilding upon the Porcupine, or Medicine Root Creek. A glance at a map of the reservation will be a better argument in favor of this plan than any I can offer.

The question of water supply and house drainage must also receive immediate attention, if the location of the agency is not changed. For many years people have lived here in numbers, making quite a good-sized village, and absolutely without any attention to the laws of health. The whole ground is honeycombed with privy vaults and cesspools, abandoned and in use, and the earth is reeking with filth, covered and out of sight, but none the less certain to do its deadly work as soon as the wells shall be contaminated. A pestilence is sure to follow, sooner or later, persistence in this violation of the common laws of sanitation.

A source of danger to the whole community exists here in the presence of numerous renegade and estray Indians from other agencies. Ever since the last ruction of the winter of 1890-'91, which, by the way, was fomented and precipitated mainly by renegades from abroad, this has been a favorite place of resort for the disgruntled and restless spirits from other agencies. They come here without permission, beat their hosts out of their rations, counsel resistance—passive mostly—to the regulations and rules of good order, and are tramps of the worst sort. An initial experiment is making to rid the reservation of one band of this gentry, about a hundred Uncpapas from Standing Rock. At this writing it is still doubtful whether or not they can be got to move without the compulsion of troops. If it can be done without such aid, it will be vastly better so. But go they must, if progress is to be made in the direction of a government of the law and order, based upon the habits of individual effort of thrift, industry, and right living.

The general outlook for the winter is not cheerful, but with the return of spring, and the growing of another crop of grass, affairs will improve, and a single good year will bring much material benefit. It is hoped that the chastening incident to a bad season will be conductive to great moral improvement.

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

CHAS. G. PENNEY,
Captain Sixth Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PINE RIDGE SCHOOL.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *June 5, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit a report of the Ogalalla boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. My report will cover the portion of time which found me directing the affairs of the institution since I assumed charge on March 3 of the present year.

Attendance.—On this reservation there is practically no end of pupils from which to draw. The enrollment of the past quarter was 193; the average attendance was 175. At first runaways were of very frequent occurrence, but promptness in apprehending the fugitives soon broke the bad habit and replaced it with a desire to remain in school.

The establishment of your system of securing recruits from day schools has been productive of much good to both boarding and day schools. The question of attendance, so annoying to most superintendents, is arranged so satisfactorily that the school can be filled to its utmost capacity throughout the year with no friction. This fact has been thoroughly demonstrated by the experience of the past quarter.

Buildings.—The buildings are inadequate to the demands of the institution. A laundry, dormitories, and other structures should be erected to keep pace with the growing condition of the school, and to sustain the interest now so plainly shown around us. The solicitude for the welfare of the school, which has been manifested by the Indians, abundantly illustrates their faith that the Government means to promote its efficiency.

It is an undoubted fact that the Ogalalla boarding school, situate as it is, in the very heart of the Pine Ridge Reservation, with Indians on all sides, is designed to reach these people, and to produce more effective work than is possible to be accomplished by remotely distant institutions.

Farm and stock.—The school farm consists of 120 acres in cultivation and 400 in pasture land. Owing to the dry season and the lateness of the completion of the irrigating ditch the farm products will be cut short; but from present indications an ample supply of potatoes, turnips, and beets, as well as a fair yield of oats and millet, will be raised.

The live stock belonging to the school consists of horse and mule teams sufficient for the management of the farm, a small herd of swine, and a nice herd of milch cows, furnishing enough milk for the use of the pupils.

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Health.—The health of the school upon the whole, has been good. In March and April we were considerably troubled with sore eyes among the boys, but this was almost overcome toward the close of school by the persistent treatment of the agency physician. The school hospital under his care has been of great benefit.

Industrial.—The boys have been instructed in the various shops connected with the school and agency. The mechanics in charge of each department report much success. The carpenter, wheelwright, tinsmith, blacksmith, butcher, paint, shoe, and harness shops have been utilized. The boys seem proud of their mechanical achievements. The benefit derived will doubtless be of great assistance to the young men in the future. Besides the shopwork, instruction in engineering and sawmilling was given to some extent.

The boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher and the disciplinarian, also performed all the manual labor connected with the school, such as farming, gardening, care of horses, cattle, poultry, and swine, wood chopping, and general chore work.

In this connection I wish to say that the great progress of the young men in the industrial department has not only demonstrated to the old Indians the good derived by their sons, but has been of practical benefit to the former in the making and mending of their harness, shoeing their horses, repairing and making wagons, furnishing thoware, painting wagons, mending shoes, and miscellaneous help rendered by every shop. The practical education the boys acquire from a pursuit of the various trades is wonderful. It stimulates the young workmen and does more to bring their manhood to the surface than any other means.

School work.—The half-day system has been practiced. The work has been carried on only fairly well. On account of the disappointment in securing a sufficient number of teachers until near the close of the school, I was unable to grade the pupils properly. In consequence of the lack of classification, the classroom work was greatly hindered. On the whole, however, the students were pushed forward mentally.

Too little attention is paid to the selecting of teachers for this work. In the Indian school service, those who can teach vocal and instrumental music, kindergarten, physical culture—in short, "all around" instructors—are required. Plain, old-fashioned pedagogics without the more modern methods is more unsatisfactory with Indian youth than elsewhere. Without constantly changing and highly attractive exercises their attention can not be secured and held. Push, push, is the chief order of the day for the Indian, old or young.

Visit to day schools.—During the months of April and May I accompanied the agent, Capt. George Le Roy Brown, upon several of his frequent trips to outlying districts and visited nearly all of the day schools upon this reservation with the view of securing pupils for the boarding school. It was indeed a gratifying sight to witness the work under such good headway in the schools, which number about twenty. In no school did we find less than 27 students. In most we found 35 and 40, and even more.

In connection with each school there is a small farm or garden by the cultivation of which the pupils, both boys and girls, receive the rudiments of horticulture. I can not say too much in commending the day-school system of this reservation.

Closing exercises.—On Tuesday, June 27, 1893, nearly 200 pupils, members of day schools, with their teachers and assistants, came to the boarding school for the purpose of participating in a three days' closing exercise. The performances were designed to exhibit the character of the work done by each school. Seventeen schools were represented. Each had displays of regular class work, diversified with singing, recitations, and other exercises. In the preparation of the programs, the principal idea was to illustrate methods of teaching by the advancement of those who had been instructed according to the different systems.

Our large chapel hall, with a seating capacity of over 800, was densely packed each day and night by pupils, parents and whites. It was grand to witness the camp boys and girls going through their drills with so much composure under such trying circumstances. The excellence of the exercises reflected great credit upon both the instructors and the instructed. Too much can not be said of the good work being done in these schools. They are a credit to the agent, the organizer of it all, to the agency, and to the Indian service. The boarding school had a special programe for each evening, which seemed an interesting feature of the three days' meeting.

The whole affair was productive of good not only to teachers, but was beneficial to the pupils of both boarding and day schools in the way of giving them a proper pride in their own achievements, and a respect for the attainments of others. Another result of the occasion, which will materially assist the school work of the future, was the eliciting of a show of much satisfaction on the part of the old Indians. The meeting of the schools each year at the boarding school should be continued. By such means the already systematized and well conducted schools will be pushed further up the ladder of advancement and receive the commendation they now so greatly deserve.

Employes.—The force of employés, as a rule, has been painstaking, efficient, faithful and willing to obey orders. In one instance an employé proved a failure and was relieved.

I will state that the Indians of this reservation present a special field for educational work. The time is now at hand when every means should be amply provided by the United States Government for the efficiency of the schools, the promotion of reform in all its branches, and the hearty encouragement of the growing sentiment in favor of education now so evident among the Indians. The future of this people, as far as civilization is concerned, certainly depends upon the schools. With twenty-three day schools in successful operation and a boarding school with equipments and accommodations for 200 students, the educational facilities on this reservation will be of superior rank. Achievements which energy and enterprise make possible will be secured, to the credit of all concerned.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your courteous treatment, cordial support, untiring energy, appreciative interest, frequent visits to the school, and the issuing of directions whose execution has advanced the institution under my care and proven beyond doubt that a boarding school can be maintained at this agency, second to none in the service.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. HALL,
Superintendent.

Capt. GEO. LE ROY BROWN, U. S. Army,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 8, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1893. From July 1, to November 12, 1892, I was stationed at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana. * * * On November 9, 1892, I was transferred to the Green Bay Agency, Wis. I was on duty there until February 1, 1893. * * * February 11, 1893, I was relieved at Green Bay Agency, and ordered to report for duty at Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., by March 1. I arrived here February 27, and entered on duty the 28th.

The general health of the Indians here since my arrival has been good. I was surprised to find a small hospital here with a full corps of employes, viz: steward, matron, nurse, assistant nurse, cook, and janitor. I also found two field matrons at outlying districts, and soon after my arrival a field hospital was purchased by Capt. George LeRoy Brown, U. S. A., acting United States Indian Agent, for the reception of such cases as could not be admitted in the regular hospital. I confess that with these imposing accessories to the medical service I felt a new interest in my professional duties.

I feel that great good has been rendered the Indians at this agency by the means recited. Capt. Brown, has displayed remarkable interest in caring for the sick, and deaftlute Indian as well as for the healthy and prosperous. Untiring zeal, and unflagging energy have characterized his labors the past year, and the imprint of his individualism is stamped everywhere. At no agency where I have resided has the agency physician received such substantial support as I have received here.

I submit herewith a report on the Ogalalla Boarding School Hospital, from Mr. J. L. Pede, the steward in charge, to June 30. The services rendered by him and his wife during the period named in his report at this hospital, are not to be measured by dollars and cents, and probably no one knows him better than myself. If it is desired to continue the operations of the hospital at this point, I would recommend that it be enlarged according to plans and specifications which probably have been submitted in the regular official channels. Mr. Pede's service as hospital steward can not be appreciated too highly, and it is a rare thing for the service to secure the appointment of a more capable man.

Two Sticks, one of the Brulé Sioux implicated in the Cowboy murder, which occurred here in the month of February last, was brought to the agency and kept in the field hospital. He was shot through the right shoulder and apex of lung, and under proper treatment was removed to Deadwood for trial by United States marshal. White Face Horse, one of his accomplices, was shot through the left knee joint, and it was not deemed advisable to bring him to the agency on account of his low condition. He is still in the camp on White River, but under police surveillance. Both were shot by agency police, while resisting arrest. Bear Stops was killed June 21, by Switch Tail, who was implicated with Two Arrows, in the alleged rape of the decedent's daughter. These, I believe, are the only noticeable collisions that have occurred on the reserve the past year, which reflects credit on the administration here.

At the present time the health of the reservation is very satisfactory. Early in the summer I made a careful inspection of the sanitary condition of the agency and made my report to Capt. Brown, and the details of which were submitted to you. We have had a few cases of roseola at the agency, confined to the children of the whites. Varicella I found here among the children, with here and there a case in the camps; but it gained no headway and was soon abated.

The water supply of the agency is from tanks supplied by windmill power, and pumped from wells. Many of the buildings have water pipes and sewerage attached, which is a great help to the employes, besides contributing to their health. The agency grounds are clean and well kept; debris of all kinds has been removed and not allowed to accumulate, buildings are either painted or white washed; a well has been dug in the field hospital grounds; several hundred feet of plank walk has been added this summer; a barren field east of the agency physicians' residence has been sown in oats and presents a fine appearance; many valuable fruit and forest trees have been planted about the agency and they are all living; the police have a garden where vegetables are raised, and it is well cared for; the principal street of the agency has been graded to an undulating level, carrying all water promptly off, and preventing its accumulation in pools; the agency barn and stables are in excellent condition, the former having been recently reshingled. In short, nearly every feature of the agency shows a marked improvement for the better.

As it seems almost impossible to keep a correct record of births and deaths at so large an agency as this, the following is as near as can be ascertained from reports and records at hand:

	Males.	Females.
Births	65	54
Deaths	59	55
Cases treated	1,184	1,061

The Ogalalla boarding school, on my arrival, I found to be in an unsanitary condition; but soon after the arrival of Mr. H. Hall, the present superintendent, it was "cleaned up," and under his management has been kept so. The buildings and grounds are now in first class hygienic condition. Mr. Hall displays great aptitude and ability to conduct a government boarding school properly. Mrs. Hall, the matron, too, takes unusual interest in the welfare of the girls, paying marked attention to their personal comfort and cleanliness, thereby preventing disease and bodily languor. By the system of irrigation, inaugurated by Capt. Brown, water has been put upon the school farm, so that in the future the raising of a crop thereon will not be problematical.

The Holy Rosary (Catholic) Mission school has been visited from time to time, and its sanitary condition inspected; it is clean, orderly, well kept, and no diseases have developed within its walls the past year. As at Green Bay, this school also has a brass band, which is a source of much gratification to the pupils, teachers, and parents. I would recommend that a complete set of band instruments be furnished the boys at the Ogalalla Boarding School. Music cheers, exhilarates, softens, which the Indian so much needs; a nation can never be civilized without song.

The question of food on all Indian reservations in the Dakotas is a serious one. The diet of the Sioux is very limited, particularly in reference to meats. Beef, bacon, and dogs are the chief. If the game laws of the States were applied to Indian reservations I believe it would be the right thing to do. The wanton destruction of all kinds of game and fish on Indian reservations and their contiguous country is deplorable; if these laws were applied universally, the increase of all kinds of game and fish would cut an important figure in the food supply of the Indian and materially add to his general well-being.

The work of the agency physician here is hard, exacting, and performed under difficulties. With some 6,000 persons to look after, scattered over a territory much larger than many of our States, it is apparent that one physician is impotent to satisfy all, but as additional to the efforts of the doctor I would recommend that an additional team of horses be furnished, a light platform spring wagon be substituted for the one now in use, and that a prescription clerk be appointed to relieve him of the drudgery of compounding his own prescriptions and to assist him in surgical and other cases.

I would also urge upon your favorable consideration of increasing the pay of all army physicians.

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The salaries are disproportionate to the amount of labor performed, and offers little inducement for competent physicians to remain in, or for them to enter, the service.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for ably responding to calls for medicine, surgical instruments, etc., which I have asked for from time to time throughout the year; and I note with pleasure that your office does what it can within the limit of appropriations to perfect the medical service at all agencies. I surmise that Congress is the one to be aroused to the importance of taking care of the sick and invalid Indian.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Z. T. DANIEL, M. D.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Capt. GEORGE LE ROY BROWN,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF STEWARD OF PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *June 30, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report on the hospital connected with the Ogalalla boarding school for part of the fiscal year commencing November 22, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893.

Building.—The building was completed and received from the contractor on November 22, 1892, on which date I took charge of the hospital and at once commenced operations by clearing the grounds adjacent of building rubbish and improving the premises by preparing the ground for sodding, planting trees, and laying out flower beds and walks in the following spring. All the work contemplated was done in due season. Owing to the unusual drought which visited this section last spring, sodding, etc., are somewhat behindhand, but with proper care the grounds will present a very attractive appearance in the coming year.

The defect which existed in the planning of the building, in having but one exit—and that the front door—was remedied by cutting a door through the west basement wall, excavating and forming an area from which the surface in rear of building can now be reached by means of steps. Water was brought into the kitchen and connected with an ample range and pressure boiler, which took the place of the small four-hole cook stove which was used in the beginning and proved entirely inadequate.

The dispensary was fitted out with shelving and counter, the storeroom with shelving and racks for bedding, etc. Great inconvenience is experienced in the absence of proper storage for stock medicines and hospital stores. This defect could be remedied by a small outlay for building closets, occupying the waste space above the dispensary shelves as high as the ceiling.

The larger portion of the basement was floored with odds and ends which could be gathered from time to time and great improvement was thus made. The 200 square feet remaining should be floored over as early as possible, to prevent the tracking up and down of mud or dust, according to the state of the weather.

In its present condition the hospital affords proper hospital accommodations for not more than five patients in each ward for the five or six warm months of the year, although much larger numbers have been crowded into the wards during cold weather. The shape of the wards is defective and renders them ill adapted to hospital purposes. A dumb-waiter and speaking tubes are necessities.

Water supply and sewerage.—The lack of water on both main and second floors causes serious inconvenience. All the water used in the building on the three floors has to be taken from the faucet over the kitchen sink, a very objectionable feature. Water for flower beds, sodding, and trees are obtained from the same source. The lack of bathroom furniture causes endless hardship on both employés and patients. The constant splashing of water and slops, through halls, stairs, wards, and bathrooms, with laundry tubs, pails, and dippers tends to deteriorate the building, and has a demoralizing effect upon the employés, whose duty it is to preserve cleanliness in and about the hospital.

The outlet of the sewer should be carried about 30 feet farther west, and caused to waste into a covered cesspool.

Heating.—Great hardship was experienced by employés and patients alike, during the winter months, owing to the defective—or inadequate—state of the heating system. Repeated failures finally proved beyond doubt that the steam plant was not capable of furnishing heat to the hospital. Wood-stoves were then resorted to and proved to be but a poor makeshift, inasmuch as only small stoves could be utilized, for the reason that with stoves of sufficient size to heat the rooms to a comfortable degree but two beds could have been placed in each ward. The hospital is situated in an exposed position, where the cold winter winds strike it from all quarters.

An individual plant, with self-feeding boiler placed in the basement below the main entrance, is the only apparatus with which the hospital can be properly heated. I reported on the subject of heating, submitting plan and estimates for the alterations which I deemed necessary, in the course of last spring.

Vegetable garden, cow, poultry.—A vegetable garden, comprising about 1 acre, was allotted to the hospital. Vegetables of all varieties required for the hospital mess were sown and planted from a hotbed. The garden is now in as flourishing condition as the unusually dry season permits, and, with the recent opening of the irrigating ditch, promises to amply supply the patients' mess for the coming year.

By excavating in the bank south of the building, a warm and fairly convenient cow stable and hennery were obtained. The returns from both cow and poultry have largely contributed to a proper and varied diet for the sick.

Employés.—Owing to the incomplete condition of the building, its isolated situation and the meager means for convenience and comfort, but few employés could be found who could be contented with the service in the hospital. Without exception all the employés constantly complained that the work was too severe and onerous. The constant climbing up and down the stairs between three floors, the bustle and litter made by two wards full of patients—at one time 19 in number—who bring with them many of the habits of camp life, and who understand nothing of the methods of treating the sick to which they are subjected, cause the female employés to break down in a short time, with the result that soon their places have to be filled by others. In the course of last spring I recommended the introduction of a dumb-waiter and speaking-tubes, the furnishing of the bathrooms, and other improvements calculated to alleviate the work.

Patients.—The following table exhibits the number of patients treated at the hospital, with the number of days of treatment given, from November 22, 1892, to June 30, 1893. Owing to the uncomfortable condition of the building during the winter months only such applicants could be admitted as proved to be absolutely in need of hospital assistance. Of the patients who could not be admitted those who resided at or near the agency were visited and cared for at their homes, alternately by the nurse and myself.

	Treated.		Died.		Discharged.		Days of treatment.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Reservation Indians	5	5	....	1	5	4	219
Ogalalla Boarding School pupils	42	17	.....	.....	42	16	898
Total	47	22	.. .. ..	1	47	20	1,117

Average, 16.18 days.
Respectfully submitted.

SUPERINTENDENT OGALALLA BOARDING SCHOOL.

J. S. PEDE,
Steward.

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, *August 28, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, being my fourth annual report as agent and my tenth year in the Indian service at this agency.

Agency and reservation.—This agency is located about 35 miles north of Valentine, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, the shipping point for this agency; 10 miles from Fort Niobrara, the nearest military post; about 20 miles north of the Nebraska State line, and 100 miles west of the Missouri River. As stated in previous reports, the agency is located among barren sand hills, difficult of access and as undesirable a locality as could be found in this country.

The reservation is estimated to contain 3,228,160 acres, extending from the Missouri River west about 100 miles to Black Pipe Creek, which divides Pine Ridge and this reserve, and from the Nebraska State line north about 60 miles to White River.

Bands and population.—These Indians are known as the Brulé, Loafer, Waziaziah, Two Kettle, and Northern Bands of Sioux, and are located on the various creeks over the reserve, north, east, and west of the agency from 10 to 100 miles distant.

The census—taken June 30 last, by dividing the reserve into districts, with an employé or teacher and interpreter in charge of each and, accompanied by a policeman, visiting each house, by which means all parts of the reserve were visited and people enumerated in one and the same day, thus making a duplication practically impossible—aggregated 4,276 Indians and mixed bloods, an increase of 22 from last year.

The first enlistment of Indians in the U. S. Army was made at this agency, 54 being enlisted in Troop L of Sixth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, and 55 in Company I of Sixteenth Infantry, at Fort Douglas, Utah, of whom their commanders give reports of their good behavior. The fact that these Indians were the first to enlist their young men in the Army, and that two companies were obtained without trouble, while at other agencies it was difficult to procure one company, demonstrates that these Indians desire to carry out and comply with the wishes of the "Great Father."

Occupation of Indians.—This reservation is not adapted to agriculture, as has been practically demonstrated by both Indians and whites. Indians capable of working, however, are required to do some farming and not permitted to spend their entire time in idleness, which invariably breeds discontent and mischief. In favorable seasons, which, however, are extremely rare, fair crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, and corn are raised, but the invariable droughts, together with hot and parching winds and not infrequent hailstorms, make farming extremely discouraging. The past spring was late and wet, causing delay in planting small grain, since which time on the west side of the agency, where the soil is of poor quality, largely composed of clay, there has been no rain, causing all vegetation to dry up; and although 283 acres of oats were planted in that section there is no return except to be cut for feed, the grain not heading. It is also doubtful if the corn planted there will yield any return, which in many places, though free from weeds, is not 2 feet high and no ears formed.

To the east, on more desirable lands, the drought has not been so severe, though sufficiently dry to seriously affect crops. The corn in that section promised good

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returns during the spring and early summer, but, though fields look well at present, owing to lack of rain during the last two months the ears are small and the yield uncertain. In the vicinity of the Missouri River, the weather has been more favorable and fairly good crops will be raised, while farther west than 10 miles east of the agency the returns are invariably extremely uncertain by reason of drought and poor soil.

The acreage cultivated this year aggregates 3,743 acres, of which 2,473 was planted with corn, 320 with wheat, 750 with oats, and 200 with potatoes and other vegetables. The wheat and oats have been cut, where suitable for thrashing, and the yield is estimated as follows: 2,505 bushels of wheat, 5,685 bushels of oats, 10,712 bushels of corn, and 552 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables.

Owing to the scarcity of seed potatoes and the extremely high price, none were purchased for issue this season, and the crop has been a failure in most localities. A number of Indians in desirable localities, however, saved sufficient seed, and others purchased small quantities, and will have fair returns.

Considerable wheat was raised last year for the first time, and about 700 bushels marketed at Valentine, Nebr., where a mill is located, and 575 bushels sold at the agency for seed. Although a good crop of oats was raised, Indians preferred to retain them for use rather than dispose of them.

Many Indians also gather large quantities of wild turnips, which are dried for winter use. They have attended to farm work, under supervision of district farmers and direction of the agent, satisfactorily, though determined actions have been necessary to require some to make an effort; but were results more encouraging, more would be done. It is, however, difficult and discouraging to all interested to induce them to enlarge their fields when by drought and other causes many have little or nothing to show for labor and efforts made.

Stock raising.—This industry is now receiving especial attention, since it is proven that from this source must Indians depend largely for returns and become, if ever, self-supporting. There are at present 12,991 cattle on this reservation belonging to Indians, this spring's increase of calves being 3,202. Every effort is being made to promote this industry.

While a goodly number of Indians look after their small herds and growing stock to a commendable degree, there are those who are indifferent to caring for their cattle and constantly desire to dispose of or kill the young in cases of sickness, or feasts for visitors, requiring the constant watching and at times prompt punishment of offenders, which has reduced this evil to a minimum. District farmers are instructed and do keep a record of all increase and loss from whatever cause, and owners are required to account for their cattle from time to time.

Twenty-two hundred head of cows with calves were issued last August and branded with numbers for individuals in addition to the Government brand. These cattle wintered fairly well until April and May, when there were a number of severe storms of cold winds and snow. This, with the backward spring and late grass, was disastrous to many in their then poor condition. The entire loss of cattle during last winter, from all causes, approximates 397 head, being about 4 per cent of the cattle owned.

Could stock cattle be delivered and issued not later than June 30, they would pass through winter in better condition, having become acclimated and accustomed to range before cold weather. When issued later it is necessary to hold them in close herd to prevent their returning to their old homes. Consequently many are run down and restless, caused by the necessary branding and handling, and begin the winter in poor flesh.

All Indians are at present actively engaged in procuring as much hay as possible for their stock, though owing to the dry weather hay is extremely scarce, especially west of the agency. Due care is now exercised by Indians to prevent prairie fires, which also demand the constant watchfulness of the agent and farmers. A few years since, such fires were deliberately set by Indians under the impression that it benefited the country and enabled them to see green grass earlier in the spring. Experience in providing for stock in winter has taught a better lesson. Several fires have occurred during the past two months caused by lightning, which demonstrates the extreme drought, for grass to burn at such seasons. These fires have all been extinguished by Indians; but, should a high wind prevail, a fire would entail the loss of considerable stock and other property.

Artesian well.—I am advised that the Department will soon contract for an artesian well on this reserve, which it is proposed to locate east of the agency in desirable country, where, owing to the scarcity of water, Indians can not now locate. By sinking wells at the head of streams which become dry during summer, it will prove invaluable, if successful, to Indians now there, and doubtless induce others to locate in that more desirable section of the country where grass is plenty.

Additional farmers and issue houses.—Six farmers are allowed this agency, each in charge of a district into which a whole reserve is divided, each having an Indian assistant in the various camps. These positions have become one of the most important and valuable branches of industry on this reservation, as the farmers constantly look after the interests of the Indians. The headquarters of each district is a subissue house, of which there are now five. A dwelling for the farmer is attached, with a blacksmith and repair shop in charge of an Indian mechanic. These issue houses are located in the center of each farming district, from 15 to 100 miles distant from the agency, where rations are issued monthly to Indians living within a certain radius, enabling them to leave their homes and return within twenty-four hours, instead of as formerly spending one-half their entire time traveling to and from the agency for supplies.

Slaughterhouses and issue of beef.—In addition to those built last year, two more slaughterhouses have been built where most needed, making a total of six, where cattle are now slaughtered, cut up, and issued from the block to each family, in the same manner as rations. Although this method has met with no little opposition, which is still agitated (as Indians claim that elsewhere the carcass is issued to them whole and they permitted to divide among themselves whereby leading men are enabled to procure the choicest parts), the masses of the Indians realize their advantage by the plan now in practice whereby all secure their just proportion, as substituted for the manner of issuing prior to last year, when all beef was issued on the hoof to bands of thirty and shot by mounted Indians selected out of each band for that purpose.

Sanitary.—The agency physician reports the health of these people as fairly good, no epidemics having occurred among them. There have been 472 cases treated during the year (which does not include frequent calls for medicine), of which 14 died.

There has been reported, as near as could be ascertained by farmers and teachers each month, 85 deaths and 106 births during the year not treated by the physician. The physician makes periodical trips to camp schools, where medicines and simple remedies, with directions, are left with the teachers, whereby many Indians are benefited. The influence of the native medicine man is decreasing and that of the agency physician increasing each year.

I would again refer to the fact that, were a hospital established at this agency, many lives could be saved by patients receiving proper care and attention, which can not be given at their homes and by reason of the extent of this reservation and scattered condition of Indians it is impracticable for one physician to give all cases prompt attention, being frequently called to visit severe cases of illness at distant and different localities at the same time. The report of the agency physician is submitted herewith.

Field matron.—One matron has been allowed this agency during the past year for the first time, and the position has been acceptably filled by the wife of the agency physician, who, is especially fitted for the duties required. The instruction and assistance rendered many families have been much appreciated, and the improvement made both in the personal appearance of many women and of their houses has proven the inauguration and influence of this position to be highly beneficial.

To accomplish desirable results, there should be a matron allowed for each of the six farming districts, as the time of one for the whole reserve is largely consumed in traveling. I am advised that a second matron will be allowed during eight months of the present year.

The report of the present matron is submitted herewith.

Industry.—The Indians of this agency during the past year have been paid for transporting freight from railroad to agency and issue stations, together with freight for traders and lumber transported for missionaries for building purposes, $15,360.47. They have sold to the Government 968 head of beef cattle, aggregating 1,016,860 pounds, for which they were paid $31,100.75, the beef being subsequently issued under treaty stipulations. They have cut and delivered at the agency and camp schools, to traders and to two missionary boarding schools, 797 cords of wood, receiving therefor $3,300.44; for grain and hay sold to agency $1,409.91; and for grain, hay, and other products sold to traders and others, $640.50, aggregating $51,918.07 received for their industry during the year, besides which they have also received 4,833 hides, and marketed the bones saved from beef cattle, for which they receive $6 per ton, delivered at the railroad.

With the above proceeds many have purchased young stock and implements, and otherwise improved their condition. It also demonstrates that these Indians, like white people, will work when an incentive is in view and when money is to be obtained for labor spent. In agriculture in this country there is much labor, little if any money, great uncertainty, and more discouragement than the majority of any people would or could cheerfully endure.

Houses.—All Indians in this agency live in log houses, consisting of one room, of their own construction, built with logs, with dirt roofs and floors, a number of which have been rebuilt during the year. Being without ventilation, and kept at an almost unbearable heat in winter, they are undoubtedly the cause of much con-

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sumption and other diseases, as they must necessarily be unhealthy and impossible to keep clean.

Sufficient lumber has recently been received to improve about 100 houses, by putting in floors and roofs and ceiling them inside. It is proposed to require Indians to rebuild their houses of the desired size, after which this material will be issued and the work supervised by the district farmer.

Indian police.—The police force of this agency numbers 3 officers and 50 privates, all full bloods, located in their respective homes in different camps on the reservation, and assigned to districts and changed each 20 days to duty at agency headquarters, where a force of 12 men is retained at all times. In the camps they maintain order, report immediately any infraction of agency regulations, arrest any roving Indians from other agencies not provided with proper authority to leave their reservation, and constantly attend to day schools, requiring the attendance of all enrolled children.

Having at all times sustained the police and assumed the responsibility of their acts when executing orders, it is gratifying to state that I have never yet failed to quell any disturbance among fractious Indians or arrest without much difficulty any desperate Indian when necessary. The police have maintained their reputation for efficiency and usefulness, and their services could not be dispensed with in the management of an agency and reservation of this size. They are furnished an additional uniform for agency duty, where they are required to present a neat appearance at all times, to add to which they have purchased neat caps and stars. While at the agency they are in charge of and drilled by the chief of police, a white employé, formerly sergeant of cavalry in the U. S. Army.

In July last, during an issue of beef at a slaughterhouse 15 miles distant from the agency, in an altercation regarding a steer lost in driving from the agency, but subsequently found, a revolver was discharged by accident and a policeman shot in the leg while endeavoring to quiet the dispute. The wound was not serious in itself, but there being no competent person present to attend to it he died from loss of blood before assistance could be obtained. The regret of all was manifest. There was no undue excitement from this regrettable event. All vied with each other to allay or prevent trouble and show sympathy to the bereaved friends. After thorough investigation, I found the shooting was entirely accidental, and I could not censure any one for it other than to reprimand those engaged in the dispute over what was also an accident. The unfortunate policeman was doing his duty faithfully in his endeavor to allay the excitement. The submission of the Indians to reason and control was made manifest by their manner and the quiet prevailing among them after this unfortunate accident.

Conduct of Indians.—I am pleased to be able to report that there has been no crime committed on this reservation during the past year, and notwithstanding the excitement attending two killing affairs at an adjoining agency, the excitement caused no agitation among these people, who have at all times been submissive to agency authority, though it has been in several instances necessary to take prompt measures with young and fractious Indians, which have had the desired effect. Experience has fully demonstrated that a few days' solitary confinement will readily control the most unruly, and it is seldom if ever necessary to repeat. It may also be stated that Indians, when punished, will invariably prefer hard labor to confinement.

Court of Indian offenses.—No court has been established at this agency, for various reasons. It has not been deemed advisable, there being considerable jealousy between the older and younger element and would-be chiefs. Such a court would widen the breach, and as the United States courts have jurisdiction over this reserve, the Indians have more respect for the laws and dread of punishment by the proper authorities than if settled by men of their own tribe.

Improvements.—The removal of this agency to a more desirable locality having been agitated for several years, no improvements to agency buildings, though much needed, have been authorized until recently, since which time all buildings have been thoroughly overhauled, rebuilt, and repainted, until now the agency presents a neat and attractive appearance, and is greatly improved in needed comforts, for the first time since its establishment.

Surveys.—During the year there have been nine townships surveyed on the eastern part of this reserve, in addition to fifteen surveyed last year. Indians located thereon have scattered, in order to be ready to take their land in severalty, when the allotting agent is assigned to such duty, that they may receive the benefits guaranteed at such time by recent treaty. While, in my opinion, these Indians are not prepared for citizenship (as provided for when they take land), there are many now ready to take their allotments, which would cause others to follow, scatter, and thus break up large camps, much desired, and which, at present, greatly retards progress.

Missionary.—The missionary work of this agency is well looked after by the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, and conducted by zealous workers, who have at all times labored energetically, in perfect harmony with agency officers, and deserve much credit for the devotion manifested. Believing that civilization and Christianity must go hand in hand among these people, I have rendered all aid possible to the various missionaries.

The Episcopal Church has had missionaries at this agency since 1870, under direction of Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, of South Dakota, who also makes periodical trips over the reserve, the local work being in charge of Rev. A. B. Clark, with 12 assistants, 9 of whom are natives, located at the various camps on the reserve. Mr. Clark reports having expended $3,281 in the mission work, and having performed 19 marriages during the year, with a total of 1,584 members of his church.

The Roman Catholic missionary work has been conducted during the year under charge of Father J. Jutz, assisted by two priests, under direction of Rt. Rev. M. Marty, bishop of South Dakota, who established missionary work here in 1882. The father superior reports having expended $8,500 for missionary purposes, to have performed 32 marriages during the year, and to have 964 communicants. The first Indian Catholic congress at this agency was held at their St. Francis Mission the first part of July, and was attended by many Indians from other agencies. It was an impressive gathering.

The Congregational missionary, Rev. J. F. Cross, who began work here in 1888, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, reports having spent $2,600 in his work, and having performed 4 marriages during the year.

The reports of the various missionaries are submitted herewith.

Education.—There have been six camp day schools, with teachers' residence, built on this reservation during the last four years, while I have been agent, and there are now fifteen Government day and two mission boarding schools in operation at this agency, with an aggregate enrollment of 623 pupils, of whom 306 are boys and 317 girls, with a daily average attendance of 526. There were also 82 children attending nonreservation schools, making a total of 705 children of this agency attending school.

Two of the six new schoolhouses built last year were not opened by reason of no teachers being furnished therefor. It would appear that since appointments are made through Civil Service Commission there are fewer applicants than heretofore. One school remained closed, owing to Indians having left that locality. This building is now being moved to another site.

Authority has been granted for the construction of three additional day schools at desirable sites, which will make a total of twenty-one day schools on this reserve located in various camps from 12 to 100 miles distant from the agency in different directions. All of these school buildings are one-story frame, with teachers' residence attached. Those originally built were ceiled inside, with three living rooms, and those recently erected are all plastered with adamant, and contain sewing room and four living rooms for teachers. While all buildings are in good repair, alterations and painting are needed at several of the older buildings, for which material is now being received.

The recent census shows a total of 1,218 children of proper school age, there being accommodations for 770 children. The four above-named schools will accommodate 140, leaving 308 children still unprovided for. There is one other camp where the number of children is sufficient for a school, but in a very undesirable location owing to inaccessibility to and want of water and the consequent uncertainty of Indians remaining. The balance of children unprovided with school facilities are located in small settlements of but few families and it will be necessary to transfer them to a boarding school.

The two mission boarding schools mentioned are: St. Mary's mission boarding school, located on Antelope Creek about 15 miles east of the agency, owned and conducted by the Protestant Episcopal church, under charge of the Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, and supervised, by Miss Amelia Ives, a most estimable and capable lady who has devoted twenty-two years to Indian work, and assisted by an able corps of earnest and refined lady assistants. This school, built in 1885, is a model and imposing building for the purpose intended, with accommodations for 50 pupils. The enrollment has been 51, with an average attendance of 40. All expenses for maintaining this school are borne by the mission, the Government furnishing rations, also needed clothing for the children under treaty stipulations, but which do not provide for their entire wants.

That the lady workers connected with this school, isolated and deprived of all recreation or benefits of civilization, have labored faithfully and successfully, was demonstrated by the closing exercises in June, which were witnessed by a large number of Indians and parents of pupils. It is doubtful if any children of same ages and circumstances could have surpassed these children in their exercises or neatness in dress and general appearance. Three hundred and twenty acres of land are set apart for this school, of which 30 acres are under cultivation. There have been raised for the benefit of the school, 175 bushels of oats, 70 bushels of wheat, and 130 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables.

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St. Francis Roman Catholic mission contract boarding school is located about 8 miles south of the agency, conducted by Rt. Rev. M. Marty, and in charge of Father Jutz, who came from Pine Ridge, exchanging stations with Father Digman, formerly superintendent of this school, and assisted by a large and efficient corps of brothers and sisters. This is a Government contract school (has been in operation since 1886), with accommodations for 160 pupils. Considerable alterations and additions, with a new building for boys, have recently been made. There have been 100 children enrolled during the year, with an average daily attendance of 98. All wants are provided by the school, the Government paying therefor $108 per capita annually, the contract providing for 95 pupils.

Those in charge, and especially the sisters of this school, have labored faithfully and energetically for the benefit of the children under their care, and have at all times complied with their contract in keeping children abundantly supplied with food and clothing. No complaints have been made by Indians residing in the vicinity, and constantly visiting the school, regarding its management. The entertainment given at the close of the school term was interesting and much appreciated by both the numerous Indians and white spectators. The exercises, consisting of declamations, instrumental and vocal music, with plays, were remarkable for the efficiency and thoroughness displayed, convincing those present what could be done with Indian children when supervised and drilled by such competent and patient workers.

Three hundred and twenty acres of land are also set apart for this school, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, the crops raised being 175 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, and 355 bushels of potatoes, and other vegetables, the small amount being caused by the drought, which has been extremely disastrous in that locality. A large garden is also cultivated and has received constant care and attention, and had the season been favorable a large quantity of vegetables would have been obtained, but by reason of the extreme drought, but little, if any, returns will be obtained.

The agency day school has been in session ten months, with an enrollment of 32 and an average attendance of 20, in charge of a lady teacher with an Indian girl (a returned Carlisle student) as assistant. By reason of few families residing at the agency, who only remain while employed, children are frequently changed between camp and agency, thereby causing considerable trouble to teachers to keep children properly clothed and necessarily retarding advancement of pupils and affecting attendance.

Of the fourteen camp day schools, all except one, where two ladies have been employed, have been in charge of a man with his wife as assistant. Eleven of these schools have been in session ten months; the other three opened in January, when new teachers reported for duty. During severe winter weather the average attendance at some of these schools was unavoidably interfered with, many children going from 2 to 4 miles each way daily.

Indians have generally sent their children regularly without assistance of police, who, however, are detailed for such duty at each school. When relieved from agency and detailed for duty at a school, each policeman carries a notice to the teacher advising the teacher of the number of days he shall remain there, at the expiration of which time he returns to the agency bringing the notice from the teacher with any proper remarks regarding the school, Indians in camp, any absent pupils, or Indians leaving camp with school children, thereby keeping the agent advised at all times, and the attendance at school as regular as possible. There are no children of proper age within a reasonable radius of each school who are not enrolled.

A midday lunch, consisting of coffee and hard bread, is furnished pupils at all camp schools. It is proposed to substitute flour for hard bread where practicable and instruct girls in bread-making under the supervision of the assistant teacher, who, in addition to assisting and instructing in singing, attends to clothing for girls (for which material is furnished), the girls doing their own sewing under the teacher's guidance. A wardrobe is provided in the school hall, where girls hang their shawls. All children are required to present a clean and neat appearance before entering the schoolroom.

All teachers have, without exception, labored faithfully and harmoniously, with the result that all have been successful. And experience has demonstrated without fear of contradiction by those who have inspected them that these day schools are the desired objects to lay foundations for civilization in the Indian camps, the home life of teachers being an ever-present example before the people, who must and do feel their influence in many ways. It also requires Indians to remain at home, thereby to a large extent breaking up their disposition to visit other localities—their greatest failing.

Teachers also constantly attend to children when sick, and that such care has been beneficial and doubtless saved many lives, owing to the hereditary diseases among children, is demonstrated by the fact that of 478 children attending day schools during the past year there has been but one fatal case of sickness among them.

Although requiring more time to learn and speak English than where removed from their home surroundings, by reason of their returning home each day, the influence and moral effect on the camp can not be realized by those who have never witnessed a day school in operation on this reserve.

At the close of the school year a representation from each school, with teachers, were brought together at the agency for general exhibition. The exercises, consisting of recitations and class work, showing methods used, were witnessed by a large and interested gathering of Indians, and were creditable to pupils and teachers. These exhibitions, inaugurated three years ago and enlarged each year, serve as object lessons to Indians, and have stimulated teachers and pupils to greater efforts and better results. It is to be hoped that those who insist that Indian children can not be educated on the reserve may some time be enabled to witness the exhibition of day and boarding schools at this agency.

Lumber has recently been purchased for use at day schools, where small shops are located, to be manufactured into useful articles by older boys under supervision of the teacher, to enable them to become familiar with handling of tools whereby they will be able to help themselves and neighbors in the future.

Government Boarding School.—Although a Government boarding and industrial school has been promised these Indians for the past twelve years and sites repeatedly selected, none has yet been built. These Indians strongly oppose sending their children away, and are constantly asking why they are not provided with the same as other agencies are, instead of being asked to send their children to boarding schools off the reserve. With an entirely industrial school located at the agency, where shops could be utilized and agency mechanics placed in charge of older pupils selected from day schools, much good could be accomplished, as young men and women would thus acquire an education and trades which would be of material benefit to them and their people later in life.

Cash Payment.—During the year the first cash payment ever made to these Indians was paid, consisting of $3 per capita, aggregating $12,399, being for advance interest of permanent fund arising from their recent treaty ceding a large part of their reservation to the Government. Although the amount paid was small, it was much appreciated. As all received an equal amount no ill feeling or jealousy was felt. While the amount was not sufficient to permit extravagance, it was generally [well] expended and sufficient to procure some needed article or supplies.

Pony claims aggregating $21,846.62 were paid to the Two Kettle band of Indians of this agency for horses taken from them by the military in 1876, which had long been looked for and was expended by many in purchase of stock, wagons, and for other purposes for their individual benefit.

Conclusion.—Having spent the past ten years in connection with the Indian department at this agency, I beg to submit the following as demonstrating the changes and advancements, and, without presuming "to solve the Indian problem" which has received the mature deliberations of statesmen for years, to note my observations with reference to the further advancement of these people.

In 1882 all Indians were camped within from 5 to 10 miles of the agency proper, almost all living in tepees, and when but little, if any, farming was attempted, doing nothing but hunt, transport freight from the Missouri River at the rate of $1 per 100 pounds (the women performing the necessary labor), draw full allowance of rations and spend the remainder of their time in continually dancing and feasting. There were no schools, and it was an exception to see an Indian in citizens' dress. At that time there was little for an agent to do except counsel with Indians and issue supplies.

Since that time gradual but steady improvement has taken place, and now no Indians live nearer than 8 miles of the agency, being scattered in all directions from 10 to 100 miles distant, all cultivating the ground to some extent and possessing small lots of cattle, for which they procure all hay possible. There are 18 day and 2 mission boarding schools now on this reserve, with provision for 3 more day schools this year, 6 of which, together with 5 subissue houses and 6 slaughterhouses, have recently been built. All Indians wear citizens' dress more or less, and all, except some old widow women, live in houses of their own construction. There is also a noted change in the disposition and government of these Indians, notwithstanding the trouble two years ago, which, as is well known by those having knowledge of the cause, was instigated largely by the old-time chiefs who have bitterly opposed advancement.

To bring about this change has required the constant urging and assistance of, and at times coercion by, those in charge, entailing endless work on the agent to properly and intelligently attend to the increased duties. During the past year I have traveled over 3,000 miles on the reserve, visiting Indians, camp schools, issue and slaughter houses, superintending work of other buildings and making trips

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along the border of the reserve to remove intruders. Such duties, with the vast amount of office work caused by this improved state of affairs, together with the increased official correspondence, with the management of detailed affairs of the agency and schools, and attending to wants and councils and petty trials of the Indians, requires the constant time of the agent, leaving absolutely no time for recreation.

With my present knowledge of the characteristics of individual Indians attached to this agency, gained by long association with them, I most respectfully suggest that further innovations will be required to materially advance these people. The present full treaty rations issued, with their own efforts, at present supplying their entire wants, it is unreasonable to expect this or any other class of people will labor unnecessarily or without anticipation of remuneration. There are many who would prefer cash to rations, and by such plan it would cause many (mixed bloods and others) to locate on more desirable land, thus requiring greater efforts for both farming and stock-raising. They also prefer cash to issue of annuity goods, as many make but little practical use of the goods and clothing issued, these in many cases being unsuited to their wants. The pauperizing effect of issue of rations and clothing can not be realized by those not familiar with Indians, as it encourages them to beg, which they invariably do after interviewing the agent on any subject, asking perhaps first for a wagon, and, after enumerating various articles, request a box of axle grease or anything their fertile mind may suggest. Gradually paying them their dues in cash, issuing needed articles only to others, and providing wagons, horses, and cattle, with farming tools, as guaranteed to those taking their land in severalty, and by teaching useful trades on the reserve to younger Indians, would, I believe, result in greatly advancing these people during the next ten years.

I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the Office of Indian Affairs and of the assistance ever rendered. My thanks are also sincerely extended to employés and others connected with this agency, who have labored faithfully and harmoniously, whereby it has been possible for the agent to give his undivided attention to the duties required.

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 PHYSICIAN, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD INDIAN AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 4, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the sanitary condition of the Indians of Rosebud Agency for the year ending June 30, 1893:

From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, I have recorded 472 cases treated. I make no record of office practice. The cases herein reported are those of persons whom I visited at their homes and who were unable to come to my office. Of the 472 cases treated 14 cases died from acute diseases and 4 cases from tuberculosis (consumption). In 7 cases treatment was discontinued from causes over which the agency physician had no control. In addition to the above there were 71 deaths of persons who were not under treatment by the agency physician. There were 106 births during the year.

At the end of every quarter during the past three years I have called the attention of the Department to the urgent need of a hospital at this agency. The territory over which I am obliged to travel is so extensive and the camps so far away from the agency that it is utterly impossible for the physician to give the attention that he should give to cases of a very serious nature. When called on to visit a case 45 miles away from the agency (if the case is one of a serious nature) I am obliged (in justice to my patient) to remain from twenty-four to forty-eight hours; so that a case of this kind necessitates an absence from the agency of from two to four days. Whereas, if we were provided with a hospital, such cases could be brought direct to the hospital, where they could have good care, proper diet, and the constant attention of the physician, and at the same time be free from the pernicious influence of the native medicine man. My percentage of deaths each year from acute diseases (according to the number treated) is a little larger than that of physicians at neighboring agencies. This is easily accounted for by the fact that I do not have the advantage of a hospital nor even an assistant.

At the earnest request of the Amick Chemical Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, I have placed three patients suffering from consumption under the Amick treatment for a period of three months. Two of the cases have shown marked improvement, increasing in weight, the one 12 pounds and the other 15 pounds, in a period of seven weeks. In the third case the improvement was not so rapid, but improvement was perceptible, and had she the same care that the others have I am confident that the improvement would have been more rapid. I have great faith in the remedy and take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Department to it. I am confident that a large percentage of these cases of consumption could be cured by the Amick treatment, provided we could have them in a hospital where they could have constant care and attention.

The medicines received last year (with the exceptions of those furnished by Park, Davis & Co.) were of an inferior quality.

Among the children of the day schools in the different camps, numbering about 350 enrolled, there has been but very little sickness and but one fatal case. The teachers on this reservation can not be too highly complimented on the manner in which they carry out the instructions given them in caring for the health of the children placed in their care. In addition to this, they are an invaluable aid to the physician in helping to care for the sick in their respective camps.

The sanitary condition at the agency is most excellent. Among the white employés of the agency there has been very little sickness and no deaths. The agency grounds are kept so clean and the water so free from impurities of any kind that we can not be otherwise than in good health. The manner in which the agency is conducted, as regards sanitary measures and the cleanliness and neatness of the grounds and buildings, combine to make it a healthy and pleasant place for all who are required to make this a temporary home.

Very respectfully,

A. JUDSON MORRIS,
Agency Physician.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 1, 1893.*

SIR: In submitting my first annual report of my work as field matron at this agency I would respectfully state that as my appointment dates from September 1, 1892, I can report but ten months' work for the year ending June 30, 1893.

A field matron's work is in many respects similar to that of a missionary. She can advise and instruct and demonstrate to the Indian women how certain things should be done, but can not compel or even insist on their doing anything. Persuasion is the only power at her command. With the large majority of Indian women of advanced age but little can be done in the way of teaching them to adopt the manners and customs of civilization. Our work is in the main with the young women. As a general rule they show a disposition to learn how to perform the various duties connected with the management of a house.

With nothing whatever furnished the field matron with which to work it can not be expected that very great results can be obtained in a very short time. If the Indian women could be furnished with material to accomplish their work in proportion to the material and machinery furnished the Indian men to do what is required of them by the Department, I am confident that it would be far more encouraging to work among them, and our work would soon be made manifest in their homes. With the limited means at their command they are doing as well as could be expected of them, and some of them show a decided ambition to become good housewives. I do not by any means feel discouraged in my work. If the Department could allow me a female interpreter I could accomplish much that I fail to accomplish for want of one. If the Indians were issued yeast cakes instead of baking powder it would be a great help in teaching them how to make bread.

The following table is a summary of my work for the year, or ten months of the year, ending June 30, 1893:

Days occupied in visiting Indian homes	181
Families visited	325
Persons in families	1,370
Women instructed	420
Days occupied in instructing Indian women at my own home	21
Miles traveled	1,653

In addition to the above, considerable of my time has been spent in caring for and nursing the sick. Eighteen days of my time were taken up in attending to the duties of the agency physician while he was at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., attending United States court.

Respectfully submitted.

KATE MORRIS,
Field Matron.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August —, 1893.*

SIR: This is a mission boarding school for boys and girls, supported by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The last school year began September 4. The school was soon filled and a large number of those brought had to be refused. The greatest number in school at one time during the year was 48. The whole number enrolled during the year, 51. Average attendance about 40. Several boys who were not desirable to have in the school were expelled or withdrawn.

The epidemic colds prevalent throughout the country were particularly disastrous here, developing the seeds of hereditary disease which lay dormant. There was one death in the school early in the year, and three sick ones were returned to their parents and have since died, which accounts for the reduction of the average attendance; otherwise the health of the children was very good.

The school having pupils of both sexes and being situated some 12 miles from the agency, it is thought best not to receive boys over 14 years.

The farm connected with the school consists of 320 acres, 30 or more of which are under cultivation. Vegetables for the institution and grain for the stock, in sufficient quantities are raised in good seasons. There are 30 head of horses and cattle belonging to the school. The boys assist in farm work and chores as they are able, the girls sharing in all the work of the house.

The classes are arranged so that each pupil has about four hours in the schoolroom. I can not say too much in praise of the efficient work which has been done in the schoolroom by our teachers during the past year. We were particularly fortunate in all the workers in the various departments of work, and the improvement of the pupils was very marked.

I must not close this report without mentioning how much we are indebted to your kindness as our agent. Your interest in and assistance in supporting me in maintaining discipline of the school have lightened my care and added greatly to the success of the work.

Respectfully submitted.

AMELIA IVES,
Principal of St. Mary's School.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., August 15, 1893.

SIR: In answer to your wishes I send you herewith the annual report of St. Francis Mission contract school, as follows:

St. Francis Roman Mission contract school is located about 8 miles southwest of the agency, in charge of Rt. Rev. M. Marty, bishop of Sioux Falls, and under supervision of Rev. John Jutz, S. J., assisted by 2 fathers and 12 brothers of the Jesuit Order and 13 sisters of the Order of St. Francis, having their mother house in Buffalo, N. Y.

The original building was erected in 1886 for 100 Indian pupils, by Rev. Mother Katharina Drexel, of Philadelphia. Since that time, continually, new buildings have been added—better sleeping rooms for the children, workshops, waterworks, sawmill, butcherhouse, and stables for the cattle and horses. A splendid church was built, and this last summer a new building was erected of 110 feet in length, 40 feet wide and 3 stories high, with a cellar under the whole house, so that we could now accommodate 160 children as comfortably as they would be accommodated in a college where children of distinguished families are educated. All these buildings were erected by the money of benefactors, at an expense of far more than $50,000.

In former years the Government had allowed this school a contract of 100 pupils. Mr. Morgan reduced the contract to 95, for whom we got payment; but he agreed that we may take 100 in school. One hundred, therefore, were enrolled, and the average attendance was 98. The contract for this coming year is the same as that of last year. An application was made for 150 pupils, but it was not granted. Why, I do not know, especially since the expenses of the Government for our school are far below the expenses the Government has to make for the education of the Indian children in Government schools, if we only take into consideration the expenses for the buildings and to keep them in good order. Besides those enormous expenses for the buildings, I have to mention that neither the fathers nor the brothers nor the sisters took one cent out of the reservation for salary or compensation for their hard work.

That the children of our school are in every respect as far advanced as they are in any other Indian school the closing exercises of last year proved again fully, and all the gentlemen and ladies that honored us with their presence will give testimony of my telling the truth.

St. Francis Mission school has a farm of more than 100 acres under cultivation, and a garden of about 10 acres with all kinds of vegetables, where the boys have to work and to learn how they could make better their condition of life.

Besides those works at school, two of the fathers were almost continually engaged in missionary work around the mission and out in the different camps, having religious services and instructing the old ones and the young ones in the truth of religion, being fully convinced that neither true civilization nor true morality is possible without true religion, as the history of mankind proves from the beginning of the very creation.

Last year those fathers instructed and baptized 64 adults and 111 children, and married 25 couples according to the law and rites of the Catholic Church.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN JUTZ, S. J.,
Superintendent of St Francis Mission Contract School.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD MISSION,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., July 22, 1893.

SIR: In response to your request for statistics of the missionary work under my charge during the year ending June 30, 1893, I have the pleasure of submitting my report, as follows:

The number of missionaries has been 12, of whom 10 were males and 2 females. Among these were 9 native workers, who have by their zeal and devotion commended themselves to all about them.

The number of Indians who are actual communicants is 320, but it should be noted that the living members of the church are 1,594. I have during the year recorded 239 baptisms, the total number recorded to June 30 being 1,877.

The number of our church buildings is now 8, to which we expect soon to add another.

I have solemnized 17 marriages and recorded 2 by Rev. William Saul, native minister.

There has been contributed and expended for education at St. Mary's school, through the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of this church, about $4,000. For religious purposes, through the same society and through individual friends of the mission, there has been contributed and expended $3,284.

At present many adult Indians are under instruction and preparing for holy baptism, and there are likewise many seeking marriage in the church; facts which we consider most encouraging.

Aside from direct mission work, but touching upon it indirectly and incidentally, and so in sympathy with it, is the work going on with the children in the day schools and with the adults in farming and the care of stock. There is manifest progress in these things in many camps.

But now, if I may venture a suggestion, it is this, that nothing would so much further the advancement of this people toward a condition of honorable self-support (and cause them to cease being a threatening terror to their neighbors, I might add) as the taking of their land in severalty. That they are, many of them, ready and waiting for the fulfillment of promises made them in that regard is easily learned by one living among them. The realization of land in severalty would find some objectors among the chronic loafers and some would-be chiefs; but, if my voice had any weight in the matter, I should urge it upon those in authority as the best thing to be done now for the good of all the people.

I remain, dear sir, respectfully and faithfully yours,

AARON B. CLARK,
Missionary under Bishop Hare.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY,
August 12, 1893.

SIR: The past year has not been marked by any great change or movement in our Rosebud churches. They have grown some in numbers and the individual members have made some progress. This progress is not always evident from the standpoint of a casual observer, because they have to mingle with those who are still thoroughly heathen. When a beef issue comes on Sunday they have to withdraw their beef with others who do not care for the observation of the Lord's day. But I notice that for the most part our church members try to fulfill both parts of the commandment. "Six days shalt thou labor," "but the seventh, in it thou shalt do no labor."

But it is difficult to produce the highest and best development of character in the present state of the reservation system. Missionary work is breaking down the heathen superstitions, polygamy, the influence of the medicineman, and the innate conceit of the natural Indian. In this they need the encouragement and assistance of the agent's authority.

But there is more than this accomplished for the Indians by missionary work. It awakens in those who apprehend the reality of Christianity a sense of personal responsibility. They make some attempt to establish a home, the family relation becomes more to them, they are more apt to separate themselves from a village and attempt to do for themselves, they care less for a monthly council with the agent. Such are some of the lines in which I see our churches growing and working.

In April and May, in connection with Mr. F. B. Riggs, I gave a number of stereopticon exhibitions and lectures. In every place there was marked interest and attention, and I hope to continue this method of work this year.

I have noted the growing interest in the day schools and the excellent work they are doing.

Very sincerely,

JAMES F. CROSS,
Missionary of the American Missionary Association.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 28, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith annual report and statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

I assumed charge of this agency on the 15th of February, 1893, and find the duties entirely different from what I had expected, on account of the changed condition of these people, they having passed from that of tribal relation to the more honorable and responsible one of citizenship. Many of them are anxious and willing to be taught the necessary requirements of their new life, but others are unwilling to learn and persist in living their old life and to retain many of their old customs, of which the most prevalent and reprehensible is that of their marital relations. They do not realize in the slightest degree the solemnity or sacredness of the obligation, but for the slightest pretext will sever the ties. A great many have been legally married, and those that have not I am urging to legalize by remarriage. I am discouraging the continuance of marriage by Indian custom.

These people have had greater advantages than most Indians, but are not as far advanced as they should be. It is generally supposed that they have made great progress towards civilization and are self-supporting, good, loyal citizens of the United States. I regret that I can not confirm this opinion. Only a small number are self-supporting; a few more are attempting to cultivate on a small scale; but most of them are not doing one thing towards the support of themselves or families, depending for sustenance entirely upon the per capita payment they receive. They have not yet recovered from the unfortunate lesson taught them by the large amount of money paid to them two years ago by Special Agent Elrod. Though the per capita payment now is less, yet most of them depend upon it for support, and consequently will not work. I am doing my utmost to instill into them the necessity for work, that they should by their own labor support themselves, and to use the interest fund for their betterment and not for their support; but it will take a long time before they can fully realize the necessity of doing this. I have not yet had the opportunity of visiting all of them at their homes and of knowing personally; but from information from sources that are considered reliable, I am prone to believe that these people have retrograded and are not nearly so far advanced as they were before the opening of the reservation. This is most unfortunate, but is chargeable to the per capita payment. It is true they have adopted many of our habits; all of them wear citizen clothes, and a few speak the English language, but most of these are unwilling to use it, and it is a rare thing for one of them to converse with me in English, but insist upon using an interpreter. I have not completed my plans to assist this people, but I am convinced that their progress must of necessity be very slow, because of their many fixed and erroneous habits, and to me it seems that their education and training should be chiefly industrial, for as a rule they have little idea of responsibility and are not capable of directing labor, even when skillful themselves.

Education.—The future of these people is in the education of their children, and, as there are less than one-half of those of school age attending school, it seems to me

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that the most stringent measures should be adopted to compel their attendance, or else the object of the terms of the treaty will be defeated, as it is intended that the interest money shall be used for educational and civilizing purposes *only*, as shown by section 27, article 2, of the agreement ratified March 3, 1891, viz.: "And the same, with interest thereon, at 5 per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress or to application by order of the President, for the education and civilization of said bands of Indians or members thereof." In view of the foregoing, it seems to me that the parents who shall fail or refuse to send their children to school should have their per capita shares withheld until such time as they may comply with the terms of the treaty. This would be but an act of kindness to the children and simply justice to the remainder of the tribe and to the people of the United States, who are parties to the treaty. I would most earnestly request the honorable Commissioner to give this matter of compulsory education, for this tribe, his careful consideration, for it is of the utmost importance to them and to the nation at large.

Schools.—I have always believed in reservation schools and home education for Indians, and my experience at this agency, though brief, strengthens my opinion in the wisdom of it. By having the schools on the reservations, the parents are more in sympathy with them, and their coming in frequent contact with their children during term time and having them at home during vacation, must, of necessity, aid in the education and elevation of the whole tribe, for they are unconsciously benefited by the association. Though the advancement of the pupils might not be so rapid, still I am of the opinion that it will be more beneficial and permanent. I believe that these schools are teaching all that is necessary to make of the children good, intelligent, industrious citizens with all of the essentials to make for themselves comfortable Christian homes. If this is carefully and conscientiously taught, then we will have accomplished all that can be hoped for. The higher education, as taught in the larger training schools, should be restricted to those who desire to complete trades or to prepare themselves for teachers, preachers, etc. With this in view the pupils should be selected according to their capabilities and taste for work and study.

There are two schools for the Indian children at this agency. One is a Government boarding school, located 1¼ miles from the agency. This school has a capacity for about 60 girls and 60 boys. The sexes occupy different houses, and are kept entirely separate. The superintendent, Dr. Shelland, aided by able and experienced teachers, has brought the school to a high plane of excellency. The teachers have labored assiduously in the discharge of their duties, and they are entitled to great praise for the success which their zeal and energy have secured. The other school is a contract school, conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, under the present superintendent, Dr. Baskerville. The school is located 2 miles from the agency, and has accommodations for 150 pupils—the boys and girls living in separate buildings. The school is well conducted, the pupils being well cared for, and the school is one of the best in every respect. Both schools have labored under many disadvantages, chief of which is the lack of interest in the parents of the pupils, yet they show marked improvement in their school work.

Enrollment:	
Government boarding school	104
Good Will Mission School	124
Total	228
Average attendance:	
Government boarding school	80
Good Will Mission school	73
Total	153
Pupils away at school	43
Total at school	196
Total of school age as shown by the census	507

Missionary Work.—Rev. G. S. Baskerville, in charge of work for Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, reports as follows:

Church buildings	6
Missionaries	7
Communicants	449
Contributions for—	
Education (given by Indian churches)	$55.00
Foreign Missions	407.00
Religious and other purposes	1,187.33

No marriages reported.

Rev. John Robinson, in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church, reports as follows:

Church buildings	3
Missionaries	1
Communicants	154
Contributions for religious and other purposes	$1,600
Marriages solemnized	2
Census.—	
Males over 18 years	463
Females over 14 years	578
Between 6 and 16 years	507
Under 6 years	303
Total	1,851
Births during the year	81
Deaths during the year	58

Indian Police.—The allowance at this agency is 6 privates, a number sufficient for all practicable purposes. They have served faithfully in preserving peace, guarding Government property, and have performed arduous duties. It is expected that they shall be men of character, and examples for others. They are required to furnish and feed their own horses, and this out of the small sum of $10 per month and one ration, which, in my opinion, is inadequate and not commensurate with the duties required of them.

Conclusion.—I would say that the past year has been one of hard work on the part of all those employed here, and the progress made has been most gratifying. The school buildings have been thoroughly repaired. A fair crop has been raised, and for what has been accomplished the employés are entitled to the credit, for they have worked faithfully. In closing, I would respectfully request and recommend that a visit to this agency and a thorough inspection of it by the honorable Commissioner would be of great benefit to this people, and would enable him to acquire information as to their advancement toward civilization, and to gain an insight into Indian affairs as it exists here, not possible to be portrayed in a report.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. H. SMITH,
Captain, Third Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON SCHOOL.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *June 30, 1893.*

SIR: It is a pleasure to report the improved physical, mental, and moral conditions of this school.

The increased comfort in the boys' home, and the thoroughness of the matron as to cleanliness and sanitary precautions, have been our protection from an epidemic which was felt in our neighborhood, but of which not a single case developed in the school.

Beside the thorough system of gymnastics, a military drill was added this year, which has improved the bearing as well as the health of the pupils. The school has given its time to solid studies, yet its holiday exhibitions have been highly gratifying. The teachers have done that faithful work which has already resulted in the passing of a large number of pupils up to studies of a higher grade. Beside such regular recitations as were not provided for other teachers, I have been hearing classes in algebra, botany, rhetoric, typewriting, and telegraphy.

The harness and shoe maker has taught several boys to do a very fair grade of shopwork. The farm looks better and has an increased acreage. The garden is larger and has a greater variety.

Twenty prizes have stimulated the pupils to do their best work in every department, and those who made faithful effort, yet did not attain prizes, have been liberally encouraged.

Severe but kindly discipline has resulted in improved order. With the opening of the spring our pupils have ranged on Saturdays for miles, and runaways seem to have entirely ceased. While corporal punishment has been ready for any pupil who might need it, it has lately been rarely needed, and employés are obeyed with prompt affection in most cases.

The teachers have shown a hearty desire to lift up this people in morals, in manners, and in spiritual things. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has held its meetings every Friday evening, and the pupils as well as the employés have taken turns in conducting its exercises. The pupils have attended religious service three times on Sunday.

Yours very truly,

J. C. SHELLAND,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.,
August 14, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with regulations and with your instructions the thirty-fourth annual—my own fourth—report of affairs pertaining to this agency, together with the statistical tables and census of the tribe, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Location.—The Yankton Reservation consists of a tract of 430,000 acres, situated on the left bank of the Missouri River, extending about 33 miles along the river and 20 miles to the interior; it is within the boundaries of Charles Mix County, in South Dakota. The land of this reservation is all very rich and productive; the upland is all smooth prairie, except the bluffs and breaks along the river. Several fine streams course through the reserve, and Lake Andes, a body of water of about 4,000 acres extent, lies in the western part.

The agency is located on bench land near the river, about one-third the distance from the lower to the upper boundary of the reserve. The agency is approachable by wagon roads from Armour, Tyndall, Wheeler, and Springfield, which are all about 30 miles distant. From the latter place a daily stage is run.

Both below and above the agency the bottoms broaden out, leaving an extensive stretch of very fertile bottom land, a large portion of which was formerly covered with timber, but which has been cut off, or destroyed by the annual fires that overrun the country. An immense growth of grass now covers these bottoms.

The agency was established in the year 1859, at which time it was estimated this tribe numbered about 2,600 people. Their number has constantly decreased until now there is only about two-thirds that number. The decrease is not attributable entirely to an excess of deaths over births, but a few years after the agency was established quite a number of the Yanktons emigrated to the west and joined the Brulé and other Sioux.

Population.—

Total number of families	550	
Males:		
18 years old and upward	471	
6 to 17 years, inclusive	215	
Under 6 years	128	
		814
Females:		
18 years old and upward	562	
6 to 17 years, inclusive	216	
Under 6 years	138	
		916
Total population		1,730
Of whom there are:		
Mixed bloods		455
Full bloods		1,275
		1,730

School enrollment.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Reservation boarding school	82	79	161
St. Paul's Mission School	39		39
Other reservation and public schools	5	5	10
Attending nonreservation schools	61	77	138
Total			348

School attendants over 18 years	24
Children of school age, but not enrolled at any school	107

Changes since last year.

Population of 1892	1,715
Gains:	
By birth	71
By return to tribe	20
Total gains	91
Losses:	
By death	74
Removal from tribe	2
Total losses	76
Net gains	15
Present on the reservation	1,504
Absent:	
Army enlistments and following	23
Nonreservation schools	138
Other places	65
Total population	1,730

Number of blind people, feeble-minded, etc., 25.

Land allotments.—Three years have now transpired since this tribe received their individual allotments of land. Nearly all Indian families now reside on their farms, all of them have fields of greater or less extent, and many of them have erected comfortable houses and other buildings and planted groves of cottonwood and other native trees, whilst several of the most thrifty among them have planted apple and other fruit trees, all of which makes many of the Indian homes look attractive and pleasant.

Farming.—The estimated yield of farm crops as made last year proved quite correct, except as to the corn crop, which proved almost a total failure, owing partly to the long continued drought and partly to poor cultivation. The crop for 1893–'94 is estimated and will not vary to any great extent from the following:

Crop.	Acreage.	Estimated amount.	Estimated value.	Crop.	Acreage.	Estimated amount.	Estimated value.
		Bushels.				*Bushels.*	
Wheat	2240	26,880	$10,752	Potatoes	60	3,000	$1,500
Oats	660	16,500	4,125	Flax	10	65	40
Corn	1200	30,000	9,000	Garden	45		250

The Indians have purchased during the year several more binders and other farm machinery and to all appearances they will hereafter be able to supply themselves with all the farm machinery and tools that they may require.

Citizenship.—Notwithstanding that all the Indians have accepted allotments and trust patents have been issued to many of them for their lands, yet their relationship with local State authorities has not changed. The reservation has been within an organized county for many years, yet the county authorities decline to recognize the Indians or any of the residents of the reserve as entitled to the rights and privileges of citizenship. The constitution of the State of South Dakota expressly disclaims any right or title to any lands owned or held by an Indian or Indian tribe that are exempt from taxation, and this is held to disclaim any jurisdiction over the acts, either civil or criminal, of the residents within an Indian country.

Several of the residents of the reserve have been refused letters of administration or guardianship by the county authorities for the reasons above stated and in the fall of 1892 some of the mixed bloods of the reserve, desiring an opportunity to vote at the general election, petitioned the board of county commissioners to establish election districts and to provide the necessary material to hold an election at convenient points on the reserve. The petition was refused and no portion of the reserve was embraced within an election district. An appeal was then made to the circuit court to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the county authorities to establish election districts and provide ballot boxes, ballots etc., for the use of voters. The court, however, refused the writ; and the Indian, in acknowledgment of the superior wisdom of that high authority, has gracefully yielded his claims.

The following is the decision of the circuit court, Hon. E. G. Smith, of Yankton, judge:

The action is in the nature of a mandamus to compel the county commissioners of Charles Mix County to establish one or more voting precincts on the Yankton Indian Reservation, and is brought upon the relation of Henry Bonin, an Indian residing on the reservation, in his own behalf and in

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behalf of some 300 others, being Indians, who have taken allotments of land upon this reservation and received patents therefor under the provisions of the act of Congress known as the Dawes bill. The relators allege that they are citizens of the United States and qualified voters of the State of South Dakota, and the county commissioners have refused to establish voting precincts at which they might cast their votes at the approaching election.

The Dawes bill provides that "every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act * * * is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, etc."

The facts alleged admit of no doubt, under this law, that these Indians are citizens of the United States, and if residents of the proper voting precincts within the county and State as established by law, would be entitled to vote. The real difficulty arises to the right to establish voting precincts within the limits of an Indian reservation.

The reservation is not public domain of the United States, but is, in fact, Indian country, and negotiations are now pending for the relinquishment of the Indian rights in the unallotted lands of the reservation, and these Indians have not signified their assent that such reservation might be embraced within the Territory of Dakota or State of South Dakota.

Section 1874 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being part of the organic act of the Territory, provides that "all such territory (i. e., Indian country) shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of any Territory now or hereafter organized, until such tribe signifies its assent to the President to be embraced within a particular Territory," or State.

Article 22 of the constitution of this State provides "that we, the people inhabiting the State of South Dakota, do agree and declare that we forever disclaim all right and title * * * to all lands lying within said limits (of the State) owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes * * * and said Indian lands shall remain under absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States." * * *

It is clear, then, that the United States exercises sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the reservation, except in so far as it may see fit to grant the State the right to exercise its jurisdiction.

No right or jurisdiction over the lands embraced in this reservation has ever been granted the State, except jurisdiction to punish certain crimes committed by Indians, etc. It must follow that neither the State nor any of its local officers have the right to establish voting precincts upon or within such Indian country, and the application to compel the county commissioners to establish voting precincts must be denied.

Shops and Shopwork.—With the exception of the superintendent all of the employés at the shops are Indians. The carpenter, wagon repair, blacksmith, harness, and tin shops, have been run the past year about the same as the year before. A small charge is made for harness work with a view to cover the cost of the leather used; also a price has been fixed upon certain materials used in the wagon and carpenter shops, with the same object in view. The repair work at the shop employs the shop hands nearly all the time. The amount and variety of the work done is remarkable, such as glazing windows, repairing door locks, filing saws, repairing all sorts of household articles, soldering handles on tin cans, and similar jobs.

In addition to the regular repair work there has been manufactured and issued to the Indians during the year the following:

Bedsteads	10	Camp kettles	50
Coffeepots	387	Cupboards	46
Corn markers	36	Doors	21
Tin cups	343	Door frames	31
Tin pails	217	Hay racks	14
Tin pans	90	Iron chimneys	16
Stovepipe joints	123	Tables	30
Wagon boxes	23	Wagon seats	8
Coffins	46		

Missionary work.—There has been no relaxation in the efforts of the missionaries to instill in the minds of the Indians that industrious habits, loyalty to the Government, obedience to law, and reverence to the Supreme Ruler constitute the true foundation and bulwark of good citizenship. That their efforts have been attended with favorable results is evident in the exceptionally peaceful and law-abiding disposition of the Yankton Indians.

The old custom of painting their naked bodies and dancing to the tap of the drum and chanting their humdrum songs is rapidly becoming less popular among them every year. The influence of the missionaries and the other fact that these people are kept busy in providing themselves, not only with the food they need, but with many other requirements that civilization demands, gives them less time to engage in dancing and savage performances than formerly.

Attention is invited to the interesting reports of Rev. Joseph W. Cook, of the Protestant Episcopal, and Rev. J. P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian Missions, herewith. These earnest, cultured gentlemen have labored with these people for nearly a quarter of a century in their respective missions. Both of them have grown to manhood and raised amiable and refined families among them. The neatly kept grounds of the Episcopal Mission and parsonage, with its shady lawns and attractive gardens, kept in order by Mr. Cook's own hands, as well as the beautiful chapel, present a constant object lesson to the Indian of what industry and good taste can accomplish. The Presbyterian Mission have not been as liberal in their expenditure of money, but with the presence of Mr. Williamson and his family the

Indians have before them an example of virtue and goodness which undoubtedly has had a favorable impression on them.

Educational.—The schools at this agency are the Government boarding school and the Episcopal Mission, or St. Paul's boarding school. The Presbyterian society formerly kept a day school which was discontinued this year.

The Government boarding school consists of a farm of about 600 acres, of which 70 acres are in cultivation; two substantial and convenient schoolhouses or homes, one for boys and the other for girls; a herd of cattle, work horses, with stables, hog pens, barns, and other buildings. They raise corn, oats, millet, peas, beans, potatoes, and other farm and garden vegetables. There are 1,000 rods of fencing on the farm. The crops this year are good, and the farm is in very good condition. A large part of the work during the session of school is performed by the school boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher.

The management of this school for the past year has been extremely satisfactory. Superintendent Wood is an experienced educator, and has shown himself to be a successful manager of an Indian school. The same remark is applicable to the matrons who have had charge of the buildings and the children. In fact, all of the school employés have worked in harmony through the school year, much to my relief as well as to the great advantage of their pupils.

There were enrolled during the year, males 82, females 70; transferred to nonreservation schools, males 12, females 12; average attendance during the 10 months, 110. The cost to the Government for maintaining this school, including pay of employés, subsistence and clothing for children, repairs on buildings, expenditures on school farm, condemnation of unserviceable and worn out property, and all other expenses, $21,657.32, equal to about $200 per pupil on the average attendance. The attendance during the spring months shows some falling off, for the reason that the large boys, at that season of the year, are sent to their homes to assist their parents in the necessary duty of seeding and planting their farms.

The St. Paul's school consists also of a farm, of which several acres are in cultivation, and crops of all kinds are raised, special attention being given to the garden. Their live stock consists of horses, cattle, swine, and domestic fowl. A farmer is employed who, with the assistance of the boys, tends to the farm. The buildings for the school are very substantial, and are pleasantly located. It has the appearance of the residence of a prosperous and wealthy farmer.

This school has been under the care and management of Mrs. Jane H. Johnston for the last ten years. The elegant appearance of the buildings and grounds, and the improved condition, both in the physical and mental training of her pupils, give better evidence of Mrs. Johnston's capacity and the competency of her employés than any words of mine can. The attendance at St. Paul's school during the year has been: Maximum 41; largest average attendance any one month, 39; average attendance for the 10 months, 34; total cost of maintenance, $1,515.52, of which the Government expended, all in subsistence, $948.07, or an average of $2.78 per pupil per month. The larger pupils are required to return to their homes during the seeding season to assist their fathers on their farms.

For further and more specific information, attention is invited to the reports of Superintendent Wood and Mrs. Johnston.

There is an unnecessary accumulation of property at this agency, received for the support of schools. This accumulation is the result of lavish estimates made by unthinking superintendents in making up their "annual estimate of supplies;" and notwithstanding these lavish estimates are usually reduced at the agency from 25 to 75 per cent, yet there is an accumulation of some kinds of property sufficient to last the school for more than ten years. Such an accumulation of property is not only unwise because of its liability to accidental loss and deterioration in value, but it acts as a constant incentive with the employés to neglect the proper care of articles intended for continuous use, and to discard articles but slightly worn and procure new ones from the storeroom. The agent is now held responsible for all this property. It is stored at the schoolhouse, the superintendent has access to the property rooms at all times, he expends it or uses it according to his discretion. Should he prove to be an unsafe man in caring for or handling public property, the agent has no redress, and if he should be removed the agent can have no voice in determining who shall be his successor.

The true remedy for this evil is to require the superintendent to give a bond for the safe keeping and proper expenditure of school property, as well as for the care of the school buildings.

Indian court.—The court continues to hold sessions semimonthly and all cases of assault, lewdness, actions for damages, disorder, etc., come before it for trial. There are also some petitions for divorces and voluntary separations. The judges keep their own record, and unless some appeal is taken (a seldom occurrence) their mandates are obeyed and sentences executed without complaint. The court exercises a wholesome restraint and a good influence.

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Road working, etc.—During the year there has been considerable work done on roads and bridges, mainly by the police under direction of the farmers. Occasionally when some unusual job was to be done it has been the custom to provide rations or "give a feast" and ask the Indians to assist, but it was found that the larger the company and the greater the feast the less the work accomplished.

The fact is, the Indian as a road worker is a success, as he becomes more enlightened he becomes more imitative. The nearer he approaches civilization the greater his admiration of the superior powers and achievements of the white man. The dullest observer seeing an Indian engaged on some public work would know that the Indian had taken lessons from his highway-repairing palefaced brother. His calm demeanor as he leans on his spade to watch the farmer handle the road scraper, or the ease with which he checks the speed of his team, and seats himself on a bank among the wild daisies as soon as the farmer leaves the scraper to show another man how to level the roadbed; the sympathetic laugh which all the rest give when one of the boys meets with an accident, and the suddenness with which he quits work when dinner is announced, all testify to the excellent qualifications possessed by the Indian as a road worker.

Water supply.—The Missouri River supplies about all the water used at this agency, but the conveniences of obtaining it are not satisfactory or safe. The usual way of driving a tank wagon to the river and distributing it to families and to the school, in the event of an extraordinary demand, such as extinguishing a fire, would fail to answer the purpose.

A few years ago a windmill was erected with pumps to raise the water from the river to elevated tanks in the windmill tower, and thence by pipes to the boarding school. This plan does not operate entirely satisfactorily, as it can not be used safely during the cold weather, and there is not sufficient reservoir capacity for winter storage.

An estimate has been made for an artesian well, but no authority has yet been given to sink one.

Mortuary.—Notwithstanding there has been no unusual sickness or epidemics prevailing this year, yet the number of deaths exceed the number of births. Among those who died were three of the old Yankton scouts, leaving now but fourteen of the original fifty-one who served under Gen. Sully in the Indian war of 1862–'64. Those who died this year were Lean Bear, Joint, and Little Soldier. Old Joint will be remembered as one of the prominent characters of this people—the Lord Chesterfield of the tribe; he was Strikes-the-Rees most trusted herald and lieutenant. The old man had been waiting and watching so many years to receive from the Great Father his long deferred payment for services rendered in defense of the Government that in his last days he could talk about nothing else. Other prominent persons who died were Charles J. Picotte, Walter Arcouge, and Henry Lyman. Dr. May's report contains other interesting matter on this subject.

Visitors.—There was but few visits of an official character at this agency during the past year. A pleasant but brief call from Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Herbert Welch early in September, and a short visit by Inspector Miller, a longer stop by School Supervisor Parker at a later date, were the pleasant episodes of the year. To these gentlemen, I acknowledge having received some valuable hints and suggestions.

The most notable event of the year, however, was the visit of the—

Treaty commissioners.—On the 1st of October, 1892, a commission appointed by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the allotment act, consisting of Messrs. J. C. Adams, W. L. Brown, and J. J. Cole, came here with instructions to negotiate with the Yankton Indians for cession of their surplus or unallotted lands to the Government. Many of the Indians had already signified an inclination to enter into an agreement with the Government for a disposition of these lands as soon as the allotments were made, and upon the arrival of the commission the tribe met in general council, listened to the explanations, and appointed a committee of twenty-four, three from each of the eight bands, to treat with them.

The commissioners presented for the consideration of the Indians a draft of an agreement by which the tribe would convey their surplus lands in trust to the Government, and the Government would immediately cause the land to be appraised under certain restrictions, and sold to the highest bidder, who also must be an actual settler, at not less than the appraised value, the proceeds of the sale to become a permanent fund, the interest on which should be distributed annually to the members of the tribe. This proposition seemed to favorably impress the Indians, although there was a deep-seated opposition in the hearts of some of the old Indians to any kind of a surrender of their possessions; but if the matter had been pressed for action at the time, a cession of the unallotted lands could have been promptly obtained on the plan presented.

Unfortunately at this time one of the commissioners, and a little later another one was compelled to be absent, and negotiation was not resumed until December 1. Then there arose a disagreement among the commissioners, the final result of which

was the resignation of one of the commissioners, the abandonment of the appraisement and sale plan, and a new draft of an agreement proposed, the salient features of which were an absolute surrender or cession of the unallotted lands of the reservation to the Government for the gross sum of $600,000, equal to about $3.60 per acre.

This proposition did not meet with the favor that the former one received. There was considerable opposition to it among the intelligent members of the tribe who favored the appraisement plan. It was also opposed by others, for the factional reason that some other members of the tribe favored it. These, together with the obstinacy of the old Indians who opposed cession on any terms, constituted a majority. The most intelligent of the Indians said that they regarded the proposed purchase price as entirely inadequate. They said to the commissioners:

Gentlemen, you have a wrong conception of our rights on this reservation. You seem to regard our title to this land as parallel to that of the Western Sioux to the Great Sioux reservation recently ceded. Their title was simply the right of occupancy. Ours is a title in fee; it is the solemn pledge of the Government to protect this tribe in the peaceable possession of this land as a home forever. Now although we have accepted allotments in severalty, and a considerable body of land is left unallotted, yet we are not compelled to sell it at less than it is worth. Wild land adjoining the reserve of similar character sells from $10 to $20 per acre. We believe that within the next ten years our lands would sell on an unrestricted market for $20 per acre. We belive that it would be for the best interests of this tribe to sell these surplus lands at a fair price so that we can have white people for our near neighbors, and therefore $25 to $50 per acre. Now we believe that we can have white people for our near neighbors, and therefore we will agree to cede our lands on the plan you first proposed, fixing the minimum price at $6 per acre, but otherwise we shall oppose a sale.

Another spokesman said:

My friends, we sold to the United States 16,000,000 acres of land for 10 cents per acre, to be paid during fifty years in installments. The Government then agreed that we should have this reservation for all time, or as long as we remained peaceable; so we own this land the same as any white man owns his home. We have always been loyal to the Government, even when our Minnesota brethren declared war against the Government and a great cry of distress came from the Great Father. What did the Yanktons do? My friends, you must have forgotten. We did not join in with our relatives to fight the Government, but we remembered the treaty, and we enlisted our young men to fight against the Santees, and in favor of the Government. My friends, at that time the Great Father was pleased and we were glad. We were promised that each of the Yankton scouts should be paid $300, but after the war ended, the Government forgot its promises, the same as you have forgotten its history, and although nearly thirty winters have passed, yet we have not received our pay for that important service. My friends, return to the Great Father, tell him that when he pays us what he owes us then we will be ready to talk about selling land.

Another one said:

My friend, you have allowed the most infamous rascal of the tribe to sign his name to that agreement. Now, I am an honest man, and I cannot attach my name to a document that his name is signed to.

The Commissioners, however, were determined to make a success of their undertaking, and when the opposition showed strength, they became liberal in expending money. They employed a small army of interpreters, couriers, and messengers. Councils were called, harangues made and feasts given. The opponents to the measure were equally as liberal in their feasts, councils, and speeches. Bad blood was engendered and constant watchfulness was required to prevent disturbances of the peace.

This condition of affairs continued until about the 1st of March, when the Commissioners announced that they had secured sufficient signatures, and so they departed. Since then, those whose names were attached to the document have asked me many times what their names are signed to, and many of those who refused to sign have desired me to ascertain the terms of the agreement they declined to sign; but as no copy of it was left here, and as it was never read in open meeting but once, and was kept closely sealed from the public, I have not been able to make any satisfactory explanation.

The agreement as signed, is, I understand, on file with the honorable Secretary of the Interior, but on account of the opposition still maintained by the Indians to its ratification, and to some vague and not well-understood clauses contained in it, I think it would be well to allow the consideration of it to come again before the Indians.

Expenditures.—Cash disbursements and other expenditures for the Yankton tribe, for the year ending June 30, 1893, are as follows:

CASH.

Agent's salary		$1,600.00
Regular employés, agency and school:		
Whites	$12,678.45	
Indians	8,894.45	
		21,572.90
Irregular employes, agency and school:		
Whites	392.50	
Indians	110.50	
		503.00

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Open market purchases:		
Of whites	$4,418.25	
Of Indians	1,281.20	
		$5,699.45
Freighting (Indians)		693.93
Incidental expenses		347.44
Total		30,416.72

CONTRACT.

Annuity goods, clothing, &c., for issue	$9,722.18
Subsistence for issue to Indians	16,011.43
Medical supplies for Indians	367.54
Miscellaneous articles for agency and issue	3,896.05
Subsistence, clothing, &c., for school support	7,251.32
Transportation Indian supplies (estimated)	1,731.00

In closing this report I desire to express my grateful thanks to the Indian Office and the Department for many valuable favors extended, and to the employés of the agency for their constant attention to duties and for their harmonious efforts to promote the welfare of the people they are employed to assist; also to the missionaries connected with the agency for kindly advice and patient coöperation in many ways.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Yankton Agency, S. Dak., July 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the past fiscal year: Owing to the necessity of making repairs on the interior of the school buildings, I was unable to organize the school prior to September 12, although some pupils came in before that date, and were detailed to assist about the work.

Attendance.—The enrollment at the opening of school was 75, and the largest attendance for any one month during the year was 135. During October, 23 of our pupils were transferred by Supervisor Parker to nonreservation schools, which necessitated bringing in from the reservation new pupils to fill our ranks. For the remainder of the year the average daily attendance did not fall below 110. The number of females of school age upon the reservation is about 20 per cent greater than the number of males. This nonattendance, however, is due to a lack of capacity in the girl's building. The number of males and females in attendance during the year was about equal.

During the spring term a vigorous effort was made by some of the parents to take the larger boys home, the pretext being that they were needed to assist in putting in crops. Although this has been the custom in preceding years, the results were, I believe, detrimental to the progress of the pupil both in mental and industrial training. A few of them were allowed to go home to assist on the farm with the understanding that they were to return at a stated time. Under this regulation the attendance during the spring term, I am informed, was the largest during the history of the school.

Grading.—Previous to my entering upon my duties here there had been the same as two schools in operation, one for the girls and one for the boys. That system necessitated a repetition of the different grades and work; consequently there was a waste of teaching force. At your request I graded the school as a whole, and during the year the sexes have been educated together with very satisfactory results.

School-room work.—I can report good progress of the pupils in school-room work. They have been under the instruction of two teachers and two assistants, and include pupils from the first to the sixth year's grade. Promotions have been made during each quarter of the year. The progress has been most remarkable of pupils under 10 years of age who entered for the first time in September and were promoted to the second year at the beginning of the spring term.

Columbus Day, Franchise Day, Washington's Birthday, and Decoration Day were observed with appropriate exercises.

The evening sessions of school work have been devoted to language, reading, spelling, number work and singing, with the exception of Wednesday evenings, which were set apart as "sociable nights." On these nights pupils of both sexes met together and were taught games and other amusements by the teachers, particular attention being given to manners and sociability. These evenings were much enjoyed by the pupils. Not only were these amusements participated in by the pupils and teachers but also by the school and agency employés. To the latter we extend our thanks for their hearty coöperation in making the "sociable night" one always to be looked forward to and remembered by the children with pleasure.

Industrial training.—The boys have been regularly detailed to assist about the general work of the school, and have been taught gardening, farming, and the care of stock. Five apprentices have been placed in the agency shops to learn the trades.

The girls have been taught all branches of housekeeping, in which they have made excellent progress during the year. The larger girls have been detailed to work in the sewing room, where they have been taught to cut, fit, and make their own clothing as well as to render the seamstress considerable assistance. The smaller girls have been taught mending and darning. They have also made frequent demands on the matron and seamstress for materials for doll's clothes and patchwork.

Farming.—The acreage for the past fiscal year has been about the same as for the preceding year; also the variety of crops. Corn and millet are promising, but the oats have been injured by dry weather and the yield will be light.

The school orchard, consisting of apple trees, mulberries, dewberries, raspberries, etc., is in a thriving condition and bids fair to yield fruit in the near future.

Considerable fencing has also been done upon the school farm this year.

Improvements.—A new road has been laid out in front of the school buildings and through a portion of the school farm. It connects with the principal streets of the agency, and is the main thoroughfare to Springfield and the eastern part of the reservation. New walks have been made about the main building, and the old barbed wire fence separating the so-called "girls' pasture" from the "boys' pasture" has been removed, without disastrous results to the moral welfare of the school.

Appropriations have recently been made for painting the interior of the school buildings, for building one additional chimney, and for laying a plank walk along main street to connect with the buildings. Work upon these is now in progress, and the improvements will be completed before the opening of the school.

Sanitary.—The health of the pupils has been very good. The agency physician has visited the school almost daily. He has given special attention to sanitary conditions, and has shown an individual interest in every case of sickness.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the efficiency of the present corps of employes, who, with one or two exceptions, have rendered very faithful and satisfactory services during the year.

I also express my gratitude to you for promptness in filling the school and returning runaway pupils, and the general interest manifested in the success of the school.

Very respectfully submitted.

E. D. WOOD,
Superintendent.

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 19, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report as agency physician:

During the year we have been visited by two epidemics, one being that of whooping cough, and the other, measles, both epidemics being of light form, no deaths occurring that could be traced directly to measles. Whooping cough caused a few deaths among the young children, caused by their parents exposing them to all kinds of weather, and they being in a weak condition readily contracted a bad cold which settled on their lungs and they died of a complication of whooping cough and lung fever.

During the first quarter of the year, beginning with July, 1892, we had the usual amount of sickness. In September we had a good deal of diarrhea, and more than the usual number of cases of remittent fever with typhoid conditions. Three in one family were taken down with typhoid fever; all recovered after a long and tedious time. We had everything cleaned up about the premises as well as possible in order to guard against an epidemic of typhoid fever, and no more cases occurred for a few weeks.

In the second quarter there was not an unusual amount of sickness during the first two months, but I had four more cases of typhoid fever, which recovered, but were much milder cases than the three which I had last quarter. By the time December began whooping cough was all over the reservation, and a good deal of bowel trouble. Had several cases of pneumonia. All of the cases were children.

The quarter ending with March was a very busy one for the physician. There was a great deal of sickness. Had about 30 cases of pneumonia, 3 deaths from this cause in February and 2 deaths from congestion of the lungs in January, and 2 from the effects of pneumonia.

When it is taken into consideration how these people live and take care of their sick it is remarkable how many recover. They are, without doubt, improving in respect to taking care of their sick, except in the matter of eating; they will feed the sick all they can eat.

The health of the people during the last quarter has been remarkably good. The months of April and May have been cold and wet, and the people expose themselves a great deal to the weather, but for some reason they escaped their usual colds. June was extremely hot and dry, but had scarcely any sickness. I can't say as I see any improvement during the past three month in their sanitary condition, but taking it from one year to another I can see improvement.

Taken sick during the year, 583; births, 62; deaths, 58. This record is as true as possible; sometimes a death is not reported, especially if they have had an Indian doctor. Births are usually promptly reported in order to be put on their ration ticket, for the greater the number the more rations. All that I have reported as taken sick during the year I have visited at their homes, and some of them a great many times. Quite a number of them live 20 and 25 miles from the agency so that it makes a great deal of hard riding and almost constant driving, which is very hard on a team, and more than one team is needed.

When not visiting the sick, I am constantly busy in the office, attending to the calls made there, examining and prescribing for those that are able to call there. This office work makes a constant drudge of the physician. He returns from a long ride, tired and cold, to find two or three dozen people waiting for him, and all of them impatient because the doctor was away. This constant drudgery could be done away with if an assistant was allowed—some one competent to attend to office calls. It would seem that the physician had plenty to do; he has to answer to all sick calls, whether far or near, cold weather or not, visit the schools when in session once a day, and sometimes three or four times, look after the sanitary condition of the reservation, agency and schools, make monthly and quarterly reports, all this to attend to besides the office calls. The clerk has his assistants, the superintendent of shops his assistants, agency farmer his assistants, all school employés have their assistants, but the physician none; and, if he does take a few days for vacation, has to hire some one to take care of his patients while away, and, after all of this, whenever an inspector comes along the people will get together and tell him that their physician does not attend to the office to the fact that an assistant would be a great help. I appreciate the fact that the Indian Office has been very kind and considerate in the way of granting my requests for instruments, medicines, and other things needed in the service.

School.—School opened in September. I examined every one of the pupils and rejected those that we thought would not be able to stand the confinement of the school room.

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Right here I wish to make the statement that after we had the school filled and everything going along nicely, along came the school supervisor and took about twenty-five of our best and healthiest children and sent them away to nonreservation schools. The places of these children had to be filled with some we had previously rejected, and were not in a good condition to enter school.

It is hard to keep a school filled under these conditions, for so many break down as soon as confined in the school. It would seem an easy matter to keep the school filled when we have so many of school age here, somewhere about 500 of school age, and of these about 210 or 220 are enrolled in school here and elsewhere, and the greater part of these not in school are not able to be there, they are so afflicted with scrofula and consumption. When the healthy ones are taken away their places are filled with those afflicted with the above named diseases, which keeps a constant change going on, sick ones dropping out and others not much better taking their places.

Another bad feature is, these afflicted ones sleep in the same rooms and eat at the same tables with the ones that are in good health, which can not help but be a detriment from a sanitary standpoint. It is a hard matter to keep the reservation schools (from a sanitary standpoint) up to the non-reservation schools so long as this practice is allowed—namely, taking the healthy ones and leaving the unhealthy ones for the reservation schools.

Notwithstanding all of these drawbacks we have been very successful considering the amount of sickness we have had during the school year.

We also had to labor under disadvantage of having no hospital, not even a room that could be used for such, and no nurse. The sick had to be with the well, and the teachers, besides their other duties, had to be nurses.

The months of September and October were free from sickness. Had a few cases of sore eyes which readily yielded to treatment. Two mild cases of remittent fever. In November we had a hard time. Eight girls down with lung fever (pneumonia) and three were very low so that they had to be closely watched day and night, which made it very hard for the employes, as it made so much extra work; but all did the best they could and all of the sick recovered. Much credit is due the ones in attendance. At the same time we had a great many cases of whooping cough.

January, February, and March, very little sickness. Sore eyes prevailed to quite an extent, but most cases were of short duration. Had one case of typhoid fever originate in school. The same girl was sick the fore part of the first quarter. We sent her home, for the reason we had no place to take care of her at the school. Right here came in the need of a hospital and nurse, as this girl had no parents, but made her home among relatives. She recovered after a long illness.

With the exception of measles, had very little sickness the last three months of school, and they were of a light form and all recovered. We nearly always had a few cases of sore eyes in the school.

Meals were regularly served, cooking good. More of a variety would have been acceptable, but they had plenty of what there was and all was wholesome.

The sanitary condition in and around the school is in very fair condition.

Thanking the office for the favors received and kindness it has extended to me and also the employés at the agency and school, I herewith submit this report.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. WRAY,
Agency Physician.

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 20, 1895.*

SIR: In accordance with your request of 8th instant, please find below a record of the status of the missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the Yankton Reserve for the past year. St. Paul's school for boys is a part of that work; but the principal usually makes a special report of the school, hence it is not included in this. The principal is at present away on a short vacation, but will, I think, be back in time to render to you her report:

	Church of the Holy Fellowship, Yankton Agency.	Chapel of the Holy Name, Choteau Creek.	Chapel of St. Philip, White Swan.
Number of families	104	41	55
Number of souls	350	146	174
Baptisms:			
Infants	24	18	8
Adults	1		1
Confirmations	3	7	8
Confirmed persons	167	75	94
Communicants died	7	1	3
Communicants on register	158	76	81
Communicated during year	112	73	71
Marriages	3	2	
Burials	19	3	9
Sunday school teachers	11	2	
Sunday school scholars	92	36	
Average attendance at chief service on Sunday	125	58	52

There are three church buildings valued at $1,500, and three parsonages valued at $1,850, one of which has been built during the year. There is one white missionary in charge, one native deacon, and one native catechist. The force at St. Paul's school is not included.

Amount of aid received:

From the Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church	$1,500.00
Society of the Double Temple, New York, for parsonage at Choteau Creek	450.00
Contributed by the three congregations for incidental and other expenses and various objects at home and abroad	292.80

There is a falling off in the native contributions as compared with my last report, amounting to some $70, which is partly owing to the comparatively poor crop of last year and the many demands for money for feasts and other objects during the many months of the negotiations of the late agreement with reference to the sale of their surplus lands.

The most noteworthy fact affecting our work during the past year is that just referred to. The division of the people into factions on that question, often bitterly and radically opposed to each other, with criminations and recriminations, brought also divisions among the members of our congregations. They have not yet learned to accord to each other the liberty of difference of opinion on worldly matters, with charity, without breaking kindly and friendly relations with one another. The one who differs from another in such an important matter as the agreement is often accounted as an enemy in every respect. The final settlement of that question, either way, will probably bring the opposing factions more nearly together again and knit the bonds of peace.

The average attendance at the three churches has been about the same as the year before, the central or agency church affected by the permanent scattering and settlement of the large part of its members on their farms, many at long distances.

The woman's societies have shown considerable activity and by their sewing and other work have helped very materially objects at home and abroad. The duty of working and denying self for the sake of others is impressed upon all, and the blessedness of being a part of a great whole whose interests are theirs, tends to enlarge their sympathies and is an antidote to the selfishness of the isolated congregation. The interests of the men's societies have been more absorbed by the controversies of the past winter. There are signs of growing independence of outside help in various ways which is gratifying to see, and less begging and less demanding things as a right.

The wish of the Department as to the exclusive use of the English, so far as possible, with reference to the pupils in the schools, has led us to adopt it almost entirely in our Sunday school work. If all understood English ordinarily well it would not be a disadvantage; but as much the larger number do not, the large part of our efforts to instruct to profit are almost in vain. No effort is made to instruct the Government pupils to read their own language, and as a consequence very few of them ever "pick it up," so that the number of those who can take an intelligent part in any service or any part at all, except as apathetic listeners, is very small. Of course this is a transition period and has its drawbacks. But the members in the schools and among the people who understand English more or less perfectly is increasing year by year, and the time is fast approaching when all services, at least for school children, may well be conducted in that language.

I wish to express my gratification at the efficient management of the Government school under your care. I have been acquainted with the school from its beginning, and it seems to me that the past year has been the most successful of its existence. The neatness, cleanliness, order, both of the buildings and of the pupils, obedience to commands, efficiency of teachers and other employés in their respective departments, reflect credit upon you, sir, and the superintendent in immediate charge. No scandal of any kind, so far as I have learned, has rested upon it. As about one-half or more of the pupils are from the church which I represent, it is, of course, a matter of very grave importance to us as to the influences surrounding them and the discipline under which they are brought up during the most impressible years of their lives. It is either a help or a hindrance to the work in which we are engaged. I am glad to say that I have had no anxiety from that source.

You, yourself, sir, ought to have some credit, too, on a matter which in its measure affects our work, especially with reference to the Government school, and is a comfort and help to all the residents of the agency and all who come here. I refer to your laying out of streets and building elevated walks, by means of which, even in bad weather, it is rendered possible for pupils and others to get to church and Sunday-school with comfort without getting wet feet, which is especially dangerous to this people with their strong tendency to pulmonary complaints. We shall, I hope, long continue to remember and bless you for this permanent improvement of good walks, and believe that you have in that done some little also towards the health and life of this people.

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary.

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 11, 1895.*

SIR: I take pleasure in presenting you this my twenty-fifth annual report as missionary to the Yankton Indians, and I embrace the opportunity as a timely one for noting some of the changes which have been brought about in this quarter century. Indians are a very conservative race and cling to their ancient customs with such tenacity that their civilization is often despaired of; but these years have encouraged us to believe that there is no custom or habit antagonistic to their civilization that may not be overcome in a reasonable time under proper treatment.

1. We note that the dress of the Yanktons has undergone a complete revolution. Twenty-five years ago the breech-cloth was the universal appendage of the males. Now it has gone to stay. And with it has gone the blanket, feathers, head dress, scalp-lock, paint, necklaces, and rings. Then these were not a fourth-of-July toggery but the universal dress. Then the dude spent his fortune on otter skins to wrap his long braids in, broadcloth blankets with beaded strip through the center, and such like, while the poor orphan wrapped his hair in rags and drew around him a cast-off buffalo robe. Now a wonderful transformation has clothed the dude in a dark cutaway suit, while his short black hair is covered with a mouse-colored cow-boy hat and bright silk handkerchief around his neck; and the penniless boy follows the fashion by crawling into a gray sack coat that Uncle Sam sent him so long ago it threatens to fall off his back. Yes the Yanktons have changed the fashion of their dress. Only here and there do we now see some old man hastening to the spirit land to meet his fathers with a breech-cloth on, and still more rarely do we see some young dancer cultivating a pair of long braids for the gala and glory of the dance house.

2. The teepee is also going. Twenty-five years ago the Yanktons were a nomadic tribe who followed the buffalo for hundreds of miles with no other home than the frail tepee, which was constantly on the move except two or three vacations a year, which were taken at the agency. Now there is scarcely a family which does not own a house, an humble log cabin though it be. The tepee is still owned by many, but is used much as white people use a tent—for an occasional outing or for a journey. To one who remembers the bleak expanse of unbroken prairie to be crossed twenty-five years ago before reaching Yankton Agency, and the great circular camp of teepees where congregated the whole tribe with their dogs and ponies, the present approach, with the little farmhouses surrounded by groves of cottonwood and fields of corn and wheat, is delightful indeed.

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3. The bow and arrow have lost their charm. With the Indian these are the sign of prowess and manhood. Twenty-five years ago a Yankton was never caught without his arms. By day they were in his hands, by night under his pillow. No proposition was so repugnant to an Indian as the giving up of arms. And yet with the Yanktons it has been accomplished. The charm has been broken. Nothing more dangerous than a knife can be found on the person of a Yankton unless he is a policeman. An old-fashioned bow such as was used in war and to shoot the buffalo could not be found in the tribe, albeit many men who were once experts in their use are still alive. But the boys have forgotten their use, and couldn't hit a dime if you put one up.

4. The Indian language is also going, though not so fast. There is no more difficult change to be effected with an Indian than his language. But it is coming. Twenty-five years ago you could not find a dozen interpreters connected with the tribe who knew fifty English words. Now there are certainly over a hundred who can do better than that. And the most encouraging change is the views of the Indians on the subject. An innate determination not to learn the English language has been the most discouraging obstacle. This unhappy trait is being greatly modified among the Yanktons. With the increase of white neighbors, and above all the splendid system of Government schools now established, the English language will soon triumph.

5. The Indian's occupation is gone, so far as the Yanktons are concerned. Twenty-five years ago they lived by the chase. Herds of buffalo numbering thousands ranged on the vast plains which were the hunting grounds of the Yanktons. From them they secured food, clothing, and teepees, the three great objects of all industry. Now the white man has covered these vast plains with his wheat fields and herds of tame cattle, and the buffalo are no more. Never more suddenly has a race of people lost their entire means of support. A complete change of occupation is a critical time for a nation. It is especially a trying one to the wild Indian. Without aid from the Government it is difficult to say what would have been his fate. With that aid the Yanktons are showing a fair capacity for civilized pursuits. The trouble is not so much a want of skill as a want of will, and the change of will is coming. Gradually their natures are becoming adapted to work and that is the great end to be sought.

6. The Yanktons are changing their religion. They are a religious people. Religion has a dominating influence on character. The low pantheistic worship inherited by Indians is degrading, and always an obstacle to civilization. Some of its forms, as the sun-dance, the war-dance, and the medicine or ghost dance are so antagonistic to law and order that they have been prohibited by the Government. Christianity on the other hand is elevating, and promotive of law and order. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that under the labors of the Presbyterian and Episcopal missionaries the Yanktons have largely abandoned heathenism, and are rapidly adopting the Christian religion.

During the past year the fourth Presbyterian church among the Yankton Indians has been organized with 26 members. It is located about fifteen miles northeast of the agency, on Choteau Creek. In the four Presbyterian churches there are 331 communicants. Occasionally we are sadly disappointed by the declension of some of the members, but many show their faith by their works. Indians are naturally liberal hearted, and their contributions for church purposes are always given with a free hand. The past year the church collections have amounted to a little over $800.

Statistics of the mission are as follows:

Missionaries:	
Male	1
Female	1
Communicants (4 churches)	331
Church buildings	3
Contributions:	
For education, nothing.	
For religious purposes from society	$1,560
For religious purposes by the Indians	800
Formal marriages by—	
Rev. John P. Williamson	6
Rev. Henry Selwyn	3

Yours respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AGENCY, *July 20, 1893.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions in office letter of June 15 last, I have the honor to herewith submit to your office this my fourth annual report of affairs connected with this agency, as agent of the "Uintah and Ouray agencies consolidated."

I took charge of these agencies on July 1, 1890, and have been but a little more than three years in charge; yet in this brief time I think I can show as great progress in the condition of these Indians, as to their mental progress and material improvements on the reservation, as can be shown in the United States Indian service. My time being cut short one year by Executive order, there are some measures of improvement projected, and which I had hoped to complete during my term, that are not yet finished; yet, I believe I have taught these Indians the difference between progress and stagnation, and my great gratification is that I am succeeded

by an agent in the person of Maj. James F. Randlett, of the Ninth United States Cavalry, present post commandant at Fort Duchesne, who is in thorough sympathy with and will push to early completion all the work begun.

The school work of this agency has shared in the progress of all Indian schools under the vigorous school policy of Commissioner Morgan, yet the fine and commodious buildings erected two years ago are not quite filled. The Ute has much yet to learn in his estimate of schools, especially the White Rivers.

I must express my gratitude at the quite liberal manner in which I have been sustained at the Indian Office by authorities and funds to carry out the many improvements which I have thought necessary for the progress and welfare of these Indians; but I have no platitudes of fulsome praise to lavish on men simply because of being in high authority, some of whom in the past three years I have found to be quite as "human" as Indian agents. I have endeavored to be as economical in the expenditure of public funds as was consistent with the needs of the work, yet have not been parsimonious nor stinted in my asking. As a result I am proud to say that every feature and branch of the work of these agencies is in a prosperous condition, and as a reflex result the Indians show a marked advance in the practice of civilized pursuits.

UINTAH AGENCY.

Reservation.—Uintah Reservation contains about 2,000,000 acres of as fine land as lies in this intermountain region, the Uintah Mountains bounding it on the north, and the Book or Price Mountains on the south. The agency is beautifully situated about 10 miles south of White Rocks in the Uintah Mountains (whence the post-office here takes its name), on a table-land sloping to the south, and in summer is a bower of green, by reason of the many clear mountain streams permeating the slope, and running off to the south to form the Uintah River.

Its origin.—This reserve was set apart for the perpetual use of these tribes by President Lincoln in an executive order dated October 3, 1861, and subsequently approved by four several acts of Congress, the latest of which bears date May 24, 1888; and it is occupied by the two tribes of Uintahs and White Rivers.

Population by tribes—

	Uintahs.	White Rivers.
Males	243	203
Females	205	175
Total population	448	378
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

Schools.—The schools of this agency have been well sustained the past two years. They are Government boarding schools. The enrollment has been 76 and the average attendance for the entire ten months 39. The tendency to drop off from school attendance during the two months of May and June, also the heated part of September, is so marked that indeed I am inclined to think that a school term of nine months is all that should be required of these Indian pupils, and that it would result in more good than the ten months' term.

Since my last report a fine building, containing carpenter shop, play room, and storeroom, has been added to the school premises; also ice house. The grounds have been leveled and graded and sidewalks laid, all of which labor has been done by the superintendent and industrial teacher, with the help of the boys, which has saved cost and adds greatly to the convenience and appearance of the premises.

The fruit orchard set out two years ago has made excellent growth, although it suffered some by reason of winter killing. I have great hopes that this will make a good fruit region, and that the Indians will take great interest in the matter in the near future.

By authority I have caused the survey, profiling, and platting of a line for pipes to connect a very fine spring (about 2 miles away) with the school and agency buildings, together with estimates for the building of the same. This is now in the hands of the Indian Office, and I hope will receive its favorable consideration

Gristmill.—Last summer I had erected, by authority, a fine gristmill building adjacent to the sawmill on this agency. The contract for furnishing a first-class set

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of roller works for this mill was let to the Turbine and Roller Mill Company, of Dubuque, Iowa. The machinery has just been received at the mill, and will be set up and in running order immediately. This will furnish these Indians what they have long needed, a chance to get their wheat made into flour of first quality, and greatly encourage wheat-raising among them.

Annuities.—Large annuities of clothing, blankets, shawls, ginghams, hats, boots shoes, hose, various cooking utensils, etc., are issued to these Indians each year, together with cash annuities and grazing funds. The cash distribution per capita last May was for Uintahs, $13.91, and for White Rivers, $5.47, the difference being on account of the "Meeker pension" being still paid out of the White River funds.

Farming.—A marked improvement in farming is very noticeable. More extended acres are being brought under the plow, and closer attention to details is being had. From 50 to 75 tons, mostly tame, hay is sold at Fort Duchesne each year, and several hundred bushels of potatoes.

Grazing Lands.—The matter of grazing cattle by white men on this reservation has long been in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state to all concerned. Two years ago I proposed the matter of leasing all surplus lands (grazing lands) to one or more parties, who should give bonds for the payment of the rental, as well as for the faithful performance of the terms agreed upon.

How it was done: By authority of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I fixed the limits of the land, and advertised it to be let to the highest responsible bidder, after the usual manner of such public advertising; the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids. In this way some 675,000 acres of the west end of the reservation (commonly called Strawberry Valley) were offered; the bids being opened on June 22, 1892. In my report of the bidding to the Indian Office I expressed my disappointment at the small offers, whereupon the honorable Commissioner directed me to accept informal bids, which I proceeded to do. The Indian Office having received a bid of $7,100 per annum from Mr. Chas. F. Homer, of New York, and submitting the same to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, was ordered to direct me to enter into contract with Mr. Homer for the lease, which I did, after the usual forms in such cases, to begin June 1, 1893, and to run for five years. Mr. Homer is now in full possession of his lease, having paid up promptly his first year's rent on the 1st of June last.

The law under which this grazing lease was made (viz, act of Congress of February 28, 1891, section 3 thereof), and which was decided to apply to this reservation by the Assistant Attorney-General of the Department on the 11th of February, 1892, and by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in a letter to this office dated March 1, 1892, also provides for "leasing for mining purposes not to exceed ten years," whereupon Mr. W. A. Perry, of Denver, Colo., being a mining expert, drew up a form of lease, in due form of law, for certain asphaltum and elaterite deposits, known to exist along the southern line of this (Uintah) reservation, and in open council held for that purpose on the 7th of February, 1893, submitted the same for the consideration of these Indians, and secured their almost unanimous consent to the same; and by direction of said council the lease was signed by some twenty chiefs and head men. This action was done by them, subject to the approval of the Indian Department and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who have the case yet under advisement.

It is difficult to see any good reason either in law or justice why the will of these Indians so clearly expressed should not be granted and the lease approved. But it meets with violent opposition on the part of persons interested in the asphaltum business in this valley. If this lease were approved, with the grazing lease already accomplished, their orchards, the fine new flouring-mill, and the fine new school buildings, I should consider these tribes on the high road to prosperity and civilization.

Crimes.—Some petty crimes have occurred, generally the result of drunkenness (which is all too prevalent). These have usually been referred to an arbitrating committee of three head men and their decisions are very just, as a rule.

Whiskey selling.—An unfortunate condition of the liquor-selling question here is the fact that a V-shaped strip of land lying immediately between these two reservations, and no larger than half a township, was set off a few years ago as "public domain" in the interest of a few who had located asphaltum claims there; and upon this "public land" are located saloons selling liquor under county license, where for all purposes of debauching and selling liquor to Indians they might as well be allowed to choose their location anywhere on either reservation. A "test case" in the United States district court at Provo some twelve months ago and taken from these same "saloons," proved that a single Indian's evidence was not sufficient to convict. Therefore as long as they sell to but one Indian at a time they may and do sell with perfect "impunity."

It is my deliberate opinion that the "segregation" of this strip of land for purposes of "private gain" was the most unfortunate and damaging act that has ever occurred in the history of these agencies, considered in the light of the moral welfare of these Indians.

Allotments.—No allotments have as yet been made on these agencies of "lands in severalty."

Dances.—These Indians still love the horse racing, the card playing and their dances, but in this they differ but slightly from more civilized people. These so-called "dances" of these tribes are mere imitations of their former "orgies." Shorn of about all their barbarous features they are but the comparatively innocent reminiscences of their "long ago" heathen "rites," and stand to them in the same relation that amusements do to people of all degrees of enlightenment. With all their seemingly superstitious amusements I have not observed that they have as yet descended to the level of the "fistic arena."

Industries.—With all their fun-seeking and their hunting disposition these Indians show yearly a decided advance in industrial pursuits. They will do all the daily labor and hauling that can be furnished them and at reasonable rates.

It is seriously to be regretted that no church or missionary have as yet had their attention attracted to the wants of these tribes as a missionary field. A Sabbath school has been faithfully maintained by the school superintendent and other helpers among the employés.

UNCOMPAHGRE UTE AGENCY.

The Uncompahgres are one of the "confederated bands of Utes" located in Utah, having been removed from Colorado by commission acting under authority of an act of Congress in 1881. These Indians, although occupying a separate reservation, and having separate property accounts, etc., are for all executive purposes under the same agent as the Uintahs.

The treaty by which they gave up their lands and consented to remove to Utah contained, among other clauses, the following: "Art. 2. The United States shall permit the Ute Indians to hunt upon said lands so long as the game lasts and the Indians are at peace with the white people." In pursuance of the above article (which the Indians understand as well as the white people) these Indians have claimed the right, and have acted upon it ever since, to take an annual hunt on their old stamping ground. This has given rise to much protesting, and some threats, on the part of residents and resident officials. Annually they will take their hunt, and as regularly is the agent plied with letters, telegrams, and other mediums of official, and unofficial ire, to keep his Indians on the reservation, with no other facilities for so doing than his half-score of police, half of whom are off perhaps upon some errand, and the remainder eager to be. It would be aggravating, if it were not quite so amusing to read many of the expressions in the public press, of those whose information should be more correct, regarding this matter of "hunting off the reservation."

Ouray Reservation lies between the Uintah Reservation and the west line of Colorado, joining both, and contains some 2,000,000 acres, two-thirds of which lies east of the Green River, and is little else than a continuous barren desert; unfortunately, just the place that the Ute loves to roam in and feel free from the trammels of civilization.

Mainly on the above consideration I feel compelled to call the attention to the importance of making some changes in the present "status" of these Uncompahgre tribes. The topography of their reservation is not conducive to their early advancement in its present state. The agency first should be removed to the vicinity of the new school buildings, and the Indians so circumstanced that they would be induced to withdraw from the desert on the east of Green River and settle on the rich alluvial lands along the lower Duchesne, where a fine ditch covering nearly 6,000 acres of land has now been provided for their use, and where other thousands may, with trifling cost, be made suitable for farming. This would bring these Utes in the near vicinity of the school buildings, with abundance of good farming land, to enable them to become self-sustaining. Then if the "desert lands" were leased for grazing and mining purposes a very few years would make a vast odds in the advancement of these tribes.

Ditching.—This is the "cue" to the entire problem of western development, Indian and white alike. Acting upon this idea, a commission, some ten years ago, squandered upwards of $20,000 in a futile attempt to construct a ditch for these Indians on White River; the ditch failed, and the funds were of course a total loss. This experience rendered it a difficult task to convince the Department of the feasibility of a ditch which I proposed to construct a short distance above the junction of the Duchesne and Uintah rivers; but, though tardy, the necessary authority and funds were at last obtained; less than $3,000. This was to construct a ditch 6 miles in length, 6 feet wide at bottom, and 10 at top, and 2 feet deep, capable of irrigating 6,000 acres of land, and to be done with Indian labor; and it is only as astonishing as it is praiseworthy that this ditch was finished to a complete success, within the meager appropriation allowed, during the months of May and June last, under the

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skillful supervision of Agency Farmer Mac. Wilson. The last 3 miles of the ditch, being flat and no deep cutting, were made solely with the ditcher purchased of the Mount Pleasant Road Grader Company, with one day's work, and at the nominal cost of $12; and I say right here that those 3 miles of ditch can not be paralleled to-day with plows and scrapers for $500.

Farming.—The Uncompahgres have more than doubled their farms in the last two years, and with the added stimulus of the fine ditch just finished I confidently look for great progress in farming in the next few years.

Schools.—On the 2d of April, 1891, I ventured to again present the claims of these Utes to have schoolhouses built on their own reservation, in fulfillment of treaty obligations, long deferred, which met with favorable response at the Department. In a few months advertisements were out, and in a short time the contract was let for three brick buildings. In January, 1893, the houses were completed, and in April were opened for pupils. The Indians did not respond promptly to the request to bring in their children to school, but after much urging some twenty children were brought in and a school actually started. This must be regarded as a beginning, which should have been done many years ago. These buildings are located on a broad plateau of land of some 5,000 acres, at the junction of the Duchesne and Uintah rivers, in an entirely new locality, with every condition for healthfulness. A new ditch six miles long brings the water from the Duchesne River down to the school premises. With some few necessary or rather indispensable out houses these Indians will be furnished with the long-needed school facilities.

Agency buildings.—The buildings of this agency are of the crudest possible sort, being built by the military years ago, on the log and stockade pattern, and have no appreciable value. They are not fit for people to live in. I will except the agent's house or headquarters; it is a fair structure of frame, and plastered.

Annuities.—These Indians are paid an annuity, which last payment amounted to $14 per capita. They also receive large issues of clothing, men's suits, boys' suits, blankets, overcoats, shawls, ginghams, and numerous cooking utensils, etc. They also receive yearly 450,000 pounds of gross beef, in weekly rations; also flour, sugar, soap, coffee, tea, salt, and baking powder.

Cattle.—A herd of cattle belongs to this tribe, which, on receipting to my predecessor, numbered some 12,000 head; by increase it has been as high as 17,000 head. I have issued beef from the herd, by authority, to the amount of about 175 head; also, by authority, have issued female cattle to deserving Indians to the amount of about 300 head, leaving some 1,200 head to be turned over to my successor. These are now being rounded up for that purpose.

Police.—The police of this agency have done their duty well during the year.

Population.—

Males	520
Females	514
Total	1,034
By tribes:	
Uncompahgres	1,001
White Rivers	33
Mixed Bloods	2
Children of school age—males, 172; females, 138	310

Very respectfully,

ROBERT WAUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, WASH., *July 31, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit in accordance with instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, bearing date June 15, 1893, my fifth and last annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The total population as taken by the employés and myself, excepting the San Puells, Calispels, and Upper Spokanes, which are estimated, and which I think is very nearly correct, is given by tribes in the following table:

Name of tribe.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Cœur d'Alêne	165	190	82	67	504
Lower Spokane	120	140	85	61	412
Lake	118	120	75	31	344
Colville	105	93	55	41	294
Okanogan	164	150	110	53	517
Columbia*	100	95	50	27	272
Nez Percés	41	67	18	15	141
Nespelim	21	24	12	8	65
San Puell	135	165	.....	.....	300
Calispel †	80	120	.....	.....	200
Upper Spokane †	75	95	.....	.....	170
Total	1,130	1,299	487	303	3,219

* Incomplete. Indians away hunting and fishing. † Estimated.

Agriculture.—A very large majority of the Indians connected with this agency are engaged in farming and stock-raising. The Cœur d'Alêne tribe are far in the lead in farming and agricultural pursuits. They have large tracts of excellent land, fenced and under a high state of cultivation. They are the owners of many good American horses, spring wagons, fine buggies, and all kinds of the latest improved farm machinery. The half million dollars they received from the Government one year ago last spring has perhaps made them the wealthiest Indians in the Northwest. They have taken good care of their money, and have, as a rule, expended it judiciously in having new land broken, comfortable houses and barns erected; besides they have a great deal of money loaned out principally to the banks of Farmington, Tekoa, and Rockford, Washington. They have several hundred acres more in cultivation this year than ever before.

The Spokane Indians have about the same acreage in grain as formerly. It keeps them busy in gaining a livelihood from their small fields. They are, as a rule, honest and industrious, but have a poor reservation for farming purposes.

The Colville tribe live from 40 to 60 miles from the agency; they have good farms, and as a rule raise large crops.

The Lake Indians live adjoining the Colville tribe, with the Kettle River as the dividing line. These Indians are very good farmers, and manage to get along quite well in supporting themselves.

The Okanogan tribe devote more time and attention to stock-raising, although some of them raise quite a considerable amount of grain, principally oats.

Joseph's band of Nez Percés are the only Indians under this agency that receive clothing and subsistence from the Government. Some few of these Indians are industrious and are apparently willing to try and support themselves, but the majority are willing that the Government should continue to board and clothe them.

Moses' band of Columbias are located in the Nespelim Valley, and live near Joseph's band of Nez Percés. These Indians are very different from the Nez Percés, as they are obliged to rustle for their living or starve. Many of them have small farms and raise considerable grain and stock.

The Nespelim Indians are very thrifty, and do more work and raise more grain than any like number of Indians living on the Colville Reservation. They have peculiar ideas and notions, and will not accept any issues from the Government, claiming if they do Washington will take their land away from them.

The San Puell tribe live principally by fishing and hunting. Some few of them farm on a small scale, but they have few implements to work with on account of their superstitious ideas of the Government and in consequence thereof will not accept any issues of any kind. I have never been able to obtain a census of these Indians as they claim they do not want Washington to know their number or their names.

Upper Spokanes: It has been about one year since a special agent was appointed to remove these Indians to the Cœur d'Alêne Reservation, but from some cause they have not been removed up to this time.

The Calispel Indians are living on the public domain in the Calispel Valley. These Indians should be removed to some reservation, or when the country where they now live is surveyed their land should be allotted to them.

Purchase of seed.—The Indian Office wisely granted authority for the purchase in open market of $1,650 worth of seed wheat and oats, which gave nearly every Indian living on the Colville and Spokane reservations and who desired to farm, an opportunity of raising crops. The necessity for the purchase of field seeds was made apparent on account of the protracted and very severe winter, the Indians having fed to their stock the grain they intended for seeding purposes.

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Loss of stock.—The Indians' loss in stock during the past winter amounted to several thousand head, principally horses, although some lost heavily in cattle. The majority of the Indians put up feed for their stock, but not a sufficient amount, however, to feed them during the long and severe winter.

Whisky.—There have been several white persons indicted and convicted for selling whisky to Indians during the past year. It is a difficult matter to convict on Indian evidence, as many times there is no evidence save that of the Indian who purchases the whisky and the white man who sells it to him; and in that case the white man's evidence is to be taken in preference to the Indian's. There have been several cases reported to me, and many Indians seen in an intoxicated condition; and it is claimed that the white parties furnishing them whisky would secrete it in some place, understood, of course, by the Indian, and the money for the same would be paid in advance by the Indian. In cases of this kind nothing can be proven against the white parties furnishing them whisky.

Crimes and casualties.—On September 2, 1892, Baker Jim, an Indian belonging to the Okanogan tribe, and while under the influence of whisky, was shot and killed by a white man at Oro, Wash., a small town adjacent to the Colville Reservation. Baker Jim was a very industrious Indian, and many respectable white people claim the killing was unjustifiable.

On September 10, 1892, two Indian boys, of the Lower Spokane tribe, named Thomas and Eu-se-lan, while handling a pistol, accidentally discharged it, shooting and killing Thomas.

On September 27, 1892, Abraham, an Indian of the Lake tribe, while intoxicated, in some manner got his legs in the camp fire and was so frightfully burned that the flesh dropped from his bones. He died after suffering intense agony.

On November 16, 1892, Louie Top-le-Nute, an Okanogan Indian, was shot and killed by City Marshal Skelton, of Kettle Falls, Wash. The Indian was drunk and very abusive. Mr. Skelton claimed he shot the Indian in self-defense. It is a fact that three-fourths of the crimes committed by the Indians, or the whites against the Indians, can be traced to intoxication.

Indian police.—The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 18 privates. The area and extent of the Colville and Spokane reservations, the scattered condition of the Indians, and the many interests to be looked after, make this force too small and their pay insufficient. They have been very busy during the past year in guarding and removing trespassers from the reservation, arresting whisky-sellers, and preserving order among the Indians. Taking them as a whole, they have done fairly well in executing the orders of the agent.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of three full-blood Indians of the Lower Spokane tribe. I have found them to be honorable in all their transactions, rendering great assistance in maintaining good order among the Indians. I am of the opinion, however, that better results would be attained if the judges could be selected from different tribes, as the present judges are more severe in passing sentence on members of their own tribe than on Indians of other tribes; but I have been unable to get suitable Indians from other tribes to accept the office of judge. The following gives the workings of the court during the past year:

Causes.	Number of causes.	Number of days in jail and performance of labor.
Wife beating	2	One 15 days and one 90 days.
Drunkenness	15	Ten 15 days each and five 30 days each.
Adultery	5	Three 15 days each, one 30 days, and one 90 days.

Freighting.—During the past year the Indians hauled with their own teams 81,931 pounds of freight, and received therefor the sum of $992.59. As a rule they are careful in handling and delivering freight. They are always ready and anxious to haul freight in season, and there would be no difficulty or necessity for the employment of a single white freighter if the Government freight was received at the railroad station before the winter season set in. Government freight was received at the railroad station for this agency during all last winter, and when it was utterly impossible to haul it.

Road-making and repairing.—The Lower Spokane Indians performed 144 days' labor under the direction and supervision of Robert McCoy, the additional farmer. They made 8 miles of new road and repaired 16 miles of old road. The new road will be of great benefit to the Indians living in the Cornelius settlement along the Spokane River, as it will give them an outlet and an opportunity to market their produce. Instead of packing their things out on their ponies, they can haul them now in their wagons. Some of the Indians thought as the farmer was employed by the Government he should build and repair their roads himself, and not call on them for any assistance; but the more progressive Indians could readily see the benefit arising from the completion of the road, and they worked faithfully until the road was finished.

J. S. Mires, the additional farmer, located at Nespilem, reports that 57 days' work was performed by Indians in making, changing, and repairing 30 miles of road. He reports that Chief Moses, of the Columbia tribe, and Chief Joseph, of the Nez Percés tribe, did nobly by coming out on the road with their men and seeing to it personally that they put the roads in good repair.

Education.—There are five boarding schools in operation in connection with this agency. Four of these are contract schools, under contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the superintendents of these schools. Two of these schools are located at DeSmet Mission, on the Cœur d'Alêne Reservation, Idaho, and two at the Colville Mission, Washington. These schools have accommodated a greater number of Indian pupils during the past year than they received pay for. The schools at the DeSmet Mission were allowed 70, and the schools at the Colville Mission 65 pupils during the fiscal year just closed, at a cost to the Government of $108 per capita. These schools have ample facilities for the accommodation of at least double the number of pupils allowed them. Less than half the number of Indian children of school age under this agency had extended to them the privilege of attending school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. Then why restrict the contract schools to 135 pupils, when no other facilities for their education are offered save that of the Tonasket boarding school under this agency, and which has been filled to its utmost capacity during the entire school year.

Father Charles Mackin, the superintendent of the DeSmet Mission School, is a very estimable gentleman, and he has a thorough practical knowledge of what is required in the education of the Indian youth. The scholars attending these schools during the past year have made wonderful progress not only in their studies in the schoolroom, but on the school farm, the care of stock, and in the workshops as well. In my judgment, the girls' school, presided over by the Sisters of Charity, can not be excelled in any public school in the surrounding country. As an industrial school it has been a great success; and will, I predict, ever continue so long as the fathers and sisters have charge.

The Colville Mission schools are beautifully located on the public domain in the Colville Valley, equidistant between the town of Colville and the Colville Indian Reservation. The Spokane Falls and Northern Railway passes between the Fathers' and sisters' Schools. There is a large school farm connected with these schools where grain, hay, and in fact all kinds of farm produce and vegetables are raised in abundance, also stock, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs are raised, which affords the pupils attending these schools an opportunity of learning practical lessons in farming and stock-raising. The pupils attending these schools have made satisfactory progress in their studies, and too much credit can not be given the fathers and sisters in their untiring zeal in doing all in their power to advance the pupils in everything pertaining to their civilization.

The Tonasket boarding school is located in Okanogan County on Bonaparte Creek, and within 20 miles of the line dividing the United States from British America. There is no school farm or sufficient land for a farm connected with the school. The water supply is bad at all seasons of the year, and especially is this the case during the spring and summer months, when it reminds one of beef soup with an unusually large supply of dregs. Wood is a scarce article, and has to be hauled a distance of from 10 to 12 miles at a cost to the Government of $7 per cord. During the months of May, June and July the mosquitoes are so numerous that they make it decidedly uncomfortable for man and beast. Settlers living along the Okanogan River are compelled to move to high ground during the mosquito season. The highest number of pupils attending this school during the season reached 107, and the average attendance was 82. It is unfortunate both for the Government and pupils that subsistence of no kind can be produced at this school, thereby diminishing the cost of maintaining the school and giving the pupils more wholesome food.

This school should be made a bonded school, and place the responsibility and care of Government property where it justly belongs. There is no justice in holding a bonded officer responsible on his official bond, who is located between 140 and 150 miles from the school, for the acts of the superintendent, who furnishes no bond at all, and who can at his own sweet will do as he sees fit with the Government property when the agent is absent, which represents a period of about 350 days in a year. I gave strict orders last winter before reliable witnesses to the superintendent not to allow anyone to lodge in the commissary, and was promised faithfully that my order would be obeyed; and perhaps they would have been had not some straggler happened along and asked for a night's lodging. The superintendent then thought, as he was not responsible for the Government property, he would place the stranger in the commissary. When I questioned him regarding his conduct in thus allowing parties to sleep in the commissary he replied that he believed I had given such

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orders, but that he had forgotten it, as his memory was not very good. I then asked him if he would allow parties to lodge in the commissary were he the bonded officer, and he replied that he would not. I sincerely hope for the protection of my successor and the good of the Indian Service, that the Tonasket school will be made a bonded school.

I hope the Indian Office will see the necessity of furnishing school facilities in order that every school child of school age connected with this agency may be placed in school. Promises have been all that could be obtained in the way of school buildings during the past four years at this agency.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions furnish two Indian missionaries, who preach to the Indians of the Spokane Reservation, of whom a large majority are members of the Presbyterian church. They have two very respectable church buildings, one near Chief Lots' and the other at Cornelius. Services are held every Sunday. These Indians take a deep interest in religion, and are always much pleased to have an occasional visit from some white minister.

There are four Catholic church buildings on the Colville Reservation, and located as follows: One near Omac Lake, where Indians of the Okanogan and Columbia tribes worship; one on the Okanogan River, near the Tonasket school, which is used almost exclusively by the Okanogan band; one near the Columbia River, for the use of the Colville tribe; and one near Kettle River, which is used by the Lake Indians. The Jesuit Fathers make frequent visits to these Indians and devote much time in the work of christianizing, civilizing, and educating them. The Indians of the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation are all members of the Catholic faith. They attend services every Sunday regularly and are very devoted to their religion.

Surveying.—The survey of the ceded portion of the Colville Reservation, containing by estimation 1,500,000 acres, has been progressing for several weeks past, and it is expected that it will be completed during the present year.

Transfer of pupils.—On June 28, 1893, C. W. Wasson, Superintendent of the Harrison Institute, located near Salem, Oregon, transferred from the Tonasket boarding school to that institution 26 pupils (14 girls and 12 boys).

Buildings and improvements.—During the past year the following buildings were erected on the different reservations connected with this agency: A saw and grist mill and dwelling house on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, a commissary and barn at the Tonasket boarding school, the enlargement of the agent's office to double its former size, and the repairing and painting of the physician's and carpenter's dwelling houses on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation.

Allotments.—Many of the Indians living on the ceded portion of the Colville Reservation are very anxious to secure their homes by having their lands allotted to them in severalty. The entire tribe of Lake Indians and nearly all of the Okanogan tribe occupy the ceded portion of the Colville Reservation; and I do not know of a single Indian belonging to these tribes, and who has a permanent home, that desires to give it up when the allotment work commences. There are some roving Indians belonging to the Lake tribe who live in the extreme northern part of the reservation, and who live by hunting, fishing, and trapping. It is very doubtful if they can be induced to take their allotments, as they do no farming and live a wild life. There are a few wanderers among the Okanogan tribe also who spend their time pretty much the same as the wild Indians of the lakes. The work of allotting lands to the Indians living on the diminished portion of the Colville Reservation would, I am satisfied, meet with strong opposition, and especially among the Indians of the San Puell and Nespelim bands.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians living on the Colville and Spokane Reservations is fairly good. The seed of consumption and scrofula is widespread among them, and many go to their graves each year from these diseases. The following is the sanitary report of Dr. C. K. Smith, the physician located at De Smet Mission, Coeur d'Aléne Reservation, Idaho:

COEUR D'ALÉNE RESERVATION, IDAHO, *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following sanitary report of the Indians of this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1893:

These Indians are in a comparatively advanced stage of civization, living in well built and comfortable houses, and having adopted the modes of the white in the care of the sick the practice amongst them partakes very much of the nature of that amongst our own race. They have no native "medicine men" amongst them, and in all cases, except where some domestic remedy known to them answers the purpose, they call on and depend on the physician. They are subject to the same diseases as the whites, and are similarly affected by medicines.

Notwithstanding this similarity between the two races, still it will probably be acknowledged by the majority of those having opportunities of observation that the present generation of Indians is physically inferior to that of their fathers. The Indian of to-day who is over 50 years of age is more hardy, can endure more sickness, and has a better prospect of 20 years more of life than one who is under thirty. While this may be generally admitted, nevertheless, many do not look upon it as evidence of the dying out of the race. However, it seems to be the history of mankind that nations and races rise, flourish, and finally in the course of time die out and give place to other people. Again, while in the animal world, there are species that can not survive domestication, so amongst some races of men, contact with civilization and a change of environment means annihilation. There may be a temporary improvement in intelligence and morals, but they are not factors tending to longevity or perpetuation of the race. What effect admixture with white blood may have on the Indian race has not yet been demonstrated.

The great plague of this tribe, and in fact of all Indian tribes, is tuberculosis, generally of the lungs. The majority of the deaths are from this cause. Probably the principal factors in producing this disease is the change in diet and the change from outdoor life and occupations to the more confining and sedentary habits of those in the schools and those living in closed dwellings. It is much more prevalent amongst children than grown persons. Changes in temperature and altitude as from the light, dry air of the mountains and table lands to the heavier and damper atmosphere of the seacoast, and *vice versa*, which amongst whites would have little effect, on the Indian has a marked injurious influence. This fact, speaking from a medical standpoint, would show the importance of having the schools for the education of the children in the locality in which they were brought up and where their parents before them have lived.

These Indians have been, and still are, exceptionally free from venereal diseases, probably owing to the wholesome teaching of the Jesuits missionaries, and also to their former comparative isolation and their disposition not to traffic with the early adventurers, explorers, and fur traders. Of late their free intercourse with all classes has somewhat tarnished their good record in this particular.

The facilities for caring for the sick amongst the school children, both boys and girls, is usually good. A regular hospital to keep the sick in is not advisable for the reason that the children become homesick, and this has a depressing effect. Having comfortable homes, most cases can be most successfully treated there.

The fact of the very late arrival at the agency of the medical supplies, and the impossibility of estimating a year ahead as to just what medicines and in what quantities they may be needed, has somewhat crippled the service. In certain instances the agent should be authorized to purchase in open market such medicines as are positively required.

During the year, besides minor cases, of which no record was kept, 219 cases were treated. There were 19 deaths and 42 births. This high proportion of births over deaths is unusual. It can not be taken as evidence of any marked increase of population of the Indian as a race. There were no epidemics of serious contagious diseases during the year.

C. K. SMITH,
Physician Coeur d'Aléne Reservation.

HAL J. COLE,
United States Indian Agent.

Conclusion.—Notwithstanding the progress made by the Indians under this agency, I am not over hopeful of the result of the efforts to civilize the red man. By intermarriage and the heavy death rate, the Indian is doomed to extinction in a few generations. It is a serious grievance to many Indians that the only outlook the Government offers them is that of becoming farmers. Some Indians, like some white people, are natural-born farmers, while others have an inclination to mine and follow other occupations; in fact, few Indians are satisfied with the hum-drum life of the farmer. Many of them take to the wild and reckless life of a cowboy. It must remain a mooted question to what extent the Indians would adopt other civilized occupations besides that of farming, or whether the desire for varied vocations is not incipient in their characters. It is not safe to compare their desires in this direction with those of the Caucasian race after the stimulating and modifying influence of thousands of years of civilization. At the same time something more may be done than has been done to reconcile the Indian to his environment.

To the honorable Commissioner and to all the officers connected with the Department I wish to convey my sincere thanks for the prompt manner in which my many requests have been passed upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HAL J. COLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *July 19, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

I take great pleasure in reporting a steady advancement of the Indians under my charge, more especially the Makahs, and in looking back over the past four years (lacking a little over two months) of my jurisdiction, it is gratifying to me to report a great deal of good accomplished for the betterment of these Indians tending towards their civilization, much more than I dared hope for at the commencement of my term of office; and as I am about to step down and out, resigning into other hands the management of affairs, I have no hesitation in saying that the training and discipline these Indians have been brought under, if steadily adhered to, will make their material advancement sure and their government comparatively easy.

I am more than ever convinced that the great civilizing element, coupled with moral and religious training, are the schools, and I have no patience with those who assert, either through ignorance or bad faith, that the civilization of the Indian is unsuccessful, a futile experiment, and devoid of good results. For my part, I have

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none but the most kindly feelings towards the Indians, who have always been courteous and respectful to me personally, and am proud to number many of them as true and tried friends.

It is needless for me to state, as it has been stated in every report and reiterated by every agent since this agency has been established by treaty in 1855, that this locality is not suitable for agricultural pursuits. Even though the soil be the best (which it is not, but of a very inferior quality), the climatic conditions are such that profitable farming would be utterly impossible. For example, in 1891, the precipitation was 122.29 inches; in 1892, 109 inches; and in March, 1893, we had 14.83; April, 14.02; May, 6.73, and June, 7.99 inches. The present season has been so cold, as well as wet, that the seed rotted in the ground. Every year during the last four years rust and blight attacked our potato crop, caused, I presume, by the heavy fogs that roll in from the ocean during the summer and fall months, so that the inducements held out to the Indians of this agency to become agriculturalists is not of the most flattering description.

A much needed addition to the boys' building, 22 by 32 feet, two stories high, was erected during the past year. The lower story is used for the primary school, the upper for the boys' dormitory. A like needed addition is under construction to girls' building, 25 by 30 feet, two stories high, the lower story to be used for girls' play-room, the upper for girls' dormitory. Said additions will be able to comfortably accommodate 70 boarding pupils. (Former capacity 56).

I have also erected a one-story and-a-half cottage, containing six rooms for the superintendent. The building formerly occupied by the superintendent I have fixed up for the boys by partitioning the lower story into a play-room, lavatory, and bath room, the upstairs into a sitting and bed room for the teacher, and a room to be used as a hospital for the boys. These improvements have been much needed, as the boys' old play-room was hardly fit for pigs. The present buildings will very well answer the requirements of this school for years to come, and will accommodate every child of school age and suitable health on the reservation.

The Makah Indians have caught during this season 1,752 seals, two whales, up to date, and are catching at the present time great quantities of halibut, cod, salmon, and other food fishes. They have sold their seal skins for $11 per skin, making a total of $19,272.

There were seven schooners engaged in seal hunting, owned and manned by Indians, the *Deeahks, James G. Swan, Amature, Emmet Felix, Puritan, Mary Parker,* and *August*. The *Deeahks* and *Emmet Felix* were purchased in the early part of the sealing season—the *Deeahks* for $3,100, the *Felix* for $2,000. The schooner *C. C. Perkins* being old and unseaworthy the Indians would not venture out in her. The schooner *Lottie* was wrecked in the straits in a furious storm and was almost a total loss.

A small reservation for the use and occupancy of the Ossett Indians, 18 miles from this agency, has been set apart by Executive order April 12th, 1893.

I have recently, after first visiting their village, reported to the department the advisability of setting apart about 640 acres* for the Hoh Indians at the mouth of the Hoh River, 50 miles south of this agency. Up to date, I have not been advised that any action has been taken in the matter.

The long pending land contest, involving the site of the Quillehute village, 35 miles south of this agency, has at last been decided by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior in favor of the Indians. On June 23d, by authority of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I served notice on Mr. Daniel Pullen to remove, with his family and personal effects, from the reservation within 60 days.

The Industrial Boarding School, located at this agency, is under very good management and the discipline is excellent. These young wards of the Government give many evidences of careful training, as exhibited in their recitations, their cleanliness, and their manners. I herein inclose report of the superintendent, which is made a part of this report.

The day school on the Quillehute Reservation, under the efficient management of A. W. Smith, is progressing well, and a marked improvement in the children attending it can be observed each year. Mr. Smith is the veteran teacher at this agency, having organized the Quillehute day school in 1883. He has been in continuous service at that school ever since.

The court of Indian offenses is of great benefit to the Indians, as it disposes of all cases in a very satisfactory manner. No appeal has ever been taken from the decision of the court. The judges allowed for the Quillehute Reservation are highly appreciated by that tribe of Indians. All of the judges on both reservations were educated in the reservation schools and are well qualified for the position they hold.

The police force at this agency is efficient and prompt to execute an order. I have made few changes in the force during the past year.

*Set apart by Executive order of September 11, 1893.

Dr. Daniel Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, and Mrs. Dorchester, special agent, spent several days inspecting the affairs at this agency and school. I think they did a great deal of good; at least I found that after their departure employés who were not clear as to their duties and prerogatives, as laid down in "Rules for Indian Schools," had a much better understanding of them after the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Dorchester.

In leaving this agency my only regret is that I have not been able to do more for the elevation of these Indians than I have. But I shall leave them with a clear conscience, and that I have faithfully and conscientiously discharged my duty towards them to the best of my ability. It is a matter of great satisfaction for me to know that my labors among them have been appreciated, and that I have acquired the confidence and respect of all the better disposed and progressive of them.

Thanking the Department for the courteous treatment I have received,

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN P. MCGLINN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NEAH BAY SCHOOL.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *July 10, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Neah Bay industrial boarding school.

I assumed charge of this school January 19, 1893; my report, therefore, will cover the last six months of the fiscal year, and will contain a brief statement of the condition of affairs at this school and such improvements and changes as have been made during the year.

This being one of the oldest schools in the Indian service, data of its early history may be found in the various annual reports of this agency, therefore I do not deem it necessary to enter into detail, or to give a more extensive description of its earlier history, location, and surroundings.

On taking charge I found the buildings in a reasonably fair condition and the discipline of the school good, for which much credit is due to my predecessor.

The dormitories were somewhat overcrowded and the room occupied by the boys as an assembly hall was dark, small, and uninviting. The wash and bath room was poorly arranged and stood much in need of repair. The room occupied by the assistant teacher was very small and unattractive and the only articles of furniture it contained were a few wooden benches, a chair, and one or two maps. In the absence of a sick room we were obliged to use the dormitories as an infirmary, which was quite annoying to the ailing as well as to the more fortunate.

I was much encouraged, however, to find that a new building adjoining the old schoolroom was about completed and ready for occupancy, the first floor to be used as a schoolroom and the upper as a dormitory for the boys. One of the rooms then occupied as a dormitory was converted into a sick room for the boys, and two rooms partitioned off and nicely fitted up for the assistant teacher.

During the winter a neat little cottage of six rooms, conveniently arranged and beautifully located, was erected for the superintendent, thus allowing the rooms formerly occupied by him to be rearranged and used as an assembly room for the boys, to which was added a bath and wash room. These rooms are quite commodious and a decided improvement over the old ones, a fact greatly appreciated by the boys.

The girls' compartments are not in the most flattering condition, but I am glad to state that a valuable addition to their dormitory is now in the course of construction, and when completed and the girls are comfortably quartered in it our school will be as well equipped for rooms and convenience as could be reasonably expected.

In connection with the new buildings that have been added during the year, a considerable amount of repairing has been done on the old ones, so that they are now all quite substantial, and with the new coat of paint, to which a number of them have been treated, present a very pleasing appearance.

Under the supervision of the industrial teacher the boys have been regularly detailed to perform the industrial work, such as clearing up school grounds, planting and cultivating the garden, sawing wood, building fences, making roads, in caring for the stock, and the older boys have assisted the carpenters in the new buildings, proving themselves very handy with the use of tools.

Owing to the very unfavorable season our garden is backward and not of the most promising nature. However, if the weather continues warm and pleasant the supply of carrots, onions, cabbage, turnips, parsnips, and potatoes will be quite large enough to satisfy the demands of the school during the winter. The 5 acres that were slashed last fall have been inclosed with a substantial rail fence and two patches cleared on same and planted into potatoes.

When we take into consideration the utter unfitness for agricultural pursuits of the Makah Reservation, it is evident to one familiarly acquainted with their situation, that for maintenance and existence these Indians must necessarily depend upon other resources for a livelihood. They are, however, tributary to the inexhaustible seal, whale, and halibut fisheries of the Pacific Ocean, and are rapidly branching out in this industry, which even now yields them a large revenue.

It is therefore apparent that the future success and prosperity of the boys that are now being educated here will depend largely upon their efficiency in handling vessels and their knowledge of sealing, whaling, and fishing. With these facts in view, I have considered it a pleasure to permit five of the older boys to make frequent trips with their fathers during the sealing season, and had it not been greatly to our disadvantage, owing to the limited number of large boys to perform the industrial work, I should have encouraged this part of their education with a greater degree of enthusiasm. They were all very successful and remuneratively rewarded for their efforts.

The industrial work of the girls is very commendable. The work in the sewing room, kitchen, and dining room, and in the dormitory has been performed with remarkable neatness, and the neat, tidy personal appearance of the girls at all times is indicative of a marked improvement. Other encouragements of their appreciation of what is being done for them is shown every day in little ways, such as can be known more particularly by the matron, who stands in closer relationship to them, and who has a better opportunity of seeing every favorable change.

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The most discouraging feature of my administration thus far was the imperative necessity of closing my school from a case of smallpox which broke out on one of the schoolboys February 22. By instituting vigilant measures we were fortunate in escaping without serious results. This sickness caused an intermission of nearly six week, and owing to this and one or two other little interruptions, which were unavoidable, the work has been somewhat retarded in all departments. Aside from this trouble the general health of the children has been exceedingly good.

Since taking possession of our new schoolroom, there is a change quite perceptibly noticeable in the literary department. We now have two light and well-ventilated rooms, and are quite well supplied with furniture in the way of blackboards, maps, charts, and globes, but are greatly in need of kindergarten material for our little folks, the purchase of which I earnestly recommend.

The course of study outlined in the rules and regulations has been as closely followed out as practicable, and, on the whole, the results obtained in the schoolrooms have been very gratifying. The work accomplished in the lower grade, under G. W. Myers, has been highly satisfactory. This class being mostly made up of boys and girls too small to do any great amount of industrial work, they are kept in school all day.

The number of pupils being more than one teacher could advance as rapidly as desirable, I assigned one of the older and more proficient girls to take charge of the small chart class one and a half hours each afternoon in the room occupied by the superintendent in the morning with the higher grade. I am much pleased with the progress the little ones have made under her instruction, and especially from the fact that she seems to manifest such interest in all school matters, and expresses an earnest desire to become a teacher in the Indian service.

Much attention has been given to vocal music during the past six months. The children have learned many new songs and can sing most of the gospel hymns. Four girls and one boy are taking lessons on the organ, and have acquired some proficiency in music.

A reading room has been established for the older boys, and from the interest they take in perusing the periodicals and books placed in it for their use, I am assured that this move will prove very beneficial.

The deportment of the pupils has been excellent, and they have exhibited a trustworthy and industrious spirit and are happy and contented. In the schoolroom they have been respectful, studious, and attentive and seem eager for advancement.

Very little Indian talk can be heard and the children are making quite rapid progress in the use of the English language.

In the early part of May, Dr. D. Dorchester, in company with his wife, inspected this school. Many valuable suggestions were offered and much appreciated, and in departing they left most pleasant recollections of their visit.

The average attendance during the year was 50, which will compare favorably with previous years.

With sincere thanks for the kind and uniform courtesy you have extended to me; the hearty support with which you have sustained me in promoting the best interests of this school; for favors shown me by the Department, and with kindly acknowledgments to the employés for faithful performance of duties assigned them. I am,

Very respectfully,

ANDREW J. TABER, JR.,
Superintendent.

JOHN P. MCGLINN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP AGENCY (CONSOLIDATED), *Tacoma, Wash., August 31, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my twenty-third annual report.

The kind favor of an overruling Providence has been manifested in another year's prosperity and freedom from distress or calamity. No radical changes have been made in the condition of the Indians connected with this agency. Their health has generally been fair. The hard times have affected them to some extent, but not so as to cause suffering for food, clothing, or the necessities of life. The schools have been fairly prosperous and have done good work.

To report specially on the condition of each reservation:

THE PUYALLUP RESERVATION

is situated near Tacoma, has an area of about 18,000 acres and a population of a little over 600. The land has all been allotted except about 585 acres which was reserved for agency and school purposes. The Indians are all citizens and elect their own precinct officers. The Government maintains a good boarding school thereon; the average attendance the past year has been 132. The agency headquarters are also located on this reservation.

During the past winter Congress passed a law by the terms of which about three-fourths of the land held by these Indians could be sold and the proceeds used for the benefit of the individual allottees. This is to be done by a commission to be appointed by the President. The commission has not yet been designated. The extreme dullness of the times is such, that the land, if offered for sale now, would bring but a small fraction of what it has been considered to be worth. In the meantime, as the Indians are gradually dying off, the titles to their land as it descends to the heirs is becoming more and more entangled. None of the estates have been probated. Letters of administration have been granted to a number, but the State laws require all fees to be paid in advance, and they are heavy. The Indians, not knowing who are to get possession of the land in many instances, hesitate to

advance any money, and so the cases hang. If times revive and the land comes into demand, the settlement of these estates will be important as well as difficult.

During the month of April last, a pretended attempt was made by Frank C. Ross and others to construct a railroad across some of the patented lands of the Puyallup Indians, with Indian labor. As he refused to desist, after having been ordered to do so by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a company of United States troops was ordered out to stop him. He obtained a permanent injunction from the United States circuit court restraining the.. from interfering with him. The case has been appealed by the Government to the circuit court of appeals, and the troops have returned home. His funds have become exhausted and the work has ceased. The evident intent of the proceeding was to get a decision of the courts on the right of the Indians to make contracts for the sale of their lands, notwithstanding the restrictions in the treaty and the patents.

The unfortunate effects of citizenship in removing the barriers to drunkenness among these Indians is painfully apparent. One of the brightest and most intelligent of the tribe, and from whom much was hoped, met his death the past spring while intoxicated. They do not as yet, even the best of them, seem to have will power enough to resist the temptations that surround them.

THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION

is situated about 60 miles southwest from the agency and comprises a little over 4,000 acres. This originally was an executive order reservation. The land, except 471 acres which was reserved for the school farm, is held by the Indians individually under the general Indian homestead act. About one-half of them have made their final proof and received their patents. Most of the others have resided the requisite five years and will make proof this fall.

These Indians are citizens also, but being so far removed from the contaminating influences of a city, have not suffered from bad examples and evil enticements, as the Puyallup Indians have. They lack, however, the incentive necessary to improvement, and live along from year to year with but little change.

The Government boarding school which is located here has had a good attendance, 53 being the average during the past year, larger, I think, than any previous year. The good influence of the school, and of the superintendent who has charge of it, on the Indians is pleasingly apparent.

THE S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION

is about 60 miles west from the agency, and comprises nearly 5,000 acres. Nearly all of it has been allotted and patented. The Indians are mostly poor and depend too much on logging and too little on farming. Their remoteness from market is a drawback to quick returns for this kind of work.

The Government boarding school located on this reservation has had a prosperous year. Substantial improvements have been made in the buildings and the water supply, and the general management has been of a high order. The school farm particularly merits special mention. The average attendance has been 15 throughout the year.

THE QUINAIELT RESERVATION

is situated on the seacoast about 25 miles north of Gray's Harbor, and contains about 224,000 acres. It is distant from the agency by the usual route of travel about 150 miles. It is extensive but mountainous, and not only unoccupied but most of it unexplored. There is some good land on the Quinaielt and Queets rivers and bordering on the lake, but most of the remainder is comparatively valueless. It is now, and must be for a long time to come, quite inaccessible. Probably less than 250 Indians make it their home. They use but a very small fraction of it, but get their living principally by fishing, sea otter hunting, and working for whites. The Government boarding school located here has had an average attendance of 33 during the past year and is doing good work. Consumption has been more destructive at this place than on any of the other reservations connected with this agency. The great amount of rainfall and the heavy sea fogs which prevail there probably conduce much in bringing about this result.

The spring salmon which run in this river are among the finest in the world. Through the assistance of the physician the Indians have been enabled to market a considerable quantity of them during the last spring months and quite a trade has been developed. They have been sent to Tacoma and other cities and are highly prized.

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THE NISQUALLY AND SQUAXIN

reservations, situated, respectively, about 20 and 30 miles in a westerly direction from the agency, are both comparatively small, and contain less than 100 souls each. There are no white employés on either of them. The land is all patented to the Indians, who support themselves, on the former by farming and the latter by fishing, oystering, and logging. They have no schools, but send their children to the other Government boarding schools in the vicinity. They are quiet and inoffensive, and jog along from year to year with but little change.

THE GEORGETOWN RESERVATION

is situated on the north side of Shoalwater Bay, about 150 miles southwest from the agency. It is very small and nearly deserted, being incapable of cultivation or of sustaining any considerable population. At one time there was a day school taught there, but it has long since been abandoned. Most of the enterprising Indians have moved across the bay and bought land and made homes at Bay Center, where they get employment in gathering oysters. They are becoming absorbed into the body politic.

THE S'KLALLAM TRIBE.

Besides the Indians living on these seven reservations, the S'klallam tribe, numbering about 325, live in small villages scattered along the straits from Port Gamble to Clallam Bay, a distance of nearly 100 miles. They are located in a northwest direction from the agency, and are distant from 50 to 150 miles.

The largest and most important of these villages is at Jamestown, near Dunginess, where about 100 Indians own 200 acres of land, which they cultivate and on which they live in good comfortable homes. A small day school has been maintained here of from 20 to 25 scholars for twelve or fifteen years.

The next in size is the village at Port Gamble, containing near 75 Indians, who gain their living mostly by working in the saw-mill and in loading ships with lumber. There is a small day school here of about the same size, which has been maintained now for nearly three years.

The other Indians of this tribe are very much scattered, some living on homesteads and some near towns, where they get occasional employment. There is but little change in their condition from year to year. The influence of the schools and the association with white people is shown in their gradual development.

THE COWLITZ INDIANS,

living in the southern part of the State, are scattered, and most of them live on small farms of their own. They are so much absorbed into the settlements that they hardly form a distinct class any more.

These, with some other scattered bands of smaller size, make up the Indians connected with this agency. Fully two-thirds of them are citizens of the United States and of this State, and very generally exercise the right of suffrage, and a few hold office. The influence of the schools and the association with white people helps to improve them, while the tendency to drink helps to debase them.

There are three regular missionaries employed among the Indians of this agency, and they have varying success. On the whole there seems to be gradual gain. Their chief lack seems to be want of moral stamina, which will take years, if not generations, to develop.

Thanking the Indian Office for the courtesies extended during the past year, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUYALLUP SCHOOL.

PUYALLUP INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, *Tacoma, Wash., July 31, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Puyallup school for the year ending June 30, 1893.

Situation.—The school has an excellent site on the Puyallup River, 2 miles from the city of Tacoma.

Buildings.—The buildings, which are comparatively new, are fourteen in number and in good repair. The schoolrooms are well lighted and ventilated, and provided with such helps as are needed for the work, except some kindergarten material for the primary room.

Scholarship.—The grade work is fully up to the course prescribed by the Department, enabling pupils of the ninth grade to enter the first year of the Tacoma High School, an opportunity that has been taken advantage of by one boy, who in his examinations at that school has ranked first in a class of thirty-six. Another was fortunate enough to have offered him a scholarship at the

Northwestern Military School, at Highland Park, Ill., and is preparing to leave for that place in September; and a third boy will, if his tuition can be provided for, enter a Tacoma business college in the autumn, to complete a commercial course that he began at this school about a year ago. Others as far advanced as those mentioned and too young to leave school, will, through lack of means, and because their parents oppose their leaving home, be obliged to continue at this school and pursue such special course of study as may be provided for them.

Our school year is governed largely by the hop-picking season, which necessitates closing school about the end of August for the annual vacation. At the close of last year six pupils were graduated, three of whom were transferred to Carlisle, Pa., one took up advanced work here, and two girls are at their homes. These are all doing well and have a fair prospect of becoming good citizens.

The average attendance for the fiscal year was 132. During the last quarter of the year 144 pupils were enrolled, with an average attendance of 124.31. The following table will show their standing by grades:

Sex.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Post graduate.
Male	41	6	9	7	6	9	2	4	3
Female	23	3	10	6	2	5	5	3	.....
Total	64	9	19	13	8	14	7	7	3

The feeling of the Indians toward the school is good, but we are in need of some way to compel regular attendance of those whose parents can not be reached by personal influence.

The farm.—The school has 160 acres under fence, as follows: 35 acres in meadow, 21 acres in garden and other crops, and 104 acres in pasture. The tillable land is all of good quality, and lies along the south side of the Puyallup River. The spring rains continued unusually late this year, which prevented early planting, but the growing crops look well, and if the season continues late enough to let them mature we will have the usual supply, which is plenty for table use and for the stock, which consists of 6 horses, 20 cows, 15 head of other cattle, and 20 hogs.

Especial attention is paid to gardening, to which this part of the State is particularly adapted, and which is likely to be the chief vocation of those pupils who may follow agriculture for a livelihood.

Carpentry.—The carpenter has had working with him from four to six boys on half time. They have been kept busy remodeling some of the older buildings, building fences, and keeping up repairs about the premises. They also put a supply of water into the main buildings, for protection against fire, and did considerable painting and paper hanging.

Domestic work.—In the boarding house a regular detail is made, so that all the domestic work may be performed systematically and successfully. The dormitories are supplied with good bedding, which is kept clean, and the dining room and kitchen with plain substantial furniture. The tables seat ten pupils, five of each sex, and are provided with linen tablecloths and such ware as is customary in ordinary families.

The sewing room has turned out the usual amount of work. From eight to fifteen girls work with the seamstress. A tailoress was employed from October to the end of the year and made up a set of uniforms for the school.

The laundry is managed by an educated Indian woman. It contains a steam washer, power wringer, and a seven-rack dry room. The heavier and coarser pieces are washed in the machine, which prevents the usual drudgery of a school laundry. The girls wash by hand the finer pieces and private clothing purchased by themselves, and thus get as much of the washtub as is good for them.

Library and reading room.—The library consists of a number of volumes of history, poetry, and standard works by American and English authors, all of which have been contributed to the school. Besides these we have one daily paper, several weekly papers, and twelve or fourteen magazines and monthly periodicals, contributed by persons interested in Indian education.

Music.—The school is well advanced in both instrumental and vocal music. The school band is composed of thirteen pieces, and plays music of the first and second grades, and some of the boys play very well on the violin. Several girls play nicely on the organ, one or two in particular being sufficiently advanced to appear creditably at entertainments in the city. The singing is mostly of gospel and patriotic songs, and is of the very best.

Good Templars.—On December, 1890, a Good Templars lodge was organized, which has brought many of the pupils into contact with the outside world. They have been made to feel at home in the city lodges, and as delegates to district and grand lodge sessions in distant parts of the State have done credit to themselves and the school.

Teachers' Institute.—In 1886 the teachers of this agency, which includes Chehalis, S'kokomish, Quinaielt, Jamestown, and Port Gamble schools, organized a teachers' institute, which has served to improve the work of the schools interested. Once a year such employés as can be spared from their work get together at one of the schools for a mutual exchange of ideas and experiences in the work. A different place is selected each year, so that in time we "make the rounds," visiting each of the schools.

In conclusion, sir, allow me to thank you for your assistance in improving our condition and elevating our work, which has been supplemented by the coöperation of employés, who have worked earnestly and faithfully for the best interests of the school.

We have met no unusual difficulties nor any worthy of special notice during the year, for which we feel grateful to our allwise Master.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT,
Superintendent.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEHALIS SCHOOL.

CHEHALIS SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, *August —, 1893.*

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

Since my taking charge of this school there has been a gradual increased average attendance and an equally gradual but marked decrease in average age of pupils. I see no good reason for this except

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perhaps, the absolute independence of the Indians prompts them to withdraw the older pupils in order to profit by their labor, and the increased confidence in the school management causes them to watch anxiously for the fifth birthday in order to profit by Government rations. The average attendance has been by quarters as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First quarter	30	21	51
Second quarter	32	20	52
Third quarter	30	23	53
Fourth quarter	29	27	56
Total	121	91	212

Average for year, 53.

During the year we sent five boys to Harrison Institute, Chemawa, Oregon.

The school work has been quite satisfactory, especially in the primary room, where the progress has been thorough and rapid. Schoolroom exercises commence promptly at 8 a. m. and continue until 12 m., with a recess from 10 a. m., to 10:20 a. m., with a study hour from 7 to 8 p. m.

The industrial work among the girls has been eminently satisfactory. We have been so fortunate as to retain our cook and our seamstress for the past three years. Thus we are able to develop some real points of character in the girls. Some of the girls can cut, fit, and make their own clothing without oversight. Others can take complete charge of the kitchen, making bread, pies, cake, roasting, boiling, frying, and broiling meats, dressing fowls, canning fruits etc. Others can take charge of the dairy, making and packing butter, etc., and some can do all these with a degree of neatness and dispatch that would do honor to white girls of greater age.

The industrial work of the boys, although good, is hardly up to that of the girls. This is owing to the fact that we change industrial teachers so often. We have been very fortunate in our men, although we have changed four times in the three years. We have had the best of men all the time. All of them have been prompt, faithful, and energetic, but so much is required of them that they soon get discouraged and quit in disgust. I will give an outline of what has been done by the one man, with the help of the boys, and it is well to bear in mind that Indian boys are very much like white boys. "One boy is half a man, two boys half a boy, and three boys no boy at all." This is lamentably true, with some marked exceptions, unless constantly under the eye of the teacher.

During the year 36 acres of land have been plowed twice and put into crops in excellent shape—7 acres of this garden. The hay (15 tons) has been cut from 25 acres of land. Over 250 cords of wood have been cut and hauled to the school. All the supplies for the school, 20,000 feet of lumber, and 40,000 shingles have been hauled from the railroad, 3 miles, and one car load of oats taken to the railroad over such roads as an Eastern farmer would think it impossible to take an empty wagon. Over a mile of wire fence has been built, more than an acre of land grubbed and broken, and not far from two weeks of work by the whole force put on the roads.

I enumerate the foregoing to show how futile is the attempt to teach anything by a man so overburdened with work that must be done. I am confident that an assistant farmer, at $300 per year, would more than three times pay his wages by increased productiveness of the farm, besides relieving the industrial teacher, so that the boys might be taught the "knack" of doing things.

This year we have been supplied with a new well, wind mill (5,000 gallon tank), and all completely connected with the various rooms of the school, also with the barn.

The health of the school has been remarkably good. Indeed, sickness of a dangerous character is almost unknown. This is due to the salubrious location, the excellent sanitary arrangements, and to our more than ordinarily competent physician.

The equipment of the school is good, and the children are fully as competent, intelligent, and docile as white children of equal age and much better advantages. There is in connection with the school an excellent reading room, well equipped and well patronized. Thirty periodicals come regularly, and there is a well-selected library of about 175 volumes.

There is an orchard of 450 trees, which were planted several years ago. For some reason the trees did not do well at first, but latterly the growth has been wonderful, and should next year be a "bearing year." I apprehend that there will be an abundance of fruit for the use of the school.

The herd of cattle are mostly high-bred Jersey. Except one old favorite, none are less than three-fourths and most of them are fifteen-sixteenths, and the male is a registered animal. The milk supply has been abundant the entire year to give the school an unlimited supply, and butter has been served at least once a day all the time.

Of poultry only chickens are kept. These have produced eggs enough for cooking, and for not less than one full meal for all the pupils at least once a week, together with "chicken dinner" on all holidays and many other times.

Especial pains are taken to teach table manners. Each table accommodates six pupils; of these one boy acts as host and one girl as hostess, and all the little attentions shown in private families are required of the children. Withal, the year has been a pleasant and profitable one, and the outlook for next year is flattering.

Thanking my superiors in office for uniform forbearance and kindness,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW H. VIETS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF S'KOKOMISH SCHOOL.

S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION, WASH., *June 30, 1893.*

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

The schoolroom work has been carried on with the same number of teachers and the same classification as that of last year. During the year the pupils of the higher grades have been studious and obedient. By subscribing for papers and magazines and using the school library they have advanced in general intelligence. The primary department enrolled 22 pupils and the advanced department 20 pupils during the fourth quarter. The pupils have worked hard and advanced accordingly. Examinations were held at the end of each quarter and promotions made to higher grades. The small attendance during the fourth quarter was caused by parents keeping the children at home to assist in planting the spring crops and care for their gardens. The second quarter of 1894 will bring them all into school again.

From 8 to 12 a. m. is devoted to schoolroom work. In the afternoon all the children are detailed to work in one of the different departments. There is also an hour each evening devoted to study, singing, etc.

The sewing room has turned out the usual amount of work in the course of the year. The girls are given instruction in cooking and general housework; in mending, cutting, and fitting garments for themselves, as well as the necessary darning and shirt-making for the boys. The larger girls cut, fit, and make their own clothing, and all of them are experts in sewing. Most of the washing and ironing for the school is performed by irregular labor, assisted by the larger girls. We have not force enough to do all the laundry work without hired help. An average of about 11 girls is required to perform the work in the kitchen and dining room. The cooking for the entire school is done here, and in addition the girls are required to do the cleaning and scrubbing necessary to keep the kitchen and dining room clean and tidy.

On the farm the boys take a great interest in the work. This year they have the garden looking especially fine. They take a great interest in the care of the cattle and horses, and being under the directions of a first-class farmer have advanced rapidly in the knowledge of all work pertaining to a farm.

The larger boys and girls have been in regular attendance during the past three years and have become quite proficient not only in their respective departments, but in the class room, where they cheerfully devote themselves to study.

Buildings.—The buildings are 19 in number, all frame and in good repair. The boys occupy the new building, which was built during the second quarter. It is 20 by 40, two stories high, and contains a bath and wash room, sitting room, reading room, and dormitory.

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 200 bushels apples, 25 bushels beets, 100 bushels carrots, 50 tons hay, 50 bushels onions, 200 bushels potatoes, and 100 bushels turnips, and which supplied sufficient vegetables for tables and stock, excepting the potatoes. The season was very unfavorable for the growth of the crop and the amount that was gathered was soon lost by decay. The Government purchased for table use and seed 1423 bushels.

Stock.—The school herd consists of 8 head of horses and 23 cattle, including calves and yearlings. During the year 220 pounds of butter have been made, and the children supplied with abundance of milk. We have turned a small unoccupied room into a dairy house, and when completed will answer the purpose very well. From the herd of cattle 7 have been butchered during the year for the use of the school, making a total of 2,180 pounds of beef net.

Sanitary.—With the exceptions of a few cases of scrofula, the sanitary condition of the school has been good. The location is healthy, the air pure. The diet is varied; food abundant, excellent, and always well and carefully prepared. The clothing is ample and of good quality. The dormitories are new, clean, and well ventilated. The sewerage was taken up and relaid in the spring. The regulations of weekly bathing have been strictly carried out. We have been using the river water during the past year, but now the Government has sunk a well and erected a wind mill 4,000 feet from the school. The water is forced through pipes to a tank elevated at the buildings. This is all we need to make the sanitary condition of the school excellent.

Religious.—At my request, the missionary stationed at this place has reported as follows:

R. S. GRAHAM:

SIR: Services have been held very constantly at the S'Kokomish Reservation, unless I have been necessarily absent. On the Sabbath at 9:30 the Sabbath school is held, at which all the school is present, and the employés generally have classes. At 11 a. m. the services are for the benefit of all the Indians. Thursday evenings and about a quarter of the time on Sabbath evenings I have given to the school in talks, singing, and the reading of stories of a religious or moral nature.

Twice I have visited the Quinaielt Reservation, 140 miles to the west as the road goes, and twice I have been to Jamestown, among the Clallam Indians, 90 miles to the north. At each of these places while there I have held the only religious services held by any minister of any denomination during the year. The moral tone of these Indians, at least at S'Kokomish, is as good as among most of the surrounding Indians, and far better than some, there being less drinking, gambling, licentiousness, than among many others. The gift of citizenship to them, with all its freedom, is used by some as freedom to drink and do other things that are wrong, which they did not do when they were more directly under the firm control of the agent; still a considerable share of them do fairly well.

Lately the Shaker sect has revived considerably. This singular freak is a new religion which originated within 20 miles of this reservation about eleven years ago; is somewhat akin to the Messiah craze of the Dakotas, but much more civilized and moral, and when it first originated was kept under quite firmly by the agent. Lately, however, they have learned that the freedom of citizenship allowed them this religion as much as they wished, and consequently it has revived quite strongly. Some things about it have been rather discouraging to me.

In closing I would say that the relations between the school employés and myself have been most cordial, friendly, and pleasant.

Truly yours,

M. EELLS,
Missionary American Missionary Association.

In closing I wish to say that the employés have worked in harmony throughout the year; have been faithful and efficient; no cause of complaints exist against any.

Very respectfully,

R. S. GRAHAM,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUINAIELT SCHOOL.

UYALLUP (CONSOLIDATED) QUINAIELT SUBAGENCY, WASH.,
July 15, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of June 15, 1893, I have the honor of submitting this, my fourth annual report of the Quinaielt boarding school and Quinaielt Subagency. The year just closed has been the most prosperous one in school work since the date I took charge of this work.

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The reported capacity of the school is 40 boarding pupils. By having half of the pupils in school in forenoons and the other half employed at industrial work and then the pupils that were in school during the forenoon to be given industrial work in the afternoons, the others taking their place in the schoolroom, we can accommodate 40, if the dormitories were only larger and better ventilated. At present we ought not to have over 15 pupils in each of our two dormitories.

The greatest enrollment was 35—22 males and 13 females—and the average attendance for the year was 33. Two of the three pupils that completed the work of the eighth grade last July left school the following September and are now farming, the third pupil having remained in school last year reviewing eighth grade work and doing some work in the ninth grade. At the close of the year all the grades contained the following number of pupils, except the fifth grade, which had no pupils throughout the year:

Sex.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Male	8	2	2	2	.....	3	3	1
Female	8	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	16	4	2	4	.....	4	3	1

The industrial work of the school has been carried on during the year with great profit to the pupils, the same industries being taught as mentioned in last annual report.

The health of the pupils on the whole, has been much better than in former years, only a few of them having had sore eyes last spring, while other springs nearly all were obliged to give up schoolroom work for a week or so on account of this trouble.

Indians living off the reservation are beginning to send their children to school, so that in future we are likely to have more than we can accommodate properly. A new laundry is greatly needed. Also better quarters for the teamster. Estimates will be submitted later for these buildings.

The school farm has been enlarged during the year and the prospects are fair for a good yield of vegetables and hay. Having also enlarged our pasturage, we can now keep more milch cows for the school than we had in the past, which is a great help and reduces the expense of the school.

Our land is so hard to clear, and after cleared so hard to keep in a good state of cultivation, that, so far, we have not been able to raise vegetables and hay enough for the school and stock; consequently the expense of this school has been greater than some of your other schools that have plenty of their own beef, butter, vegetables, fruit, etc. Last year the cost per pupil was less than the year before, and the year we have just entered upon the cost will be less than that of last year, I feel safe in stating.

We are still in the same need of a missionary as a year ago. I would respectfully refer you to what was said in last year's report as to the need of a missionary to work here.

Fifty-six Indians have taken claims on the reservation and are now waiting anxiously for the river bottoms at least to be surveyed. They hesitate in making permanent improvements on their farms till the lines are definitely located. The majority of them have small gardens and raise some hay and oats.

Salmon were more plentiful last year than former years, and the Indians made considerable money fishing in the Quinaielt River and hauling the supply to Gray's Harbor, a distance of 25 miles from the agency. Sea-otter hunting and freighting for white settlers have not been so profitable of late as a few years ago. A small sailing vessel was employed by the Indians to bring lumber and general merchandise from Gray's Harbor to the reservation. Two Indians have started general stores on the small scale, and others are already building frame houses to take the place of "smoke huts." These improvements are pleasing to note.

The court of Indian offenses does its work satisfactorily, there being 21 Indians punished during the year for many offenses committed by them. Many of these offenses were committed when the Indians were under the influence of intoxicating liquor, which liquor, we believe, was and is being furnished by certain whites, who, so far, have not been published, as it has been hard to obtain proof enough to convict them.

With many thanks for the help and favors received by me from my superiors in the service,

I am, your obedient servant,

E. W. AGAR,
Superintendent.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH., *October 2, 1893.*

SIR: This, my third annual report of the Tulalip Agency, including the Tulalip, Lummi, Swinomish, Muckleshoot, and Madison reservations, is hereby respectfully submitted.

Indian courts.—The courts under this agency have made material improvement during the year. A change in the system of punishment by fine has been made, to the end that the families of convicted persons shall not suffer through the imposition of a cash fine on the fathers or other heads of such families, and the plan, which has been successfully substituted, is for prisoners to do road or other work, under the supervision of the court, by the piece, boarding themselves where practicable, and being fined a sufficient amount only to pay actual court costs, which are nominal.

Court work, as regards the number and class of cases tried, has been much the same as appears in my annual reports for the fiscal years 1891 and 1892, and, as in those years, the majority of cases come under the head of intoxication.

I am compelled to state that the evil of liquor-drinking among the Indians at Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Madison has not decreased, but I find encouragement in the fact that at Lummi it is much less prevalent, and at Swinomish a case of intoxication is rare.

The United States courts in this State having held that an Indian with a patent to land is a citizen, and as such is entitled to drink what, when, where, and as much as he pleases, it is all but useless to prosecute whites for selling liquor to Indians, and, as the true status of citizen Indians becomes more widely known to the whites and understood by these same Indians, the evil will necessarily grow. I do not enlighten the Indians of these reservations as to the degree of freedom which the holding of a patent to land gives them.

A statute of the State of Washington provides a penalty for selling liquor to any Indian; but, being of the opinion that such statute is subordinate to and made void by the Federal statute, fearing that the courts will so hold, and that to bring suit under the State statute would be of no avail, and would, by the defeat of the action, but bring the subject unwisely to the attention of both liquor-sellers and Indians, I have thought it better to use simply threats and to refrain from bringing action.

I have, however, in three instances prosecuted whites for selling liquor to Indians, having reason to suppose that the decision of the magistrate would not be appealed from, and that, therefore, the question of the validity of the law would not be raised; and in said cases fines, averaging $35 each, were imposed. This, however, was simply taking advantage of ignorance, and in no way alters the fact that the law on this question, as it now stands, is injurious to the Indian, and all interested in the welfare and progress of this race should see to it that such law be repealed.

Indian lands.—In the Muckleshoot Reservation no allotments have been made, but a majority of the Indians there (17 families) live on and are cultivating separate tracts of land. On the remaining four reservations belonging to this agency 256 allotments have been made, of which number 204 are occupied and cultivated, and on these same reserves 30 families live on and cultivate definite, though unallotted, tracts.

Though these Indians are strongly in favor of the allotment of land in severalty, some of the more enlightened feel that the privileges attendant on the holding of a patent are too great for the majority of their several tribes, and for this reason desire that there should be some modification in the law regarding same, that the burdens of citizenship may not outweigh the advantages to be derived from the separate holding of a piece of land. My own opinion is that these Indians are not prepared for citizenship, though the knowledge that a tract of land is theirs, severally, to have and to hold, is an incentive to greater individual effort, industry, and consequent results. In view of the foregoing statement of facts, I would respectfully recommend that the law be so modified that a patent to land will not confer citizenship on the Indian to whom same be granted, thus doing away with the evils attendant on a premature citizenship, while retaining the benefits of the allotment system in general.

Schools.—The Tulalip Industrial Boarding School has been satisfactorily and efficiently conducted by the Rev. N. J. Power, superintendent, eight Sisters of Providence, and a corps of employés. With accommodations for 150 pupils, there has been an attendance largely in excess of the number called for by their contract, viz, 105.

Schoolroom exercises are conducted daily in the morning, while afternoons are devoted to the various industrial branches, i. e., carpenter work, shoemaking, engineering, and farming for the males, with general housework and sewing for the females.

Excellent musical instruction, both vocal and instrumental, has been given, and is a most popular branch with the Indian children.

No complaints have been made by the parents of pupils in regard to the conduct of this school or the condition of the children, which, to one acquainted with the Indian nature, speaks well for the management of same.

The report of the teacher of the Lummi day school is hereto affixed, and in connection with same I am forced to acknowledge that the attitude of the Lummi Indians toward the day school has been discouraging. They want a boarding school, and hope, by keeping their children from the day school, to force the Government to accede to their demands. To this attitude they have been brought, and are now encouraged, by outside influence. Through no fault of the management of this school the attendance has gradually fallen off. Every effort has been made to keep the school full, to favorably dispose the Lummi Indians toward it, and to make them appreciate such educational facilities as the Government is able and sees fit to give them for their children.

The progress of the pupils of the Stickney Home Industrial School has been most encouraging, and it is to be regretted that the decision of the board of directors of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church precludes the possibility of a continuance of this school, as heretofore, under contract with the Indian Office.

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Increase in civilization and improvements.—For many years these Indians were treated as children. Taught to come to the agent in all matters and to assume no responsibility in either their business or domestic affairs, it is little wonder that they have been a very dependent people, quite unable to conduct the most ordinary transactions without assistance. If the Indians are ever to become citizens, to mix and live with the whites, they must be thrown more on their own resources, and I have tried to impress this on them in advising them and by my policy in regard to the Indian courts and police service.

The judges of the courts are responsible for the conduct of same, and are made to feel that it is their court, run by Indians, for Indians. The captain of police is held accountable for the conduct and efficiency of his officers, and is consulted in the nomination of proper Indians to fill vacancies as they occur on the force. The Indians are in this way made to uphold their institutions. They are told to go to their court with all cases and to abide by the decisions of their judges. They have thus learned to respect both themselves and their Indian officials; they are less dependent in thought and action, and it is to be hoped that this policy of each official and individual being held responsible for his acts will better enable the Indian, at some future time, to take the reins of government into his own hands.

Every adult male of the Indians under this agency is expected to, and does, work two days each year on the public roads of his reservation, and in this way much improvement has been made in the condition of the roads.

Nine-tenths of these Indians engage in some civilized pursuit, such as farming, logging, or working in sawmills. In this way they are self-supporting, and are none of them dependent on the Government for subsistence except in cases of protracted illness.

Quite extensive repairs have been made to the agency buildings during the year, and the same are now in a habitable and fit condition for use. A good and sufficient supply of water is insured by the laying of a 2-inch main, connected with all of the houses, and, for protection in case of fire, a hydrant with hose has been placed in a central position. The dwelling of the farmer on the Madison Reservation has been renovated. Not a few Indian houses on the several reserves have been repaired and enlarged, and several new dwellings have been erected by the Indians themselves at an average cost of $200 to each householder and at no cost to the Government.

It can not be claimed that in the space of one year any great increase in civilization or material improvement can be noted at the several reservations under the Tulalip Agency; but that some improvement has been made, both in the Indians and this agency, is patent to the most casual observer.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. C. THORNTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, *August 31, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The sanitary condition of the D'Wamish and allied tribes has improved during the year. The younger generations, especially, are beginning to appreciate the advantages of hygienic surroundings.

We have had no epidemics; 679 cases were under treatment, the principal diseases being consumption, scrofula, bronchitis, rheumatism, remittent and intermittent fevers, conjunctivitis, and otorrhœa. Forty-five deaths have occurred, and of these 30 per cent were from tuberculosis in its various forms. Sixty births were reported, being the largest increase in many years.

I again plead for the establishment of a hospital at this agency. The several reservations are so far removed from here that, in the event of accidents or serious illness, the natives are absolutely without medical assistance; whereas if we had a hospital such cases could be moved to it and many lives be saved thereby. I am satisfied that the Indians would gladly avail themselves of its benefits.

Thanking you for the cordial assistance rendered me at all times,

I am, very respectfully,

E. BUCHANAN,
Agency Physician.

C. C. THORNTON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TEACHER LUMMI DAY SCHOOL.

LUMMI RESERVATION, WASH., *August 21, 1893.*

SIR: In accordance with instruction from your office I have the honor to submit my second annual report as teacher of this school.

Education.—The school work during the past year has been very encouraging. The pupils have taken a decided step forward, and consequently have made great improvement in many of their studies. As nearly as possible the course of studies, as set forth by the Indian Office for day schools, has been carried out, such changes only having been made as were compulsory, owing to the absence of the necessary text-books. The monthly written examinations have been carried on as heretofore, and the better papers posted conspicuously in the schoolroom, and the successful pupils have had their names placed on the monthly roll of honor; all of which has helped us much in our school work.

I have been particularly pleased with the advancement made in English grammar, arithmetic, and United States history. During the first year my every effort to interest the pupils in the former branch seemed fruitless, but I am gratified to find that they now take a very great interest in that study, and seem to appreciate its necessity. Each pupil of the two senior grammar grades has been furnished with small memoranda books, in which they note incorrect sentences they hear in the playground or elsewhere, and during class time these were produced and corrected by different members of the class.

During the year three boys have completed the course set down for day schools, and I am in hopes that they will now enter a higher institution of learning that they may better prepare themselves to assist sometime in the education of their race.

The primary grade has been under the supervision of Mrs. Evans during the greater part of the year, and the little ones have made rapid strides in the use of English words. Once a week, Mrs. Evans has taken all the girls into her room and given them lessons in plain and fancy sewing. This has proven very beneficial to them, and greatly pleased their parents.

Attendance.—I am sorry to say that several causes have prevented the average attendance of the school from reaching the figure it did last year. This year the average has been a fraction over 52, while last year it reached as high as 62. In the beginning of the year considerable dissatisfaction was manifested by the parents in not securing a boarding school, and quite a number refused to send their children on that account. There has also been influence used by outside parties, who oppose the day-school system, to induce the Indians not to send their children to school, on the ground "that, as long as this school flourished, no step would be taken toward the establishment of a boarding school." These facts have been a stumbling block in our way, especially in regard to regular attendance; and, as is well known, many of the older Indians oppose education, and should their children wish to discontinue attending school they had their parents' cooperation. In many cases it has been extremely difficult to secure the pupil again.

These considerations, with others, urge me to again suggest that a boarding school be established here. From the late census, it has been ascertained that there are nearly 125 children of school age on this reservation alone, and the great distance that many live from the school makes it impossible, especially during the winter, for many to attend. We have few roads that are fit for travel during the long rainy season. I feel confident that should a boarding school be established here, it would meet with the hearty approval of the Indians, and be of great benefit to the children, as they would then have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of industrial work, which is, in my own estimation, of greater importance to many of them than school work.

The national holidays have each been fittingly observed by exercises appropriate to the occasion, especially so on Columbus day, when a lengthy programme was carried out not only in the presence of every Indian on the reservation, but a number of their white neighbors were in attendance. On that day a vote was taken by the school to decide the question as to whether, during the morning exercises each day, the national flag should be formally saluted. I was much encouraged in my efforts to instill patriotic sentiments into their minds to find that not a single vote had been cast against the proposition.

The ten-minute talk on topics of general news has been continued and the children required to reproduce them on paper at home each evening.

As I feel confident that this day school will in the near future be replaced by a boarding school, I shall not attempt to enumerate the many repairs needed in and around our school building. I would state, however, that, should the school continue as it is, steps should be taken toward its removal to a higher piece of ground. Last winter we were compelled to dismiss school for two days, being unable to reach the building only by boat, and I did not deem it safe to have the children in, as the waters were gradually rising.

We were twice visited by School Supervisor W. T. Lecke, who expressed himself as being very much pleased with the progress the school had made.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you, Mr. Thornton, for the many kindnesses shown me, and the able assistance you have given me in the management of the school; also for courtesies extended, through you, from the Indian Office.

By continued perseverance I hope to bring my Indian pupils to the front ranks of scholarship and make of them honest, loyal, and industrious American citizens.

I am, very respectfully,

D. H. B. EVANS.

C. C. THORNTON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., July 28, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to herewith submit my third annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The agency and the reservation boarding school are located at Fort Simcoe, at the head of the Toppenish Valley, about 30 miles from the Northern Pacific Railroad and 34 miles from North Yakima, the county seat of Yakima County. Fort Simcoe was built during the trouble with the Indians in 1857, and is, therefore, both interesting and historic. Blockhouses, with loopholes for self-defense, guarded the four corners. Two of them still remain silent witnesses of the cruel past.

The buildings now occupied by the agent and agency employés were built at an immense expense to the Government, a great deal of the material being shipped from the East, via Cape Horn, up the Columbia River to the Dalles, thence across the mountains, a distance of 60 miles. There is a good orchard on the old parade ground, surrounded by a fine old oak grove (a great rarity in this country). The old log

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barracks that have not been removed or destroyed are used for agency shops, viz: blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and harness shops. Although these buildings are so old, yet they are in a fair state of preservation; still they need painting and new foundations. New fences have been built the past year, but are not yet painted; also new sidewalks have been laid during the year, and there is a great improvement in the general appearance of the grounds, at the agency, all of which I found in a very dilapidated condition.

Census.—A very careful census of the Indians has just been completed, which accompanies this report:

The number of Indians now living on the reservation	1,308
Males above 18 years	382
Females above 14 years	486
Children of school age (6 to 16 years)	178

I find it impossible to obtain a correct census of the Indians living off the reservation, but belonging to and members of these tribes. Although I have given this matter a great deal of attention, so far I have only been able to induce about 100 of them to come upon the reservation and have land allotted to them. It was formerly estimated that there were about 2,000 Indians included in the Yakima treaty who were still living off the reservation scattered throughout this State and the State of Oregon; but after careful investigation and inquiry from reliable sources, and talking with leading Indians in the different localities, I am satisfied the number will not exceed 500, and of these a few have taken up land by homestead or by allotment elsewhere, and some of them are having more or less difficulty with the white people, as they do not seem to be able to comprehend what is required of them under the homestead law, and it is impossible for the agent to render them the assistance they should have, scattered as they are at a great distance from the agency.

I would earnestly recommend that a special United States Indian agent be appointed, for at least a few months, to visit the Indians off the reservation in the southern and southwestern part of this State, to try and locate them upon public lands in the vicinity in which they are living, or to induce them to come upon the reservation and have lands allotted to them. There is sufficient land on this reservation that can be irrigated to give them all a good place of 80 acres each.

The Indians here in council assembled have extended an invitation, dated July 6, 1893, to all full-blood Indians, as follows:

Mr. JAY LYNCH, *United States Indian Agent:*

SIR: We, the undersigned, of the head men of Yakima Reservation, agree that our own full-blood Indians will come into this reservation and take land, all different tribes. We will let our own Indian friends come in, too. This reservation we open for our own red friends.

Signed by leading Indians, who are recognized as the Indian Council.

I am satisfied if a competent person could be employed for a few months to visit their camps and explain matters to them, that most of them would avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring a home among their red brethren on the reservation. Something of the conditions of these Indians will be found in my annual report for 1892.

The reservation Indians are contented and doing fairly well, and those that have anything and can obtain a supply of water for irrigation, are fencing and improving the lands that have been allotted to them.

The winter was very severe, snow covering the ground to a depth of 3 feet for three months. Some of them lost a great many ponies, which loss was borne without a murmur or complaint.

In June the steam sawmill, a heavy mill of thirty horse power, was moved a distance of 6 miles to a better location, where timber is more abundant and accessible. A new road and several bridges were built to the new location for the sawmill. Nearly all the road had to be graded on a hillside. This labor was all performed by the Indians in a month, under the direction and supervision of the agency farmer, and spending a few days with them myself to encourage and advise them in the work.

Allotments.—The allotting agent, Col. John K. Rankin, commenced work upon this reservation a little more than a year ago. He reports, 1,075 allotments made to date. Most of the Indians have come forward and taken their lands cheerfully and without hesitancy; except a few—some seven or eight families—who have always maintained their old Indian customs and are still under the control of a chief or Indian doctors. They are opposed to everything that has any appearance of a change, or that will take from them their influence over the few remaining wild Indians; but I still hope and believe they will have their lands alloted to them.

The Indians have exercised in the most part great discretion in the selection of their land, the major portion being very desirable, arable lands, easily watered and prepared for cultivation; and now the question arises, how best and most speedily to make these lands contribute to their support. To clear, fence, plow and get water on the land will require some money, to say nothing about houses, barns, farming implements, fruit and shade trees. The larger portion of the Indians are very poor, having neither money or other requisites for improving or developing a farm. It would seem that some plan could be adopted which, if properly executed, would enable them to have their lands self supporting and profitable; that is, a portion of their land should be made as capital for the immediate development and improvement of the remainder. It seems there are only two ways to accomplish this—that is, either to sell a portion or lease.

Under the existing circumstances upon this reservation, I should favor leasing upon a plan that would enable them to lease a portion of their allotted lands for a term of from 8 to 10 years, for the improvement and development of the whole, or, in other words, the leasing for a term of years of 40 acres for the clearing, fencing, plowing, and irrigating of the 80 acres, and the 80 acres to revert and belong to the Indian exclusively at the expiration of the lease. I am satisfied leases could be made to responsible white men upon these terms, provided the leases could be made for a term of from 7 to 10 years. A 3-year's lease upon this reservation is practically a prohibition upon leasing unimproved lands upon any terms that would be of any benefit to the Indians. It is certain that in leasing unimproved land, covered as it is with sagebrush, and without water for irrigation or for house use, that the longer time for which the lease is granted the greater the compensation for the use of the land, and a more enterprising and desirable class of people could be induced to avail themselves of the opportunity of leasing lands upon a lease of from 7 to 10 years than upon a term of 3 years, as under the present laws. I am so thoroughly imbued with the importance of this matter that if, under existing laws, leases can not be made for a longer period than 3 years, I would most earnestly recommend that the necessary legislation be obtained permitting Indians to lease their allotted lands, or at least a portion of them, for a term of not less than 7 years, under such rules and restrictions as may be prescribed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

Records.—Some provision should be made whereby the estate of a deceased Indian could be probated, without going through the forms prescribed by the State law, as it will be a long time before the Indians can be educated to the importance of having clear titles to their lands; and if some steps are not taken in this direction at once, within a few years there will be an endless amount of trouble in the adjustment of estates of deceased Indians, as the Indians themselves will pay no attention to this matter until a dispute arises among the heirs as to the rightful ownership of the land. There is already too much devolving upon the agent to perform the duties now required of him, to be burdened with this additional and important work. In fact with the present limited force of employés allowed at this agency it is utterly impossible for the agent to give this matter the attention its great importance demands. It seems there should be some person appointed and laws enacted regulating the administration of Indian estates, without expense to the heirs. Without some such provision is made and executed, it is my opinion that the expected benefits which these people are to derive from the allotting of lands in severalty will, to a great extent, prove a failure.

Employés.—The employés have all taken a great interest in the work and are all sober and industrious, and upon all occasions have shown a willingness to perform their duty.

Indian court and crimes.—The Indian court meets regularly once a month and is of great assistance to the agent in settling disputes among the Indians, and with the assistance of the police do a great deal toward keeping law and order upon the reservation. They consult the agent upon all difficult cases. They have tried fifty cases during the year. The criminal cases are mostly drunkenness and adultery. All persons having two wives are promptly brought before the Indian court. I have had three Indians convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year each for bringing whisky on the reservation and disposing of the same to other Indians, and one Indian for three years for murder. There is very little stealing, except occasionally by a non-reservation Indian. There seems to be no trouble for an Indian to procure whisky in the adjoining towns, although it is contrary to law.

Schools.—The Yakmia Agency boarding school, the only school on the reservation, occupying five buildings, closed June 30, 1893, for vacation. Number of pupils enrolled during the year, 120; average attendance, 101. The school was a success, and great advancement and improvement is apparent. No serious difficulty among the employés, and peace and harmony have prevailed.

For a more concise and detailed report of the agency school, I herewith transmit the annual report of the superintendent, Stokley C. Roberts, which I respectfully submit as a part of my report.

Contract school.—There is a contract school at North Yakima, about 34 miles distant from the agency. There are about 50 reservation children attending this school. Having no copy of the contract I can not state or have no knowledge of the provisions of the contract. If the contract was entered into upon the part of the

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Government on the theory that the children to be benefited and educated in this school were what are generally known as waifs or nonreservation Indian children; it is an error, as the parents or guardians of all but five of the children attending this contract school live upon the reservation, and all are members of this tribe and entitled to all its benefits and privileges; and if the question of economy is to be considered or entered into, the children attending this school could be as well educated and cared for at less expense at the Government school on the reservation.

Yakima Reservation fishery.—By Executive order, November 28, 1892, setting apart a tract of land for a fishery, as provided by article 10, United States treaty with Yakimas, 1855, I have to report: The survey of this tract has not as yet been made, although I am informed the contract for the survey has been let. I am led to believe that if the matter were properly presented to the Indians they would be willing to dispose of this tract of land containing about 2,300 acres, at a fair and reasonable price.

By order of the President dated June 19, 1893, I was removed from the office of United States Indian agent at this agency, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor. No cause or reason is stated for my removal. I am not aware of any charges against me. No inspector has visited this reservation for eighteen months, and it is over a year since a special agent or school supervisor has visited this agency. The superintendent of Indian schools has never made the school a visit since I became agent more than two years ago. I leave the service with a clear conscience, knowing I have faithfully performed my duty to the best of my ability, and with the conviction that I have accomplished something for these people, and that I leave the reservation, the school, the Government property, and the Indians in much better condition than I found them when I assumed my duties, increasing the attendance at the school over 100 per cent. I leave the service with no regrets, except the natural feeling of separating, perhaps forever, from faithful employés and my Indian friends on the reservation, for whom I shall always feel an interest and hope for their happiness, prosperity, and continued advancement.

Very respectfully,

JAY LYNCH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

YAKIMA AGENCY, WASH., *July 1, 1893.*

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

Attendance.—The school has been in session three hundred and four days with a total enrollment of 120 pupils, the average attendance for the year being 101. A number of large boys attending during the winter months only, withdrawing in order to work in the spring, accounts largely for the difference between the enrollment and the average attendance.

Health.—The general health of the school has been excellent, not a single death having occurred. This desirable result, such an improvement over last year, is the result of systematic effort on the part of everyone concerned to improve the sanitary condition of the premises, together with the prompt and efficient efforts of Dr. Noblitte, who has successfully treated every case of disease, and given such hygienic instruction that sickness has been reduced to a minimum.

Improvements.—Besides greatly improving the sanitary condition of the place, many other substantial improvements have been made. Nearly all the fences, about 8 miles, have been neatly and substantially rebuilt. A laundry building 20 by 32, one and one-half stories high, having ample and convenient water supply, and a woodhouse and storeroom 14 by 100 have been built and neatly painted. All the school buildings have been well-fitted up with shelving and closet conveniences for the care of property. The boys' lavatory has been greatly improved and their dormitory relloored. The upper floor of the old laundry building has been converted into a hospital, and the lower floor is used for a reading room.

All this work, together with considerable painting, has been performed by the school, with no irregular labor except one Indian carpenter for a short time during the winter.

Farm.—The fields and gardens promise unusually well. Fifty acres of oats, 17 of alfalfa, 4 of potatoes, and 3 of other vegetables, have been well cared for by boys detailed in companies, working under commanders chosen from among themselves, who recorded the faithfulness or unfaithfulness of individuals in their respective divisions. This method has worked admirably, as it stimulates all to secure an honorable record. It is matter of regret, however, that our fine vegetables, just ready for use, are to be a waste because of the vacation occurring at this time.

More than 300 fruit trees, planted by the boys under management of the agency farmer, Mr. Nelson, are growing nicely. The old orchard looks well and is loaded with fruit.

School.—Excellent work has been done in each of the three schoolrooms, the pupils as a rule showing much interest in their studies; 117 promotions are recorded. The teachers have been earnest and faithful in their efforts to advance their pupils.

The sewing department has been satisfactorily conducted, both as to quantity and quality of work turned out.

The cook is to be commended for her excellent management of the girls and for the variety of dishes prepared from materials furnished.

The best of feeling has prevailed among the pupils, owing largely, no doubt, to the many enjoyable holiday programmes and other social events, to which all have looked forward and participated in with pleasure. The moral tone of the school is much better than ever before.

Religious.—Sunday school, conducted by employés, and preaching by the missionary, Rev. J. Helm, have been kept up during the year.

Music.—Musical and hygienic instruction have occupied Friday evenings, and a number of the girls have received instruction on the organ under Miss Simpson and Mrs. Roberts with good results.

Buildings.—Effort was made to secure a $3,000 addition to the boarding house but failed. This addition is greatly needed, as it would increase our accommodations so that nearly one-third more pupils could be enrolled. The boys' dormitory is gradually settling and spreading because of insecure foundation and rotting sills. The school building leans about a foot and for two years has been kept from falling by timber props. Both these buildings are unsafe until repaired. About $1,000 expended for labor would make them acceptable buildings.

Finally.—I wish to recognize the efficiency and hearty cooperation of every employé at present connected with the school. All have worked faithfully and harmoniously for the advancement, mentally, morally, and physically, of our pupils. The prospect for the coming year is most encouraging, and I hope will record greater progress than the one just closed.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

JAY LYNCH,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 21, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with official requirements I have the honor to submit this report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1893:

Location.—The Stockbridge Reservation, consisting of half a township and seven townships of the Menomonee Reservation are in Shawano County, while three townships of the last-named reservation are in Oconto County. Fifty miles southeast from the agency office, which is at Keshena, on the Menomonee Reservation, and 8 miles from the railway station in Shawano, is the Oneida Reservation, containing 65,540 acres of land, or a little less than three townships, situated partly in the county of Brown and partly in Outagamie. The territory mentioned, with the three tribes named, is under jurisdiction of the Green Bay Agency.

ONEIDA INDIANS.

This tribe, numbering 1,806 by last census, is a branch from the New York tribe of that name, of the once famous Six Nations, and, as such, claims and shares in the amount recoverable from the Government through the Court of Claims for lands in Kansas. Upon their small reservation here they appear to have more readily adopted the habits and customs of civilized life, and the best Indian farmers are to be found here.

Prior to the erection of buildings and the establishment of the Government boarding school six day schools were maintained upon this reservation, through which were furnished to the training schools abroad several hundred pupils—more than 300 in such schools during the past year. Three day schools are now maintained.

The nonarrival of necessary supplies delayed the opening of the boarding school until the 27th of March, but such is the interest of the Oneidas in this school that applications for admission are continually made far beyond the capacity of the buildings. An immediate enlargement of buildings would be a wise undertaking, because with the efficient corps of employés fortunately secured for this school double the present number of pupils would promptly fill the school. By last census there are reported for this tribe 569 children of school age.

Upon this reservation three churches are maintained, partly as missionary undertakings and partly by contributions from the Indians. The Episcopalians have the oldest church building and the largest membership. The Methodist denomination has within the last year completed a large church edifice of wood. The Roman Catholics have finished a church with framework of wood and brick outside.

STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

This remnant of a tribe, also an offshoot of the once powerful Six Nations of New York, after repeated divisions, number now only 141, located upon half a township adjoining the Menomonee Reservation on the southwest. They appear to have been quite unfortunate in not obtaining an effectual approval of land allotments made in 1874, under provisions of the act of 1871. Three-fourths of their two townships of land were sold. Those who so elected took their shares in money and became citizens,

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while those who chose to retain their tribal relations were to own the eighteen sections of land remaining, and deposited their money in the United States Treasury to bear interest.

Since that supposed settlement, many of those who took their money and used it, with others, have returned upon the diminished reservation and made demand for a new division of the property of the remnant of the tribe.

One school is maintained on this reservation at the expense of the tribe.

MENOMONEE INDIANS.

This tribe is in the best position for material advancement of either of the tribes of this agency. Ten townships of land conveyed to them for a consideration and without reservation by the United States Government in equity and law should be theirs. But by a technicality overlooked at the time of conveyance (treaty of May 12, 1854, and ratified August 2, 1854), although said conveyance was supported and confirmed by joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, there is a cloud upon the Indian title to the sixteenth sections of land conveyed to them by the General Government. This cloud it is the plain duty of the Government to remove, as it appears to me, by conveying to the State other lands in lieu of the said sixteenth sections within the townships which were fully and unequivocally conveyed to the Indians by said treaty.

These Indians are gradually improving their condition by better work in farming and by the construction of better and more comfortable dwellings. By last census this tribe numbers 1,286 persons on the reservation, of whom 308 are children of school age; but it is understood that nearly 300 others, residing along the Michigan border in the vicinity of Marinette, claim rights with the tribe here.

There are several water-power sites along the streams upon this reservation, only one of which has been utilized by the erection of a sawmill and a dousing mill on the Wolf River, about 14 miles from Keshena.

There are considerable quantities of maple, oak, and other valuable timber growing upon this reservation, which might be manufactured advantageously by Indian labor, but the pine is the most prominent cash commodity, and engrosses most attention as a source of employment and profit by banking logs during the winter season.

From this source—logs banked and sold—during the past three winters under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890, there have been banked and sold 62,769,560 feet of timber in logs. The stock of the first winter (1890-'91) sold for the sum of $232,262.78, from which deducting expenses for labor, etc., in banking and sale, $77,276.78, the sum of $154,986 was deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribe. The second winter (1891-'92) the 20,000,000 feet of logs sold brought the sum of $211,600, from which deducting expense of labor, etc., $72,977.67, the sum of $138,622.33 was placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribe.

The 20,000,000 feet banked during the past winter, 1893, were sold for $13.75 per thousand, the highest price ever paid for Menomonee logs, amounting to $275,000. Deducting expenses incurred in banking, sale, etc., of $72,392.25, there was deposited in the United States Treasury $202,967.75—making a total for the three winters' business of $196,306.08. Four-fifths of all money so deposited in the United States Treasury bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent, and the one-fifth held there without interest may be used for the benefit of the tribe, within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to order and direct. It is expected that the interest derived from the four-fifths so deposited will be paid to the members of the tribe, per capita, annually or semiannually hereafter.

Upon this reservation the Roman Catholic organization has erected three church buildings, and no other denomination has a church or maintains church services.

There are no schools maintained upon this reservation other than the Government boarding school and the Catholic contract school, both located at Keshena, and each with a capacity for 150 pupils. For more complete details I would respectfully refer to accompanying reports.

Indian court.—This tribunal renders substantial service in the settlement of differences and difficulties between Indians, as well as in upholding the supremacy of law among the disorderly elements. This court meets every two weeks, or more frequently if required. Many cases are settled by the parties after a hearing in court, upon advice, without proceeding to judgment. Nineteen cases have been tried in this court during the past year, and many others settled as above stated. Most of the cases for violation of the liquor law have been taken to the United States Court.

Police.—Eleven policemen are authorized for duty at this agency, five of whom are upon the Oneida Reservation, and six are upon the Menomonee Reservation. Reckless saloon-keepers are found not far from reservation limits who will supply liquor to Indians, which not only debases and keeps in poverty, but leads them to disregard law and personal rights of others. An element of force is required in emergencies, not infrequent, and the Indian police constitutes that arm, which has been found effective in supporting the authority of Government and preserving order in time of need.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. S. KELSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ONEIDA SCHOOL.

ONEIDA, WIS., *August 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the first annual report of the Oneida boarding school:

In accordance with instructions from your office, dated August 1, 1892, I was transferred from Santee Agency boarding school to this place with orders to "superintend the erection of the buildings, make plans and estimates for the necessary outbuildings, and the erection of the same;" also to make estimates for furniture, supplies, etc., for the school. After reporting to Agent Kelsey, at the Green Bay Agency, August 11, I proceeded to this place.

Oneida is located about 50 miles southeast of the agency and 10 miles west of the city of Green Bay, on the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad. The school buildings are located about 80 rods from and in sight of the flag station on the railroad. The school farm comprises about 80 acres of land, of which 7 acres are cleared. Although the location is a very good one in many respects the farm is not as good as many others on the reservation and it will require many years of hard labor to put it under cultivation, for in addition to being cleared a large portion of it must be drained in order to be cultivated.

Upon arriving here I found the walls of the two brick buildings about complete and the workmen waiting for the steel shingles with which to cover the roof. Owing to the labor troubles in the East these did not arrive until the middle of September. The contractor was also on a sick bed, from which he never recovered. These conditions retarded the work on the buildings so that they were not completed until after the 15th of November. However, when completed they were pronounced by visiting officials and others to be "excelled by none and equaled by few" in the school service.

In the mean time estimates for supplies of all kinds, teams, wagons, tools, fencing, etc., were made and forwarded. Plans and estimates for barn 40 by 60 and warehouse 30 by 50 feet were made; but as the request for open market purchase was not allowed, the material (under contract) was not delivered until after the 1st of January, too late to be of any use, as the cold winter of this climate was then upon us. However, a second estimate for material for wood and coal house, ice house, and other outbuildings having been allowed, their erection was accomplished, as no masonry was required for their foundations.

The supplies, such as books, furniture, subsistence, etc., began to arrive about the 1st of December and continued to come, a box at a time, until the 24th of March, when the last of the furniture, the bedsteads, arrived.

The full force of employés having been installed a few days previous, notice was at once given that we were ready for pupils, and on the 27th school opened with an attendance of 59 pupils at the close of the first day. The school was soon filled to its utmost capacity, and during the first six weeks of its existence over 40 pupils were turned away for lack of accommodations for them. The attendance was easily kept up, so that the average for the quarter was 78 pupils. To me, having been five years among the Sioux, where persuasion, strategy, and even force are often resorted to in order to fill the school, this was an agreeable surprise.

The work of the school has in general been very satisfactory. Although having had but three short months, the school has been fairly organized in all its departments, and, considering that but 21 out of 80 pupils enrolled could understand the English language at the beginning of the term, the progress has been very encouraging. The closing exercises, held on the evening of June 30, have received favorable notice in the newspapers of the surrounding towns, and certainly would have been creditable to a much older and larger school.

The industrial work has been kept up in all branches. On the outside the industrial teacher, with his assistant and the boys, has been very busy. The farm has been fenced, 2 acres cleared, about 6 acres of garden planted (including 2½ acres of potatoes planted on an adjoining farm not belonging to the school), beside other work, such as grading up the grounds, planting trees, etc. The girls have been regularly detailed to all kinds of housework and have proved themselves very useful, as, without any assistants, the different departments have been obliged to work very hard in order to keep the work up. In the sewing room alone there were nearly 650 articles of clothing and house furnishings manufactured during the last quarter.

The health of the pupils has been good. Though the school had an epidemic of mumps, a physician was called but four times during the three months.

As a summary of the work accomplished in the way of completing the plant during the year, I would say that at present we have two main brick buildings completed; the warehouse with cellar nearly so; icehouse complete and filled with ice; wood and coal shed 30x50 feet; two outhouses; 160 rods of wire and 175 of board fence; three 200-barrel cisterns piped into kitchen and bathrooms; well with 10 feet of water; 700 feet of sewerage laid and connected with kitchen, bathrooms, and laundry; driveway and walks laid out with over 100 trees planted, and sidewalks and platforms built about the building. Still there is a vast amount of work to be done to complete the school in all its details, but, with the necessary assistance from your office, time and perseverance will accomplish it. The employés have worked in perfect harmony, every one has labored to make the school a success, and all are entitled to the credit due for making the school what it is at present.

In conclusion I would make the following recommendations:

First. That another building be erected. There is no longer any doubt but that a school of 150 pupils could be established here, were there the proper accommodations. As it is, over 100 of the Oneida children are out of school, and it seems that where any people are so eager for an education there would be a good field for operation in making citizens of the Indian. As to the building, at present the class rooms are very limited affairs, one being but 15 by 21 and the other 19 by 21 feet. Both taken together would be no larger than a room should be for one half of our pupils. On all occasions of general exercises, singing, and Sunday services the dining-room must be cleared and used for an assembly room, much to the inconvenience of work in both departments. With another building, costing not far from $4,000, this difficulty could be overcome and the capacity of the school increased to at least 125 pupils.

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Second. That the school be made a bonded school. At present, with the agency 50 miles away, the agent and superintendent cannot be close enough, in their business relations, to conduct the affairs of the school as they would be were it at the agency or the superintendent a bonded officer. This, I understand, has been recommended by visiting officials and the agent.

Third. That some regular medical attendance be supplied the school. The Oneida Reservation having no medical attendance supplied by the Government, the school has been obliged to send to Green Bay City for a physician several times. A physician whose duty it would be to attend both the school and the tribe would be a benefit to all.

Fourth. An artesian well for better water supply. Although we have a well with nearly 10 feet of water, there is no doubt but that it is largely the drainage of a large swamp near by. In winter the water is good, but in warm weather it is very bad, and at present, not thinking it safe drinking water, we are hauling such from a well nearly a mile from the school.

Trusting that the foregoing may be favorably received, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, GREEN BAY AGENCY.

SIR: In answer to your circular requesting an annual report to be made, I respectfully submit the following report for your consideration.

I regret its being unavoidably incomplete in some respects, because the agency was without a resident physician during a portion of last October, also March, April, and part of May, for which times no reliable records were kept.

The following figures gathered from our last census and other sources may prove of interest as showing our present condition:

	Census of 1892.	Census of 1893.	Decrease
Males	676	653	23
Females	659	633	26
Total	1,335	1,286	49

Births	61
Deaths	64
Marriages	11
Indians treated in office	450
Indians treated in hospital	36
Indians visited at homes	198

During the past year there have been no visitations of contagious epidemic diseases, except measles and mumps, among the residents of the reservation. Tuberculosis in its various forms continues to be the largest factor in producing the present high death rate among both old and young, but particularly among the half and quarter breeds—wherever white blood has been mingled with the parent Indian stock. As seen by the above collected figures, the death rate having been greater than the number of births, a decrease in population has resulted, which will eventually result in an extermination of the Menomonee tribe. Even now a full-blooded Indian is almost unknown here.

By consulting the register of the church we have been able to collect some interesting data on this important subject. Out of a computed membership of nearly 1,000 members, there have been 52 deaths, 50 per cent of which were in infants under five years of age, which is equal to the rate of infant mortality found in our largest cities. Improper *food*, care, and clothing are responsible for this. For the sake of comparison take the results obtained in our boarding schools and hospital. In the Government boarding school, with a roll call of over 100 pupils, there was not one death during the past year, even with several cases of pneumonia which prevailed at one time. Besides this there was nothing more serious than a few cases of measles and a number of cases of mumps. Although a lingering epidemic of scarlet fever has existed in Shawano for four months, we have so far escaped infection.

The sanitary condition of the school is good, being well heated, lighted, and ventilated. The children are well clothed, fed, and sheltered, while their health is closely looked after by Supt. Watson, who has greatly assisted me in all my measures for preventing as well as curing disease.

The hospital continues to be a source of untold benefit to the sick Indians. Many of them can be persuaded to enter if only for a short time. Where they used to fear the hospital they now see we can treat them more successfully than if they remained outside. It is with the children that we get our best results, since they are easily managed and respond more quickly to treatment than the adults. In a few cases, by diet alone, we have been able to change a sickly, scrofulous child into a healthy, robust, and active child in the course of a few months. In fact I believe many of our commonly believed cases of syphilis among the Indians are nothing but the result of an exclusive diet of pork, which results in scurvy, or a condition closely resembling it. If it were not for these encouraging results obtained with the children in the school and hospital I fear we would have less incentive to carry on our work among the Indians.

The success attained in bringing the hospital to its present flourishing condition is largely due to the efforts of our agent, Mr. Kelsey, and the sisters, who have combined their energies to assist the physician wherever help has been needed.

The pupils of the contract school are more or less under the care of the agency physician, although their contract specifies that "medicines and medical attendance" are included among the other requirements called for. This school maintains a pig pen in such a near position to the water supply and girls' dormitories that I have suggested its removal to prevent further injury by its contaminating presence.

While our wild Indians all maintain their medicine men and they their medicine dances it frequently happens that the agency physician is frequently called on for advice and medicine when the medicine man himself falls sick or is ailing.

As child births are still looked after by the "old women" the agency physician finds himself relieved of that exacting and sleep-destroying element of medical practice. As with others, so with them, the old axiom of "practice makes perfect" has found another demonstration of its truthfulness, so that the mothers and children get on in most cases without the assistance of a doctor.

While there were only ten marriages performed last year, we are pleased to report eleven for this year just ending. The increase of even one gives us hope to expect an increase for the coming year.

Our census could be rendered more complete and exact could we compel the procuring of a birth or death certificate in every instance before the deceased person is buried. By this means a reliable record of all deaths could be procured, where we now have uncompleted returns.

I take this means of acknowledging my thanks for the kind assistance and advice so cheerfully given by the agent, Mr. Charles S. Kelsey, and his clerk, Mr. Edward Kelsey. Being new in the work they have helped me over many hard places. For the prompt and courteous consideration that has been received from your hands I gratefully tender my acknowledgment.

Respectfully, yours,

JOS. T. D. HOWARD, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the affairs of this agency. I reported for duty here as acting Indian agent January 13, 1893, and, after a tour of the reservations and upon completion of the transfer of money and property, assumed charge of the agency February 7, 1893, relieving my predecessor, Mr. M. A. Leahy.

The agency consists of seven reservations, four of them located in Wisconsin and three in Minnesota; and the following table gives the name, location, and area of each of the reservations:

Name of reservation.	Location.	Acreage.
Red Cliff	Bayfield County, Wis	11,457
Bad River	Ashland County, Wis	122,393
Lac Court d'Oreilles	Sawyer County, Wis	66,136
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

Census.—The aggregate population of the reserves of this agency is 4,913, and is apportioned as follows:

Red Cliff	508
Bad River	642
Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,228
Lac du Flambeau	697
Fond du Lac	779
Vermillion Lake	772
Grand Portage	317
Total	4,943

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	136	144	172
Bad River	223	216	146
Lac Court d'Oreilles	372	419	318
Lac du Flambeau	223	261	147
Fond du Lac	178	245	231
Vermillion Lake	233	231	179
Grand Portage	75	100	90
Total	1,440	1,616	1,283

Ashland, Wis., the headquarters of the agency, is located on the south shore of Lake Superior.

Red Cliff Reservation is located 5 miles from Bayfield, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, distant 24 miles from Ashland. A wagon road connects Bayfield with the Indian village on Buffalo Bay, distant about 3 miles.

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During the season of open navigation Bayfield is reached by a steamer which makes two daily trips from Ashland, a distance of 22 miles.

Bad River Reservation lies about 3 miles east of Ashland. The principal village is at Odanah, a station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway, 10 miles east of Ashland.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation is reached via Hayward, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, distant from Ashland about 60 miles. The principal Indian villages, Lac Court d'Oreilles and Pahquauhwong, are distant from Hayward 23 miles, and are connected with that town by means of a fair wagon road.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation is reached via Lac du Flambeau, a station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway. The principal village is located at the foot of a large lake bearing the same name and about 10 miles from the railroad station, with which it is connected by a poor wagon road winding through the woods and in the season of open navigation by canoe for 6 miles over the waters of Lac du Flambeau and Po ke ga mah, connecting lakes, the head of the latter being within ten minutes walk of the Lac du Flambeau station.

Fond du Lac Reservation is located about 95 miles west of Ashland and 24 miles west of Duluth. It is reached via Cloquet, a town on the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway, the principal settlement being connected with Cloquet by 3 miles of very poor wagon road.

Vermillion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from Tower, Minn., and is reached by boat in summer and a roadway on the ice in winter. Tower is about 167 miles from Ashland, on the Duluth and Iron Range Railway. The Boise Forte Indians have a number of settlements in St. Louis and Itasca counties, in the State of Minnesota, beside the one at Sucker Point, on Vermillion Lake. The farmer, blacksmith, and teachers are established at Sucker Point.

Grand Portage Reservation is situated about 200 miles from Ashland, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The village is on Grand Portage Bay, about 10 miles west of the mouth of Pigeon River, which stream forms for a number of miles the boundary between the United States and Canada.

Employés.—The following table contains the names of the employés of the agency, the position of each, and the places at which they are employed:

Name.	Position.	Where employed.
R. G. Rodman, jr	Clerk	Agency.
J. E. Mullowney	Assistant clerk	Do.
James H. Spencer	Physician	Do.
A. S. Klare	Stableman	Do.
Wm. G. Walker	Additional farmer	Bad River.
Daniel Sullivan	do	Lac du Flambeau.
Peter Hawkins	do	Lac Court d'Oreilles.
Fred. J. Vine	do	Vermillion Lake.
R. McLennan	do	Fond du Lac.
George E. Wheeler	Blacksmith	Vermillion Lake.

The farmers have immediate charge of the reservations to which they are assigned, and besides their duties as assistant and instructor in the agricultural development of the band they act as adviser and judge of all matters of minor importance affecting the Indians and, under the direction of the agent, of matters in general pertaining to the reservation.

I early found it necessary to recommend changes in the position of farmers at two of the reservations. The appointees, together with all the other employés, have been energetic and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

Farming.—The following table shows the result of the agricultural work of the Indians of this agency:

Hay	tons.. 1,214	Onions	bushels.. 185
Potatoes	bushels.. 23,700	Beans	do.... 235
Turnips	do.... 5,150	Other vegetables	do.... 1,950

These farm products have been supplemented by the natural productions of this region, wild rice, blueberries, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, strawberries, and plums. Wild rice is found in great quantities in some of the lakes and streams of the reservations. It is harvested by the Indians and stored for winter use or sale. The wild berries are usually found in great abundance and a ready market is furnished in neighboring towns, but this year the berry crop has been comparatively a failure, owing to the many and early forest fires.

The Indians are as a rule too poor to own domestic animals; but the acquisition of horses and cattle and the knowledge of taking care of and using the same I look upon as a preliminary necessity to the successful cultivation of the soil, and in

the case of those Indians who have received or who are about to receive money from the sale of timber on their allotted land another year will show a decided improvement in this respect. At present and for a few years to come oxen are, and will be, better than horses for them.

Sanitary condition.—The Government furnishes no medical attendance for the Minnesota reservations of this agency. There has been no epidemic disease among the Indians, the majority of deaths occurring from pulmonary consumption.

Allotments.—The following table shows 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:

Name of reservation.	Number of allotments.	Sex of allottees.		Number of acres allotted.
		Male.	Female.	
Lac Court d'Oreilles	477	315	162	37,582.45
Bad River	357	246	111	27,157.79
Fond du Lac	99	56	43	7,895.75
Lac du Flambeau	89	57	32	7,186.32
Red Cliff	35	28	7	2,535.91
Total	1,057	702	355	82,448.22

Schedules of allotments on Lac du Flambeau and Bad River reservations are now awaiting final action of the authorities in Washington. I have so fully set forth my views as to the advisability of an early approval of these lists for land in severalty, in a special report on the subject, that there remains but to say that the Indians are eager to obtain their lands and they are very much disappointed at the delay.

All the Indians of this agency should have allotments under the treaty of 1854, as soon as eligible, and the reservation lines should be maintained for several years to come except in the case of the Red Cliff band, whose condition would be much improved by the general allotment of their land under the Dawes act, and their connection with the Government entirely severed.

Wild game.—The wild game has almost entirely disappeared from the reserves in Wisconsin, but on those of Minnesota the moose, caribou, and black bear are still found, and their lakes are still supplied with fish. While there can still be found some fish in the lakes of the Wisconsin reserves, they are as a rule fished out. Could they be restocked by the Government, it would be of great benefit to the Indians.

Schools.—There are 11 day and 2 boarding schools connected with this agency. 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 average attendance during the year, 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	21	Cordelia Sullivan	$600
			Julia Curran	300
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	18	E. E. Lindsay	600
Normantown	do	13	Lizzie M. Lampson	600
Vermillion Lake	Vermillion Lake	25	C. K. Dunster	600
			Janett Dunster	300
Pahquauhwong	Lac Court d'Oreilles	26	A. F. Geraghty	600
			Carrie Geraghty	300
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	12	Mosea Madwayosh	300
Lac Court d'Oreilles	Lac Court d'Oreilles	15	Nora Morgan	600
Catholic Mission	do	44	Sister Fabiola Oswald	.....
			Sister Frances	.....
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	26	Sister Seraphica Reinack	.....
			Sister Ferdinand Stalzer	.....
Parochial	Bayfield, Wis	29	Sister Augustine Werckman	.....
			Sister Pacifica Dicker	.....
St. Mary's	Bad River	15	Sister Celestine	.....
			Sister Athanasio	.....
Boarding schools.				
St. Mary's	Bad River	63	Sister Celestine	.....
			Sister Athanasio	.....
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	32	Sister Vincent Hunk	.....
			Sister Victoria Steidl	.....

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The attendance at the day schools is necessarily irregular. Physical comforts are not provided for the children, and they suffer from want of proper food and clothing, and when their parents absent themselves during the season of sugar-making, berry-picking, and rice harvest, the children are taken with them, otherwise they would starve, and progress in their studies is arrested. The noon lunch does a great deal of good and undoubtedly increases the attendance in the day schools.

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.	Persons of school age.	Number enrolled in schools.	Average attendance for year.	Average attendance for last quarter of year.
Lac Court d'Oreilles	318	162	85	89
Vermilion Lake	179	68	25	29
Fond du Lac	231	80	31	21
Lac du Flambeau	147	68	21	19
Bad River	146	129	80	90
Red Cliff	172	45	20	31
Grand Portage	90	27	12	9
Total	1,283	579	280	288

Missionary work.—The Catholic Church has erected chapels on 6 of the reserves, and the Presbyterian Church maintains three missionaries on as many reserves.

Claims.—The Indians yearly anticipate settlement of claims and payment of money which they claim is due them, $120,000 under the treaty of 1854, and a still larger sum under earlier treaties. The nonsettlement of these claims is a source of dissatisfaction among them, and if their claims have no foundation in fact, or if there is no chance for them to obtain this money, it would be better to so inform them.

Policemen.—Thirteen policemen are employed on the reservations. They are chiefly employed in preventing the sale of liquor on the reservations, and in taking care of drunken Indians who would otherwise make much trouble.

To take care of drunken and quarrelsome Indians without a place to lock them up and thus temporarily restrain them, is almost an impossibility. They can not be turned over to the civil authorities for the reason that they are from three to two hundred miles from the same. In case of crime the authorities are notified and come for them, but many crimes have been committed by drunken Indians in cases where the restraining use of a guardhouse or lockup for a few hours would have saved all trouble. The Indians in council asked that a lockup be established on each reservation.

Courts of Indian offenses are not in existence at this agency.

Timber industries.—Outside of the small amount of money received by the Indians from the sale of berries and wild rice, they have no means of obtaining money except the wages earned by the middle-aged, healthy male members of the band by logging. In the woods with the ax and saw and on the water drives the Indians are the equals of the best of the white workmen. The logging interest in this region lasts only through the winter, and after the spring drives there is no other employment through the summer months for the Indians. The money received by a comparatively small number from above sources is all that stands between many of the helpless, the old, and the children and starvation, and as the present general depression in the lumber business precludes the possibility of general logging the coming winter, it is more than ever necessary to provide, if possible, work for the Indians on the reservations.

Lac du Flambeau offers the only exception to the above. Here work has been going on all summer, and under a most excellent contract between the holders of allotments and Messrs. J. H. Cushway & Co., the Indians of that reservation have all the work they want at $1.75 per day. The contractors are now building a large double-band sawmill on the reservation, which will be the equal of any similar plant in Wisconsin. They have laid a railroad track from a point on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad to their sawmill, distant 2¼ miles, all done by Indian labor. The track is of standard gauge, and the rails weigh 60 pounds to the yard.

The sawmill is of the following dimensions: the main building is 136 by 46 feet, and two stories in height, and the wing or shingle mill is 46 by 32 feet and two stories high. The roof and sides of the buildings are covered with iron. The mill and yard is furnished with electric light. The mill contains two band saws, 4 boilers 16 feet long and 16 inches in diameter with 52 flues and an engine of about 300-horse power. The capacity of the mill will be about 200,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 shingles, and 20,000 laths per day, and the cost of the whole plant will be upwards of $40,000.

Outside of the experts at work on the mill, all labor connected with this industry is performed by Indians, members of the Lac du Flambeau band, and another year the results of this industry will be apparent in better houses, cultivated fields, and a general air of prosperity. Already the Indians are in comfortable circumstances and have no fears for the coming winter. A store on the reservation, in charge of a bright young Indian, enables them to buy at prices very low and never before enjoyed by them, first-class articles to meet their necessities. The goods and prices are frequently inspected by me and qualities of goods and low prices insisted upon.

By my order no credit is allowed the Indians and the money they receive from the sale of the timber is deposited in a national bank and they are only allowed to draw it out with the approval of the agent, and then only for purposes which the farmer on the reservation deems necessary for the purchase of agricultural implements, food, clothing, etc.

The Indians appreciate the benefits of this arrangement, and after once being convinced that they would not be allowed to squander their money, have recognized the value of an economical expenditure of the same. Their wages are paid them every Saturday night. Whisky drinking and gambling have almost disappeared from the reservation. The prices paid for the timber are better by nearly 100 per cent than were formerly paid, and that too for what are really second cuttings. So far not a complaint of unfair treatment has been made and general satisfaction exists, with a prospect of the industry continuing with increased and increasing benefit for at least ten years to come. It is safe to say that never since the establishment of the agency, have the Indians of any of its bands had as much to rejoice over, present and prospective, as have the members of the Lac du Flambeau band, as a result of the logging industries now being carried on on their reservation.

All timber cut will be manufactured into numerous grades of lumber, molding, flooring, shingles, lath, etc., at the mill on the reservation. Not alone as of old, is the white pine only cut, but Norway, spruce, hemlock, hard wood, and dead and down are all utilized, and work goes on all the year round.

On no other reservation except Bad River is there enough timber left to warrant putting in a mill, and it is to be hoped that here a similar arrangement can be put into operation before winter sets in.

At all the other reservations work should be commenced with a view of clearing up and preparing for sale the vast amount of dead and down and burnt timber. This will not only save the timber from total waste but afford the Indians means of support for the winter. Recommendations with details and plans of operations considered the best for each reservation will be forwarded for your consideration in a special report to be submitted very soon.

Forest fires have been raging on the several reservations except Lac du Flambeau, where the numerous working parties and the interests of contractors and Indians have prevented the usual ravages.

On Bad River Reservation millions of feet of timber have been burnt. One tract alone between the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad and the lake, 6 miles wide and 1¼ miles long, has been completely burnt over. Beside this numerous other fires have burnt much valuable timber. The greater quantity of this can be saved by working it the coming winter.

The effect of the old system of logging over a 40-acre tract here and there, cutting from each but a portion of the white pine only, has left the timber on this reservation in a particularly dangerous condition from fires. It is safe to say that more timber has been destroyed by fire, as a result of irregular methods of authorized logging operations, than has been paid for, cut, and removed. All the timber burnt, and that now on the ground should be worked this coming winter if it is to be saved.

Timber cut upon reservations.—Upon taking charge of the agency I found that the farmers in charge of the reservations, and the Indians themselves generally, believed that the holders of patented lands, and even those who had made selections only, could at pleasure dispose of the timber on the patented and selected lands, and that the timber cut on the reservations, as reported in the statistical forms accompanying this report, was cut and disposed of with that understanding before I took charge of this agency, the only exception being 78,310 feet cut on Vermillion Lake Reservation under authority from the Indian Office and for the use of the Indians in building and repairing houses, and the authorized operations on Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Upon taking charge of the agency I instructed the farmers and informed the Indians that not a foot of timber must be cut without proper authority from your office, and since then there has been no timber trespass on any of the reservations except that by the Valley Lumber Company on Lac Court d'Oreilles of 256,320

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feet of pine logs, for which I demanded and received payment at the rate of $4 per thousand in compliance with your instructions, and the amount $1,025.28 has been placed to the credit of the United States Treasurer. If possible this amount should be distributed among the Indians of the Lac Court d'Oreilles band.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MERCER,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., *July 31, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 15, 1893, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report in reference to the affairs of this agency:

Another year has passed with no marked change in the daily routine of the life at an Indian agency. Each day brings its cares and responsibilities, and the agent who attends properly and supervises the affairs of his agency will find his time fully occupied from early morn until the late hours of the night. He has to be at the service of the Indians, who think that they ought to have everything they may choose to ask for. Then there are white men who imagine that the agent is their special servant, and ask of him the most unreasonable and absurd favors, and are very indignant when their wishes are not complied with. Indeed, he is watched by by every one, from the President of the United States down to the lowest tramp that roams the country, and who volunteers the wearied agent valuable information and advice as to his duties, etc. While his nightly slumbers will be deprived of their soothing effect by dreams of property and cash papers forwarded months before for examination, not knowing what the result will be, his bed will not prove to be composed wholly of roses.

The Indians connected with this agency are, the Shoshones, 901, and Northern Arapahoes, 823, being a total of 1,721, as follows, as per census completed June 30 1893:

Shoshones—males, 451; females, 450	901
Arapahoes—males, 391; females, 429	823
Whole number of both tribes	1,724
School children between 6 and 16 years:	
Shoshones—males, 99; females, 103	202
Arapahoes—males, 113; females, 97	210
Total of school age on reservation	412
Shoshones:	
Males over 18 years of age	259
Females over 14 years of age	283
Males and females under 6 years of age	126
Arapahoes:	
Males over 18 years of age	194
Females over 14 years of age	266
Males and females under 6 years of age	126

The Shoshones thus far have proven to be the farthest advance in morality. The women especially have the advantage of their associate tribe in this respect. Their virtue is proverbial, as is the want of it in the other; yet the latter is improving gradually.

The men of the Arapahoes are always ready to work at anything in which they can see money, however small, and especially is this the case when they can find work with their teams.

Their great chief, Black Coal, died on June 28 last. He was a man of extraordinary ability; was far in advance of his people, always courteous and pleasant in manner; was a true friend in peace as well as a sagacious leader on the hostile field. He held the chieftainship for some twenty-five years, and since being located on this reservation he at all times urged his people to send their children to school and the adults to adopt the ways of the white man and become self-sustaining. Sharp Nose, formerly second chief, is his successor, with Plenty Bear as second chief, and Old Man Elk, Eagle Head, and Tallow, all good men, as a council of administration.

The agency physician, Dr. F. H. Welty, has furnished me the following data, showing births, deaths, and cases treated from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:

	Births.		Deaths, cause unknown.[4]		Cause of deaths.								Number of cases per month.		Total treated.
					Total deaths.		Diphtheria.		Scrofula.		Consumption.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1892.															
July	3	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	4	.....	2	50	54	103	
August	1	3	1	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	1	1	1	41	31	72
September	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	40	83
October	1	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	32	35	68
November	1	3	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	61	51	112
December	3	2	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	77	57	134
1893.															
January	3	6	1	2	5	4	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	70	69	142
February	1	.....	2	1	6	3	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	64	65	129
March	3	1	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	2	.....	7	3	72	65	137
April	5	5	1	2	3	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	86	81	167
May	3	4	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	83	72	155
June	2	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	75	59	134
Total	31	30	9	7	41	31	1	1	16	10	15	15	758	728	1,486

[4] In the columns of deaths, cause unknown, I have to include, *for want of space, some cases such as* bronchitis, the remote effects of primary diseases, etc.; also suicidal and accidental. The column of total cases treated does not represent over one-half the prescription work and office business in medical supplies furnished to the Indians and agency employés. In addition, I would state that the demand for medicine has increased among the Indians of this reserve fully 75 per cent.

†Suicide. ‡Accidental.

On October 2, 1891, there was an agreement concluded between the commissioners appointed for that purpose on part of the United States and the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of this reservation, for the surrender of such portion of their reservation as they chose to dispose of. By the terms of the agreement the Indians cede to the United States nearly all of the land lying north of Big Wind River, also a strip on the eastern side, leaving the diminished reservation with natural boundaries as far as possible. This agreement, in my opinion, is fair both to the United States and the Indians.

During the progress of the negotiations some scheming parties, headed by the chairman of the commission, made an effort to secure a certain strip or tract of land that the Indians were not willing to dispose of. Trickery, false representations, and even threats were resorted to in order to induce the Indians to consent to such arrangement as these designing parties proposed, all of which was finally rejected by the Indians.

After the agreement was submitted to Congress on January 11, 1892, the matter was carried before the respective Committees of Indian Affairs, with the avowed intention of defeating the ratification of the agreement, which has had the effect to delay the same and has been the cause of working a serious hardship to the Indians, who did their part in good faith. A second commission was sent out to further negotiate with the Indians, who met them at this agency last January, and this commission also failed to secure any further concessions from the Indians.

The bill that was introduced in Congress for the ratification of the agreement slightly modified some of the provisions as signed by the Indians. To this they have expressed a unanimous willingness to agree, as they are anxious to commence cattle-raising and contend that the diminished reservation will not be any larger than will be required to support their cattle and horse herds. In justice to the Indians I would earnestly recommend that the agreement be approved by Congress at as early a day as possible in order that the Indians can have the benefit of the provisions as set forth by commencing raising cattle and engaging further in agricultural pursuits.

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The Government school was not opened after the annual vacation last September owing to the prevalence of diphtheria. There were several cases, all of which recovered, except one that proved fatal on August 27, 1892. Notwithstanding all the necessary arrangements had been perfected for opening the school at the proper time, on the 1st of September, it was then thought best by the agency physician, Dr. F. H. Welty, and the post surgeon at Fort Washakie, Dr. H. D. Raymond, not to open the school, as there had been several of the employés sick with the disease in the old adobe school building.

All bedding and other articles that were used by the sick were promptly destroyed by fire or rendered safe by the use of strong disinfectants, and the further spread of the dreaded disease was averted. As a further precaution all the Indian lodges were removed to a safe distance from the infected building, and none were allowed to approach nearer than a certain distance except attendants.

The three new school buildings (brick) were not completed and turned over by the contractor until March 1, 1893. It then took some days to clean up the windows, floors, etc., to get the buildings in shape for the reception of the furniture, which had to be removed from the old building and placed in proper position.

The school was opened March 20, and was in session until the 31st, being the end of the quarter, with an average daily attendance of 20 and a fraction at the close of the school, June 30. The school register showed an enrollment of 112 pupils, with a daily average attendance of 96 and a small fraction, which gives assurance that at the opening of the school in September next with efficient employés the school will be filled to the capacity allowed by law. The Indian children made good progress in the schoolroom exercises during the last term.

There should, however, be better facilities for instructions in industrial pursuits added to this school. There should be a regular carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaker, and two additional farmers added to the force of employés as authorized for the fiscal year 1893. There is room for all these trades to be carried on successfully if only properly managed. Then the school, instead of being an expense to the Government, could be made self-sustaining and have a surplus at the end of each year. A commodious barn and corrals are badly needed for the protection of the horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and poultry. The Indians need more of the practical taught them, and by observation the theoretical will naturally follow, and the problem, which will take years, will be the more readily solved.

The St. Stephen's Mission School (Roman Catholic) is located some 27 miles eastwardly from the agency in a fine agricultural valley. This school has been maintained and managed according to the intent and meaning of the two contracts which allowed a total of 65 pupils. The school closed on June 30, 1893, with 61 pupils enrolled and an average daily attendance of 58 and a fraction. The managers have been earnest in their efforts and the Indian children have made good progress in their schoolroom exercises. The present is the best management that the school has had since it was first organized. The parents of the children who attended this school have, as a general thing, expressed satisfaction with the way their children were treated. There has been erected a large commodious three-story brick building for a boys' dormitory and chapel combined, at a cost of about $13,000. This school also requires additional facilities for carrying forward industrial pursuits more satisfactorily than is done at present.

There are still remaining some unpaid claims by parties who settled on the unsurveyed lands now embraced within this reservation made prior to the land being appropriated to other purposes by the Government. On or about March 12, 1875, there was presented to the Indian Office a petition signed by these settlers asking an appraisement of their improvements, with a view to obtain from the Government pay for said improvements, and in accordance therewith Agent James Irwin made the appraisement, amounting in the aggregate to $9,871.50, which amount was appropriated by act of Congress to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the settlers the value of their improvements as found by said appraisement.

Since this appropriation was made the claims of Tilford Kutch, U. P. Davidson, and William Evens have been paid and settled. The claim of Nelson Yarnall is now pending on his application. There are two other claims (William Jones and the heirs of the late James Rodgers, deceased) that have not been paid. The other parties who had claims appraised, as far as I can learn, have been dead for some years, and there is no probability of their claims ever being presented for settlement. The claim of Nelson Yarnall, now pending, and Jones and Rodgers, not yet presented, should be settled without delay.

As instructed by the Indian Office, I have notified all the parties that they should make no further improvements and that they were expected to move from the reservation within a reasonable time. To this they have paid no attention. They all have cattle and horses near their improvements, and these are constantly breaking down the Indians' fences and destroying their field and garden crops. There are also cattle and horses held by parties at Fort Washakie and ranged near the agency and the post that are a constant source of annoyance to the Indians who are trying to farm. The settlement of the claims for improvements and the removal of stock belonging to citizens would give the Indians who are trying to farm some assurance that their crops would not be destroyed, as has too often been the case. All stock belonging to outside parties should be removed before cold weather, or a pasturage tax be collected, placed at such a rate as would compel the removal of trespassing stock by the owners rather than pay the grazing tax.

The three large school buildings have been completed and are in first-class shape. They are plain, well-arranged, and commodious and are an ornament to the agency. With proper attention to the grounds in the way of tree planting and caring for them this can be made a very attractive spot in a few years. As before stated, there should be a school barn and corrals constructed without delay. There should also be two double dwelling houses erected near the school buildings for the use of employés spoken of under head of schools, and an irrigating ditch should be constructed without delay to carry water from Little Wind River to the school grounds. Authority has been obtained from the War Department to carry this proposed ditch across the upper end of the Fort Washakie military reservation. This ditch will be about 2 miles in length. A water main should also be laid to carry water from Little Wind river for the supply of the buildings and as a protection against fire. A direct pressure of 77 feet can be had and, with proper appliances, water could be thrown at least 20 feet higher than the tallest building. There should also be a large lot of land fenced in for pasturage for school stock, and should be large enough to afford ample feed during the entire year for all the school stock which should be kept in this inclosure. A liberal appropriation should be made for purchasing the necessary material for this improvement, the labor to be performed mostly by the employés and the larger school boys.

As stipulated by the agreement of October 2, 1891, five sections of land are reserved for school purposes. This land can be had contiguous to the land on which the new school buildings now stand and to the southward of the same, and can be covered by a ditch taken from the south fork of Little Wind River. I would recommend that a survey of a ditch be made at once with a view of furnishing water for this land. After being properly surveyed and staked the excavating of such portions of the ditch as will be required from time to time can be done by the school boys, assisted by some of the school employés, and in this way will cost but a trifle in money other than paying for the survey and some material for the construction of the dam and necessary head gate, waste gates, flumes, etc.; besides it would cover land that could be cultivated by Indians and would in the meantime be an encouragement to them to cultivate land now lying idle.

On assuming charge of the agency in August, 1889, I found that the Arapaho ditch had been commenced during the summer of 1888 and about 1 mile was completed. There was a head gate in place but no dam or waste gates. During the winter of 1888-'90 we constructed a dam by which the water in the channel of Little Wind River was raised some 12 inches. During the spring of 1890 I completed 4 miles of the ditch, including 800 linear feet that had to be blasted through a ledge of solid sandstone. At the time of high water in June, 1891, a break occurred at the head gate, which let in a large volume of water, and before it could be shut off caused two extensive breaks in the bank of the ditch below. These breaks were repaired and were considered safe. During June and July of 1892 the water in the river rose higher than it was ever known before. This freshet carried out the head gate entirely, which let in a tremendous volume of water and tore out the sides and filled the ditch for 1,400 feet. At the same time a portion of the dam was carried away and a large hole cut into the river bank. Opposite to the end of the dam there were also two heavy breaks in the ditch. Here the bottom was cut down from 6 inches to 5 feet for a long distance. There was no possible show to shut the water off and save the head gate, and it had to be allowed to run its course until the water fell. This disaster caused the necessity of abandoning 1,400 feet of the upper end of the ditch.

During the past winter I put in a new dam and riprapped the river bank for 700 feet with brush and rock, and cut a piece of new ditch 265 feet from the water edge to intersect the old ditch; then set the head gate 40 feet from the water edge down the ditch. The head gate had a horizontal sheeting placed in front of it from one side to the other and extending 3½ feet below the floor of the gate. The top of this horizontal sheeting was covered with brush and rock well rammed and covered with dirt even with top of gate floor. From the gate to the water edge posts were set opposite each other at a suitable distance apart. This was logged up and back of this was filled in with brush, rock, and dirt. At the water's edge there was a strong rack placed, well secured to keep driftwood from collecting against the head gate.

Notwithstanding these precautions at the time of high water during June last the

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water found its way around the gate through the alkali deposit, and the gate came very near going out. By filling burlap sacks with dirt, and with these filling in the breaks as fast as they showed up, I succeeded in saving the gate and ditch. It required about 700 sacks of earth before the breaks were all closed. This was effected by hard work, requiring the work of two men, who were in the water from their knees to their armpits constantly for four days placing the sacks, while the men on the bank were filling sacks and getting them to the breaks ready to tumble them in. This is now safe, but will require some further work before another rise of water next summer to make it entirely secure. In this alkali it is extremely difficult to make a gate to withstand the pressure of the water.

From observation and experience I see that the ditch should have tapped the river about 3 miles higher up. This would have then covered treble the amount of land and at less expense of construction. The ditch has a capacity of near 1,000 inches, the entire length being near 10 miles. It has an even regular grade and can be run to its full capacity with no danger of cutting.

The agent's and employés' houses have been reroofed with metallic slate roofing, and are in good shape, with no fears of leaking, as was the case with the old wooden shingles. These houses should all be sheathed, papered, and sided, and floors relaid before cold weather sets in. New panel doors have been put in the place of the old rickety batten doors. These, together with the roofs, have been given a good coat of paint to protect them from the weather. The stone warehouse and carpenter shop have been reroofed. The siding on the latter is open and should be re-sided without delay with dressed inch boards, and well stripped and painted.

The warehouse, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and the slaughterhouse at the Arapaho issue station were completed as per contract. The farmhouse will have to be moved, and an addition built, and otherwise repaired before the same can be comfortably occupied. A part of the material is now on hand for this purpose. The three former will have to be lined or ceiled and the floors doubled before they are fit for permanent use in the winter time, and should be done before cold weather sets in this coming fall. These buildings are provided with tin roofs and are well painted on the outside same as the roofs. The slaughterhouse will require some work to have it convenient. The cattle scales are not yet erected and the corrals are not yet completed, consequently no beef cattle can be received here until these arrangements are provided. The dwelling house is in good order and will be comfortable in winter.

The agency slaughterhouse, cattle scales, branding chute, and corrals are in first-class order and will need no repairs for the present. The agency barn and shed for agricultural implements, also the stockade, are in good shape. The old adobe school building, recently vacated, can be used in part for storage purposes and in part for dwellings, or for an office, by a small outlay for material and labor for the purpose of putting it in proper shape. The agency sawmill is somewhat out of repair. The engine bed was poorly constructed, and being shaky a high rate of speed can not be obtained with safety. The mill should be overhauled and needed repairs made. The planer and matcher combined has never been set up. This and the shingle machine should be put in order. The Indians are constantly asking to have sawing done in order to enable them to complete their houses. They are willing to get in saw logs if they have any assurance that they can have them sawed into lumber and shingles. These repairs are very much needed, and should be done at once, as it is a hardship for the Indians when they are willing to work to have obstacles of this nature standing in their way. They should be given every reasonable encouragement to work by the Department when the outlay to gain that end is only nominal, as in this case, and there should also be a practical sawyer employed, a part of the year at least, in order to carry out these suggestions.

The picket wire fences at the agency are in good repair; having been provided with cedar posts, they will last for years without any additional expense. The pole fence that incloses the school, grain, and hay fields has been repaired, and will protect the growing crops for this season, but it will have to be thoroughly repaired before another crop is put in next year. The Indians are now busy hauling wood to Fort Washakie, which is being bought from them by the post quartermaster, he paying them $5.75 per cord in 10 and 20 feet pole lengths. There are 1,600 cords in all to be delivered; more than the half is already delivered at the post. The money realized will amount to $9,200, and the same price will be paid them for 100 cords for the agency and school, which will amount to $575. Besides, they will furnish at least the major part of the hay for the post, and all that will be required for the agency and school. This is estimated at $15 per ton, and will probably amount to about 200 tons, in all, that the Indians will deliver.

The following table has been kindly furnished me by Mr. R. M. Crawford, observer, Weather Bureau at Lander, Wyo., some 15 miles distant from the agency:

	Precipitation.	Prevailing wind.	Temperature.		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
1892.			°	°	°
July	2.56	SW	91	43	66.3
August	2.28	SW	93	33	64.6
September	1.72	SW	85	23	56.0
October	1.37	SW	76	17	44.2
November	0.85	SW	54	—3	23.9
December	0.49	SW	50	—29	15.3
1893.					
January	0.20	SW	55	—5	26.4
February	1.61	SW	58	—19	19.2
March	1.34	SW	70	—6	28.3
April	2.14	SW	93	—2	37.0
May	1.57	W	84	26	49.0
June	1.05	W	88	32	60.1
Sums	17.21				501.0
Means	1.43	SW	*93	†—29	42.0

*August 15. †December 3.

The precipitation for May and June was 2.62, and only a trace for July, showing that the past three months have been very dry, so much so that the limited amount of grass on the range is all dried up, and feed is getting scarce. The altitude of this agency is 5,580 feet, that of Lander 5,377 feet, being a difference of 203 feet.

The past spring was cold until late. The Indians were furnished a limited amount of seed wheat, oats, and potatoes, which they planted. Being compelled by the lateness of the season to plant later than usual, before the seed could all come up, the high drying winds prevailed every day and all the moisture was thereby carried away, and as a consequence it was a hard matter to irrigate the ground properly, therefore their crops are not looking very well. From some unaccountable delay in transit the garden seeds ordered by the Department did not arrive at the agency until June 16 last, having been shipped from Detroit, Mich., on April 8, 1893, and when they did finally get here it was too late to plant any of the seed. This worked a hardship, as they all had the ground prepared for the reception of these garden seeds.

There is comparatively but little whisky-selling to Indians by whites on the border of the reservation at present. In every case where indictments have been brought the parties have been convicted—in three cases since my last annual report. There is now but one case of this character pending in the United States court. This caused all parties to be very cautious about selling to Indians. While this nefarious traffic has not been fully broken up, it has been to a large degree checked. Due credit is hereby given the Indian police force for their valuable services in detecting these illicit dealers of this blighting curse.

The escaped murderer, George Wesaw, spoken of in my last annual report, has not been heard of for some time past. He keeps well out of the way. Two other parties, against whom indictments were found, that fled the country, have not been heard from and will not return again. Very few complaints have reached this office during the past year from Green River and tributaries of whisky-selling, or of Indians wantonly destroying game by shooting down antelope, elk, and deer for their hides only, and leaving their carcasses to lie and rot on the prairie.

The Indian police force consists of 13 privates and 2 officers. The Government expects too much of this able body of men, and pays them entirely too little for their services. If civilization and advancement is the object of the office, in justice, I ask whether, if these men furnish their service, and that of their horses, and go to any part of the reservation at all times, when ordered so to do, willingly, to put down drunkenness and other irregularities and keep order in the different camps, $10 per month is a fair compensation? Their pay should be increased, and at least a part of their horses be furnished with forage.

The judges of the court of Indian offenses have done good work during the past year by eradicating some of the minor vices, and many cases of different characters have not been reported to the agent that have been settled by them. They have in their decisions shown good judgment and impartiality, and thus relieved the ag nt of many petty annoyances.

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There have been no formal allotments of land made to the Indians on this reservation. The Indians regard the allotting of the land in severalty with favor. The heads of families of the two tribes are occupying separate unallotted tracts on which they have made improvements in the way of building houses, fences, corrals, and constructing irrigating ditches, with a view of having the land allotted to them in due time.

Under the able and creditable management of the Rev. Mr. John Roberts and Rev. Mr. Sherman Coolidge, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Father P. H. Turnell, of the Roman Catholic Church, this work is well attended to.

During my term of office there has been expended for permanent improvements and repairs at this agency the sum of $80,780.51. Of this amount there was paid for the three new school buildings, including the steam heating apparatus, the sum of $50,015; for the Wind River bridge, $9,100; for the buildings at Arapaho issue station, $5,000; for the agency barn, shed for protection of agricultural implements, and stockade, combined, $2,185.12; for agency slaughterhouse, cattle scale, and corrals, $1,457.63. This does not include other improvements made by the agency force, such as constructing 23 bridges and culverts, grading roads, making and putting up 275 rods of picket wire fence, erecting farm and smaller gates, and constructing long lines of lateral ditches for irrigating purposes, and other minor repairs on agency and school buildings, fences, etc., all of which has been done in a practical and workmanlike manner.

As this is my last annual report, and my successor is already on the ground, I can not be charged with having an "ax to grind," and will here suggest that if the Department will give the agent more support and confidence, which is awarded such men in other spheres of life, the Indian service will prosper, your office have far less trouble, and the agent will be better enabled to discharge his difficult and trying task, the Indians will be advanced, and the Government will save money.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of all my agency and school employés. They have given me their cordial support, and a better body of gentlemen and ladies will be difficult to find. And, kindly thanking the present officials of the Indian Office and the Department for courtesies and kindness, I beg the continuance of them until my accounts are fully and finally settled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FOSHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT AS TO SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

FIELD SERVICE,
Myers, Fla., August 11, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, dated June 15, 1893, I have the honor to submit the following report:

There is no agency proper, or reservation, for the Seminoles in Florida. A little more than two years ago the Women's National Indian Association initiated its pioneer work for the benefit of these people. The Government had been making annual appropriations for these Indians for some time, but very little was accomplished, as there was no organized work started, and the funds would simply revert to the United States Treasury at the end of each fiscal year. As the Women's National Indian Association desired to carry out some definite plan of work, they sought the coöperation of the Government, which was readily and liberally granted, and Special Agent Cutler was authorized to expend the appropriation for that year (1891) in the purchase of a sawmill and necessary implements, stock, etc., which would be needed as soon as the work could be commenced.

Location.—The Women's National Indian Association located its mission some 45 miles southeast of Myers, which is our post-office, and from which all our supplies must be hauled, 3 miles from Lake Trafford, and some distance from the Indian camps. This site was selected because it is comparatively high ground, and not subject to overflow, except in extreme freshets, and so less liable to damage such crops as sugar cane, rice, sweet potatoes, etc., which usually yield in abundance here; and it is the plan and hope to draw these Indians from their swampy camps to this more healthful location, where they can follow agricultural pursuits, and stock-raising, when they can be induced to settle here, and yet not lose entirely the benefit of the hunting and fishing grounds.

Land.—The association owns 320 acres of land, and hopes to secure more, most of which will be divided into small tracts for homes for the Indians as fast as they desire it. Adjoining this tract the Government secured 80 acres of land upon

which to erect its buildings—the mill house, barn, or shelter for stock, quarters for employés, schoolhouse for day school, teachers' residence, etc. The legislature of Florida has voted that 5,000 acres shall be set apart for the Indians in this State, and has appointed commissioners to select the land. No location has yet been chosen, but it is probable that land in this section of the State will soon be secured.

Number of Indians.—The number of Indians in the State is variously estimated at from 400 to 600. I suspect 450 will include the entire number. They are located in three sections, about equally divided between Miami, on the east coast, Cow Creek, near Lake Okeechobee, and the Big Cypress, on the west side of the Everglades. Our Indians, called the Big Cypress Indians, number about 100, including some 30 children, and judging from this, it is natural to suppose that there are at least 100 children and youth in the State. The Big Cypress Indians were reported as being more inclined toward civilization and education than any of the other groups in the State, and for this reason were chosen as a nucleus for beginning operations; but there are manifest and encouraging evidences that the Indians of the other sections have their eyes and desires turned toward this locality, as they are becoming more and more inclined towards stock-raising.

Condition of Indians and prospects of work.—I entered the work under the auspices of the Women's National Indian Association, and some months later was appointed industrial teacher by the Indian Department. I found the Indians scattered and intensely shy, and greatly troubled in consequence of the malicious work of traders and others, who realized that an uplifting of these Indians would cut off their nefarious gain, etc. Even the first move of the Women's Association was named to them as Government work, and their fright was started, and, of course, not lessened, when the kind aim of the Government was put forth to increase the advantages being offered them. As one plan or falsehood of these traders or meddlers would fail or was cleared away they would invent another, and these Indians, being in this apprehensive and shy condition, would again listen to new tales and talk; and with such continuous aggravation of their natural shyness and distrust the work of winning their confidence and overcoming their prejudice must necessarily be very slow; but we can truthfully say that these misrepresentations are losing their effort, and these Indians are learning to realize who are their friends. At first their visits to us were only occasional and very brief; a few hours or a day was all they ventured: now they come very frequently, remaining days, and even weeks, camping on association ground, quite near the cottage, and spending much of the time with us. At first the men came alone; now they often bring their families, sometimes leaving them here for days, while the men go hunting, taking the precaution, however, of handing their money to us for safe-keeping in their absence; this shows a growing confidence. My first visits to their camps, a year and a half ago, were anything but welcome; they would soon disappear, and the visitors be left alone; now I am kindly and cordially received; in fact, they are anxious for my coming, and show me all the hospitality of their custom.

As stated, these Indians were much scattered when this work commenced. Since then most of them have relocated themselves, and while they are no nearer this "service," they are nearer each other, in a more direct line, and consequently of easier access.

Their mode of living is rather squalid, usually locating themselves in open places surrounded by low swampy ground. They live in open-sided palmetto-thatched shacks (as they are called here), and are much exposed to wind and weather. Their dress is, in a certain degree, fantastic, and only partially covering their bodies. A few of the younger men dress almost entirely in citizen's dress when they come to see us, still always adhering to a part of their Indian costume. The women never wear any covering on head or feet. None of these Indians know English well enough to hold a continuous conversation; a good many understand it, and some can quite readily make their wants known; the women rarely speak English at all.

They are very devoted to their children, and husbands and wives faithful, and, in their way, respectful to each other. They are happy and mirthful, and peaceable in their camps and with each other, and nothing but whisky will cause any trouble between them, and the supply of this has been much lessened since our arrival; still too much yet finds its way to the camps.

These, as all Indians, are as a rule opposed to a regular system of work, but according to their custom are industrious. The men go hunting for deer and alligator, selling dressed buckskin, also disposing of the alligator hides. They raise hogs for sale and make small fields in which to raise corn, pumpkins, sugar cane, etc., for their own use. The women attend to the domestic work. They sew quite well, and a few machines are now found among the camps. The women dress the buckskins, and also raise separate bunches of hogs, the income from which is their own. They are practically a self-supporting people. In view of these habits of industry, etc., they are deserving of help, and there is encouragement in showing them the need of advancement in civilization and education, for self-protection, and above all for

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leading them to a Christian life. While we have not been able to organize any regular school work, or locate them near us, during their visits to us we have given them considerable instruction in various ways, and some of the men have been hired, for several days at a time, to help in farming and other industrial work. Most of this, however, was done in the Mission Cottage and on the ground of the Women's National Indian Association, adjoining the Government tract—this cottage being the present residence of the industrial teacher. This is gradually preparing the way for a more regular educational and industrial work. They already willingly visit the saw mill, and take great interest in watching the work, and in the explanations made to them. A few have even taken hold and helped a little, and have expressed a desire to learn the use of machinery, but are still held back by the influence of the older Indians, whose memory of the past makes them less willing to accept the advantages now offered them by the Government or allow their young people to go forward.

The work.—For the accomplishment of the work in view, in this field, the Indian Department very generously furnished ten oxen, two mules, an ox wagon, a hack, two log carts, some farming implements, etc., also a sawmill and planer, with steam power; but because of delays in various directions before I took charge months elapsed before the mill, etc., were brought from Myers and located at this "service" for operation. Out of the first lumber made a temporary shelter was put over the mill and machinery, then a blacksmith's shop was built, and also temporary quarters for the employés; the latter, having a strong frame, will become a part of the permanent quarters, when it can be covered with planed lumber. A permanent mill shelter was also started by Special Agent Chapin, who preceded me, the plan and arrangements for which were rather extensive, and a great deal of lumber was used in the construction of the same. As the planer did not reach us until months after the other machinery, all of the named buildings were made of rough lumber. As all the work of cutting trees for logs, hauling the same, clearing the ground for buildings, grubbing out palmetto roots (which is almost an endless task), as well as the work of building itself, was done by our small crew of six men, the progress of the work was necessarily slow, though industriously pursued.

During the month of July, 1892, all work was suspended here, and on resuming August 1, the work on the mill house was pushed and the new building nearly ready for occupancy, the planer having already been placed in position, when on October 22, as the last day's necessary sawing was being done in the old shelter preparatory to moving the mill to the new shelter the next week, some fatal sparks from the smokestack must have been carried to the roof of the new mill house by the prevailing high wind; and with the resinous condition of the Florida pine it was but a short time till the whole structure was a mass of flames, which soon spread to some 50,000 feet of lumber stacked near by, and 10,000 cypress shingles, and these were consumed and the planer ruined.

The small force of men and the inadequate water supply made it impossible to stay the flames, and all the energy of the men and hours of work were spent on the effort to save the old shelter with the machinery and the blacksmith shop near by, which was fortunately accomplished. Thus the work of the previous six or more months was wiped out, and it was almost like beginning anew, to resupply the lumber and shingles for the new mill house and other buildings needed. New arrangements had to be made for rooms for a few of the employés, whose temporary quarters had been destroyed, and a small additional building was put up for them, which can be used as a carpenter shop when the permanent quarters are completed. Then lumber was made for a new mill house, and on account of some changes in the work the employé force was reduced to 3 men during the third quarter of 1893, and these men, with some additional force since, have completed the new mill house, which is now occupied. A new planer has been furnished and is now being used, finishing lumber for the proposed buildings. At the present time the buildings consist of a good mill house, blacksmith's shop, two temporary quarters, and temporary shelter for stock and care of grain and other Government property. After the completion of the mill house, and to the present date, we have on hand 65,000 feet of rough lumber and 25,000 shingles.

Proposed work.—The original plan and authority for buildings here included a mill house, stable, with granary, etc., combined, quarters for employés, a day school building and teacher's cottage. For these buildings the Indian Department has furnished nearly enough material, such as doors, windows, hardware, bricks for chimneys, etc., which are stored here. Some other things will be needed which can not be estimated now. Our first need now is the permanent stable and barn, and the force is now at work preparing the lumber for this building.

The original intention was to have the mill crew put up all the buildings; but my experience here has shown me that where a crew must do all kinds of work, changing frequently from one thing to another, and only a few of them carpenters, the progress on the buildings will be extremely slow. As a means of economy, and for

the rapid completion of these buildings, I would respectfully suggest the employment of two carpenters as irregular employés for ninety days, so that the force could be divided to good advantage, and the mill and planer continue running while the work of building was going on, the new help to be added as soon as the rainy season and the extreme heat of the summer are over. After the completion of these buildings the force or crew can be reduced to a few employés, and a less number of oxen would be needed, and thus the regular expenses would be cut down.

As the work of building, etc., progresses, the effort to win these Indians and dispel their fear and distrust should continue with the hope of their being ready to make use of the advantages provided for them as the buildings are completed. No doubt the Indian Department expected, and I am quite sure the workers hoped, that more progress in educational work would have been made by this time; but these Indians have that element in them, that if once the change comes and they make a break for better things the transition will be rapid, and they will make good and useful citizens; and we confidently believe all will terminate in a desired and successful end; and since this effort has been started, to bring these Seminoles of Florida to a Christian civilization, and under the law and order of our country, we would earnestly plead in their behalf for a continuation of the kind spirit of generosity and patient forbearance shown by the Indian Department until their ignorance and prejudice are overcome and these people are redeemed.

Very respectfully,

J. E. BRECHT,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

IN THE FIELD, *September 20, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to your office my fifth annual report.

Having been called to the position of Superintendent of Indian Schools May 1, 1889, I have now held the office longer than any previous incumbent. I gratefully recognize the kind Providence under whose care, without a single accident or serious illness, I have been permitted to travel 89,126 miles, 6,904 of which have been in the exposures, joltings, and weariness of rough wagons, on remote frontiers and Indian reservations, away from steam communications. Traveling frequently in regions infested by white desperadoes, and far out among the wildest as well as the most civilized Indians, I cheerfully record that only in one instance has anything like violence seemed to threaten me.

Most of the time has been spent in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, and Nebraska; but some visits have also been made in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Kansas, North Carolina, Florida, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Much of the field has been twice and some of it three times traversed, as exigencies have arisen.

When I entered the service the Secretary of the Interior informed me that the visitation of the schools for some time previous had not been as extensive as was desired, and that he hoped I would spend as much time as possible in the field. During the 229 weeks that have since intervened, I have spent 206 in the work of visitation and inspection, staying as little time as possible in Washington, D. C.

At first the Indian schools were the sole objects of inspection, but it soon became apparent that the moral and social environment of the schools was of great importance, and the Secretary of the Interior especially instructed me to inquire into the condition of the agencies and learn how far influences existed in them unfavorable to the best progress of the schools in morals and civilization. This matter was subsequently made the subject of a special letter of instruction from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (See report 1892, p. 526.)

On entering upon this work I did little theorizing; it seemed more fitting to study the situation, face to face with the facts, and to seek to understand discriminatingly the very peculiar and ofttimes intricate phases of the Indian problem in its practical workings. Slowly but constantly convictions have been formed and promulgated, but I recognize the fact that there are reasons for a very considerable diversity of views on many matters, both of theory and policy. If in this annual report I shall speak with some decision and confidence on some matters, I think it will be admitted by those who may differ with me that I have earned the right to express my views, after about 250 visits to the Indian schools, including also 93 Indian reservations and 47 agencies.

In this report I respectfully invite attention to the following topics:

I. Mooted questions relating to possibilities of progress by the Indians.
II. Hindrances in the way of progress.
III. A conspicuous example of progress—Puget Sound Indians.
IV. Indian exhibits of progress at the Columbian Exposition.
V. Wild Indian "shows" adverse to progress.

MOOTED QUESTIONS.

An important question which often presents itself afresh is

ARE THE INDIANS DECREASING?

The practical value of this inquiry, in connection with the subject of Indian education, is seen when we meet people who say: "The Indians will all soon be gone; why be at the trouble and expense of educating them?" Such persons have probably the old exaggerated notions of the vast number of Indians formerly on this continent, and have not closely discriminated the latest data regarding the present Indian population. They have supposed that the aborigines of the early colonial period numbered millions, possibly 25,000,000, as some have said, within the territory of the United States. They seem to think that the vast interior was full of Indians, instead of there being large tracts entirely uninhabited. This last view is probably correct. The Indians at that time hovered near white settlements, and, further back, roamed near rivers, lakes, and forests. It is quite certain that on vast stretches of prairie, plain, and mountain there were no red men, except as the mountains were visited at certain seasons for game.

The early censuses gave only estimates, wild and exaggerated, of the number of aborigines, for to count such roving bands was impossible. Until within a very recent period, the figures of the Indian population, furnished by Indian agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, were estimates only. More lately greater care has been taken. Of this I have been assured by many Indian agents and their clerks, and the published statistics are slowly approaching accuracy.

It is well known that within a few years Gen. O. O. Howard, one of the most competent judges of this question, in a popular magazine expressed the opinion that the Indians had passed the period of decline and were now nearly stationary as to numbers, a view which the best statistics substantiate. Sometimes, however, a tribe will for some years hold its own or gain a little, and then an epidemic of measles, diphtheria, la grippe, or smallpox will reduce the numbers very considerably. But medical skill furnished by the Government is now staying such depletion. Mr. J. W. Powell, of the Bureau of Ethnology, and one of the highest authorities, in a recent article in the Forum, said:

> It is now known that the pristine number of Indians was small as compared with popular belief. It would still be an exaggeration to state that there were a million Indians living within the territory of the United States at the time of the Columbian discovery. It is probable that there were somewhere between 500,000 and 1,000,000. The last census shows the number at present in the United States to be about 250,000. The reports of the Office of Indian Affairs substantially agree with the Census reports. But many Indians have left tribal organizations and are scattered among the people. Some of them are not enumerated by the census takers; nor are they found or dealt with by the Indian agents; so that the official record now is under rather than over the correct figure. * * * There are now about half as many Indians as when the good Queen sold her jewels.

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Mr. Powell attributes this depletion to wars with whites, wars with each other, diseases, and dissipations introduced among them by the lower class of white men. Many Indians, separating from their tribes and attempting to take part in civilized life, encounter a competition which soon becomes hopeless, and they fall into despair and become paupers, sots, or criminals. He adds:

> All tribes which have held to tribal organizations have made more or less progress, and those that have clung to it most firmly have made the most progress, while those tribes that have prematurely abandoned savagery and attempted to conform to the ways of civilization have invariably deteriorated and become the most degraded of human beings. Here and there exceptions are found. A few have abandoned savage life and succeeded in civilized life, but they are very few. * * *
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> With respect to wars, with 200,000 of the Indians all probability or even possibility of war with the white race is past. About 50,000 Indians may yet give us trouble of this nature, but ever in a diminishing degree. Intertribal wars have wholly disappeared. Depletion by war has thus been minimized, and will soon be a thing of the past.
>
> If the conclusions set forth are valid—and I think they are well established by facts—we may properly conclude that the Indian tribes are not to be extinguished by war and degradation, and that we have already reached the point where we may hope to save the remnant to be absorbed into modern civilization. * * *
>
> In the period of tutelage yet necessary, a few tribes who have made the least progress in culture, perhaps one-third of all, will yet diminish in numbers; another third are now holding their own and may be expected slowly to increase, while another third have made the turning point and are now increasing in numbers. How long must this state of tutelage continue? Gradually as the tribes are able to stand alone, they should be turned over to their own resources.

DIVERSE SENTIMENTS.

Some, though not all, of the first Europeans who came to our eastern shores seem to have been fascinated with the aborigines. This appears in Columbus's description of them to Ferdinand and Isabella. Roger Williams said that "for temper of brain" "the Creator hath not made them inferior to Europeans." Gen. Winslow, of Plymouth, wrote:

> We have found the Indians very faithful to their covenants of peace with us, very loving, and ready to pleasure us. We go with them in some cases 50 miles into the country, and work as safely and peaceably in the woods as in the highways of England.

Governor Winthrop, of Boston, in 1631, sat the Sachem Chicatabot at his own table and reported that "he behaved himself as an English gentleman."

But it was not long before a change became apparent, and under the stress of new circumstances—the misdoings and hostilities—many—shall I say all?—came to hate the Indians and to speak of them as "hideous creatures," "the scum of humanity." Of that mighty savage, King Philip, when his dead body was drawn out of the swamp where he had fallen, Capt. Church said "he was a doleful, great, naked, dirty beast." In the dire emergencies of this later period even the Quakers in Pennsylvania are said to have been obliged to abandon their peace policy.

Two types of sentiment now prevail among those who discuss the Indian question, types radically different and sometimes unfriendly, commonly called "the Eastern" and "the Western." The latter has grown up among people who have been much in hostile contact with the red man on the frontiers, and have felt the exasperating effect of sanguinary collisions. Western men regard Indian reformers from the East as mere sentimentalists, void of practical ideas, and visionary in their projects; and Eastern men think Westerners deficient in humane sentiment and just ideas of the capability of the Indian to true, substantial elevation. This divergence of opinion, however, is not a late development, nor do the lines of divergence run wholly between Eastern and Western men.

It is a notable fact that two prominent New England historians were conspicuous representatives of these diverse ideas. Dr. Palfrey, in his history of New England, regarded the habits and manners of the red men with intense disgust, as wretched, filthy, treacherous, and fiendish. He would not invest them with romance, and ridiculed the idea of anything noble and royal in even the most stately savage mien. But Governor Arnold, in his history of Rhode Island, dwelt with delight upon the romance of the aboriginal, his wilderness chivalry, and his lofty freedom, amid the pure air of forest, lake, and stream. On the one hand we have portrayals of squalor, shiftlessness, improvidence, incapacity, and savagery; and on the other dignity, noble manhood, and constancy. Arnold says that, though ignorant of Revelation, the aborigines in the American wilderness, through tradition, solved Plato's great problem of immortality; but Palfrey wrote:

> The New England savage was not the person to have discovered what the vast reach of thought of Plato and Cicero could not attain.

Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, says Ellis:

> Many of our Puritan ancestors came to regard and treat the savage as a kind of vermin of the woods, combining all the offensive and hideous qualities and subtilties of snakes, wolves, bears, wildcats, skunks, and panthers, with bloodthirstiness and ferocity exceeding them all. This was the estimate of the noble Indian by those who had heard his yell and felt his tomahawk in actual conflict.

Time, with great advance in humane sentiment, has softened the asperities of Eastern sentiment; and a similar modification is rapidly going on all through the West. May we not hope that within a few years both sections, with equal cordiality, will be represented in efforts to lift and redeem those long provoked to hostility, robbed, and debauched.

SKEPTICISM.

The Indian school policy encounters much radical skepticism. Some people, and the number is not small, scout the idea of educating and civilizing the Indian. Gen. Curtis' long and intimate acquaintance with Indians is thought by some to authorize him to settle this question *ex cathedrâ*. He does, indeed, speak emphatically. He says (Life on the Plains):

> The Indian can not be himself and be civilized; he fades away and dies. Cultivation, such as the white man would give him, deprives him of his identity. Education, strange as it may appear, seems to weaken rather than strengthen his intellect. * * * Civilization may and should do much for him, but it can never civilize him. A few instances to the contrary may be quoted, but these are susceptible of explanation.

Again he says:

> We see him as he is, and, so far as all knowledge goes, as he ever has been—a savage in every sense of the word, not worse, perhaps, than his white brother would be similarly born and bred, but one whose ferocious nature far exceeds any wild beast of the desert.

Another military gentleman, Maj. J. S. Campion (Life in the Frontier, p. 335), says:

> The wolf still is, and he always will be, a savage; so has been, so always will be, the Apache. The philanthropist sees no apparent reason why, with proper culture, the Apache should not become a useful member of society. I see no apparent reason why the wolf should not become as domestic as the dog; but he won't. The reason is mental difference.

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Such is the pure dogmatizing, for it is nothing else, on this subject by men whose military conflicts with Indians have given a mordant to their ideas. They have had little or no experience in dealing with Indians with books, Bibles, instruction, sympathy, and encouragement. Such men know little of efforts to awaken the better susceptibilities, to inspire ambition and hope, and to steady the tottering feet in paths of virtue, industry, and higher living. Swords, bayonets, bullets, and cannon balls constitute the chief military curriculum of Indian education.

As to innate unconquerable savagery and bloodthirstiness, the allegation is now currently withdrawn from most of the Indian tribes, as tribes, and applied only to portions of tribes—the renegades, who hold the same relation to their tribes as white desperadoes do to the white population. Where is the Indian tribe that can now be spoken of as a ferociously savage tribe? Can one be found in California? No. In Oregon? No. In Washington? No. In Nevada? No. In Montana? No; unless we except the Cheyennes at Tongue River Reservation. Shall I pursue the inquiry? Grant that there is some wildness among a portion of the Sioux, the Bannacks, the Comanches, the Cheyennes, the Utes, the Navajoes; how easy to parallel such cases in the large cities of Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, etc., and even in places outside the cities. The number of the troublesome Indians diminishes rapidly every year, and is now counted by tens where not long ago it was thousands.

Looking to Arizona, where do we find savagery except among the Apaches; and among them the desperadoes are less than one or two score, even by the confession of the military authorities. How came the Apaches to acquire this evil eminence? How far back may it be traced? Have they always been so? In the earlier times all the Indian tribes, indeed, were more or less at war with each other, and hence their depletion. The Apaches also warred much with the early Spaniards in retaliation for wrongs endured, as was true of other tribes elsewhere under grievances with white neighbors. Nevertheless the element of savagery has been constantly diminishing, and military restraint has been steadily removed year by year. A score of forts have been abandoned within a score of years. Among the Apaches, terrific as are the slaughters of "Kid and his band," what other name can now be associated with his, as a leader of bloodthirsty Indians, either in Arizona or any place else? I have been all over the field and I do not know where to look for a parallel to "Kid and his band," at the present time.

Furthermore, as to the Apaches, I more than suspect that the hostile spirit they have exhibited for a decade or two has its explanation, and that the blame is largely chargeable to the whites. Testimony is not wanting. In the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1871, pp. 43 and 44, we find the following:

Mr. J. H. Lyman, of Northampton, Mass., who spent a year, in 1840-'41, among the Apaches of Arizona, relates an incident which occurred among the Apaches at a time when they treated the Americans with the most cordial hospitality:

The Indians were then, as now, hostile to the Mexicans of Sonora, and they were constantly making raids into that State and driving off cattle. The Mexicans feared them and were unable to meet them man for man. At that time American trappers found the beaver very abundant about the head waters of the Gila River, among those rich mountain valleys, where the Apaches had and still have their retreats. At the time I speak of, there were two companies of trappers in that region. One of the companies, about 17 men, was under a captain named Johnson. The other company consisted of 30 men, I think. I was trapping on another head of the Gila, several miles north. The valleys were full of Apaches, but all peaceful toward the white men, both Indians and whites visiting each other's camps constantly and fearlessly, with no thought of treachery or evil. Besides the Mexicans, the only enemies of the Apaches were the Pi-Utes and Navajoes on the north. But here in their fastnesses they felt themselves safe from all foes.

One day Johnson concluded to go down into Sonora on a spree, as was occasionally the way with mountain men. He there saw the governor of the department, who, knowing that he (Johnson) had the confidence of the Indians, offered him an ounce of gold for every Apache scalp he would bring him (the governor). The bargain was struck. Johnson procured a small mountain howitzer with a quantity of bullets. On approaching the valley he was met by the Indians, who joyfully welcomed him back and proceeded at once to prepare the usual feast. While they were boiling and roasting their venison and bear meat, and were gathered in a dense group around the fire, laughing and chatting in anticipation of the pleasure they expected in entertaining their guests, Johnson told those of the party who had remained behind trapping of the offer of the governor, and with such details of temptation as easily overcame any scruples such men might have. As they were all armed with rifles, which were on hand day and night, together with pistols in belt, they needed no preparation. The howitzer, which the Indians might have supposed to be a small keg of whisky, was planted on the ground and pointed at the group of warriors, squaws, and little children around the fire watching the roasting meat. While thus engaged, with hearts full of kindly feelings for their white friends, Johnson gave the signal. The howitzer was discharged, sending its load of bullets scattering and tearing through the mass of innocent human beings, and nearly all who were not stricken down were shot by the rifles of the white men. A very few succeeded in escaping into the ravine and fled over the dividing ridge into the northern valley, where they met others of their tribe, to whom they told the horrible story.

The Apaches at once showed they could imitate their more civilized brothers. Immediately a band of them went in search of the other company of trappers, who, of course, were utterly unconscious of Johnson's infernal work. They were attacked unprepared and nearly all killed; and the story that the "Apaches were treacherous and cruel" went forth into all the land, but nothing of the wrongs the Apaches had received.

The "Penole treaty by King Woolsey," as it is called, of 1863, narrated by J. Ross Browne, esq., in his "Adventures in the Apache Country" (10th chapter), in which 24 Pimal and Tonti Apaches were treacherously murdered by Woolsey's party of white men and Maricopa allies while seated by their side in perfect confidence and security, having laid down their arms and come in under a promise of protection and pledge of peace; the killing of the Coyotero-Apache chief, Magnus Colorado, arrested through deception and under false charges, by pushing a heated bayonet through the canvas tent in which he was a prisoner and shooting him when he moved, under pretense that he was trying to escape; the equally treacherous attempt to kill his brother-in-law and successor, the present famous chief, Cochise, by inviting him in under a flag of truce and then attempting to take him prisoner, and, when he bravely cut his way out of the tent, shooting him in the leg and killing his relations who remained prisoners in the tent; and, more recently, the massacre at Camp Grant, which has shocked all Christendom, wherein 118 women and children and 8 men were killed in cold blood by white people of Tucson and their Papago allies while sleeping in confidence under the "protection (!) of the American flag" as prisoners of war (see Appendix, Ab. No. 2)—events like these and many others would seem to be quite sufficient to have made these Apaches the "bloodthirsty and relentless savages" they are now reported to be.

I might quote more recent instances. As late as 1879 the rank injustice which deprived Victoria and his band of Chiricahua Apaches of their houses and lands, in Grant County, N. Mex. (see Ladd's Story of New Mexico, p. 363; and Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1892, p. 370), brought on a relentless war. The cause? White men wanted the land which Victoria's band were settled upon and quietly cultivating.

Allowing the Apaches to be at the present time the worst Indians, what is their susceptibility to education? I may speak from observation and from the testimony of the Government schools at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Grand Junction, Colo.; and at Carlisle, which agree in ascribing to the Apaches superior ability in the acquisition of knowledge, both scholastic and industrial. Shall I mention names? Carlos Montezuma, a full-blood Apache, a graduate of Illinois State University and Chicago Medical College, and a regular physician in the employ of the Indian Bureau. And another full blood, Antonio Apache, in Harvard College. Is it said "these exceptional cases may be explained?" Verily. Their well-known environments favored them. "But not every Apache with favorable environments can be thus developed," do you say? Just so; it is the same with white boys, among whom the failures are numerous, often even with the most helpful surroundings.

Do we need to be often reminded of the low condition of the Anglo-Saxon race a few centuries ago? And of the condition of many who now hold high rank at a period not so remote? In his History of Ireland in the eighteenth century (chapters 5, 6, 7), Mr. Lecky gives a view of the common people of Ireland and the Highlands, which places them at a disadvantage as compared with our Indians.

PRIMITIVE AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

Our Indian agents, from year to year, report with much satisfaction the quantities of land under cultivation by Indians, the crops raised,

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and other indications of industry; and we all appreciate this progress; for progress it is, if we consider the condition of the Indian at the late period when our Government began its industrial efforts among them. But if we look back to the primitive condition of the Indians as the first Europeans found them, we learn that many were agriculturists of no mean order. In the early history of Plymouth, Mass., we read of "a pit of corn buried by the Indians," from which the colonists were supplied in a time of pinching need, and that "the friendly Indians" taught the Pilgrims how "to set corn;" for the maize was a strange grain to our fathers. The Puritans near Boston were similarly instructed, and also how to take alewives from "Alewife Brook," a branch of the Mystic River, near Harvard College, and plant them with the kernels of corn in each drill to enrich the land. We also read of the Pilgrims sending their shallops to the coast of Maine to buy corn of the Indians; of the first settlers of Connecticut, in dread of famine, sending from Hartford and Windsor to Pocumtock, now Deerfield, Mass., from which place the Indians brought them fifty canoe loads of corn; of the "stately fields of maize" on Block Island; of the large garners of corn, beans, and pumpkins, ofttimes "a two years' supply" among the Iroquois in New York, and among the Hurons also, north of the present city of Toronto; of the "vast fields of maize" along the river bottoms of Ohio raised by the Miami Indians, and of the large crops of grain raised by the sedentary Pueblos in New Mexico and the Moquis in Arizona, industries for which they have been noted from immemorial time, even before the Spaniard invaded those regions. We have also read, and to some extent seen in our day, evidences of skill in manufacture and agriculture.

Mammoth cabins, 80 feet long, were occupied by the Iroquois in New York, and by the Hurons near Georgian Bay. They had also palisaded villages. The common houses were very different from the modern tepee, more substantial and permanent in character, usually 30 to 35 feet long, while many houses were larger—Parkman says "of prodigious length"—240 feet long, made of tall, strong saplings settled into the ground, bent and lashed together at the top. Poles were bound in transversely and the whole was covered with large sheets of bark, overlapping like the shingles of a house, and the whole tied with cords of the linden bark. Inside were scaffolds, 4 feet above the floor, supported by posts, and extending the whole length of the house. These large buildings were a kind of community house—*suites* of the Indian time—in which many families lived.

A very old diary of the Frenchman De Nouville, dated early in the seventeenth century, says that when he was sent by the French with a company of soldiers to fight the Iroquois, he found large villages, in four of which he destroyed 1,200,000 bushels of corn, besides great quantities of beans and squashes. He found a large fort, situated on high ground and 500 paces in circumference, 15 miles from the present city of Rochester. These powerful Iroquois or "United People" were a terror to all other tribes.

> Naught in the woods their might could oppose;
> Naught could withstand their confederate blows;
> Banded in strength and united in soul,
> They moved in their course with the cataract's roll.

Nor should I fail to speak of the substantial bark cabins of the Abenikis, along the Penobscot; the ornaments of rings, necklaces, bracelets, and belts, often curiously inlaid with shells and stones, made by most Indian tribes; the skillfully wrought pottery and baskets of the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico; the famous blankets and silver work of the Navajoes; the large, beautifully constructed canoes of the natives of Puget Sound and British Columbia, all demonstrating that the mechanical element in these tribes is not wanting. A noticeable fact, in all skillful work by the Indians, is that the patterns everywhere guiding the whites in their handiwork are wholly wanting, each individual Indian carrying the plan, model, or method in mind. Those employed as instructors in the trades at the industrial training schools testify that Indian pupils show great readiness in acquiring skill in these industries.

Is it said "the Indians are improvident and wasteful." Of this there are too many evidences to admit of denial; but do not our white people furnish parallels enough to disturb our self-complacency? It is too soon for us to forget how we slaughtered millions of buffalo on the Western plains merely for their hides and tongues, leaving their carcasses to rot and poison the air. Before this white man's greed of the traffic appeared, the economical aborigine made good use of every part of that animal, killing only so many as could be used. The flesh, fresh or dried, was for food; the skins, dressed and tanned, were for robes or other useful purposes; the horns were wrought into ladles and spoons; the brains furnished an important element in tanning; the bones were converted into saddle trees, war clubs, and scrapers; the marrow was a substitute for butter; the sinews made bow strings and thread; the feet and hoofs were boiled and worked into glue, and of the hair, more durable than hemp or cotton, ropes and halters were manufactured. Besides the Indian seldom killed the buffalo at a season of the year when the flesh could not be kept for food and the hide for tanning.

I have made the foregoing citations for the purpose of showing that the American Indian is not so utterly wanting in innate susceptibilities as to preclude the possibility of development into the condition of civilized life. My object is to parry skeptical assaults made upon the efforts of Indian philanthropists.

Going back to the fourteenth century in England we find our ancestry not so far advanced as we may have supposed beyond the condition of the aborigines in North America at the beginning of the seventeenth century. There were no carpets, not even in kings' palaces. Few had glass windows. A bed to one's self, or a dinner plate, or even a chair for one's sole use, was unheard of. There was no paper on the walls, paper had not been invented. Seats were chiefly benches against the wall, and the fire was usually in the middle of the room. Floors were strewn with rushes, looking more like a stable than a living room. The people had no coffee or tea, and in eating helped themselves from a common dish, ate with fingers or a pocketknife, and when the cup was passed around wiped their mouths on a sleeve before drinking. They had no plates, but a large flat cake of bread received the meat and gravy.

SAFETY AMONG INDIANS.

It is surprising to what an extent the old-time dread of Indians still remains in Eastern communities. A lady from the East, well dressed and apparently well informed, visiting an Indian school a year ago, said to the teacher who was showing the buildings: "Do you not fear to be here? Do you not feel that your life is in danger? Are n't you afraid that some night these pupils will slaughter you? Of course, you keep a

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pistol in your pocket and under your pillow?" When the teacher calmly replied with a smile that she never had suspected any danger and carried no weapon, the visitor was nonplussed.

The sensational stories of reporters about Indian outbreaks and assassinations foster the old-time fears of red men; but those familiar with Indians are astonished at the amount of gullibility still existing. It was my duty to travel all over the two States of Dakota, hundreds of miles out on the reservations, soon after the late uprising. I traveled without even a pocket pistol, and I saw not one case of an Indian who could be called "hostile" or who showed any evil intent. I even felt safer west of the Missouri River than east of it, though there was no alarm in either locality. The same is true on all the ninety-three reservations I have visited, except some parts of the San Carlos Apache Reservation.

It is refreshing to hear the statements of the Indian workers in the far West. United States Indian Agent Eells, of Tacoma, relates that from twelve to twenty-two years ago he spent many years with his family out among and thickly surrounded by the Indians, but without harm from stab, blow, shot, or threat; that the family wash was left out day and night to dry, and no articles missed; that tools were left in the open shed, and the doors of the house unlocked, and nothing suffered harm; and that he had no occasion to use force or show a weapon save in case of an arrest.

A lady who twenty years ago went to Lynden, Wash., within 6 miles of the British line, on the Nooksack River, says: "We never locked our house until after the white people began to settle near us as neighbors, and we never lost anything by Indians." Rev. Wilbur, missionary, and later United States agent for twenty years at Fort Simcoe, Wash., gave the same testimony; as did also Agents Smith, at Warm Springs, Sinnott, at Grand Ronde, Cornoyer, at Umatilla, and the first Monteith, at Nez Percés.

Since 1855 it has been difficult for troublesome Indians beyond the Rockies to induce others to join them in hostilities. In 1855 the Klickitat runners had a hard time in enlisting any tribe to join them in their unfriendly demonstrations; and in 1877 it was impossible for Chief Joseph to rally many allies. For over thirty years the reservations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and California have been safely traversed, save during the brief trouble with the Modocs, about twenty years ago.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION.

In a previous annual report I said it was my opinion that as a whole the Government schools were the best, in respect to real scholarship. There are some very excellent contract schools, conducted by Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Congregationalists; but none of them are quite equal to the best Government schools, though a few are not much behind. It is safe to say that the general average of the Government schools is above the general average of the contract schools.

I have little sympathy with the complaint that "religious exercises take too much time in the contract schools," and that in the Roman Catholic schools "about all the children learn are prayers, the catechism, and a little fancy work." I have heard this charged *ad nauseam*. In a few cases, the charge has been justified by the facts; but in almost all cases, if I may accept the statements made to me, but little time in school hours is occupied with such exercises, particularly with the catechism. In a few instances, I have found occasion to object to the amount of time devoted to the catechism, and in no instance have my objections been discourteously treated. I do not think it the purpose of the Government, so long as it accepts the contract schools as they are conducted, to severely disparage the religious exercises. The prayers, scripture passages, and religious songs are helpful, not only in teaching the English words, but also elevated sentiments.

The Government schools have this advantage: they have been classified more thoroughly, according to the scheme of the public schools, and the rules and regulations of the same system have been more rigidly applied to them. The Government schools have been in closer touch with the school administration of the Department during these late years, when education has been made more of a specialty by the Indian Bureau. Hence this greater progress. Moreover, none of the contract schools, so far as I have inquired, pay so good wages to their teachers as does the Government, and this tends to make them, as a whole, inferior. Of course there are some Government schools that are yet very poor and inefficient, even some of the training schools.

The training schools should be much in advance of the other Government schools, but this is not true of all. Some have not yet reached the grade on which it was intended for them to run. Quite a number—some of the oldest and largest—have a large proportion of pupils right from the camps, pupils who have never been in even a reservation school. Some of the newer training schools are, therefore, very like the reservation schools. Reservation schools might be mentioned which have a better average scholarship than many of the training schools, and in respect to solid scholarship, a few are fully up to, if not in advance of any training school, though not equal, perhaps, in some spectacular exercises.

But there is a great difference in Indians. Those of some tribes and reservations are much inferior intellectually to those of other tribes, and therefore schools on those reservations, and even training schools filled from the same source, will long be inferior.

When the true ideal is reached, the training schools will enroll only pupils who have been in reservation schools for a given term of years. Then these schools will lead all the others.

In all my previous annual reports, I have advocated the superior claims of the

RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

After another year of observation, I see no reason to change this opinion. They are the most important for many reasons. Without attempting to discuss this question exhaustively, I mention a few points.

Children taught in reservation schools are kept in touch with their people, and thus many elements of the better life are conveyed to the parents. By this constant touch with the parents, the shock and revulsion, so severe when pupils who have been for five, seven, or ten years at a distant training school return to the reservation, is avoided. The stories of this revulsion—the terrible sufferings of the returned students, under the ill treatment of nonprogressive Indians, the fatal lapse of very many, and the great loss in numberless cases—can not be fully written. Such stories would disclose tragic experiences.

A good school right on a reservation is a grand object lesson to the Indians around. The old Indians learn more in this way than by any other method. None of them learn rapidly, only by littles and very

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slowly; but a school well conducted, and face to face with an Indian tribe, will lift that tribe slowly but surely. This process applies the lever close to the base, and does effective civilizing work. If the Government will introduce a sufficient number of good schools, and maintain them well, the mass of the Indians will be lifted. To send off a few boys and girls for a half dozen years, and return them one by one to the reservation, to encounter the disgust of the Indians at the new ways of the pupils, and the distrust because of the rejection of the old customs, and to expect these returned students to gain a livelihood on sterile reservations where they can find nothing to do, and no chance to apply what has been learned, is a great absurdity.

It is said Indian children can be taught English better, if taken from the home influences of speech, and can be lifted quicker and higher. Very true, but this is only a part of the story. The reservation remains at its low level. If these pupils are expected to go back, three or four a year, and leaven a lump of 1,000 to 5,000 camp Indians, we must conclude the impossible is expected.

Whatever may be done in training schools outside of reservations, nevertheless I would rank the reservation schools as first in importance, to be developed and sustained in the most efficient manner, and not to be outnumbered by the other schools. The reservation schools, day and boarding, are the places where the *great mass of the Indian children should be educated*, and where the Government should concentrate its best efforts. Three and one-half years ago, when I had been a year in the Indian school service, I wrote from Fort Defiance, N. Mex., to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to the Secretary of the Interior, as follows:

> On my arrival at this place, I entered my thirty-third Indian reservation, in all of which I have studied to the best of my ability the question of Indian education. Not a little time has been spent in each of the larger training schools, but much more time face to face with the great needs of the reservations, which present the primary phases of the Indian educational problem. As the result, some ideas held tentatively at first have been settling into clearer and more decided convictions.
>
> Having thus studied this problem *in the field*, in personal contact with the living issues, I respectfully avail myself of the advisory functions of my office, and speak with greater confidence upon some matters than heretofore I have done.
>
> When I left Washington the attention of the office was much directed to the enlargement of the great training schools—Carlisle, Haskell, Genoa, and Chilocco, and to the building of another such at Pierre, S. Dak. I tacitly assented to the policy, though not without grave doubts as to its wisdom, at this time. It is not from lack of faith in those schools, for I have the fullest confidence, but from a growing conviction that the present most important and urgent work is in reservation schools, which greatly need to be enlarged and multiplied, and which, I fear, will be hindered, and possibly prevented, by the absorption of so much of the limited appropriations granted by Congress, for those large schools. The time has come to build more at the base and less at the apex. The heart-breaking necessities of the reservation must be relieved. Simply educating a few children at Eastern schools and returning them to the reservations is like attempting to fill the bottomless pit with shavings.
>
> It is not a little painful to me to find some of the worthiest agents in the Indian service, upon some of the larger reservations, having within their bounds more children of school age than there are pupils in all the great schools combined, scrimped to the most meager sums in their appropriations for a hundred pupils, while the great schools receive their money for additional school accommodations by the tens of thousands.
>
> At almost every step of my progress in this tour of visitation I have been constantly met by the painful realities of this question—among the Pimas, the Papagoes, the Apaches, and now the Navajoes, all great tribes with meager school facilities—and I must speak emphatically. It is time to call a halt in the large appropriations for a few favorite schools, until these larger and more urgent needs, lying at the base of our Indian school system, are met and supplied.
>
> The deportation of a few callow youth to Eastern schools still leaves the fatal gravitation of barbarism unchecked. The establishment of good schools, with the best appointments, in the midst of the reservations will turn gravitation the other way. Within the Navajo Reservation, for instance, with over 3,000 children of school age, instead of one there should be five large schools.
>
> Do not understand me as seeking to minimize the work of the training schools, but I am trying to bring into notice the greater needs of the reservation work; not that I love Cæsar less but Rome more. The education of the many on the reservations is better than of a few far from the reservations. Only by lifting the reservations can we avoid a large and irretrievable loss from the outlay of money and efforts in the Eastern schools. I know that some waste is inevitable in any efforts to lift humanity; but in this case if we would diminish the waste we must certainly apply the lever directly to the reservations.

In harmony with this view Mr. J. B. Harrison (in Latest Studies on Indian Reservations, p. 197) said:

> If the Indian is ever to be civilized the work must be done right on the reservation, by the right kind of workers. All the conventions of well-meaning philanthropists, all the speeches in legislative halls, all the traveling commissions that skim the surface and evolve theoretical solutions of the problem, will never do any practical good where the good is needed. No Indian was ever civilized "from afar off."

It is gratifying to find that other gentlemen of wide knowledge on the Indian question hold the same views. Supervisor Parker said:

> That nonreservation schools are being established in advance of their needs. For some years the main reliance must be upon reservation boarding schools. If the nonreservation school is to be the advanced school of the service, time should be given the reservation to do its work in grading. At present both schools are doing much the same work.

Supervisor Ansley slightly varies his statement of the case. He says:

> 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.

Herbert Welsh, esq., has recently visited the Sioux country and given a very clear, interesting, and valuable view of the situation among those Indians in a pamphlet published by the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia. He agrees with Supervisor Parker that there is danger of pushing the outside schools too fast, and injudiciously multiplying buildings for training schools. He says (pp. 16 and 17):

> In that part of the Indian field lying in South Dakota there has been of late, under the pressure of *political* influence, a tendency to press too far the erection of school buildings in the towns adjacent to the Indian country. The mainspring of this movement is not the benefit of the Indian, but the booming of the towns. One school has been erected at Pierre, another at Flandreau, and another on the Indians' reservation at Pipestone, Minn.† All this with Indian money and without the Indians' consent. The erection of the school building at Pipestone, on land expressly reserved to the Yankton Indians by treaty, seems to be wholly without justification. The Indians protested against it, but in vain. Many of their experienced friends on the ground claimed that it was not needed; and whether needed or not, as the ground on which it is built is Indian property, their consent should certainly have been sought and obtained before such disposition was made of it.*
>
> Further than this, an appropriation was made by Congress last winter for the erection of an Indian boarding school at Rapid City, S. Dak. But such erection is uncalled for, since there is already a fine school building in this town lying idle. It was erected by Bishop Hare while the system of Government contracts with the various churches for the education of Indian children was still in vogue. * * * If the Government wishes a school at Rapid City its sound policy is manifestly to rent this building rather than to put its wards to the expense of erecting a new one.
>
> It is also proposed to erect a new school building at Chamberlain, S. Dak. As

† None of these buildings were erected with Indian money, but from appropriations made specially for that purpose. [Ed.]

* For opinion of Assistant Attorney-General that previous consent of Indians was *not* required see Annual Report Indian Bureau, for 1892, p. 883. [Ed.]

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these new buildings go up they must of course be filled with children from the reservations. They are taken in many cases from the Government schools there, and these in turn must be kept full and made to present the best showing possible, and the mission and contract schools are made to feel the pressure. I believe it is time to call a halt on the overbuilding tendency now observable in this section of the Indian field, otherwise a reaction may set in which will be very hurtful to the cause of Indian education. If leading politicians will adopt this view of the case no doubt the desired result will be accomplished.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.

It is a matter of some interest to know which class of schools, supported wholly or in part by the Government, has the largest number of pupils on the average for each employé. By looking at the general recapitulation in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1892, p. 780) we find that 67 Government reservation boarding schools had 902 employés, and the average attendance of pupils was 5.13 to each employé. In the Government training and industrial schools were 438 employés, and the average attendance of pupils was 6.8 to each employé. In 67 contract schools, including in this number 11 schools especially appropriated for, making them essentially alike, there were 816 employés, and an average attendance of 5.9 pupils to each employé.

RELATIVE EXPENSE.

The inquiry is often made which kind of schools, supported wholly or in part by the Government, involve the greatest expense. Reference to the same source of information enables us to decide the question. The comparison lies between the reservation Government boarding schools, the Government industrial training schools, and the contract boarding schools, leaving out altogether the day schools. Our data give the following tabulated results:

The 67 Government reservation boarding schools, with an average attendance of 4,642 pupils, cost in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, $765,231.64 (expenses for building and repairs not included), an average per capita of $164.85.

The 14 industrial training schools, including only the larger schools of this class situated outside of reservations and omitting the newer* ones not fully in operation, had an average attendance of 2,980 pupils, and cost $475,227.27 for one year's running expenses, or $159.81 for each pupil.

The 56 contract boarding schools and 11 schools especially appropriated for, and therefore virtually contract schools, 67 in all, including all denominations, had an average attendance of 4,789 pupils and cost to the Government $526,471.28, or $109.93 for each pupil.

But these contract schools received from other parties—the religious bodies with which they are associated—during the same year and duly tabulated in the Commissioner's report for 1892, $185,778.69 additional.

I give a few examples of yearly receipts of these contract schools from the churches: The St. Xavier School (Roman Catholic), Crow Reservation, Mont., with an enrollment of 119 pupils, received $11,525.75; the Ramona School (Unitarian), same reservation, with 53 pupils, received $5,733.86; the Santee Normal Training (Congregational), in Nebraska, with 150 pupils, received $8,025.21; the Good Will (Presbyterian), Sisseton, S. Dak., with 74 pupils, received $7,849.59; and a Southern Methodist Episcopal school, Kiowa Agency, Okla., with 28 pupils, received $5,150. It is manifestly unfair to complain that Government schools can not be conducted for the same sum ($103) per capita that these contract schools receive from the Government. Much more unfair is the comparison when it is known that ten contract schools receive a per capita from the Government of $125 each. Four others receive $150 each per capita, and four others still $167 each per capita, the latter under special appropriation by Congress. Nor should I omit to state that the St. Boniface School (Roman Catholic), Banning, Cal., with a per capita of $125 from the Government, receives also from the church $1,700; the Tucson (Presbyterian), with $125 per capita from the Government, receives also $3,527 from the church; the Holy Family (Roman Catholic), with $125 per capita from the Government, receives $8,052 from the church; the Flathead (Roman Catholic), Montana, with $167 per capita from the Government, receives $10,557.87 from the church; the Wabash (Friends), Indiana, with $167 per capita from the Government, receives $4,340.90 from the church, the Lincoln Institute (Protestant Episcopal), Philadelphia, with $167 per capita, receives $4,820.15 from other sources; Hampton, Va., with $167 per capita from the Government, receives $17,735.76 from other sources.

These amounts should be added in determining the relative expense of conducting the different classes of Indian schools. The total cost of this last class of schools is, therefore, $712,249.97, and for the average attendance, $148.72 for each pupil.

According to these calculations, the reservation boarding schools of the Government are the most expensive; but a few facts should be added before the final verdict is reached. It should be said of the contract schools that a considerable number, about ten or fifteen, have their own beef herds running on the public domain or upon large endowments of land secured to them, greatly reducing expenses. It should also be said that the fourteen large industrial training schools have cost the Government immense sums for the erection of buildings, and that keeping up repairs is a large yearly expense, both of which are not included in these calculations. Furthermore, the reservation schools, as a whole, are situated at a greater distance from railroad lines than either of the other classes. The fourteen industrial training schools are all close to the great railroad routes, and the expense for transportation of supplies is comparatively little. A few of the contract schools are at a distance from the railroad, but I can think of only eight that range from 15 to 60 miles away. But fourteen Government reservation schools, some of them quite large, are from 50 to 150 miles from transportation lines, often over high mountain ranges, where the expense of transportation is very large—from $1 to $2 per hundred pounds.

As to the large training schools, it must not be overlooked that the transportation of the 3,489 enrolled pupils from their reservations to these schools is a very great additional expense, not incurred by the reservation schools. Nevertheless, it should be said for the training schools, that the mechanical shops and the employment of skilled men to give instruction in the trades add considerably to the expense.

LANGUAGE—HINTS TO TEACHERS.

It is important that those who teach Indian pupils should appreciate the linguistic difficulties with which these youth are obliged to contend,

* It would be unfair to include these just starting, with only a broken or fractional year.

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and therefore the slow progress they make in the earlier stages of their education. It is not the length of our words merely that troubles the pupils, for many Indian words are notoriously long. Cotton Mather said that some of them had been "growing ever since the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel." It must require some intellectual vigor and grasp of memory on the part of Indian children to master their own native tongue. It is doubtful whether any affinity can be traced between the American Indian languages and those of other continents. Much admiration has been expressed for the richness and copiousness of language used by Indian orators, especially in those portions of their speech relating to material objects, images, pictures, and symbols; but what a paucity of words to express intellectual and spiritual conceptions, abstractions, and especially scientific ideas.

The teacher of Indian youth should therefore proceed slowly, patiently, and with wise discrimination, employing freely object-lesson methods, and avoiding so multiplying topics of study as to confuse and perplex the pupil. While passing through this slow elementary period, the teacher should heed these cautions,—do not hurry, nor intimidate, nor ridicule, but encourage and promote cheerful moods. Fettered and obstructed by such disabling conditions as are these pupils, the teacher should be the very impersonation of helpfulness and good cheer. Nor will two or three years in school, as was first thought, be sufficient; but five to ten years will be required to enable Indian pupils to understand and speak the English language, and to make a good lodgment in their minds of the fundamental principles of education.

INDUSTRY.

To teach the average American Indian, whose tribe has long been addicted to wandering habits, the principles of staid living, to work in the fields, and raise his own subsistence, is the task of the Government. Indians beyond middle age, and even a portion of those from 20 to 25 years of age, can not easily learn these new habits; and the "rations system" stands in the way. The industrial departments of the schools, for the training of the younger Indians, are of the highest importance, not second to any other lines of effort, though all departments should be harmoniously conducted side by side.

The older Indians and also many of the younger are impregnated with the ideas of the olden times among this aboriginal people—that the man's glory is war and the chase, achievements by the bow and hatchet, and that the heavier tasks are the exclusive work of the women. Even the Indian women themselves are fully saturated with this idea. It comes to them as a heritage. How different the ideas of other and earlier races who seem not to have regarded labor as degradation. Carlisle ("England's Forgotten Worthies") found in old Ionia his ideal of true labor. He says:

> The wise Ulysses built his own house and carved his own bed. Princes killed and cooked their own food. It was a holy work with them—their way of saying grace for it. Even the keeper of swine is called noble, and the young princess of Phæacia—the loviest and gracefullest of Homer's women—drove the clothes' cart and washed the linen with her own beautiful hands. Not only was labor free, for so it was among the early Romans; or honorable, so it was among the Israelites, but it was beautiful—beautiful in the artist's sense.

Since that glorious ideal period, toil gathered about it "its modern crust of supposed baseness" and was left to serfs. And while "wise" men in the nearer past, even on the lecture platform, have talked of labor as "unworthy of the higher specimens of cultivated humanity,"

it seems not strange that the "noble red man" should disdain heavy toil. White men will not work without remuneration, and the Indian must be helped to see how he can profit by labor. The officers of the Government, in our schools and agencies, should study to show how toil can become remunerative and a blessing; and the Government should provide irrigation and other facilities, in order to make labor pay in regions so arid and desolate that it will otherwise be impossible.

Already there are encouraging indications. We have now reached a point where only 23 per cent of our Indian population receive Government rations. Few Indians beyond the Rockies receive rations—only the blind and aged, and Chief Joseph's band of Nez Percés, the latter under special treaty stipulations. In many places I find well-to-do Indians with large flocks of cattle and horses, with extensive wheat and corn fields. I know individual Indians who raise annually 300, 400, 800, 900, 1,500, 1,800, 2,000 bushels of wheat, besides corn, barley, and oats; but I know many more who do not raise enough for the wants of their families. The cases are not few of Indians selling to the Government cattle to be issued as rations; at one agency about one million pounds of beef were thus sold in one year. Of course, such Indians will soon pass under a new regimen, when the terms of treaty stipulations requiring the issue of rations have been fulfilled.

In a recent number of the Forum, Mr. J. W. Powell, a conspicuous adept in Indian matters, said:

> More than two-thirds of all the Indians now wrest from the soil and from industrial occupations the means of subsistence, without aid from the General Government, having abandoned hunting, fishing, and the gathering of native vegetables, except as a pastime and for occasional supplies. Two-thirds of them are actually engaged in civilized industries, and are fighting their industrial battles with success. One-third have not accomplished this much, and subsist in part on native products, and in part on civilized industries, and in part on the charity of the Government. All have learned to work to some extent, and all have learned the utter hopelessness of contending against the forces of civilization, and have abandoned the expectation, and generally the desire, to return to their primeval condition.

The advance is as great and as rapid as could be expected, when we consider the frequent changes in the Government officials and policy. Let there be sharper concentration upon the industries in our schools and agencies, and the good time we seek will be rapidly hastened. The modern Indian must learn this new lesson of work—to break the soil, to raise crops and cattle, to build barns, to live in substantial houses, to wear citizen clothes, and to find happy employment in the labor he once despised as degrading. This is the paramount problem of the Indian Office, and all Indian schools should magnify this line of work.

THE CHARGE OF BRUTAL DISCIPLINE.

Last winter I was called to investigate widely-published charges of brutality in the Indian schools of the Southwest. It was alleged that "barbarities almost fit for an Apache outbreak have been perpetrated upon shrinking, inoffensive pupils;" that "slave irons, slave whips, and other implements of education with which inoffensive Pueblo children are tortured" are "openly supplied to the Government Indian schools," and that "the using of revolvers, shackles, and scourges is sanctioned." The author of the charges claimed to be "fully fortified with proofs" as to the "barbarities practiced, the kidnaping of children, and the torture of innocents." In one paper he said:

> If they (the pupils) run away from their slavery there (in the school) he (the superintendent) hunts them down as he would convicts. Bloodhounds are the only

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embellishments lacking. In cases within my personal knowledge boys who have escaped were captured and carried back at the point of a six-shooter, not by an officer, not by a writ, but by the salaried teachers of a parental government, and restored to the prison; their brief taste of freedom was awarded by a ball and chain.

A local writer in an Albuquerque paper charged that boys, when captured, have been "tied by a halter around the neck to the tail of a wagon, compelled to walk back more that ten miles to the school, and were then sentenced "to two months of imprisonment;" that one captive "was trotted over the plains in the same way," was "staked out in chains all night," was "put into the dungeon in handcuffs, and a rope tied to a link uniting them was thrown over a beam and his body dragged up until only his toes rested upon the floor;" and that boys have been "whipped until the raw, quivering flesh flies open at every cut of the bloody lash."

Such was the terrible indictment drawn up. At first I was unwilling to believe that the grand jury of the American people would listen to such charges, and was disposed to let the matter pass as absurd and self-contradictory; but under the powerful bias of political and religious partisanship men sometimes strangely give credit to the most absurd scandals, especially when adroitly put by a facile pen or an insinuating address.

For more than two weeks I was in Albuquerque, N. Mex., seeking evidence pro and con, closely searching every possible and probable source of information. A volume of affidavits accumulated, and all the evidence tended remarkably in one direction. Indeed, no testimony which could stand examination sustained the discreditable stories. A more causeless and baseless libel upon any institution and its officials I have never met in my life. This statement is made understandingly. There was not a particle of evidence that the superintendent or any school official treated pupils cruelly.

The solemn asseverations of the accusers, that they possessed ample proof to sustain their infamous calumnies, were only specious, empty bubbles, desperate attempts to beguile innocent people, and to give currency and an air of plausibility to astounding stories.

That "slave irons," "slave whips," etc., are "openly supplied to the Government Indian schools" is an unmitigated falsehood. I do not know of any school that owns a pair of handcuffs. I challenge anyone to find any implement of torture "supplied" to the Government Indian schools by the Government or anyone else.

The accuser said that to his personal knowledge runaway boys have been "captured and carried back to the school at the point of a six-shooter." There may have been cases of severe intimidation that I have been unable to find, but the question has been tested closely, and I could not find a runaway boy among the pupils or ex-pupils who would say that any officer of the school ever pointed a pistol at him, either at the school or away from there. Nor was I able to find any pupil or ex-pupil, or any present or past employé of the school, or any citizen who had ever heard, except through the newspaper, of any runaway boy, or boys, "captured and carried back at the point of a six-shooter."

The "ball and chain" figured largely in the stories, but nothing of the kind has been known in that school for four years. There is absolutely no ball, but a sledge hammer has sometimes been used as a weight; and there is no chain, except a "trace" chain.

No evidence was I able to find of any runaway boys being brought back to school "tied by a rope around his neck to the tail of a wagon," nor of a boy "staked out over night by a chain." All agree that the

newspapers have furnished everything known upon this subject in this region.

As for the "jail," "prison," or "dungeon," to which captured pupils were taken, let me say I personally visited the place. The room there, commonly called "the lockup," is entered by a door from the boys' sitting room. It is furnished in the same style as the sitting room, and no alteration whatever has been made in it during the four years in which it has been used for the confinement of offenders. It has no rings, no spikes nor pulleys, nor any possible convenience for drawing up anything, much less a boy; but the room is furnished with bed and blankets. Instead of two months' confinement, no evidence can be produced that any boy has been confined more than ten days—a very bad case. One or two days is the common sentence, five to seven days rarely, and all sentences are determined by a jury of "cadets," who are pupils, the superintendent sometimes shortening, but never lengthening, a sentence.

This accuser is one of those prolific authors who can write more glibly without a basis of facts than with one. Evidently his sphere is the invention of fiction, but I protest against the adoption of such fiction by the American people as bona fide facts.

I next call attention to—

II. HINDRANCES IN THE WAY OF THE BEST PROGRESS.

The first is—

UNFAVORABLE FRONTIER INFLUENCES.

The aborigines in their primitive character would have been much more promising pupils than we now find the Indians in their demoralized condition. The misfortune is that, under the worst civilization, they first retrograded before starting upon better lines. Many whites, and many Indians as well, have relapsed together into a type of people fatally in the way of true progress. Charlevoix tersely said of the earlier French voyagers: "The savages did not become French, but the French became savages."

Frontiersmen, like the people in the older localities, the best and the worst, stirred by promptings, some noble and some base, misanthropes, desperadoes, barbarized Christians(?), and honest, virtuous pioneers have pushed out on the broad fringes of the West and established new communities, often semicivilized and semisavage, from the influence of which the better civilization now seeks to deliver the red men who hover around. More than that, in advance of the pioneers were first the "couriers des bois," and later the "squaw-men," airy, free, hazardous men, who threw off civilization, easily adapted themselves to wild life, took Indian wives, introduced strong drink, and left behind a numerous progeny of half-bloods. Thus have the natives been degraded and the difficulties of philanthropy enhanced.

The chasm between Europeans and natives, between civilization and barbarism, has been strangely bridged on the changing frontier. Red men and white men on the great divides have interlinked their races and their destinies, merging differences. For every red man civilized hundreds of white men have been barbarized. It takes years to bring an Indian up to the plane of true white civilization; but a white man in a few months will tumble to the level of a savage. Whites

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have recklessly assimilated the traits and qualities of the savage, adopted his methods in war, his shifts for a livelihood, his tricks and cruelties; and the red man has been an apt pupil of the degraded white man with whom he has familiarly consorted, catching his English curse words, his whisky habit, his frauds, and his foul and debasing diseases, so fatally sapping the life of the native races.

A miscellaneous crew of outlaws, adventurers, ex-prisoners—a motley lot—has generally led the way in advance of genuine settlers. These rags and tatters of humanity fringing our western border are soon supplanted, however, by strong, virtuous, self-reliant men who come to lay the foundation of new States. But to overcome the evils of the bad type who first invaded and vitiated the life of the red man is the heavy task.

The evil influences of degraded whites, whose whisky and vicious examples clog and destroy the beneficial effects of the good influence of schools and missions, is a great disadvantage. Contending with the savagery of the Indians, when fostered by the vices of the whites, is like writing beautiful sentiments on the sands of the seashore to be obliterated by the incoming tide.

There are many noble examples of men and women who, as teachers and missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, have consecrated their lives to the uplifting of the red man. Whatever may be said of the politics or theology of these workers, whether sound or unsound, Catholic or non-Catholic, so long as they strive by pure lives and precepts to raise these aborigines to a higher plane, they are entitled to due credit, and every aid possible should be given them by the Government.

On many frontiers the popular craze among most people, even those of influence, is for wealth. Where this spirit dominates, the best type of society is not developed. Political, social, economic, and educational questions resolve themselves into this: the production of wealth, not of a noble race of men. If the aim is chiefly for the former, the latter will not be produced. When James Anthony Froude visited South Africa he found the whole talk among the people to be "about diamond fields and gold fields;" but "diamonds and gold," said he, "never made the material of a nation and never will." Mr. Froude also said:

> Let wealth be the sublime end of our existence, and no new English nation will be born in the Cape or in Australia. England herself will be a large grazing farm, managed on economic principles; and the people, however rich they may appear, will be steadily going down to what used to be called the Devil.

These are strong utterances, but Mr. Froude certainly will not be accused of "evangelical cant;" and the point I wish to emphasize is that a stronger infusion of moral sense and even of intelligent sentiment, on all the frontiers, will greatly help to advance the red men into the higher types of character so much desired.

People encouraged in idleness, luxury, and dissipation are not likely to exert themselves for genuine improvement. Without those higher qualities of which I have spoken, many countries made by nature to be covered with thriving homesteads and happy, prosperous communities have been given over to barrenness and desolation. In order to true elevation of character some authority must be recognized which will exert a wholesome control over dissolute elements. Without this such communities will be pulpy endogens, and not the intelligent, substantial municipalities of a strong nation. Red men will take their cue from the neighboring populations.

IRREGULAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

One of the wisest of the supervisors said last year:

> One of the most serious [impediments,] I may say the most serious, is this very evil of irregular attendance, increased and made worse by the apathy, and often the hostility, of the adult Indian. * * * 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 this 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. * * * Its enactment and enforcement will solve "a little bit" of the Indian problem; and a solution of "a little bit" is all any man should venture on, unless he is, or imagines himself to be, omniscient.

I believe the order issued in April last, against compelling children to leave the homes and reservations to go to distant training schools, is a wise one, when the limitations clearly expressed are considered; but it does not apply to gathering pupils from reservations into reservation schools. In the Indian appropriation bill for the current year it is provided that—

> The Secretary of the Interior may, at his discretion, withhold rations, clothing, and other annuities from Indian parents or guardians who refuse or neglect to send and keep their children in some school a reasonable portion of each year.

This provision, judiciously administered, will be found very helpful in promoting attendance upon the schools and in securing the uniform attendance so much desired. This is at least a movement in the right direction. All reservations are not alike, and in some cases serious trouble would follow from an arbitrary enforcement of this provision. Instances might be cited. One occurred at Lemhi, Idaho. A boy was in school. His mother came and took him away; she lived half a mile off; the agent ordered the boy back, but the chief, his father, would not bring him back. The agent withheld the chief's rations, but his colleague chief (the younger) divided his own rations with the old chief. The old man was made a hero, and it broke the agent's power. Things went on that way until the agent gave the old chief his rations.

An agent with sufficient tact and influence, and with this provision behind him, can generally promote good attendance at the schools. But even this provision does not avail on a reservation in which no rations or clothing are issued. Most of the Indian agents have long been working on the voluntary plan, and some of the best and most regularly attended schools are on reservations where no rations or clothing are issued, and where the agent must depend upon his tact, skill, and influence alone in securing attendance of pupils. In some reservations where lands in severalty have been allotted, the Indians, under claim of being citizens, have begun to demonstrate their freedom by keeping their children at home from school and defying the agent to touch them.

INDIAN MEDICINE.

The Indian medicine superstition is one of the most subtile and potential obstacles in the way of the education of the Indians, and also of all progress toward civilization. The element of honesty and sincerity, in connection with the practice of Indian medicine, is believed

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by many best acquainted with the matter to be very small, and that quackery and charlatanry are the predominant factors. Nevertheless there are people who think the natives possess mysterious occult knowledge of the treatment of disease, by simples or possibly by necromancy. In the earlier colonial period Indian doctors, conjurers, or medicine men were called by the French "jougleurs," and by the English "powwows." Haklyut called them magicians, soothsayers, men who "called devils to their aid." As a class, they comprise in one person the conjuring priest and the dispenser of medicines, acting by pretense under supernatural influence. Trickery and a little sanitary skill, dominated by the grossest superstition, thoroughly nonprogressive and closely linked to savagery, make the medicine superstition a formidable rampart of barbarism against the civilization we seek to promote. The weight of the most intelligent and trustworthy testimony decidedly favors this view. Whatever virtue there may have been in the simple *materia medica* of the Indian of former days has largely disappeared; and shrewd men among them now play the arts of conjurers, and use this influence to impede the progress of their people toward better conditions.

In my observation on ninety-three Indian reservations, I have found that the medicine men are the most potential factors in opposition to the education of Indian youth. The Indian policemen sent out by the agent to bring in pupils for the schools, quail under the anathemas of these jugglers. Such officers are generally fearless in arresting the greatest criminals, but cowards in the presence of the conjurers. Special Agent James A. Leonard bears testimony to this view in a report showing the opposition on the Fort Hall reservation to the education of the Indian youth. He says:

> It is not physical courage that they (the Indian police) 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.
>
> 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 school. The coming of the Indian's Messiah, according to the revelations of the medicine men, is conditioned upon firm resistance to the white man's ways. While I am of the opinion that only a few of the whole number would resist to violence, yet a great majority are dominated by the medicine men. * * * So long as these Indians 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.

This wild and lawless element stands boldly against all advancement towards civilization—against the cultivation of the soil, the raising of cattle, the wearing of citizen costume, the learning of the English language and monogamy; and it sneers at the orders of the United States Government. It besets, jeers, persecutes, and demoralizes students returning from the schools. It fortifies Indian women, proverbial for old-time proclivities, in their determination to keep their daughters from progress, and to bring back any who have taken the first feeble steps toward a different life. It continually flaunts its black flag to terrorize a people long haunted with the darkest superstition, and reënslaves those who have in a measure broken away from the old bondage. Shall this hideous bulwark of barbarism be allowed to obstruct the progress of civilization, to nullify the best efforts of the Government, and cause an immense waste of expenditure?

On the 2d of December, 1882, the Secretary of the Interior issued to the Indian agents a letter of great wisdom and value in regard to "hindrances" in the way of the civilization of the Indians, containing these words:

> Another great hindrance to the civilization of the Indians is the influence of the medicine men, who are always found with the antiprogressive party. The medicine men resort to various artifices and devices to keep the people under their influence, and are especially active in preventing the attendance of children in public schools, and using their conjurers' arts to prevent the people from abandoning their heathenish rites and customs. While they profess to cure diseases by administering a few simple remedies, still they rely mainly on their art of conjuring. Their services are not required even for the administration of the few simple remedies they are competent to recommend, for the Government supplies the several agencies with skillful physicians, who practice among the Indians without charge to them. Steps should be taken to compel these impostors to abandon this deception and discontinue their practices, which are not only without benefit to the Indians, but positively injurious to them.

I do not know how far these instructions were ever enforced on the reservations as a whole, but I have found a few from which this evil spirit has been exorcised, to the manifest benefit of the reservations. Soon after these instructions were issued Rev. Mr. Nickerson, United States Indian agent at the Klamath Reservation, found this evil arraying itself actively against good order, and some killings were perpetrated in consequence. Agent Nickerson, with characteristic decision, proclaimed to the Indians that "these practices must cease at once and forever; that he would not allow them any longer," and they were then and there stamped out. When I was at Klamath, in August of 1890, I was introduced to one of the old medicine men. I asked him "How now about Indian medicine?" With an appropriate gesture, he promptly replied "Long time quit." And a gracious deliverance it was. That reservation shows the good effect of the action of that heroic agent.

Why can not more be done in this direction? Can not the Department stimulate the agents to act effectively for the suppression of this great curse? And at least might not very material progress be made towards its suppression? In the language of United States Indian Agent Fisher, of the Fort Hall Reservation—

> 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.

MISTAKEN METHODS.

Costly experience in the line of presents and annuities has proved beyond doubt that gifts of food, money, and blankets to an Indian who can work do not make him any less a savage, but on the contrary tend to intensify his obnoxious traits. With some of the tribes this system may continue for a time under treaty stipulations; but it is hoped that the period of this stipulation is near its close, for the system is not promotive of true progress. The better solution of the problem will provide for the reconstruction of Indian character, the inspiration of self respect and reliance, the development of integrity and industry, and a fostering of the virtues of civilization by the life, teaching, and help of a truly civilized man. When the Indians fully understand that the Government will not support them in idleness, but will aid them in industry, then, instead of spending their nights in gambling and riot, they will become steady and industrious. But it is the duty of the Government to furnish these people with some industry by which life can be sustained.

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When there is no one to teach and direct by example, Indians work only by spurts of a few hours or, at most, days, and then take an indefinite vacation—time is of no value. It is impossible to expect Indians who have grown up wild to settle in separate homes, cultivate and subsist upon the soil, without employing *good* white men to teach, encourage, and uphold the Indian, and furnishing a water supply wherever needed.

UNCERTAINTY OF OFFICIAL TENURE.

This is another impediment. The application of the civil service rules to a few of the Indian school positions will perhaps improve the condition somewhat. It is to be hoped that the shameful contentions over petty places will cease, and that members of Congress and even dignified Senators will refrain from pressing their prerogatives "clean through the pay rolls" of Indian schools, thus preventing superintendents from exercising judgment in the selection of employés. Superintendents have often been hampered by such action and unable to surround themselves with such persons as would run the school successfully.

The "spoils system" not only brings into the Indian service an unsuitable class of men, but necessitates an undesirable change of officials and produces a weakness and vacillation hurtful to the confidence and progress of the Indians. An official who has a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Indians can not look with complacency upon a regimen which "regards place in the Indian service as coin with which to purchase the means to political or personal advantage."

Sometimes the trouble is with the Indian agent, who insists upon determining who shall be the subordinate employés of the school at his agency. The superintendent ought to understand who are best suited to such service, and should at least be consulted by the agent. But often the agent captiously interferes, not only with the subordinates, but also with the superintendent. A late supervisor wrote of a "beautifully situated" Indian school with "a force of excellent employés" and "a captious, fault-finding agent." Here is its history: "It 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 were equally fit for the places they were transferred from." But "the agent did not like them, and they had to go."

The Indian school service has suffered incalculably from such inconstancy; and a broader, more appreciative, and conciliatory spirit should be cultivated or the Government will continue to do in the future as it has in the past—make large expenditures in vain.

Some think that much of this trouble with the Indian agents would be avoided by making all the schools bonded institutions, but I am not ready to advise this course.

BASENESS.

Mr. J. B. Harrison, a wide observer, in his book, "Latest Studies on Indian Reservations" (pp. 190 and 191), says:

> Moral assassination, or the destruction of reputation and character, is often resorted to on Indian reservations as means of obtaining the dismissal of a teacher or other Government employé, whose place is coveted by some person who naturally employs the vilest and most dishonorable means for the attainment of any object, simply because such influences are to him most familiar and congenial. I have often been told in towns near Indian reservations that for $10 one could obtain ten affidavits accusing any man or woman of any crime whatever, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of the assertion. No degree of excellence, of purity, or elevation of character, affords the least security or protection against the foulest accusations, and the rule that virtue and goodness are sure to triumph in the end has some exceptions in the Indian service. After careful observation and study of the psychology of many Indian reservations, especially that of the white people on and near them, I am obliged to conclude that in all cases of charges of wrongdoing or impropriety of any kind against any person in the Indian service the presumption is in the accused person's favor.

III. AN ENCOURAGING EXAMPLE OF PROGRESS.

In each previous year I have made a close study of progress in some particular locality or section—New Mexico, Arizona, North and South Dakota, etc.—and embodied the results in my annual report. This year the section selected is the Puget Sound region.

The Puget Sound tribes are now comprised in three consolidated Indian agencies. The Puyallup Agency includes the Puyallup, Nesqually, S'Klallam, S'Kokomish, Chehalis, Squaxin, and Quinaielt reservations. Within the latter are reckoned the Queets, Humptulip, Oyhut, Hohs, Shoalwater Bay, and Gray's Harbor Indians. In these reservations are, approximately, 291,697 acres; and they are all situated south and west of the sound, except the S'Klallams, who live west of Port Townsend, along the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Edwin Eells, the veteran Indian agent, twenty-two years in this position, presides over these Indians with rare integrity and efficiency.

The Neah Bay Agency comprises the Makah and Quillehute tribes, the former on the strait, just east of Cape Flattery, and the latter on the Pacific coast, south of the cape; and only 23,877 acres are included in both.

The Tulalip Agency, with 52,648 acres, lies on the east of the sound, and includes five reservations. The most northern is the Lummi, at the mouth of the Nooksack River, close to New Whatcom and Fairhaven. This reservation is splendid land for farming. The Swinomish is the next, and is also very fertile. The Port Madison ranks the fifth in fertility, and is so poor that the inhabitants make their living by working in logging camps and sawmills. The Muckleshoot Reservation is about 20 miles north of Seattle, and is very productive in hops. The Tulalip or Snohomish Reservation lies at the mouth of the Snohomish River. It is the largest reservation, and here the agency school and the principal mission (Roman Catholic) are located upon the beautiful crescent-shaped Tulalip Bay.

Farther up on the Nooksack River, near Lynden, 6 miles from the British line, are the Nooksack Indians, about 200 in all, who are on no reservation, but on homesteads taken up by themselves when they broke away from the Lummi tribe. There are also Skagit River Indians, and some others, also outside reservations, to the east; and some have drifted away from the Puyallup Agency reservations to the south and west, towards the coast.

The foregoing reservations were laid out by the Government in 1854 and 1855, with some additions later. As a whole, the agricultural advantages are not large, but timber abounds. To clear the ground of pine stumps is comparatively easy, but where cedar or fir stumps are numerous, it is almost an impossible task, costing more than the cleared land is worth. In traveling one occasionally sees an old fir tree thrown down by the wind, with its roots upturned, showing that

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they covered an area a rod or a rod and a half in diameter; but generally the tree breaks above the stump, so firmly are the roots imbedded in the earth.

THE MONGOLIAN TYPE.

The Indians of Puget Sound present a striking contrast to most of those east of the Rockies, and, indeed, to those east of the Cascades and south of the Oregon line. In complexion and general physique, save a somewhat square build, they resemble the Mongolians. For the most part they are canoe Indians, and, as might be expected, short legged and inclined to stoop, and the constant use of the paddle has given them a disproportionate development of the shoulders and chest. The principal diet of these people is from the water—salmon and other fish, clams, and the rock oyster, the latter caught chiefly by the inhabitants of Squaxin Island, near Olympia.

Ethnologists have done some extraordinary guessing upon the origin of these Puget Sound Indians. Their stature—short and squatty; their physiognomies—high cheek bones and flat faces—and their dispositions, so different from those of the meat-eating Indians east of the Rockies, have suggested a strong resemblance to the Chinese. One difference, sometime remarked upon, is that the Chinese are clean, but the Siwash (a Chinook term for a Puget Sound Indian) is generally dirty and ragged. For the Asiatic origin of these tribes it is argued that there is a neighborly Japanese current which has drifted sailing craft peculiar to the Japanese to these northwest shores south of Cape Flattery as far as the Columbia River; that Japanese pottery and wax have been found in them, and that whalers are said to have met remnants of veritable Japanese junks in the eastern Pacific waters.

The Puget Sound Indians are natural sailors, and construct their own canoes, which are much unlike the simple, cigar-shaped dugout of most Indians east of the mountains—more elaborate, capacious, and beautiful in style. Great cedars, unequaled anywhere else, are used for this purpose. The heart of the log is dug out with an adzelike tool of Indian invention—a blade fastened to a crooked bone handle—and the outer sides are shaped like a boat. The hollowed log is filled with water and heated stones are dropped in. When well steamed the sides of the boat are spread and crossbars fitted in, to serve the treble purpose of preserving width, increasing strength, and use as seats. Thus the canoe becomes a more solid boat than those made by white men. A piece of finely carved wood is fitted to each end, rising from 6 to 10 inches above the middle section, and fastened by a durable pitch, giving the canoe an architectural, graceful, and even birdlike appearance. The boats are neatly and often fancifully painted. These canoes are sometimes 60 feet long and are used for whaling and long voyages on rough seas. One will carry tons of fish, on which the people live. Sometimes a single catch out on the "banks," on the coast near Cape Flattery, where cod and halibut abound, will supply a family for a large part of a year, or when sold at Victoria give money sufficient to buy many necessaries of life. Before white men came, with nets, hooks, etc., and, therefore, when fish were more abundant, the Siwash had ingenious methods of capturing a boat load of fish in a short time.

With fish and fur from the waters, wild game and fur from the mountains, some small patches of vegetables, and money earned in lumbering, these Indians all live well and are far on the road to civilization. They wear citizen costume, indulge in white men's vices, have houses and churches, and sing ribald, patriotic, and religious songs. Some work in canneries, some in mills, some are longshoremen, and some fishers and sealers. Tribal divisions are disappearing, and, following the old fur traders' Chinook terminology, the more common speech calls every male a "Siwash" and every woman a "Klootch-man."

POPULATION.

This opens an interesting part of the Indian question. The general impression of the decline of the red men in numbers is correct, so far as the Indians of Puget Sound are concerned; but even this statement must be taken with qualifications. Going back twenty-five or fifty or more years for our first basis of comparison, and accepting the current figures of those periods, we find a great falling off in the aboriginal population. However, it should be remembered that the figures for those early periods were random estimates. Then the Indians were roving without reservation limits. Few reservations were defined prior to 1850; but from 1850 to 1870 almost all were fixed, save recent modifications. But even in the period from 1850 to 1870 the roving habits continued little broken, and it was well nigh impossible to collect accurate data. For the estimates then given large allowance must be made, and even since 1870 and 1880 there has been much difficulty in securing a correct census of the Indians. At any time some of the tribe are away from home—hunting, fishing, or visiting. Epidemics formerly played large havoc in many tribes of this region, and in more recent years they have not wholly escaped.

The following comprehensive table of summaries of populations will illustrate the statements of the preceding paragraph:

Name.	1870.	1880.	1892.
Puyallup Agency	3,164	2,770	1,968
Tulalip Agency	2,275	2,898	1,440
Neah Bay Agency	792	1,038	685
Total	6,231	6,706	4,093

It is quite probable that there was no such increase from 1870 to 1880 as is indicated above, and that the falling off since 1880 is not as great as appears. Since 1880, as already stated, many Indians formerly on reservations and within agency control and enumeration have gone away into outlying regions. I was informed by a late agent that four small tribes, once included in the Tulalip Agency, have disappeared altogether, probably moving eastward or blending into other more powerful tribes. Some possibly are on the San Juan Islands, up towards the British line, and not included in any reservation, and some may be in British Columbia.

I now ask attention to another table, covering eight consecutive years, in which the population is given by reservations as well as by agencies. A few of these figures will suggest some seeming discrepancies, but, as a whole, they indicate carefulness in collecting and tabulating, and seem to afford a reliable basis for estimating the tendency of the Indian population in the Puget Sound country.

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Population.

Reservations	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Puyallup Agency.									
Puyallup	585	540	596	515	573	593	611	611	609
Chehalis	142	190	148	149	141	140	148	148	157
Nisqually	255	180	97	98	91	89	94	94	97
Squaxin	158	120	71	71	70	69	128	124	119
S'Klallam	401	389	400	400	315	304	317	334	313
S'Kokomish	230	201	227	227	226	222	208	199	227
Quinaielt	484	419	443	445	444	457	347	447	445
Total	2,171	2,059	1,905	1,927	1,860	1,844	2,054	1,955	1,966
Tulalip Agency.									
Tulalip	530	467	474	480	474	444	444	445	465
Port Madison	150	142	147	150	151	147	144	147	161
Muckleshoot	85	85	84	86	89	103	104	140	161
Swinomish	175	222	236	240	245	229	227	232	257
Lummi	275	248	245	310	289	330	295	295	491
Total	1,185	1,164	1,226	1,266	1,249	1,253	1,214	1,247	1,535
Neah Bay Agency.									
Makah	510	524	503	511	492	484	454	449	442
Quillehute	250	252	278	260	243	252	242	245	243
Total	760	776	781	771	735	736	696	694	685
Aggregate	4,116	3,999	3,912	3,964	3,844	3,833	3,964	3,896	4,186

Considered as a whole, the above statistics show a nearly stationary population, though a few reservations—the Makah, the Tulalip, the Quinaielt, the S'Klallam, and the Nisqually—show a decline; but the Chehalis, the Puyallup, the Skokomish, the Port Madison, and the Quillehute are remarkably uniform from year to year, and the Muckleshoot, the Swinomish and the Lummi have gained a little. It does not look as if the Puget Sound Indians are likely to disappear very soon.

Social progress.

Name of agency.	Number in citizen dress. 1884		1892		Number who can use English ordinarily.		Number who can read.		Number dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	
	Wholly.	Part.	Wholly.	Part.	1884.	1892.	1884.	1892.	1884.	1892.
Puyallup	2,171	.....	1,963	.....	786	1,001	324	515	490	509
Tulalip	895	290	1,410	.....	270	1,013	130	362	220	247
Neah Bay	400	360	638	27	75	165	63	142	31	187
Total	3,466	650	4,006	27	1,131	2,187	517	1,019	741	924

These figures are encouraging, even impressive. In 1884 out of 4,116 Indians, 3,466 were clothed wholly in citizen dress and 650 partly so; but in 1892 4,066 were wholly in citizen costume and only 27 still retained some garments of their old Indian dress. The Indian blanket and old toggery have almost disappeared from this region. In 1884, 1,131 could use English for ordinary conversation; but in 1892 2,187, or more than half the whole population. In 1884 only 517 could read; but in 1892 1,019, or one-fourth of the whole. In 1884 744 families occupied dwelling-houses; in 1892 924, or practically all the families.

MATERIAL CONDITION.

These tribes have also improved in their material condition, as will be seen by the following table:

Name of agency.	Allotments		Acres of land			
	Number of allotments.	Families living on.	Under fence.		Cultivated by Indians.	
			1884.	1892.	1884.	1892.
Puyallup	312	451	5,274	6,291	1,969	3,013
Tulalip	371	262	2,700	3,650	910	2,055
Neah Bay	.....	.....	100	257	50	67
Total	683	713	8,074	10,198	2,929	5,170

These allotments were made for the most part nine or ten years ago, and the patents were issued about 1885-'87. Five thousand one hundred and seventy acres under cultivation is about 1¼ acres each; but that is commendable under the peculiarities of the region.

Results of Indian labor, 1892.

Name of agency.	Wood cut.	Hay cut.	Grain and barley.	Vegetables.	Value of other items.
	Cords.	*Tons.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	
Puyallup	800	2,110	12,855	48,231	$8,209
Tulalip	1,547	801	18,650	11,296	37,800
Neah Bay	270	70	.....	1,660	20,241
Total	2,567	2,981	31,505	61,187	66,241

In part.

Large quantities of lumber and bolts of cedar for shingles are cut by Indians—the chief source of livelihood for many; but the data are too indefinite for statement. From 30,000 to 600,000 feet of lumber are reported per annum in individual reservations.

Considering how large a part of subsistence is from the water, these Indians gain a good living. Cattle and horses can not become a great source of wealth or even subsistence here; nevertheless the reports show 1,951 of the former and 1,712 of the latter, besides 1,600 sheep and 7,428 domestic fowls.

Crime, 1892.

Name of agency.	Number of people killed.		Indians punished.		Marriage relations.	
	Indians by whites.	Whites by Indians.	By Indian courts.	By other courts.	Number of cases of polygamy.	Number of cases of divorce.
Puyallup	.....	.....	37	17	.....	1
Tulalip	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	145	17	.....	1

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Religious statistics.

Name of agency.	Number of Churches.	Number of members.	Number of missionaries.
Puyallup	8	400	6
Tulalip	4	588	4
Neah Bay			
Total	12	988	10

Educational statistics.

Name of agency.	Children of school age.	Number of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Puyallup	411	4 boarding	310	291	249
		2 day schools	65	51	44
Tulalip	345	1 boarding	150	134	102
		1 day school	80	89	62
Neah Bay	130	1 boarding	53	65	55
		1 day school	60	57	40
Total	876	10	721	679	552
At other schools				106	96
Aggregate	876	10	721	785	648

The number of children reported as of school age (876) is fully up to the highest estimates, I think, and therefore it may be presumed that not many children are habitually neglecting education, though some of the 785 may be from points outside of reservations, and not enumerated in the census.

The first Indian schools in this region were started in 1855—feeble beginnings—almost simultaneously within the Puyallup and Tulalip agencies. It was not till after about 1870 that these schools made much progress. As a whole, they are now among the best in the Indian service; all far above the average. The Government school at Puyallup is a "No. 1" school; the contract school at Tulalip ranks high among schools of that class; and the day school at Lummi has few equals in its class.

In the Puyallup Agency a teachers' institute has been kept up for about ten years. The last session was held at the Quinaielt Boarding School. This took the teachers from the other schools to Hoquaim, on Gray's Harbor, then by a tugboat to Damon's Point, and thence by teams for 30 miles up the Pacific coast, where one could travel only when the tide is out, to the Quinaielt River. Gulls, seals, and occasionally a sea otter entertained the travelers; and huge logs—sometimes California redwoods—washed up from the ocean skirt the high-water mark on the landward side. Here on the limbo of civilization, among fish-eating Indians, the teachers convened and were fed with the most delicious salmon. Until recently the schoolhouse stood where the spray from high tides beat upon its roof, and the salmon from the Quinaielt could almost leap into its door, while a few rods in the rear the dense, almost impenetrable forests, where roam the veritable bear, deer, and elk, stretch back into the Olympic highland solitudes.

THE PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

This reservation lies close to Tacoma—two or three miles away. The application of the "land in severalty" policy of the Government to these Indians has introduced them into new and more trying experiences. They are close to the growing city of Tacoma, of about 30,000 inhabitants, with the real-estate scheming, greed, and craze characteristic of such communities. Of the 106 allottees, 54 are dead. The cases of the heirs are in the probate court, where they are "stuck" because of unpaid fees, though in most cases the heirs are in possession. The polygamy and illegitimacy of former times, under which many of these heirs were born, makes much trouble, mixing titles and causing interminable snarls.

The Indians having become citizens under the Dawes bill of 1887 are not now easily controlled for their best interest, and are often victims of schemers, who teach the most radical ideas of liberty. Down to 1890 drunkenness was punished by the Indian agent, and the sale of liquors was a felony punishable in the United States penitentiary. Under the operations of the Dawes bill, all such cases are dismissed in both the United States and the State courts, and no liquor-seller can now be convicted of selling liquor to even Indian minors. Since these decisions drunkenness has increased, and it is now estimated that one-third of the male Puyallup Indians use liquor freely, often to inebriation.

The value of this reservation land is very great. The late United States Puyallup commission collected the judgments of thirty men, whose opinions gave an average of $275 an acre, making the total value of the 17,463 acres of allotted land $4,776,130. Some portions were set as high as $1,000 to $6,000 an acre. Besides its value for city extension, the question of right of way for railroads is a prominent element in the agitation. It is not strange that many citizens of Tacoma should regard it as adverse to the interests of their city to have such a body of unoccupied land blocking its progress, and should seek some way to gain a controlling interest in the Indian allotments; nor is it strange that the Puyallup Indians should be easily drawn into these schemes, when strong pecuniary motives are presented.

But the tenure of the patents bar sale or mortgage. The fee simple can not be alienated for twenty-five years. Under these circumstances legal ingenuity has invented a species of contracts with the Indian allottees, in lieu of a deed or mortgage, in connection with which quasi claims or leases on the land have been given, and a large amount of money (some $30,000) paid the Indians. The contracts stipulate that when the restrictions upon the patents are removed, the contracts shall operate as an absolute conveyance of the land in fee simple, and the "lease money" shall be reckoned as a part payment of the price agreed upon in the contract.

Under the temptations of the situation, many of the Puyallup Indians have lapsed from their former thrift. They do not know the value of money and spend it freely in ruinous dissipation. This class are not cultivating their lands, as they did formerly. Many complications and grave questions are pending during this transitional period through which the Puyallups are passing. Violent deaths are not uncommon through whisky, even among the ex-pupils of the school, some of the brightest being the victims.

An Eastern paper put this case tersely as follows:

> The most strenuous objection is offered to the Puyallups being allowed to retain their reservation at the expense of the enlargement of the city of Tacoma. No doubt their presence is an obstacle; no doubt but that their lands are increasing in value every year; but suppose these lands were owned by white men. Would they not be protected in getting the very last dollar possible for them? Some arrangement ought to be made for these people who have become rich through no fault of

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their own; but the "Man with his ear to the ground" begs to remind those who clamor so loudly for the alienation of this property that it is the fact of the existence of certain leases, so dexterously worded as to give the bulk of this wealth to white men at the expense of the Puyallups, that is the chief obstacle in the way of the opening of the reservation.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SOUND INDIANS.

Indian agents can tell many a story about prosecuting liquor-sellers—of packed juries who, after positive proof, will declare the offenders not guilty; of having Indian witnesses bought or frightened, so they would not testify in court who sold them liquor, although previously giving direct testimony; of judges (Christian men) (!) so allowing their sympathies to be enlisted for the liquor-seller as to strain the law and let him go; and of white men who revenge themselves by burning the houses of the Indians.

A saloon is on the beach so high it is easy to go under it. A small hole is in the floor, under the counter. A hand comes up with money in it, and after dark a bottle goes down, and some Indians are drunk, but nobody can prove anything wrong. An Indian takes a basket of clams into a saloon and asks the bartender if he wants them. "I will see what my wife says," is the reply as the basket is carried into the back room. Soon the bartender comes back and says: "Take your old clams; they are rotten." The Indian takes them, and by and by a company of Indians is "gloriously drunk." These are some of the ways that are dark. A bottle was concealed under the clams.

THE NEAH BAY AGENCY.

The Neah Bay reservation presents some matters of particular interest. Its location is peculiar, on the point of land that constitutes Cape Flattery, the remotest northwest portion of the United States. Not only is it within the range of the rainy-season section, but also of the fogs of the Olympic range and of the Pacific Ocean. Of the 23,000 acres that make up the Makah Reservation, not more than 2,000 acres are open land, and even that is largely subject to overflow from high ocean tides and mountain streams. The humidity of the climate is unparalleled, no other part of even the Puget Sound region equaling it; and probably not a bushel of hard grain ever matured here. Even potatoes are blasted three years out of five. This people, therefore, must gain their living from the water.

A table showing the rainfall and temperature for 1891 is a curiosity.

Month.	Amount of rainfall.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.
	Inches.	°	°
January	15.03	54	36
February	6.64	45	37
March	9.80	55	30
April	11.84	57	39
May	.91	60	42
June	6.17	65	43
July	2.11	78	46
August	2.11	72	43
September	10.78	67	45
October	10.06	61	38
November	23.06	60	34
December	23.91	56	37
Total	122.29		

In 1892 the total rainfall was 109 inches.

In 1865 Indian Agent Webster wrote: "One hundred apple and pear trees have been planted, which are growing and promise well." But all have since disappeared.

With few exceptions the whole of this reservation is covered with an almost impenetrable forest, chiefly of spruce and hemlock, with a dense undergrowth of wild crab apple, wild currants, alder, elder, raspberry, and wild rose bushes. The only land belonging to the Makahs suitable for cultivation is at Tsuess, where a small open prarie of sandy loam furnishes opportunity for a little farming. Another open spot is on a hill at Flattery Rocks, where the Indians raise some potatoes; and several acres at Neah Bay have been cleared from the forest at great expense for the use of reservation officers and employés. The experiments made demonstrate the impracticability of raising other crops here than potatoes, turnips, and cabbage. The humidity of the climate and the ocean fogs make it impossible to ripen cereals and difficult to cure hay.

The surest method of benefiting these Indians is by aiding them in their fisheries. I know of no other tribe on the Pacific coast subject to the control of the Indian Department so peculiarly situated as are the Makahs; they are an anomaly among the tribes. The waters of the Pacific and of the strait of Juan de Fuca teem with life—whales (four captured this year and eleven last), seal, halibut, cod, salmon, and a variety of small fish—which constitute the principal food of these Indians.

What the buffalo was to the Indians of the plains fish are to the Indians of the sound. Nor are the people content to procure a scanty supply, but collect an abundance for trade. Oil and furs are sold to the whites and dried fish to other Indians. There are "fishing banks," about 15 miles away on the ocean, which within a few years the Makahs have visited with their schooners; ordinary canoes can not often venture there.

Considering the unfavorable climate, the ruggedness of the land, the necessarily limited husbandry, the habits and customs of the people consequent upon their situation, it is the part of wisdom to employ the means at hand and to teach these Indians the white man's way of conducting fisheries. This industry is a constant source of supply during the year. It would be worse than folly to attempt to induce these expert fishermen to become a tribe of farmers. The sealing business is profitable, and, under the wise counsels of Indian Agent McGlinn, the Makahs have been initiated into the mysteries of sealing. Last year they had five schooners engaged in this work; this year they have nine. These vessels are not large but well adapted to the work. The nine vessels represent 313 tons, are manned by 180 men (entirely Indians), and owned by the Makahs. The catch last year was 1,735 seals, worth about $20,000.

Value of robes and furs sold.

Tribes.	1886.	1887.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Makah	$15,000	$7,000	$15,280	$15,000	$26,000
Quillehute	2,000	1,800	1,600	2,000	3,000
Total	17,000	8,800	16,880	17,000	29,000

The oil from the whales captured yearly at Neah Bay is sold at $1 a gallon on the coast. In the fishing season a small steamer from

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Tacoma or Seattle makes two trips weekly to this bay and purchases from 6 to 30 tons of cod, halibut, etc. The local traders are Indians, who have superseded the white trader, and have the exclusive sale of groceries, etc., in this region.

Attention is next invited to—

IV. THE INDIAN EXHIBIT AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In office letter dated August 30, 1893, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggested that I "make a brief visit to the World's Columbian Exposition, to study the exhibts of the Indian schools, and also such other exhibits as present the Indians in an aspect favorable or unfavorable, in respect to progress in civilization," and said "Give your views of these matters in your forthcoming annual report."

In accordance with said instructions, I reached Chicago Sunday morning, September 3, and gave the next four days to this work. The first exhibit sought was the Indian school building, which was readily found, in charge of Mr. J. E. Moore, the gentleman formerly in custody, Mr. Whittington, having resigned the position. At this time the Genoa Indian training school, under Supt. Backus, was occupying the building, coming August 17 and remaining till September 20. The Chilocco school is expected to follow. The schools preceding are the Albuquerque, N. Mex., May 15 to June 12; the Rensselaer, Ind., June 13 to 30; Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, July 1 to 19; and Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., July 20 to August 16. About a half dozen employés and 30 to 40 pupils comprise each school quota. All these schools save one seem to have made a favorable impression upon the public, and multitudes expressed great wonder at the results of Indian education. The building has been thronged with visitors. So numerous were the visitors that Supt. Backus thought it best to have an accurate enumeration. Stationing details at the entrance, it was found that on Illinois day 23,161 persons entered this building, and on the Monday previous 16,696 persons.

Such a rush of visitors, in a building of so small proportions, with only one small class room, rendered it impossible to conduct regular class exercises, and the attempt was soon abandoned. But these schools brought with them, in the handwriting of the pupils, many specimens of school exercises in tangible form, in portfolios or posted on the walls of the rooms, which many of the visitors were interested in inspecting. Besides, at certain hours recitations and singing by the pupils were given from a platform, and on the lawn in front of the building fine music by brass bands made up of Indian pupils, all of which won many encomiums.

Inasmuch as the Genoa school was on exhibition at the time of my visit, I give a fuller account of the exhibit of that school.

The walls of two rooms had many specimens of the written work of the school, consisting of written lessons, maps, penmanship, and essays. Each grade in the school was represented by some work.

The industrial exhibit was conspicuous. Brooms—ten dozen floor and whisk brooms of different styles—were on exhibition, and two boys were making and sewing brooms. There was also an exhibit of the growth of broom corn from the seed until the corn is made into brooms. Wagonmaking and blacksmithing: A wagon made by an Indian boy was shown, and also a display of tools and horseshoes made by pupils;

also a boy working at the bench. Harness making: A gold mounted set of harness was in the display; two "hand made" sets of single harness, two sets of work harness, and halters, bridles, straps, and considerable ornamental handwork. One set of harness was made by invisible stitch. Two boys were working at the trade, cutting and making harness. Shoemaking: Two boys cutting and making shoes. A display of fancy and plain shoes, consisting of congress, kips, fine ladies' shoes, and the shoes worn by the pupils in the school. Forty pairs of shoes were on display. Tailoring: Eight suits of clothes of different patterns, made by pupils, were shown. A boy was at work cutting and making garments. The tailor boys made a fine display of pants, vests, and fancy sewing. Printing: The school paper, Pipe of Peace, was being "set up" by the printing-office detail. Three boys were at work. The farm exhibit consisted of a display of corn, broom corn, tomatoes, potatoes, apples, millet, onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., all raised on the school farm. Sewing room: Three girls were at work cutting and making garments. There was a display of six dresses cut and made by Indian pupils; four sets fancy underwear, and a fine display of crocheting, embroidery, knitting, darning, and fancy needlework. There was one quilt made by two Indian girls, several aprons, and considerable miscellaneous work. There were details of pupils to perform the regular work of the school, such as making beds, cooking, dishwashing, sweeping, etc. The pupils rise at 6:30 and retire at 9:30. This school exhibit consisted of 6 employés and 30 pupils.

This exhibit was worthy this great school, in which the industrial department, especially the trades and farming, has been so conspicuously emphasized; and it has done much to convince the public of the possibility of Indian education and along what lines it should be conducted. The bearing and conduct of the pupils, so far removed from the old time impressions of Indian character and life, has been such as to win many compliments.

On inquiry I found the Carlisle and Hampton schools permanently occupying quarters assigned them in the liberal arts building. Their exhibits were every way highly creditable, showing specimens of harness, wagons, easy chairs, tables, stands, bookcases, suits, shoes, needlework. A fine specimen of carpentry was shown in the Hampton exhibit, a side of a room containing a beautiful mantle. The "side of a room" was made of 1,524 pieces of wood of varied colors, each 1¼ by 4 inches, ingeniously put together without a sign of nail or putty, and with a surface as smooth as one of a single board. The piece was worthy a close study. A gentleman's beautiful buggy in hard wood finish, made by the Hampton boys, and a covered carriage made by the Carlisle boys, attracted much attention. The latter reminded me of carriages made by this school, in which I have ridden over many western reservations, even as far away as Neah Bay, close to Cape Flattery. My only objection is to the high climb into them for a man of 200 pounds avoirdupois; but they have this advantage, the rider will not be spattered with mud, a condition much to be desired in many localities.

The portrait of Gen. Armstrong, so lifelike, done by a Sioux Indian pupil from the institution, with which his life was so closely identified, was a fitting but sadly impressive tribute. I have no doubt but that the Carlisle pupils could have done as well by the face of Capt. Pratt; but there was no need, as for our comfort we still have the face of the living Capt. Pratt with us.

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Aside from the Rensselaer school and a few exhibits in the Indian school building from Standing Rock, Yuma, etc., strictly Government schools, though under Catholic control, the Roman Catholics have their Indian mission school exhibits in connection with their general educational exhibits. It would seem better to have had it more distinct, so that it would not have been so easily confounded with their general work. Their exhibits of Indian penmanship and fancy needlework are seldom equaled; the portfolios of Indian school exercises are creditable and attractive; but the specimens of industries and trades, were not equal to what I would have been glad to see.

ETHNOLOGICAL.

The separate space in the liberal arts building, intended for educational displays, was turned over to exhibits in the line of anthropology, ethnology, paleontology, and kindred subjects. Here is an immense collection of Indian relics, beautifully classified, comprising household implements, clothing, instruments of war, articles for religious ceremonies, all giving such an insight into the manners of those people as could not be gained by a lifetime of reading. Striking relics of low Australian life are brought into comparison with North American Indians, showing the latter relatively as scholarly gentlemen in the contrast. This gradation strikingly appears in the exhibit in the anthropological building. Here are material arguments which show the superiority in the scale of civilization of nations under the influence of Christianity and those never under its sway. The Aztec civilization, with its barbaric features, are strikingly exhibited. The ethnological building in itself is a world of wonders, to which I can give only a passing allusion. Here are found numerous models exhibiting scenes of interest in Indian life, among which are exact reproductions of Acoma and Taos pueblos, and the villages of the Moquis. Other localities were recognized as facsimiles of what I had visited in New Mexico and Arizona. This exhibit is of great value educationally and as a contribution to science.

EXTERIOR INDIAN EXHIBITS.

The study of anthropology is by no means confined to the interior of the building bearing that name. Just outside, and near the Indian school building, Prof. Putnam has brought together Indians from various tribes in North America who live in tents or huts. Here are eight Penobscot Indians, or Abenikis, from the Pine Tree State. They look clean, speak English well, and carry on a large traffic in articles of their own manufacture.

Here is also an Iroquois village, under Rev. J. W. Sanborn, director in chief, and Rev. J. H. Maston assistant, with eight Indians, two Senaca men and one woman, one Tuscarora man and one woman, one Mohawk woman, one Onondaga man, and one Oneida woman. Most of these show the strong Indian type, though some may not be quite "full blood." In response to my inquiry as to how much Indian blood was in some of them, Deer Foot, the Seneca interpreter, a noted runner, answered, "God knows." This is purely a New York State exhibit, and the buildings consist of a "council house," 45 by 20 feet, built after the style of the old time Iroquois "council" or "long house," with frame of poles and bark covering. There are four dwelling houses and a stockade, all careful imitations of original styles. The Indians sell many curios. Here are also Crees from Canada, living in bark wigwams, and a skin tent is the home of an Eskimo family. These people have all brought their own style of canoes, which they propel on the lagoon close by.

Five Navajoes were brought here, at the expense of Colorado, under a characteristic, well-cultivated gentleman, named Antonio Apache. He is a genuine Arizona Apache, over six feet high, with full Apache complexion and hair. He is a student in Harvard College, intelligent and courteous, with a fine flow of language, and a devoted student of ethnology. These Navajoes comprise one silversmith and two blanket weavers; for weaving blankets the tribe has long been noted. Their houses or hogans well represent those of the Navajo tribe.

These living aborigines outside, and the models and relics inside, jointly assist us in the study of American history; they refute the old saying that "dead men tell no tales;" and revive wonderful and thrilling stories of the past, in which the imagination may fondly revel.

Two other parts of the Exposition, coming within the limits of my instructions, I found in the Midway Plaisance—an American Indian village and Sitting Bull's log cabin.

In the latter the company comprises nine Indians, under Mr. P. B. Wickham, of Mandan, N. Dak. This is a genuine affair, the cabin and the curios, and the sales. The Indians are all genuine Sioux. Rain-in-the-Face, celebrated by Longfellow, and reputed by some to have killed Custer, is here, though he consistently makes no pretentions in the matter. The "Log Cabin Company" moved the cabin to this place. It is a large structure of its kind, in which the old treacherous and infamous medicine man, not a chief, lived at the time of the killing. This show is well conducted. Lectures are given on Indian antiquities, and all things are orderly.

The American Indian village comprises sixty Indians in the encampment—Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Pottawattomies, Mohawks from St. Regis, and Black River Indians, in charge of Henry De Ford (Buckskin Joe) from Topeka, Kans. About thirty are actors, giving old-time Indian dances—the sun, war, scalp dances, etc. The performers, with paint, feathers, buckskin, bells, breech clout, and other toggery, revive and exhibit the quondam degradation of the tribes. The explanations and historical information given by Buckskin Joe are of the most meager character, and this show is a failure and a disgrace. The attendance is small. Whisky smuggled in various ways plays a frequent part. Four of the performers are prisoners released from confinement, and in charge of Mr. De Ford. Others, under the assumed names of Crazy Horse and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses (both dead Indians), perpetuate an imposition. Surely some Indians have learned civilized arts. The tents here used, being "wall tents," in no way represent a "native Indian village," as advertised.

I must not omit by way of criticism a most disgraceful affair. About fifteen Vancouver Indians were located near the Indian groups, not far from the anthropological building. Impelled by certain men of questionable taste who are always pushing forward Indians to repeat spectacles of the old-time degradation from which they are rapidly emerging, a portion of these Indians gave a "cannibal dance" on the floats in the water of the lagoon. The performances were exceedingly offensive, teasing, biting, tearing each other, and drawing blood freely. Some women spectators fainted, while many others of the *genus homo* applauded. The Chicago Record of August 18 gave a detailed realistic account of this prolonged Indian torture dance:

> Four Indians from Fort Rupert, it is said, appeared with heavy twine strings fastened through slits in their bare backs, and, driven by two other Indians, danced

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and raced, bleeding and in evident torture, leaping, twisting, diving, and finally each held by two men was subjected to the crowning torture of having the cords forcibly torn through the slowly yielding flesh, by the strength of the two men pulling in opposite directions.

The Record makes the following most appropriate and effective comments:

And this at the end of the nineteenth Christian century, in Christian America, in a Christian city, with a full corps of strong policemen, as an entertainment at our great Columbian Exposition, for 5,000 at least nominally Christian people. And all this in the face of the various societies for the prevention of cruelty, and where inhuman shows are supposed to be legally impossible. It is said that from this barbarous spectacle women turned away their eyes. Would there had been some Christian Amazon to call for the police. Was not the city of Chicago able to prevent so diabolical a spectacle? And was not the management of the World's Fair able to prevent such an infamy?

The Canadian authorities, it is said, heard of this affair, called upon the officers of the Exposition to know why it was allowed, and insisted that such scenes should not be repeated.

Still acting under my instructions to inquire into matters pertaining to the moral environment of the Indian schools and whatever may be favorable or unfavorable to the progress of Indians in civilization, I call attention to a fuller consideration of a topic suggested in the last few paragraphs.

V. WILD INDIAN SHOWS.

The criticisms in some of the preceding paragraphs, open a topic of wide application in the country at large. Some Indian "acting," within proper limitations, could be reasonably tolerated in the Exposition, in the interest of historical and ethnological inquiries; but shows of naked, painted, bedecked Indians, in scalp and war dances, allowed at large in cities of the United States, is of questionable propriety. It is a celebration of the most degraded phases of the old Indian life, from which the Government and all good people interested in Indian improvement are seeking to deliver the red men.

When the Indians are taken permanently from their reservations to travel through the country and give entertainments to fill some man's pockets with money the case becomes serious. These Indian performers are thus kept from learning industries and settling into civilized habits. They are constantly exposed to the corruptions of low whites and rendered utterly unfit to again associate with the reservations. The excited, spectacular life of the shows, disinclines them to settle down to labor, and dooms them to the life of vagabonds—the very condition from which the Government should seek to save these wards. About ten years ago, young Indians from the Kaw tribe, in Oklahoma, were taken away for "show purposes." When they returned, they were victims of loathsome diseases contracted among vicious whites. The evil virus has since spread through that tribe, rapidly decimating its members. In my opinion, the Government should cease to allow such a prostitution of its Indian wards. It is diametrically opposed to all efforts for their education and true elevation.

It is not unusual, on celebration occasions in the West, for Indians to be brought to prominent cities as a "drawing card," to give additional zest to the occasion. Instances have been reported to me in which, in southern California, certain Indians protested against being carried from their homes for this purpose. They were sufficiently advanced in their ideas to object to being compelled to make a public exhibition of

their shame, to gratify the prurient taste of white people; but authority was brought to bear upon them and sadly they yielded to the demand.

I close this part of my report by asking attention to two old-time Indian festivals, in two extremes of our Territorial limits—the Southwest and the Northwest corners of the United States:

THE SOUTHWESTERN FIESTA

At the end of September, 1892, San Diego celebrated the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of California by Cabrillo. On that occasion Indians were brought to San Diego against the protest of many of them, as I have been assured, from the Mission reservations, to afford entertainment by exhibiting their degraded practices of other years. The San Diego Sun thus describes the Indian performance on the second day, September 30:

An old man of the Luisanios first appeared in the open space. The crowd looked in vain for his followers. They were nowhere to be seen; their tepees seemed deserted and the crowd put on a disappointed air and composed itself to watch a single-handed performance. The old man was dressed in a thick coating of red, white, black, and purple paint, laid on unsparingly from his head to his feet. He also wore an abbreviated skirt. He took his station in the center of the square. He looked at the sun much as a farm hand does at 11 a. m., then knelt and kissed the dust, assumed an erect position, and the time being right and the dust good, he gave a short whoop. This was echoed from one of the tepees and old Narcison joined him on a hop-skip-and-jump. "Narsey" was dressed in the same style as his chief, and standing back to back, they gazed at the sun in unison, and the heavens, and again tasted the dust in one time and two motions.

The two then gave a concerted whoop which was answered by a series of short, sharp yells from the tepees, and the village was suddenly full of life. From every wickiup poured Indians by twos, threes, and fours. They were all arrayed in the style set by the two chiefs, except in a few instances where the skirts were shorter and the paint thicker. They came into the square in a double column, the bucks leading in a swinging sidewise dance, first on one foot and then on the other, knees slightly bent, the squaws keeping up a sort of chant to which the steps were chimed. It resembled nothing so much as the preparatory steps of an old plantation negro's "shuffle."

Reaching the inclosure the bucks formed a circle in single rank, the squaws squatting outside in ranks three deep. The squaws were dressed in calico skirts and wore fantastic headdresses, their faces being hideously painted. A buck sprang into the center of the ring and started around the circle in a dog trot, now slow, now fast, timing his steps with the chant of the squaws, which had more or less rythm. Occasionally he would whirl, kneel, rise, gesticulate wildly, and continue this dance, while the circle of the bucks would utter short grunts, and as he passed wave their bows and arrows in his face. This was kept up for nearly an hour and was followed by the witch dance.

An old squaw hidden away among the others suddenly left her place, and sprang into the circle, and began a wild rapid dance, punctuating with pirouettes, gesticulations, and yells from the bucks, while over and above all, now high, now low, rose that monotonous chant of the squaws. It was a strange scene in the presence of thousands of this civilized age. After the witch had tired herself, the Luisanios withdrew and the Dieguenos took possession of the square in a manner similar to that of their predecessors.

The chief took his station in the center of the ring, with a long, curved club, painted and notched in a peculiar manner. A young buck with a round stick about twelve inches long in each hand entered the ring. He wore a short skirt of feathers, a fanciful headdress, and paint. He began a monotonous jog round the ring, increasing his steps with the chant until he was running, then stopping suddenly he would squat, make long frog-like leaps, until directly in front of his chief, when he would spring to his feet and crack the sticks together. As he ran round the ring the bucks would raise their bows, arrows, and clubs and give utterance to a series of short, sharp yelps, while through all droned the chant of the squaws.

It was a strange sight and one not to be forgotten. Those who had seen it before, under different circumstances, had but to close their eyelids to the sunlight, and the sounds and mental photograph brought to their faces the cool touch of the

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night winds from the mountains, the whispering of pines, the odor of burning wood, and the echoing cry of the mountain lion on the cliffs above. While this mental phenomena lasted, the feeling that it was best to slip away, and put as many miles as possible between them and the scene prevailed.

The fiesta here described has just been tolerated by the highest local authority, in church and state, in San Diego. We now turn to another kind of a festival, long common among the Indians of Puget Sound and the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, but which has now been wholly supplanted by the wisdom of the Indian agents, sustained by the Indian Bureau.

AN ANCIENT SIWASH FESTIVAL.

It was a common custom among the Siwash or Puget Sound Indians, whenever an Indian had acquired property enough in blankets, guns, brass kettles, tin pans, and other articles of Indian wealth, to propose holding a "potlatch" or gift festival, and making presents to a large number of friends. It has been a sentiment among Indians (as well as white politicians) that the more a man can give away the better his standing with the tribe or the surer his chance of becoming a chief by the votes of the people. The gifts of white men are usually promises redeemable after the chieftainship is obtained. Whenever it is the intention of anyone to make such a distribution of property a number of friends are convened in solemn council—called of late years a caucus, and messengers are sent abroad to invite the guests. Formerly, if the party was to be a large one, fifteen or twenty messengers would go in a body with painted faces and evergreen sprigs in the hair. The company entered the lodges with songs and one of the number announced the intended feast and called aloud the names of all who were invited. Sometimes this work was done more quietly, but the object and means used were the same.

About the first of October, in the year 188–, a rich Indian of the S'Kokomish tribe sent his couriers all over the Sound, to Vancouver, and along the Pacific coast, and invited all to come to his potlatch. At the middle of the month the first canoes left their homes for the great gathering. About the 22d the guests began to arrive and for a week continued to come. In the bow of each large canoe a flag was displayed and a drummer beat his rude instrument, while twelve swift paddles kept time with the music. Every tribe on the Sound was represented and some Indians came from Vancouver. On the arrival of each new company pleasant greetings—clow-how-ya's (how-do-you-do's)—are exchanged, and each tribe presents the potlatch gathering with blankets, money, guns, and all kinds of provisions, so as to make sure of getting the proper share of the potlatch offering.

The Indian giving the entertainment had erected a building of shacks 273 by 33 feet, and here on the set day all the invited guests assembled. The herald, after making a speech extolling the liberality of the donor, strikes a board and calls a name, and an attendant places the present in front of the receiver, where it remains until all are served. The women open the potlatch by giving away thousands of yards of calico, dresses, shawls, baskets, beads, and crockery. About three days later the men have their potlatch, each lasting about five days. The men receive horses, guns, blankets, clothing, and money. During the feast two meals are served each day to everybody free of charge. The food consists of clams, dried salmon, lakawas, ducks, venison, potatoes, flour, fried bread, sugar, huckleberries, apples, tea, and coffee. The blankets are stretched across the lodge or displayed on poles, and the other gift articles can be seen by the assembly, which is seated at

the end of the lodge opposite the goods. Every night the different tribes sing and dance, wrestle and gamble, and piles of gold and silver, guns, and blankets exchange hands.

The following are the names of the principal potlatch men and the amounts of money each distributed at this feast:

Sam Chamatis, $2,000; Tyee Charlie, $700, 3 guns and 70 blankets; Monot, $360; Slokum, $270; Ratcese, $230; Jim, $400; Duke, $100; Curley, $300 and 34 blankets; Bill, $160 and 10 blankets; S'Kokomish George, $70. Total, $4,590, 3 guns, and 114 blankets.

The number of canoes given away was 100; boats, 5; wigwams and tents, 40. The Quinaielt women presented the other women with cedar bark mats, fancy made, with various kinds of baskets, Indian spoons, beads, earrings, dresses, shawls, and salmon.

The S'Kokomish "council of order," held October 28 to the 31st, found the following cases of offenses during the festival: One Clallam for drinking whisky; a S'Kokomish man and Clallam woman for divorce, and medicine men fighting over their medicine. A war dance was given by the Clallams representing a party ready for war, in uniforms and paint.

These festivals among the Indians of the Puget Sound region have now wholly ceased; at least, on any large scale. About five years ago the last one was held at Neah Bay, where Agent McGlinn found they had been a great evil, pauperizing the Indians. Soon after his arrival $700 was given away in a potlatch, and the year before $3,000. Under instructions from Washington the entire practice was stopped.

How great the contrast in the condition of the Indians in these two remote sections of country. In the Southwest, for a period of one hundred and thirty years, the Indians have had the benefit of very extensive efforts for their elevation. In the Northwest such efforts have been limited to a period within fifty or sixty years. In the former case, the unfavorable Mexican environment, essentially nonprogressive, has held the Indians back, indulging them in the maintenance of their old peculiar customs. In the Northwest the new life with which the Indians have come in contact has been decidedly progressive and energetic, insisting upon the abandonment of the old customs and progress toward better conditions.

To allow those old Indian fiestas of whatever kind, so intimately connected with the past degradation of these Indians, to continue unchecked, and especially for the Government of the United States to countenance such debasement by consenting to let showmen carry away young Indians from reservations to give indecent exhibitions of old tribal barbarism is an impediment in the way of true progress. I respectfully submit whether such practices do not educate Indians downward more rapidly and fatally than manifold efforts will elevate. Should the Government stamp its seal upon both kinds of education?

In behalf of the Indians of the United States,

I am, respectfully yours, etc.,

DANIEL DORCHESTER,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT APACHE, ARIZ.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., *August 10, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of the Fort Apache school. As this school was under the official charge of the agent previous to April 1, 1893, a report of the same to that date I presume will be made by him, but believing that a short report of my actions and connections herewith previous to that date will not be amiss, I respectfully submit them.

Arriving here December 20, 1891, I was at once requested to prepare to open a school. By the consent of the commanding officer of this military post, a vacated soldiers' barracks was secured for said purposes near the center of the garrison.

It should be remembered that there never has been a school among these people; that they do not know of any of the advantages of an education, but look with disfavor upon any thing in that line. They are not near a self-supporting people; they are wild and nomadic in their ways. They have no houses, but live in tepees or oftener sleep on the ground near a bush or tree, and are on the move from one place to another nearly all the time. Notwithstanding the great prejudice among them against a school, one was started. The officer then in charge of Indians, being a school man, talked with the head men and chiefs, and tried and finally did persuade a few of them to send their boys in to school; but when this failed force was used by sending out Indian scouts and Indian police and compelling the attendance of about 30 boys; but their attendance was very irregular. For the three months the school was in session a fair advance was made, when, by instructions from him, I closed the school at the post and superintended the farming among them.

When the school was first established a few benches and tables were loaned us by the military department, an Indian woman was employed to cook a little for them, and they were given one meal a day out of Government rations, and the schoolroom at noon time was turned into a dining room. By the following September there had arrived a few books, slates, and 50 desks. But the idea that the school was of no benefit to them seemed to be more deeply impressed upon their minds than ever, and with all persuasion that could be used, extra rations offered to them, and a good meal given to them, only a very small attendance could be obtained. Upon the visit of the supervisor of the fifth district here in early part of December he found only from three to five in attendance, and at times none. This state of affairs existed until March 1, 1893, when the officer in charge of Indians here, after moral suasion had failed and believing that "forbearance had ceased to be a virtue," used the Indian police and compelled an attendance, so that soon after we had a fair school, so much so that during the month of April there was an average attendance of 26 boys and girls, most of which was continued up to the closing of the school by authority in the middle of May, that I might be better able to look after the construction of a set of new buildings which are now being erected about 4 miles north of the military post and on the Indian Reservation.

One of the great objections these Indians have to sending their children to the school is that they are afraid that as soon as they are in the schoolroom they will be gathered up by force and taken away to some remote place and they will never see them again. Being of such a wild nature and never having anything of this kind before them they naturally shrink from it, believing it will harm them, and that the white man, instead of trying to do them good, is all the time doing them harm. This has been, and to some extent is yet being, instilled in the minds of the children by many of the older Indians, especially the mothers of the children, so that oftentimes when a small boy or girl is brought in the school they will cry and shake with fear. But by kind treatment that is soon dispelled and they soon feel at home, and I believe that as soon as the new buildings are completed and ready for occupancy, and extra inducements in the way of clothes and food can be offered to them, that instead of having to send out the police to bring them in it will be necessary to erect more buildings or turn some away; for with all the prejudice and superstition they do have they are not slow to take advantage of a new thing when they can see that it will not harm them. There are about 350 children here who have never been to school, living any where from 1 to 60 miles away—many, I know,

who can easily be induced to come to school when we have the needed accommodations for them.

The school so far has only been a small day school, with one meal a day being furnished as an inducement, and the experience I have had here is that a day school is impracticable and the sooner they can be properly cared for the more benefits will be realized, as virtually they are paupers and wards of the Government and must be taken care of.

Only a few of them can talk enough English to carry on a conversation, and it is very slow and tedious teaching them; but by those few who have attended the school a marked advance is shown, and by the time another year rolls around a much greater advance will be made.

As the school is only in its infancy, no report of farming or industrial work can be made at this time.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. CASSELBERRY,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ., *July 4, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs pertaining to the Fort Mojave Indian industrial school, under my charge.

Retrospective.—Old Fort Mojave, with its buildings and reservations, was formally transferred to me as the representative of the Interior Department on the 22d day of August, 1890, by Lieut. Hersey, commanding. With this transfer disappeared the old regime of force. The new policy was looked upon with great suspicion by the older Indians. Many were the spirited talks and councils held to discuss the question of whether or not to send the children to the white man's school. On October 8 we opened the school with 27 little, long-haired, dirty "pappooses." These were sent on trial, with many misgivings and loud crying by the anxious parents. Since then the school has increased to 135, all we can care for, and all seem contented and happy.

Buildings.—The school buildings number 24, all built of adobe bricks and the most of them in good repair. During the past year we have finished a new laundry building, a tool and seed house, and have almost completed a two-story structure, 100 by 52, intended for school and dormitory purposes. This building will be ready for occupation by September 1.

Industries.—We have had four boys regularly apprenticed in the carpenter shop, and ten others have at different times been detailed to assist in the building of new houses. The four regularly at work have done well. They are careful and painstaking, and will in time make very good workmen. Four boys have been regularly at work with the blacksmith and engineer, and have shown great aptitude for the work, especially the work of the engineer. During the latter part of the year two of the boys have been trusted with the entire charge of the small engine and pumps and took great pride in the work.

From 4 to 20 boys have been detailed for farm work, as occasion demanded. With the assistance of the farmer they have produced the following:

35 tons hay, at $30	$1,050.00
10 bushels onions, at $1.50	15.00
15 bushels onions growing, estimated, at $1.50	22.50
25 bushels potatoes, estimated, at $2	50.00
5,000 watermelons, at 10 cents	500.00
3,000 pumpkins, at 10 cents	300.00
40 pigs, at $5	200.00

besides small vegetables and turnips, beets, beans, peas, etc., now growing.

Every Friday afternoon our lady teachers have conducted a cooking school. Ten girls have attended this school and have learned to make, by themselves, bread, pies, cookies, cakes, and to cook a dinner for a small family. Each girl keeps her book in which she preserves all receipts for future use.

The girls have done the most faithful kind of work in the sewing room. Without assistance they can cut, fit and manufacture entire all the garments they require. And the best of it is they use this knowledge in their homes by making garments for themselves and friends outside of school. The girls have done a great part of the ironing of the school.

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Literary.—The literary work of the school has been along the line of the system adopted by the department. We have had three able teachers who have labored faithfully to impart instruction.

Missionary work.—No missionary effort has ever been put forward in behalf of these Indians. In fact, the only civilizing influence among them is the school. We are happy to be able to say that it has done some good. One old settler, who has lived here for ten years, stated that "not one of the girls who had attended the school had gone astray." As this is the almost universal custom of the girls of this tribe, we have gained something.

Sanitary.—The school has been remarkably favored as regards health. Not a pupil has died in it in its three years' existence. With the exception of colds and sore eyes the pupils have been free from sickness.

Conclusion.—The school is gaining in the estimation of the surrounding community. Good words are heard on all sides, where once were doubt and skepticism.

Thanking you most cordially for your assistance and consideration, I am,

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCOWAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER FOR SUPAI INDIANS, ARIZONA.

WILLIAMS, ARIZ., *May 31, 1893.*

In the lower part of Cataract canyon, a branch of the Grand canyon of the Colorado, is found a small valley of about 1,000 acres of very fertile land, on which resides the small and peaceful tribe of 215 Supai Indians. Their village being almost inaccessible, they are very seldom visited by white people. Owing to their isolated abode, they are free from the licentious habits and immorality which prevail among some of the Indian tribes. Polygamy is seldom recognized. I find them inoffensive, not given to theft as the Navajos, nor immorality as the Hualapais.

Industry seems at one time to have been quite a common virtue, but was almost obliterated by the whites (mining prospectors and others), who used every inducement to cultivate idleness, persuading them to believe the Government should and would make all provisions, etc., without any effort on their part. They were at that time a self-sustaining people, raising grain, making buckskin clothing, etc., which they disposed of to other tribes for blankets, etc. In this isolated but grand canyon nature has well supplied their bodily requirements; mescale, pinon nuts, and ko-cy, grow in abundance.

Having been under the said influence so long, without any Government supervision, they were in almost destitute condition, when I assumed my duties as farmer among them last year, being almost without provisions, seeds, or clothing. I consider them greatly improved, and they would be more so were it not for the influence of their old chief, Navajo, who uses every effort to prevent the younger ones from carrying out my instructions.

The inclosed statement from our merchants of Williams, Mr. C. E. Boyce, for trading amount between $500 to $600, and Messrs. Salaman, $700 to $800, a difference of last year, when but little trading was done. This shows their present improvement, and gives me encouragement to continue my duties among them with increasing zeal, hoping for greater improvements this year.

With the exception of those influenced by the advice of Chief Navajo, who certainly is a great detriment to the tribe owing to his dislike for all Government improvements and instructions, all are willing to have ditches repaired, and peach trees pruned. Their farms are in fairly good condition, having increased their acreage over that of last year about 30 acres. The variety of fruit trees and vines which were supplied them by the Government were planted, making excellent orchards, most of them growing rapidly.

Physical conditions among them are, to the best of my knowledge, perfect, the exceptions being three, one blind, one affected with paralysis, and one deformed. Sickness seldom visits them. Mortality of this year, 9; births, 7; marriage being a rite I do not understand.

I have, according to my instructions, built the necessary school house—stone, dirt roof, 2 doors, 4 windows, dimensions, 18 by 30, 8 feet high, with seating capacity for 50 children. Have received part of the supplies—desks, pens, paper, pencils; have no books or blackboard. I find 40 children of school age; most of them are willing to go to school.

The goats furnished them by the Government are doing well, but so far I have been unable to get *them to accept them; some are willing to take them but the chief will not allow them to do so.*

I herewith desire to ask special requests, namely: A few small plows; a few cheap harness; for a small sum of money to be appropriated for the necessary repairing of the trail leading to the village; a change of alfalfa seed for Johnson grass seed, or red top, owing to the inability to make the horses eat it. Should the Government include the Cocamo forest in a National park, it would cut off the Indians' winter range for their horses. *A small expenditure of money, $125, would open the Beaver* canyon and afford them a fine range, and would give them an outlet for about 8 miles, which would be of great value to them.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. GADDIS,
Farmer.

S. M. McCOWAN,
Superintendent Fort Mojave School.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHŒNIX, ARIZONA.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ., *July, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this school, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Progress.—Much has been accomplished in the two years that have nearly elapsed since the school was opened in Phœnix on a small scale in temporary and inconvenient quarters.

The number of pupils enrolled during the first year was 69, the average attendance was 45. The enrollment during the past year was 137, 61 girls and 76 boys, and the average attendance was 105.13, as large an attendance as could well be maintained under the conditions prevailing at the school.

During the two years seven buildings and several outhouses and sheds have been erected, and many other improvements have been made on the school farm. The place has been adequately stocked with excellent horses, fine cows and good hogs and domestic fowls.

The pupils, a majority of whom came directly from the Indian villages, have made marked progress in their course of education and training. The prejudice against our educational enterprise encountered at the outset has disappeared, and we now hear from the public naught but words of encouragement concerning the school and its aims.

The present status of the institution is quite satisfactory and its prospects are promising. The school farm is one of the choicest quarter sections in the famous Salt River Valley. Excluding the improvements since made the place is easily worth $10,000 more than the Government paid for it two years ago. The buildings are judiciously planned, substantially made, attractive in appearance and well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. The school is easily accessible to a large number of Indian youth of school age desirous of obtaining an education but unwilling to attend distant schools on account of the numerous fatalities that have occurred among those who have gone or been conveyed to such schools. The Salt River Valley is one of the most healthful sections in the United States. The environments of the school leave little to be desired. Properly conducted it can not fail to prosper and to accomplish much good.

Improvements.—During the past year a large two-story addition to the main school building has been erected. The addition *provides accommodations* and facilities that were much needed and completes the building in accordance with the original plans adopted by the department. The completed building is a large, fine-looking structure, conveniently arranged and admirably adapted to this semi-tropical climate. It is shaded and otherwise protected by 600 feet of two-story 10-foot covered porches. For fully six months of the year these porches take the place of sitting rooms and dormitories, the pupils necessarily sleeping on them during the long, hot summer. Several of the boys slept on the porches all winter, and, of course, were exempt from colds and other disorders.

A bakehouse and a large wagon, implement and grain house, have been built. A most substantial and well arranged brick warehouse, 25x50 feet, has been completed. It contains on the first floor a fine store room 14 feet high, and a basement 9 feet in the clear and the full size of the building. It is protected on the front, end, and sides by a covered porch 10 feet wide; an unloading platform 10 feet wide extends across the rear end. The porch and platform floors rest on open piles 3 feet high, permitting an abundance of light and air to flow into the cellar through secured windows. In connection with the cellar there are two large ventilating flues that extend above the comb of the roof. Thus shaded, lighted, and thoroughly ventilated, the cellar, or basement, will at all times be sweet and cool. Many other improvements have been made in the way of outhouses, platforms and walks, fencing and gates, the planting of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, etc.

Improvements needed.—Our school rooms are too small to accommodate suitably the number of pupils now belonging to the school. A four or six room school-house containing a large assembly room should be erected as soon as possible.

Should a fatal contagious disorder break out among the pupils, it would be likely to spread through the school and could scarcely fail to be attended with disastrous consequences, as we have no building in which to isolate and properly care for pupils so afflicted. The interests of the school, therefore, require that a hospital should be erected at the earliest possible date.

We need very much a system of waterworks that would furnish a certain and an abundant supply of water and give good fire protection, and a separate dormitory building for girls. The last Congress, however, made appropriations for these improvements, and doubtless they will be made during the current fiscal year.

We have a flourishing young orchard of about five acres, consisting mainly of apricot, peach, nectarine, and plum trees of choice varieties. If the Department sees fit to authorize the purchase of the necessary trees and vines, ten or fifteen acres more will be set out next winter. At least thirty acres of the school farm

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should be devoted to fruit trees and vines, comprising the leading varieties grown in this valley. Such an orchard in full bearing would supply the school with fruit, yield a considerable annual cash revenue, and afford the necessary facilities for instructing and training the pupils, the boys especially, in the art of cultivating, curing, and marketing the fine fruits grown in this valley.

In order to civilize, to make good citizens of Indian youth, it is absolutely necessary that they be inspired with a strong desire for better homes, better food, better clothing, etc., than they enjoy in their natural state, and that they be qualified to obtain these things by their own exertions. Hence each one should be taught an industry or trained for a calling which he can utilize, by means of which he can earn a good living and accumulate property after leaving school. Children everywhere are the reflex of their ancestors. As a rule they inherit the characteristics, the aptitudes, the possibilities, and tendencies of their parents. The Indians in this section of country are not mechanics, merchants, or professional men. Their children have very little ability for these lines of employment, and so with perhaps rare exceptions can not compete successfully with the white youth of the community in any of the mechanic arts, mercantile pursuits, or professions. But the Indians living in the Salt and Gila River valleys for centuries doubtless have cultivated the rich land bordering these streams by means of irrigation, raising annually, as a rule, sufficient grain and vegetables to supply them with food and to leave usually a considerable surplus of grain for sale, and in this way they have developed considerable skill and quite large possibilities for farming in this way. Their children, of course, have inherited the aptitudes of their parents for this industry. As might be expected, our school boys are handy workers on the farm, and are capable of making good fruit growers.

Fruit growing is destined in the near future to be one of the leading industries of this section of Arizona. The successful cultivation and handling of the fine fruits grown here requires skilled labor. Such labor is already scarce and in demand at good wages, while the demand for it will rapidly increase as the extensive orchards recently planted come into bearing. And so, if our boys be suitably qualified they will readily find employment in the orchards and vineyards of the valley at good wages, and thus become productive factors and useful and respected citizens of the community. Much of the work pertaining to the fruit business, such as picking, drying, canning, and preserving fruits, is suitable for girls and women. Our schoolgirls should be qualified to perform their legitimate part in this interesting and elevating industry. Hence the need of a model school orchard.

A majority of the large boys have worked more or less under pay for parties not connected with the school. Some have earned but little, while others have made considerable sums in this way. Seven of them worked for two weeks during the busy season in the large vineyard adjacent to the school farm, and gave satisfaction. Ten of the strongest worked from three to forty-five days each on the school buildings erected under contract during the latter part of the year by Glencross & Brotherton, who say that these Indian boys proved to be the most agreeable, reliable, and efficient common laborers that they have employed in or about Phœnix. Each received $1 per day.

Eleven of the girls have served as domestics in good families in the vicinity of the school, and have made a very favorable impression. One of them has worked for an excellent family for five consecutive months. She has been paid $10 per month for her services and permitted to attend school part of the time. According to the reports of their employers these girls have performed their duties faithfully and satisfactorily. We have been careful to send out only those girls that were sure to do well, as we could not afford to have any failures at the beginning of this "outing" business. The majority of our girls having been in school but a short time, we have been unable to accommodate one-half of those who have applied for girls to work in their families. This school never will be able to meet the demands that will be made upon it for domestic help by the citizens of Phœnix and of the surrounding country.

Health.—Dr. Charles D. Belden, school physician, has performed his official duties with fidelity and rare skill. We have had some sickness, a few grave cases, but no death in the school from its beginning.

School work.—Our teachers did not at all times work harmoniously. Two of them were very often indiscreet in their conduct. One was absolutely unfit morally to be connected with any school. Under such conditions the school work could not be entirely satisfactory.

The several industrial departments of the school have been faithfully, intelligently, and successfully conducted.

I am duly thankful for the prompt and liberal support accorded me in the discharge of my official duties by the Indian Department.

Very respectfully,

WELLINGTON RICH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, ARIZ.

FORT YUMA, ARIZ., *August 1, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions received in your circular letter I herewith submit my seventh annual report of the Fort Yuma Indian Industrial School.

Owing to a series of adverse circumstances the success for this year has not been entirely satisfactory. During the past year a great deal of disturbance interfering with the school work has been occasioned by the manifest disinclination on the part of "Miguel Spha-o-tay," late "chief" of the Yuma Indians, to render us any assistance in keeping children in the school.

Two of his boys were employed as apprentices in carpenter and shoe shop; these attended school regularly. Probably the salary paid acted as an inducement. Imbued with that spirit of pagan savagery that relegates to the field of drudgery the females of the tribe, he bitterly opposed the return after vacation of the larger girls and in every way possible influenced other Indians to keep their children from school. In passing, I desire to state that much of the trouble was due to interference of evil-disposed white men, who inspired the Indians with a feeling of hostility for the school. Subsequent change in "chief" remedied many of the evils arising from this unpleasant state of affairs, and I am assured next year will see an increased attendance.

Work in the several schoolrooms has been quite satisfactory, the progress made by many of the pupils being remarkable. The industrial work in the different departments has been conducted on the same lines as in former years, a division of tasks among the different grades furnishing the best results. Appreciating that more can be gained in the way of results from pupils engaged in congenial pursuits, due attention has been paid to the natural aptitude and tastes of the pupils.

During the year 4 boys have been under the direct supervision of the carpenter. In the repair of school buildings and the manufacture of necessary household articles they have received careful instruction. The shoe shop has furnished instruction to 4 boys in the making and repair of shoes. The aim of the teacher has been to enable the boys to learn all the essential points in the manufacture of shoes by hand, complete from the stock. The progress made by pupils in both departments has been gratifying. The laundry work has been under the supervision of the assistant matron. Two days in each week a certain number of girl pupils have been instructed in the care of clothing. There has been a varying attendance of girl pupils in the sewing room. The course of instruction here includes the cutting, fitting, and making of the necessary clothing for the school. The majority of the Indian girls take very kindly to needlework, and the work done by them in many cases has been very creditable. Work in the kitchen and dining room has been so conducted as to give the best results, impressing at all times on the minds of the pupils the importance of proper care and cleanliness in the preparation of food.

Lack of a sufficient water supply for purposes of irrigation has prevented much work in the cultivation of the soil. A small school garden has supplied the school with vegetables and furnished employment to a few of the pupils.

The health of the school has been excellent. Our good fortune in this regard may be attributed to the location of this school on a high, stony hill, where the drainage is first class. This, aided by a thorough and systematic effort to keep the buildings and surroundings clean, protects us from any visitation of diseases due to the accumulation of dirt and bad drainage.

During the past year a new and commodious building for the use of superintendent and teachers has been built at a cost of $5,000 to replace the house destroyed by fire of January, 1892.

As this school is still lacking any apparatus for the control of fires, I deem it expedient do refer to the urgent need of an elevated tank and an ample supply of hose for this purpose.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the generous consideration you have given my requests and for the courtesies extended by your office.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
Perris, Cal., August 16, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with circular instructions I have the honor to forward herewith the first annual report of the Perris Indian Industrial Training School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The site had been selected and erection of buildings commenced when I reached this place June 27, 1892.

Buildings.—Constant vigilance was required to insure the completion of buildings in accordance with contract, the contractor having bid for the work at a price below what it would cost to comply with specifications. As a result the contractor is now said to be in Japan, his bondsmen were called upon to complete the work, and the Government has better value in these buildings ($25,000) than usually obtains in public works.

Land.—The tract of 80 acres upon which this school is located is the most uneven piece of land in its immediate vicinity (unplowed virgin soil), making the expenditure of much labor and money necessary in order to level sufficiently for irrigation, which is indispensable here.

Water.—The water supply of the Perris irrigation district was 2½ miles distant, with very indifferent prospects of work being prosecuted that would bring it nearer. As land in this section is comparatively worthless without water, it was necessary to secure the laying of lateral pipe in the district system to supply the school with water. After five months of diligent effort, crowded with discouragements, I had the satisfaction of seeing water in abundance delivered to our buildings under such pressure that a stream can be thrown over the tower of the girls' building. This was done at a cost of $18,000 to the irrigation district, in the face of repeated assurances from prophets of evil that it could not be accomplished.

Opening.—The opening of the school was delayed on account of the nonreceipt of supplies until January 9, 1893, when 8 pupils were admitted, followed rapidly by others, until by March 1st 113 had been enrolled.

Enrollment.—The total number connected with the school during the fiscal year was 118, 57 males and 61 females, about 60 per cent coming from the Mission day schools, where they had learned to speak English, and many could read quite well. All were volunteers and came with full consent of their parents, although in numerous instances parental consent was obtained by much effort and persuasion. I visited 14 reservations and endeavored to convince the older people of the advantages to be given their children at the industrial school.

Coöperation of agency physician.—Strenuous opposition was encountered at the reservations where there is the most drinking, gambling, and licentiousness, and in many cases pupils were obtained only through the zealous argument of Dr. C. C. Wainwright, agency physician, who exerts great influence for good among these Indians, having their utmost confidence.

La grippe.—At the very commencement of our work the school was visited by an epidemic of influenza. Eighty per per cent of our number were seriously affected, the work of schoolroom and industrial pursuits being interrupted and the organization of the school retarded at a most critical period. The entire force of employés was overworked and several became seriously ill by the unfortunate necessities of this trying ordeal. The faithful attendance of Dr. Wainwright and self-denying devotion of employés prevented a record of mortality, several pupils approaching very near death's door.

Schoolroom work.—The literary department has made very satisfactory advancement, comparing favorably with the work done in public schools of like grade. The pupils have manifested an earnest desire to learn, conforming readily to new methods and the discipline to which they were unaccustomed.

Music.—The singing classes have developed marked proficiency in vocal music. Several of the girls are taking lessons on piano and organ—this being used as a reward for faithful performance of household duties. The latent musical talent among these Indian youth might profitably be utilized in an orchestra or brass band that would add to the attractiveness of the school.

Sunday exercises have consisted of a Sabbath school from 3 to 4 p. m. and an evening service of song, which have commanded the interest of pupils and been productive of good results. Clergymen of various denominations have been invited to address the school on Sundays, but thus far none have signified their intention of doing so, save Rev. J. P. Stockman, the Catholic parish priest who has long been interested in the welfare of the Indians.

Social gatherings.—A Band of Hope, with weekly meetings, a varied programme of recitation, song, etc., and instructive exercises has been regularly conducted, officered by the older pupils, who have exhibited marked aptitude in this direction. Monthly socials have proven a source of pleasure and profit, inducing the speaking

of English, overcoming the native timidity and bashfulness of the Indian, and establishing a cordial friendship between employés and pupils.

Holidays.—Franchise day, Washington's birthday, Arbor Day, Decoration Day, and Fourth of July were observed with appropriate exercises calculated to stimulate patriotism and create a desire to become worthy citizens. On Decoration Day our school united with the public school of Perris in its celebration and a class of 20 Indian boys and girls appropriated the honors of the occasion by the rendition of a song that was pronounced the best on the programme by competent critics.

Industrial training has been confined to absolute necessities. The boys have been taught to grade and level land preparatory to irrigation, to construct irrigating flumes, ditches, etc., and handle water intelligently and economically. A garden of 7 acres has been planted and cared for, 2 acres have been sown to alfalfa, and 40 acres to barley, the latter yielding a very light crop owing to lack of rain. The present year will see the entire 80 acres under cultivation, affording useful training in the care of nursery stock, planting vines, trees, etc.

The care of stock, horses, cows, swine, and poultry has required patient, painstaking instruction, as not one of the boys had any idea of such work when admitted to the school. This has rendered farm work very slow and tedious, as we have regarded the proper training of the boys of more importance than accomplishing a greater amount of work in a less satisfactory manner.

Carpentry has been taught to a limited extent by the industrial teacher, and mechanics employed as irregular labor. Fences have been built, repairs to buildings and furniture made, by boys whose experience in the use of tools dates from their entrance to this school. Further training in this direction will be afforded in the erection of a laundry, storeroom, and other outbuildings at an early day.

Shoemaking will be taught the coming year. Lack of funds has prevented its introduction at an earlier day. An accumulation of repairable shoes will serve for initial work in this line.

Kitchen.—Rapid advancement has been made in the culinary art At the opening of the school only one girl could be trusted to wash dishes, clean cooking utensils, or prepare vegetables. Not one had any knowledge of bread-making, cooking meats, vegetables, etc. Seven have been taught to make excellent bread, corn bread, and plain pastry, while several are now able to prepare a meal for 100 pupils, or for the teachers' mess, as the case may be. The ten-hole range and steam table in our commodious kitchen will be supplemented by a brick bake oven at an early day.

Dining room.—The improvement in table manners, on the part of the entire school, assumption of responsibility by those intrusted with the setting of tables, dishwashing, etc., and pride in neat appearance of the dining room has been decidedly marked. That such a radical change could be brought about in so short a time with subjects unaccustomed to the habits of civilization is a source of much gratification to Mrs. Savage, who has charge of domestic affairs and has toiled in season and out of season for the cultivation of a genuine love of civilized home life on the part of our young people.

Laundry.—This work is carried on without modern appliances, save two washing machines, believing that the instruction that can be applied in their own homes, or in the event of their obtaining employment in private families, will be of greater value to the pupils than acquiring a familiarity with the machinery of a steam laundry.

Sewing room.—From the fact that many of the Mission Indian women are experts in the making of "drawn work," a false impression prevails that they are adepts in the use of the needle. Of over 50 girls not one could make a dress or apron when they came to us. Sewing, mending, darning, etc., have been taught with very satisfactory results and we look for a large number of skilled needlewomen from among our girls. Twelve have become proficient in the use of the sewing machine, making dresses, underwear, pillows, sheets, towels, table covers, aprons, knee pants, etc.

Housekeeping.—The care of the dormitories, sitting rooms, reception room, bath rooms, halls, porches, etc., is now well done by girls who had not the remotest idea of order or cleanliness when enrolled in this school. Mrs. Savage numbers among her most trusted lieutenants girls whose greatest ambition six months ago was to elude her when their services were required or to perform a task in such a slovenly manner that it must be done over again.

The reading room have been supplied with pictorial papers, magazines, etc., through the kindness of personal friends, whose contributions of periodicals have been greatly appreciated by the pupils.

Mr. A. S. Church has sent many boxes of oranges to our pupils from his fine grove at Duarte, Cal., enabling us to place this fruit upon their table once a week, and sometimes more frequently, during the orange season.

Discouragements.—It is unnecessary to detail the many drawbacks and hindrances that beset us in the inauguration of this new work. On unbroken, virgin soil,

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with raw material (many of our pupils not speaking a word of English when they came), a protracted siege of dangerous sickness during the cold, wet season, and a very limited appropriation that must "go a long ways," we hope that we have struggled through the most trying period in the history of this school.

The proximity of this location to the reservations is unfortunate. This school is directly in the path of Indians en route to the agency at Colton, or looking for work in the older settled sections. No less than 14 drunken sheep-shearers were ordered off the school premises in a single day. It is to be regretted that a site was not secured in the vicinity of one of the many thriving, cultured communities with which southern California abounds, where the highest type of civilization would be a constant example to inspire these Indian youths with lofty ambitions to become intelligent, industrious men and women assimilating with this progressive age.

Morals.—While exercising constant watchfulness and ever on the alert to discern any tendency to wrongdoing, it is a pleasure to report that the standard of morality among our pupils is much higher than was anticipated when we entered upon this work. In honesty, fidelity, truthfulness, cleanliness of speech, and personal purity they compare favorably with the average boy or girl attending the public schools.

The vast superiority of the Mission Indians over any of the tribes with which I am familiar is attributable to the faithful, self-sacrificing labors of the priests since the days of the early missions. Many Indian families have been raised above the level of the class of whites and "greasers" who hang around the reservations. When not degraded by these pernicious influences the standard of virtue and integrity that obtains among them reflects much credit upon the efforts of the Catholic missionaries. With a solitary exception, this is the only denomination that is doing anything for the betterment of the condition of these 4,000 Indians of southern California.

Needs.—A building for shops and permanent storerooms is a necessity before the various trades can be taught here. The second floor of such a building should have dormitory accommodations for 140 pupils and additional quarters for teachers, enabling us to use the present boys' dormitory for a general assembly room. We could then accommodate 200 pupils, as our present kitchen, dining-room, and classroom facilities would suffice. There will be no difficulty in filling the school with its capacity doubled, and the large number of pupils would warrant the employment of a sufficient force of instructors in the manual-labor departments to accomplish far better results than can be hoped for with our present number.

The large dormitories should be subdivided into rooms for three pupils, each room having its own bureau, toilet conveniences, etc., thereby cultivating an individuality that is lost where fifty sleep in one room. If our appropriation holds out this year I shall endeavor to effect this improvement.

A hospital is needed, and it is expected that funds now available will suffice to erect a portion of a building to be used for this purpose.

Lighting by kerosene is dangerous. The explosion of an oil lamp threatened the destruction of the girls' building, and a conflagration was prevented only by prompt action. Plans will be submitted for providing an electric-light plant at a cost the interest on which is now consumed in more dangerous and less satisfactory lighting by oil.

Heat and ventilation.—The Smead system would effect a saving in fuel that would in time pay for the plant. This was strongly urged by me before the contract for erection of buildings was let. Subsequent events have demonstrated that it would have been true economy to have equipped the buildings with this means of heating and ventilating. Had this been done the protracted illness of last spring would have been reduced to a minimum. Protection from cold and dampness is as important in this climate as where the winters are more severe, and my observation leads me to believe that the natives are even more susceptible to meteorological changes than residents of more rigorous latitudes.

An additional team of horses would effect a saving to the school in many ways; and so soon as we can raise our own forage our herd of cows should be increased to ten.

Very respectfully,

M. H. SAVAGE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Lewis, Colo., August 30, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit this my second and last report of the Fort Lewis school.

Securing pupils.—The school has now been in existence almost a year and a half, and though it has passed through some dark and discouraging days it is at present in condition to do good work. At the time of its establishment, it was the intention of the Indian Office, under the direction of your predecessor, to make the school a large one, and it was thought that but little difficulty would be experienced in obtaining 200 or 300 pupils for the school in a short time. I was informed by the office that the school could be filled from two reservations in southern Arizona, if none could be obtained from the less distant tribes.

The district supervisor who had been detailed to devote his entire time, if necessary, to filling the school had been very successful in this work, never having failed to secure any number of pupils he had been asked for, and had filled to its utmost capacity every training school in his district and had sent a large number to Genoa, Nebr., and some to Haskell Institute, outside of his district. His labors so far had been confined to a few tribes in the southern part of the territory over which he had supervision; but when transferred to the tribes farther north, the Navajoes, Southern Utes, and Jicarilla Apaches, he, like others before him, failed to induce the parents to send their children to school; his efforts among the Southern Utes, the tribe nearest the school, having been defeated by the interference of whites interested in their removal from their present reservation. After a great deal of time had been lost among these Indians, upon returning to the tribes from which he had obtained so many pupils the previous year, he found a change of sentiment towards the schools, due, no doubt, to the fact that many of their children had now been away from them almost a year, and that during that time quite a number had died, and here also he failed to secure any children.

Consequently, after making arrangements for a large number of children we received but about fifty, and Congress, sometime after the beginning of the year, having passed a law that not more than $200 per capita should be expended for the education and support of pupils in any school, I was compelled to reduce my force of employés and cut down expenses in every way possible. I dispensed with the services of the carpenter, blacksmith, tailor, clerk, teacher, and physician. This made it necessary for the few employés who remained in the school to attend to the duties, each, of two or three positions. Most of the work of the shops was necessarily discontinued, but the literary and other necessary work of the school went on throughout the year.

Near the close of the third quarter, however, we received an addition of 45 pupils, which at that time gave us an enrollment of 93, a sufficient number to secure funds necessary for a good working force of employés during the present year.

Location and surroundings.—The location of the school is an ideal one; in the valley of the La Plata River, at the foot of the mountains of the same name, with a climate unsurpassed for healthfulness or pleasantness. The soil is rich and well adapted to the production of vegetables, hay, and small grain. The surrounding country affords splendid pasturage, while the river furnishes plenty of water of the clearest and purest, for domestic and agricultural purposes.

Land needed.—I recommended to your office, under date of June 8, 1892, that about 10 sections of the surrounding military reservation be set apart for the school. This recommendation was indorsed by Superintendent Dorchester and also by Inspector Gardner, and I am still of the opinion that no less than this should be retained. With such an amount of land the school could engage extensively and profitably in stock-raising, and within a few years could be able to supply its beef from its own herd. There are buildings sufficient to shelter 300 or 400 head of cattle and store feed for wintering them.

Farm.—We have over 400 acres inclosed with barbed-wire fence, with cedar posts and poles to prevent stock from running against the wire. During the present year we have cultivated about 60 acres, the estimated yield of which is as follows:

Oats hay	tons	30	Beans, green	bushels	20
Potatoes	bushels	1,500	Pease	do	20
Onions	do	100	Beets	do	300
Onion sets	do	10	Parsnips	do	10
Turnips	do	100	Carrots	do	10
Cabbage	heads	3,000			

Besides planting and tending the crops, all of which had to be irrigated as well as cultivated, the school has, since the 1st of April last, fenced about 300 acres of pas-

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ture land, built almost a mile of board fence around the school premises, and cleared about ten acres of new ground of a heavy growth of oak brush. In fact not only employés, but children, have worked faithfully and willingly to bring the school out of its difficulties and get it established on a basis of future success. We have been very fortunate in securing an unusually good class of children, all of whom are bright, willing, and obedient and take great pride and interest in their school, while the employés are deserving of credit for their earnest and faithful work despite the attending discouragements.

Greenhouse.—Without expense to the Government, except for a few days time of the blacksmith, we have built and stocked a greenhouse 50 by 16 feet. The object in view has been to raise enough flowers and plants that they could be used in decorating the dining room, school rooms, children's quarters, etc. The house is also used to grow early plants for the garden.

Needs of the school.—The one great need of the school is an increase of not less than 200 in the enrollment. The plant is too large for a small school, though it is well adapted to a large one. As to where these children are to be obtained I am unable to say. A limited number can, no doubt, be secured from the Navajoes. Nothing, I think, can be done with the Southern Utes, as the people in Durango and vicinity, interested in having these people removed to Utah, will see that they put no children in school or make any other advancement until they are removed and their present reservation opened for settlement. A large number ought to be obtained from the Jicarilla Apaches and Pueblos, now that the Santa Fé school has been changed to a normal.

The settlement of this question, however, I leave with your office and my successor, and will say, in conclusion, that it is my hope and belief that Fort Lewis has before her a career of success and usefulness surpassed by no other school in the service, after her buildings are once filled with pupils.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS MORGAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *September 4, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Before entering upon the detailed report of the several departments, I desire to state that, throughout the year, nothing has been more gratifying than the marked growth of moral strength and of fellow-feeling. The general integrity of an Indian is something to which faith may be safely pinned, as a rule, but the power of resisting temptations that come to all school children shows a gratifying growth of moral strength; while concessions to others, regard for the rights of others, unquestioning compliance with requests to do right, esteem and regard for the well-doing pupils and employés in a most pronounced manner show a commendable growth of fellow-feeling.

Second only to this is the general and prompt speaking of correctly pronounced and well articulated English. The remark of Mrs. Dorchester, special agent, that she had visited but one other school where pupils, as a rule, spoke English as well as these, has been a constant stimulus in this direction.

Literary work.—Enough is said of this when it is made known that more than ninety per cent of the pupils have done the work of the course of study. It is a significant fact and worthy of note that, with one exception, those who have failed have been in a room where the vicissitudes of the service have required frequent changes of teachers. In the other room, with a larger number of pupils and where the work was no more carefully mapped out, but where Mrs. Lemmon has done each consecutive week's work methodically and in its order, over seventy per cent have been able to do more than the work of the course. One fact is not always sufficient foundation for a safe conclusion, but enough such facts will show conclusively what civil-service rules will do for Indian-school work.

Description of school plant.—The plant comprises 168 acres of level, adobe land, on the southwest corner of which are the buildings. The general frontage of the buildings is south. The boys' dormitory building, a two-story brick, stands at the head of the lawn and faces south. This contains boys' dormitories, employés' rooms, employés' kitchen and dining-room, drug room and office. From the front of this building to the gate is 405 feet, consisting of a lawn bordered by shaded driveways and intersected by a footwalk from the front of the building to the gateway.

South and west of this building and facing the lawn on the east is the girls' dormitory, a two-story brick containing basement storerooms, kitchen, and dining rooms, superintendent's rooms, reception room, girls' dormitories, infirmary, sewing room, bath rooms, and employés' rooms.

Opposite, across the lawn from the girls' dormitory and facing south, is the shops building, a two-story brick, with carpenter shop downstairs and a shoe shop and harness shop upstairs.

South and a little east of the shops building is the schoolhouse and assembly hall, a two-story frame building facing west, containing three rooms and halls downstairs and an assembly room up stairs. This is now building and near completion.

Directly west of the boys' dormitory and facing south is the laundry and boys' lavatory, a two-story frame containing washroom, boys' bathroom, and lavatory room downstairs, and an ironing room, linen room and drying room upstairs.

North and west of the laundry and lavatory building is the blacksmith shop fronting east, and north of this is a frame barn, 40 by 80 feet, fronting east. North of the barn is a cattle shed, 24 by 40 feet, fronting east, and northeast of the barn is an implement house, 18 by 40 feet, fronting east. North of the boys' dormitory are a commissary and an ice house. West of these are a milk house and a guard house. North and east of the boys' dormitory are a bee house, a bee shed, a lumber house, and a fruit box and bee-hive factory. Such is the plant, without locating coal houses, oil house, and privies. Save such as have been condemned and recommended to be torn away—two old privies, an old granary, and the old laundry, now a lumber house—all are in a good state of repair.

Matron.—Few, if any, of the employés of an Indian school are so situated as to be more helpful in the work or perform more arduous or more onerous duties than the matron. In this particular, our school this year has been blessed by the work and influence of Mrs. Rose Bales. Cheerful, industrious, and energetic in the highest degree, she has spread good humor throughout her department, while her contagious energy and dislike of untidiness have been communicated to the pupils, with most desirable results.

Sewing room.—In the sewing room, Miss Alexander has a detail of three girls in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, who work there for one week and then exchange with the girls in the laundry. Besides doing the patching, darning, and other repair work for nearly one hundred children, these girls have done the new work shown in the tabulated statement hereto attached, and made rugs, quilts, tidies, chair covers, hats, bonnets, bead work, picture frames, pillow shams, splashers, and innumerable other things that only a woman with her love and appreciation of little home comforts and beautifiers could name.

Laundry.—The method of Mrs. Ritchardson, a full-blood Ute, of awarding to the girls doing the best general work, the laundry work of the employés and the consequent remuneration, has proven a stimulus that has produced exceptional results of the most gratifying nature. What is more gratifying is the fact that since moving into the new, light, airy laundry not a single case of sickness has gone from the laundry to the sick room, while for eighteen months before that, while fighting adverse reports for authority to build anew, every fatal case among the girls but one, and every serious case among the girls but this same one, went from the laundry to the sick room.

Kitchen and dining room.—The cook, Nathan Whitmire, a half-blood Cherokee, is proud of having been complimented by visiting officials as being the best cook in the service; but the ten girls in the dining room and two girls and two boys in the kitchen are equally proud over the assurance that they maintain the cleanest kitchen and dining room in the State, considering the number of people fed.

Shoe and harness shops.—In this department we have suffered much because of change and long waitings between departures and arrivals, as well as because of the necessity of having to clear out the building and suspend operations, that we might have an isolated building in which to locate contagious diseases that have broken out. Yet, with three boys in the harness shop and two in the shoe shop, Mr. W. T. Schooley succeeded in bringing up an immense amount of repairing, turning out some excellent work, and getting the boys well trained and fairly on the road to the mastery of these trades.

Carpentry.—Next to the farm, by far the largest amount of work has been done by Mr. O. G. Carner and his six carpenter apprentices. This notwithstanding the fact that one of the boys was stricken with consumption and died. While the tabulated statement herewith, which necessarily leaves out the vast amount of repairing that can not be tabulated, is a compliment to the boys and their manner of executing the work, a yet higher compliment—their greatest glory—grows out of the fact that when the contractor on the new building declared he must send a certain piece of

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work to Denver to have it done, Mr. Carner asked him to let the Indian boys do it, and avoid delay; and the boys did do it, without delay and in the most satisfactory manner.

Farm, garden, and orchard.—It is upon the farm that the greatest amount of work has been done with comparatively less to show for it; yet the farm has never yielded a crop that will approach the one we will harvest, unless the grasshoppers finish a work they have largely begun. Adobe soil is stubborn, but as both Mr. Palmer and Mr. Bales are familiar with its peculiarities, as well as with methods of irrigation, much has been accomplished toward subduing it. The 57 acres spoken of in my last annual report were leveled and put in excellent condition and seeded to oats and alfalfa. The present prospects are that we will harvest one-third of a crop of oats, and that the grasshoppers will get two-thirds of the oats and all the alfalfa.

Notwithstanding the long and tedious fight against the grasshoppers that was necessary, that we should get anything from the farm the boys have hauled from the river and distributed over drives, grades, and the corral about 1,000 loads of pebbles, gravel, and sand; hauled out and distributed some 400 loads of manure; excavated a water reservoir 75 by 110 by 6 feet; dug 2 cesspools, one 10 by 10 by 10 feet, and one 10 by 10 by 24 feet, and dug and kept in operation about 4 miles of irrigating ditches, besides the wetting laterals running across the several seeded tracks.

Plowing, harrowing, and clod-breaking is an immense work with the peculiar soil we handle. This year Mr. Bales had the vegetable gardens turned with the plows, then the boys broke the clods with hoes, after which the ground was thoroughly harrowed and then dragged with the clod masher. When this process had been gone through with on the same tract three times, the ground was in really good condition for seeding. Even though a rain fell just after planting, causing the top of the ground to bake into a crust, enough of the planted seed forced their way through to give us the best stand I have yet seen on the place.

The prospect for a very satisfying yield was very good indeed till the grasshoppers began the premature harvest. At the present rate of destruction by the grasshoppers we will have from our harvest probably 30 tons of alfalfa, 20 tons of sorghum fodder, 200 to 300 pumpkins, and something over 15,000 pounds of beets. The orchard is eaten out and killed to a tree. A few stood the ravages of last summer, but the last tree succumbed to the continued defoliation this year; yet we have not suffered more in any particular from these ravages than our immediate neighbors. In the garden some summer squashes, cucumbers, watermelons, and cantelloupes will be harvested, while a limited supply of radishes, onions, and some 300 pounds of green pease have reached the table. All else is gone.

Live stock.—Two good, strong, young work teams and two other teams above the average, a reserve of one animal and two sucking colts, constitute our supply and prospects for work animals. Nine excellent grade Holstein and Shorthorn milch cows are now supplying our tables, and seven young cows will be settled in the milk barn during the coming year.

Bees.—The bee pasturage was so completely destroyed by the grasshoppers that unless the third crop of alfalfa furnishes some addition to the stores of honey, which is hardly to be expected, it will be necessary to feed the bees to get them through the winter alive.

Irrigation.—It is to be expected that, with the return of the season for opening the water gates, we will be greeted with the old question of the rights of the Government to water for irrigation. This question is an annual visitor, and at each visit the question of final adjustment becomes more complicated and intricate. The United States attorney has said it is mixed up with the most complicated affair it has yet been his duty to investigate. As each year may be counted upon to mark the death or removal of living witnesses, only a few years will be necessary to leave the Government entirely at the mercy of the irrigation corporation. In my judgment, based on careful and extended investigation, the Government is entitled to a water deed from the corporation, the present value of which is $2,500.

The foundation of this judgment is a series of facts as follows, leaving out a detail of facts of minor importance: With the farm given to secure the location of the school, 227 shares of stock in the Mesa County ditch, which entitled the Government to 200 inches of water, were turned over to Mr. Frazier, the representative of the Government at this place at that time. No record was made at that or any subsequent time. The Mesa County ditch was afterward transferred to the Grand Valley Canal Company by the stockholders under certain stipulations and upon certain conditions, which conditions have been wholly disregarded by the corporations, thus giving rise to a lawsuit. The 227 shares of stock owned by the Government were turned over to the corporations, and again no record made of the transaction, upon the promise of the corporation to issue a water right for 100 inches of water assessable annually at 20 cents per inch. A water right or contract was issued and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but was rejected for reasons

set forth in a letter of Special Agent Frank D. Lewis. This document was returned to Mr. Frazier that he might have it cured of its imperfections. Here all trace of it ends, and the fact that a large portion of the official letter-copying book, covering a period during which correspondence concerning the matter ought to have taken place, has been at some time cut out and removed leaves this end of the line in darkness as to what took place. This much has been gathered from living witnesses and by correspondence with the Indian Office and from other sources from which facts might be obtained.

The Grand Valley Canal is now in the hands of a receiver, in addition to which there are four suits pending. I have learned of final decisions in none of these cases. As they all affect matters of business and three of them are in courts in Denver, 450 miles away, it would be well to have the district attorney take the matter up. I succeeded in getting the matter in shape, and the district attorney communicated with the Attorney-General, and received instructions to protect the interests of the Government. Then came the change of administration. It is a matter that can not be adjusted at once, yet the interests at stake are, in my judgment, of value greater than the cost of holding what is properly Government property. I therefore beg to recommend that the new district attorney be directed to familiarize himself with the case and directed to take such steps as may be necessary to establish and maintain our rights. As he is so situated as to act promptly I beg leave to recommend that I be directed to make such expenditures and perform such services as he may direct, with a view to such consummation of desirable and necessary ends.

Visitors.—Located as we are, at the terminus of the scenic line of America, our visitors come and go in ones and dozens. The interest manifested and the surprise and warm approbation expressed by the majority, as well as the "change of heart" that takes place in the cases of many who come to us with the one idea concerning good Indians, as they look upon the work done by the children is a constant stimulus to employés to do the best there is in them.

Employés.—For whatever measure of success was attained during the year I am indeed deeply indebted to the earnest, industrious, untiring devotion and loyalty of my assistants. In only two cases have I met with half-heartedness, and, thanks to the equally ready assistance of the Indian Office, the duration of these two was comparatively limited. We had during the year one employé who passed that sad, sad, and unholy criticism upon American intelligence and judgment that is conveyed in the belief that the Indian parent, of whatever depth of ignorance, savagery, and moral degradation, is a better judge of the demands of the civilization of our time and of the advisability of educating Indian children than are citizens of our country who have been appointed to the positions of the several departments of the great and complicated system of Indian management. There are such in the service, or was, a "pity 'tis, 'tis true." Could they see, as I have, a bright and promising girl bartered for five ponies, and three of the ponies lost at cards before the tradesmen had parted, or another, bright and affectionate, but in whom the seeds of hereditary disease were germinating, lost at cards while trying to retrieve former losses, both girls sacrificed by men who were not their fathers, then it is possible such people might lose their high regard for the future piercing acumen and infallible judgment of these hardened old barterers in human flesh; these buyers and sellers of woman's chastity and of human souls.

A statistical table of school products for the year is submitted herewith:

Sewing room.	
Aprons, assorted	102
Chemiloons	40
Chemise	10
Cloths, table	26
Curtains, window	35
Drawers, assorted, pairs	125
Dresses, assorted	139
Dresses, night	77
Jackets, flannel	35
Napkins	4
Pants, jeans, boys, pairs	59
Pillowcases	53
Sheets, bed	67
Shirts, hickory	15
Skirts	20
Towels	83
Undershirts	17
Waists	80

Dairy.	
Butter, pounds	468½
Milk, gallons	4,425
Apiary.	
Honey, pounds	170
Carpenter shop.	
Beehives	200
Benches, carpenter	8
Building—	
Belfry	1
Factory	1
Laundry	1
Bee shed	1
Cow shed	1
Wagon shed	1
Curtains, window	143
Screens, window	6

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Shoe and harness shop.		
Harness, double	sets	9
Lines	pairs	1
Shoes, boys	do	31
Shoes, women's	do	42
Slippers	do	1
Straps—		
Breeching	sets	1
Halter		15
Hame		79
Pole		53
Throat		27
Straps—Continued.		
Traces, sets		8
Tugs		2
Farm.		
Hay	tons	23
Increase of stock.		
Calves		7
Colts		2

Very respectfully submitted.

THEO. G. LEMMON,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT HALL, IDAHO.

FORT HALL INDIAN SCHOOL,
Blackfoot, Idaho, August 30, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1893. Having taken charge July 18 I am unable to give a full report of the progress made during the last year.

This school is delightfully located 10 miles southeast of Blackfoot, Idaho; in Lincoln Creek Valley, which is about 3½ miles long and one-half mile wide. Nature seems to have mapped out this tract of land for a large industrial school, and lavished upon it all the requisites to make it attractive, homelike and self-supporting.

The buildings, twenty-four in number, have a capacity to healthfully accommodate 175 pupils. Five of these buildings have been erected within the past three years, and seven of them, including the new schoolhouse, are unsafe in regard to fire, owing to the stovepipe passing through the ceiling into the attic and connecting with chimney by means of an elbow; these chimneys should be built from the ground.

The farm consists of 2,000 acres, under fence, of which 80 acres have been broken; 45 acres were under cultivation this year.

The yield is estimated as follows:

Wheat	bushels	100	Onions	bushels	10
Oats	do	125	Cabbage	heads	200
Potatoes	do	450	Hay	tons	150
Beets	do	35			

The cause of so small a yield is due to mismanagement and scarcity of large boys. The best land in our meadow and pasture is swampy and covered with willows and reeds. To utilize this land we will be compelled to widen the main irrigating ditch to carry off all surplus water; the school can do this work.

The farming implements consist of a threshing machine and horse power reaping machine, 3 mowers, 2 hay rakes, 3 wagons, cultivators, plows, etc., all of which are in fair condition. We have on hand 7 horses, including 1 that has been condemned, 2 ponies, 29 cows, 92 steers and heifers, including calves, 45 hogs, and 175 chickens.

The enrollment and average attendance has been as follows:

	Number pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.
First quarter	62	35
Second quarter	103	78
Third quarter	108	103
Fourth quarter	106	97
Total enrollment during year	112	
Average attendance for year	78	
Estimated cost of the school for the year	$22,457.77	
Estimated cost per capita	$287.00	

This amount does not include goods purchased and not expended, neither does it include articles that were worn out and must be condemned.

The progress of the schoolroom work was hindered by changes in the corps of teachers, and employés who were not teachers were detailed in the schoolroom work. The harness shop has had a detail of one boy part of the time, and the harness-maker has been working in the office more than three-fourths of the time. Consequently there has been very little accomplished in this department.

There were no boys to detail in the carpenter shop, and the carpenter worked in the shop when not detailed in the schoolroom or office. Very little work was done in the blacksmith shop; no boys to detail, and the blacksmith working most of the time elsewhere.

Most of the dormitories are well ventilated and are warm and comfortable. The drainage is good. We have an abundance of pure water for all domestic purposes and the general health of the pupils during the year has been excellent. Sabbath school was held every Sunday, and occasionally services Sunday evening.

Very little has been done to provide instructive amusement for the pupils. No funds have been provided to purchase games, and none were furnished. The reading room is an unknown quantity, but the sitting rooms are as comfortable and pleasant as can be made with the furniture on hand.

In reviewing this school the following facts should be borne in mind, viz: That one-half the children of school age on this reservation can not be persuaded to attend school; that this school can healthfully accommodate 175 children; that the average attendance for the past year was 78; that it cost the Government $287 per capita; that the water supply for domestic purposes is sufficient for a school of 600 pupils; that the water supply for irrigating purposes is sufficient to irrigate 600 acres; that this school has under fence one of the finest stock ranges in Idaho; that this school can produce a variety of garden vegetables of excellent quality; that it is a shame that this school has not an average attendance of 150 instead of 78. Give us the pupils and one year hence we shall be able to give an encouraging report of this school in all its departments.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian Office for prompt and kind consideration of all business matters.

I am, very respectfully,

J. L. BAKER,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
August 15, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to forward herewith my third annual report as superintendent of this school.

Though in the year's work there have been many trying and unsatisfactory conditions, on the whole the result has been quite satisfactory and encouraging. There has been shown a better disposition on the part of parents to place their children in school, as is shown by the increased attendance—186 against 150 last year—while the children themselves have been more content, there having been but three runaways during the year, and the number remaining at the school during the vacation period has been double that of the preceding years. There is reason to believe that the older Indians are beginning to realize the necessity of education for their children.

Schoolroom work began September 1 with 90 pupils in attendance, and, with the exception of legal holidays, was continuous throughout the fiscal year. This work has been highly gratifying, though greater advancement could have been made in the higher grades, which I hope to see done the coming year.

Sunday school has been conducted by teachers and other employés throughout the year, and all have attended.

Band.—The brass band, under the leadership of an Indian, has greatly improved since last year, and is a credit to the members as well as the school. It has had several requests to play at surrounding towns.

Industrial.—The shoe shop and carpenter shop have also been in charge of Indian graduates, and the work, which has been mostly repairing, has been very creditably

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performed. The blacksmith shop has done much repair work to machinery, etc., and has aided very materially in laying the new irrigation plant. Each of the above industrial branches have three apprentices for forenoon and three for afternoon work.

The tailor shop has made throughout the year, besides repairs, 918 pieces, as follows:

Aprons	33	Stocking-supports	139
Drawers, boys	268	Suits, uniform	112
Dresses	10	Skirts	120
Nightdresses	12		

Here girls have been taught to make clothing for themselves and boys as well, though there has been a dearth of large girls to properly assist in the work.

The sewing-room work has been very proficient; here all classes of repairing have been done, besides which there have been manufactured as follows:

Aprons	217	Shirts	100
Capes	35	Skirts	30
Drawers	16	Suits underclothing	212
Dresses	318	Towels	15
Nightdresses	10		

Here, also, girls have been thoroughly instructed, so that they may properly make their own garments when at home.

Laundry.—The work in this department has been carried on by the laundress, assisted by the larger girls, and has been quite tedious; but this will be obviated in the future by use of the steam laundry or washer recently allowed by the Department, and which we badly needed.

Kitchen and dining room.—Here, also, the larger girls have lent very material aid in carrying on the work of this department, and here, also, the work has been carried on at a disadvantage, owing to the cramped and dilapidated condition of the quarters. However, on June 24 last, the new building to be used as dining hall and kitchen was completed, which gives to the school a splendid building, with dining hall and kitchen on the ground floor, and rooms for tailor shop, sewing room, and employés' quarters above. This will allow these latter to be taken from the girls' dormitory building, and will give to that building a capacity of accommodating 120 or more pupils.

Farm and garden.—These have furnished according to estimation:

Oats	bushels	200	Turnips	bushels	20
Hay	tons	70	Onions	do	10
Potatoes	bushels	200	Beans, string	do	10

The coming year I hope to increase the acreage of cultivated land to approximately 200 acres. There is now a fine orchard of 1,300 trees of two years' growth, which will soon bear sufficiently to supply the school. It can all be well watered by the new irrigation plant.

Stock consists of 8 horses and 40 head of cattle, for which we have abundant pasturage—in fact, pasturage for many more.

Sanitary.—The general health of the school has been far better during the past year than for any like period during my observation, there having been but one death at the school, and but few cases which would justify anxiety. This, I think due to the greater efficiency of those in charge of the sick, and to the greater freedom with which the pupils have reported illness at its beginning.

Improvements.—During the past year there has been constructed a most excellent dining-hall building, as described under head of "kitchen and dining room." Also a complete system of water works, the Department having granted authority for cement, steam pump, etc., and the employés and pupils performing all the labor. The reservoir has an elevation of 210 feet above the school plant, and with additional fixtures added to the water system thorough and complete protection from fire would be afforded all buildings.

Needs.—We yet need a new boys' dormitory. The present quarters are inadequate, were formerly an old warehouse, and are poorly adapted to their present purpose. We also need a fire plug in front of each of the larger buildings, and a hose cart for use in case of fire. This would place all buildings under excellent fire protection, as the present pressure in the water pipes will throw a stream over any building on the grounds.

In conclusion I wish to thank the honorable Commissioner and the Indian Office for many prompt courtesies extended to me.

I am, very respectfully,

ED. MCCONVILLE,
Superintendent, etc.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *September 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward, in obedience to your instructions, my fourth annual report of Haskell Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Present Condition.—The physical condition of Haskell Institute is probably better than at any time in its history. Although many minor repairs are needed, they are all of such a nature as the ordinary wear and tear of daily life renders necessary. There has been a very general improvement in the farm and garden, and both are more neatly kept than ever before, and are under a high state of cultivation. The character of the school and shop work is of a high order, and will compare favorably with that done by white pupils of corresponding ages. Nearly all of the improvements have been made by the boys, under the direction of the employés who supervise the various departments. There has been a good degree of health on the part of both employés and pupils. No employé has died, and only five pupils, making the death rate per thousand very low. There is on the part of both employés and pupils a commendable desire to work harmoniously and advance the common cause. I think it would be difficult to find a corps of employés who work together more harmoniously than those at Haskell Institute. The moral and spiritual condition compares favorably with the past years, and I believe that along both lines there has been a gradual but constant uplifting.

Improvements.—Several miles of new fencing have been built and repaired, and land that was well nigh worthless has been reclaimed by grubbing up hedges and bushes with which it had been for several years overgrown. A shed, 100 feet by 30, for general storage purposes has been erected, the entire work being done by the Indian boys, under the supervision of the carpenter. The Indian boys have also built a stable, 32 feet square, in which are kept the driving horses and carriages. They are also building at the present writing a barn, 200 feet long and 64 feet wide. This is to be used for sheltering the cattle and for storing hay.

The erection of the stable and barn was rendered necessary by a disastrous conflagration that occurred on the 17th of April. Quite early in the morning a small stable, situated between the two large barns, was found to be on fire, and the destruction of a large part of Haskell Institute was threatened. Had it not been for the excellent system of waterworks, many buildings would have been destroyed. As it was, a stable and one barn were consumed, while the south stable and sheds, containing farming tools and cattle, were saved. In addition to the burning of the two buildings referred to, caused by the explosion of a lantern, all of the driving horses, four in number, were burned to death. The employés and Indian boys deserve great credit for promptly rallying when the alarm was given, and putting forth every exertion to save the Government property. All the work of repairing and rebuilding rendered necessary by the fire has been done or will be done by the pupils themselves.

Perhaps the greatest improvement made during the year was the placing of standpipes in all of the dormitories with a coil of hose on each floor. The wisdom of this was seen not long after they were in place. A fire was discovered in one of the rooms, and without any general alarm or its being very generally known was quickly extinguished by water from an adjoining standpipe.

Sanitary arrangements of a modern nature have been provided in the basement of the large boys' dormitory and fitted with proper sewer connections, so that now all the dormitories are supplied with modern sanitary conveniences.

The improvement in flour noted in my last annual report continues. The flour is better, if possible, this year than last. The excellent quality of our bread is frequently commented upon by visitors.

The children have been provided during the year with an unusual amount of vegetables and milk. In addition to purchasing 13 Jersey cows we are raising a large number of excellent heifers, and in a year or two the supply of milk should be fully equal to the demand.

Needs.—While many of the wants referred to in my last annual report have been supplied, by far the most important have been neglected. There is now as urgent a need as then of a residence for the superintendent, as well as a house for the employés. The most favorable conditions for work do not exist when a large part of the employé force is scattered through the various dormitories. The dormitories are needed for the children and the large rooms should be divided into smaller rooms adapted to not more than two or three persons. The accommodations in the chapel are also very inadequate and there is also great demand for additional schoolroom, three schools being now located in the dormitories. As recommended in my last report, the chapel should be cut up into schoolrooms and a building for assembly purposes erected. I would recommend a large building, the upper part of which should be used for assembly purposes and the lower part with a deep basement as a gymnasium. Haskell Institute can never do its best until until these essentials are provided.

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There should also be an extension of the water mains, with two or three additional hydrants, so as to provide protection in the rear as well as in the front of the larger buildings.

I must call attention again to the danger that results from the use of coal oil for illuminating purposes. The danger is so great and there have been so many incipient blazes resulting from explosions that a system of electric or gas lighting should be put in at once. Protection against loss of life as well as safety to property urgently demand this.

I would renew my past recommendation with reference to the building of a spur track from the Southern Kansas Railway to the boiler house. A saving of 25 cents a ton can be made on coal, and in three years the saving made on freight upon coal and other supplies would more than pay the expense of its construction.

It would be a wise investment to build a hennery and stock it, and put it under the care of the girls. It would not only prove a profitable investment here, but would teach the girls to carry on at home an important industry.

It is important that we should abandon the school burying ground. I would recommend that a lot be purchased in the city cemetery, and that the bodies now buried in the school burying ground be removed and that there be no future interments made upon the Haskell grounds. It would not be very interesting for white parents who were visiting an educational institution to spy in some secluded corner the graves of those who were formerly members of the school. What the effect is upon the minds of the untutored Indian parents when they visit Haskell Institute can well be imagined.

Most of these suggestions I have made in a former report, and the question may arise why I have not called special attention to them from time to time throughout the year. When Congress makes appropriations in such a way that only $1,500 can be expended for repairs in a school year, you can see how futile it would be for me to make recommendations to the Department it has not the power to authorize me to carry out. There ought to be appropriated for repairs at Haskell Institute for the next fiscal year not less than $3,000.

On the 25th of August we were deprived of city water by the shutting down of the works. This was because of a disagreement between the water company and the city. Haskell Institute was at once deprived of protection in case of fire, and its good sanitary condition was also imperiled. Although it is expected that amicable arrangements will soon be made whereby the pumping of water will be resumed, yet I believe it would be wise to take steps to provide a system of waterworks for Haskell Institute independent of outside parties.

Results.—The results of the year's work are not as large in some directions as I hoped to be able to report. So much effort was required in repairing and rebuilding that the shop forces were frequently drawn upon, and thus lessened the increase that I had expected to make in various departments. Articles manufactured in shops and raised on farm at Haskell Institute, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are as follows:

Aprons, girls'		363	Milk	gallons..	7,497
Aprons, ticking, boys'		65	Napkins, linen		100
Beans, green	bushels..	119	Oats	bushels..	1,067
Beef, net	pounds..	13,719	Onions	do....	51
Beets	bushels..	251	Pants, boys'	pairs..	908
Blouses, flannel, blue		65	Parsnips	bushels..	20
Buggy		1	Peas, green	do....	33
Butter	pounds..	237	Potatoes	do....	583
Cabbage	heads..	2,100	Radishes	do....	62
Calves		21	Sheets		315
Capes, flannel, blue		4	Shirts, boys'		907
Caps, boys'		60	Shoes, boys'	pairs..	765
Carrots	bushels..	25	Shoes, girls'	do....	378
Chemises		200	Skirts, girls'		293
Cloths, table		12	Slips, pillow		317
Coats, kersey		845	Squash	bushels..	25
Corn	bushels..	1,474	Swine		42
Drawers, canton flannel, boys'	pairs...	516	Tomatoes	bushels..	42
Drawers, girls'	do....	513	Towels		238
Dresses, girls'		641	Turnips	bushels..	200
Eggs	dozens..	50	Vests, kersey		275
Harness, double	set..	85	Wagons, farm		47
Harness, single	do....	4	Wagons, with canopy top		2
Harrow		1	Waists, hickory, boys'		30
Hay	tons..	270	Waists, hickory, girls'		160
Lettuce	bushels..	53	Wardrobes		3
			Wheat	bushels..	160

The yield of wheat was small, but all other crops are very promising, especially corn. The farmer and gardener are deserving of much credit for the character of the work done and for the improvement that they have made during the year in their respective departments. The most valuable part of the Haskell Institute farm is the bottom land. Preparations were made to redeem quite a part of this bottom during the spring, but the continued late rains prevented. The effort will, however, be renewed during the present autumn.

While the year is apt to be measured by the actual results as indicated in the above table, I am more particular to look to the grander results of intellectual training, the development of moral character and religious growth. These we can not tabulate, but I believe that during the year that has gone there has been real and substantial advancement.

World's Fair School.—On account of the unusual amount of work made necessary during the last part of the year in preparation for the school and exhibit at the World's Fair, the customary closing exercises the last of June were omitted. It is, however, my plan after the school is fully under way in the autumn to have an exhibit of school work in the hall to which the general public in this part of the State will be invited.

Our school and exhibit in the Indian Building at the World's Fair were open to the public for twenty days. There were present at the school 15 boys and 15 girls, and in addition 16 members of the brass band. Our daily programme was as follows: 9:30 a. m. to 10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. to 2 p. m. music in front of the school building by the band. From 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m. a school of 15 members was in session. From 11 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m. a programme consisting of songs, recitations, and other popular features was given. In addition to the above there was a large exhibit of every grade of school work. This was arranged on the walls and on tables in such a way as to be easily examined by the public. There were also 20 large photographs hung on the walls, which conveyed a good idea of the buildings, grounds, and farm. An Indian harness-maker, an Indian shoemaker, an Indian tailor, and an Indian carpenter were at work a part of each day, and there was a great variety of work from all departments on exhibition. Members of the school were scattered throughout the building to answer questions and to explain the exhibit to inquiring visitors.

Our time at the World's Fair was from July 20 to August 16. Deducting the four Sabbaths and two days to prepare our exhibit and two to take it down, pack up, and depart, there were twenty days during which we were open to the public. The smallest attendance on any one day was 8,000 and the largest 25,510. The total attendance during our stay was 262,000. Even the warmest friends of the Indian were surprised to see the interest taken by the general public in the school and exhibit. I believe that no better scheme could have been devised to bring before the general public an adequate idea of the Indian's capabilities and possibilities than this school and exhibit.

When I received instructions to make preparations for a school and exhibit and assignment of time at Chicago, I was well-nigh disheartened. There was a feeling that it would be utterly impossible to carry out the plan with any degree of success, and there was a very general feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of employes. Notwithstanding this I decided to carry out, to the best of my ability, the instructions given. I felt that it would be very difficult to have a school in session and to carry out the programme of popular exercises; but after we had had the first session of school and carried out our programme, I saw that it was the school and programme as well as the band, rather than the exhibit, that drew the visitors. It was, to use the crude expression of a visitor, the "live Injun" in school and at work that the people wanted to see, rather than the product of his labor, although that was examined very carefully and very generally. Men and women prominent in educational and philanthropic circles in every State and Territory called on us throughout our stay, and many of them spoke in terms of amazement at the character of the work done by Indian children. If I were called upon to make any criticism upon the plan, I would say that the building should have been much larger so that there could have been a larger school present and shops with all the various industries in practical operation.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the past year has been 685, with an average attendance of 536. This has been quite satisfactory, and the attendance has been more uniform than in the past. I believe, however, that in order for Indian schools to become more efficient and to make proper advancement, attendance should be compulsory. The average Indian father and mother, born and reared in barbarism, can not understand what civilization means. The people of this country who know the blessings of civilization should speak through their representatives in Congress and say that the Indian must be saved from barbarism in this generation, and not delay generation after generation before bringing about the desired result. It surely is an incongruity to compel white children to attend school and give the untutored Indian an

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opportunity to allow his children to grow up in barbarism when it has been shown that they are capable now of taking on a high degree of civilization.

There should be some arrangement whereby the older boys and girls from the reservations and from the reservation schools should be sent away to nonreservation schools instead of children of all ages being present alike in reservation and nonreservation schools as is now frequently the case. The younger children should be in school near home, and only those who are sufficiently advanced, both in attainments and years to learn a trade, should be sent to the nonreservation schools.

I am pleased to note your instructions given to Indian agents to be particular to see that returned pupils who reënter school should return to the school they had formerly attended. I consider that continuity in the education of Indian children, with reference to schools and courses of study, is as important as with white children. If this plan can be carried out the nonreservation schools will not be troubled with "school tramps," as they have been in the past.

The list of tribes represented at Haskell Institute and the number of males and females from each tribe is as follows:

Tribe.	Male.	Female.	Tribe.	Male.	Female.
Alaskan	1	.....	Osage	15	5
Apache	11	.....	Otoe	1	2
Arapaho	16	7	Ottawa	42	15
Cheyenne	31	8	Oneida	58	18
Caddo	13	5	Ponca	26	11
Comanche	1	.....	Pawnee	13	4
Chippewa	.....	4	Pottawatomie	102	73
Chippewa and Ottawa	6	6	Peoria	2	1
Delaware	.....	1	Quapaw	2	.....
Iowa	5	2	Sac and Fox	.....	2
Kaw	1	2	Shawnee	17	8
Kickapoo	1	.....	Sioux	24	24
Menomonee	4	.....	Seneca	5	.....
Munsee	15	15	Ute	.....	1
Miami	10	4	Wichita	2	2
Modoc	4	1	Wyandotte	9	12
Moqui	6	2			
Navajo	1	.....	Total	444	235

Enrollment: Males, 444; females, 235; total, 679. Average attendance: Males, 341; females, 195; total, 536.

Religious instruction.—The plan of religious instruction is very much as it has been in past years. There is a Sunday school each Sunday afternoon from 3 to 4 and a social meeting in the evening from 7 to 8. This latter is frequently varied by addresses from prominent people, and during the summer the same is the case with the Sunday school. Pupils are allowed and urged to attend church in town at whatever church their parents may wish.

Outing system.—The outing system has been carried on during the past year but not with as marked a degree of success as I hoped. There is not on the part of the people as deep an interest in the individual welfare of the pupil as there should be to insure for him the best results. While it is expected that the Indian boy or girl shall give a full equivalent to his employer for wages received, the great object in sending pupils on the outing system is to bring them into good white families where all will have an interest in doing what is for the best good of the Indian ward. To employ an Indian for what can be gotten out of him does not tend to a very high order of development. I believe theoretically in the outing system, and am sorry to say that the past year's experience practically has been less favorable than I expected.

General results.—If the results secured here at Haskell Institute are alone considered, only a small part of the field has been covered. It is necessary to reach out to the reservations and the homes from which the children come and discover the feeling of the children toward the school after they have completed the course of study, and also the attitude of the parents and the general views of the public. There is, I know, from personal observation and from frequent correspondence, a very kindly feeling on the part of pupils towards the schools. There is also a very general idea on the part of the public that the work is successful and that it is the only way of bringing the young Indian to citizenship, a position where he will be useful to the community and to himself.

There is, however, on the part of a large majority of the parents a feeling that their children are drifting away from them, and because they do not fully understand the benefits that are to come to them, there is opposition to the schools, not always in an outspoken manner, but yet of a quiet and effective nature. It is to be regretted that there is not, on the part of the Indians, a more kindly feeling toward

the education of their children. There are, of course, marked instances of intelligent views on this question, but they are the exception. If, however, attendance could be made compulsory from this time on for several years, the reflex influence of the distant schools upon the reservations would be more marked and there would eventually be little, if any, opposition.

The outlook.—A review of general results inevitably leads to the outlook. Although Indian schools have been established for many years, and have done much good, the field is yet white for the harvest and there is need, if possible, of greater effort than in the past. There are reservations yet where there are hundreds of children running loose and wild, with antipathy on the part of their parents to their going even to reservation schools to say nothing of the nonreservation schools. It will be necessary for many years to come for all in the work, from the highest to the humblest, to exercise the utmost wisdom and vigilance, that all proper influences may be brought to bear to show the mature Indians that their children must soon become self-supporting citizens; that intelligence and industry are the only roads to citizenship, and that citizenship means ability to care for one's self in all of life's relations, to assist the unfortunate, to subserve the public welfare, and render prompt and hearty obedience to the laws of the land.

Thanking you and the Department for the ready and courteous attention given to all official correspondence, the helpfulness of inspectors, special agents, and supervisors, and for the faithful service performed by the employés of the 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.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE, MINN., *July 25, 1893.*

SIR: In submitting my report, the fact of our having opened school only last February must of necessity be well considered. This school was established by an act of Congress in 1891. The contract was not awarded until 1892, and the building was only completed the 1st of October, 1892. I entered upon duty in April, 1892, and immediately began the opening of the farm, which in connection with the supervising of the construction of the building, kept me very busy.

During the summer of 1892 some 50 acres of land were broken, and a crop of 10 acres of rutabagas, 15 acres of flax, and 3 acres of potatoes were planted. Besides this, which did not yield very abundantly, 75 tons of wild hay were cut and stacked on the reservation, which not only furnished sufficient fodder for our own stock, but when sold in the spring added $130 to our miscellaneous fund.

In February, 1893, the first pupils were received at this school, and they were taken before we were in any condition to accommodate them comfortably. Our steam plant was not accepted until March following, and during the month that intervened it was very difficult to keep warm. Stoves were placed in a few of the principal rooms, the kitchen was used for a dining room, and the office for a schoolroom and sitting room. The children that were first to enter this school were transferred from the Menomonee boarding school, six of them coming here through the influence of the supervisor. It was only natural that they should at first have been dissatisfied, having left a good school and come west to what they were told was a Government training school. The latter part of February more children were received from Sisseton Agency and Granite Falls, Minn. I also secured a large class of mostly girls, from Prairie Island, near Red Wing, Minn., and an equally large number from Mendota and Shakopee. By the 1st of April our enrollment reached 53, and during the last quarter of the fiscal year 61. The average attendance for the fourth quarter was 58, which to me was very gratifying, having labored under many difficulties which come with a new school.

Early in the spring M. J. McCarter, industrial teacher, was obliged to resign his position on account of ill health, and George D. Greene was appointed to succeed him.

A crop, consisting of 22 acres of oats, 3 acres of potatoes, 3 acres of millet, 12 acres of corn, and 3 acres of garden was planted this spring, and it bids fair to yield an abundant harvest. Fifty acres of prairie land were broken this year; 172 shade trees were planted, most of which are growing and doing well; 25 acres were fenced for a pasture. The boys have been very willing to work and have done all the outside work, with the assistance of the industrial teacher.

The farm in connection with the school is capable of yielding nearly all the subsistence supplies needed for a school of 75 pupils when it has once been

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brought under cultivation. A large pasture, affording an abundant supply of grass and running water, only needs to be fenced to furnish pasturage for 100 head of stock. Besides the farm, which I believe to be one of the very best in the service, there are stone quarries on the Indian reservation (the reservation consists of one section of land), which were at one time operated by white men, with considerable profit to themselves. There are also sandpits on the reservation, so that building material is not only handy, but plentiful and cheap.

The work in the schoolroom has been very satisfactory. The pupils that were transferred to this school rank equally as high as the average boy and girl of our country schools, and there has been a disposition with them to try to advance. Many of them have no conception of what education is, but there has been a desire among them to learn, and the progress has been pleasing to both myself and the teachers.

The male quartet from the school has sung upon several occasions in this city, and has always been well received.

At the close of school, June 30, many of the children went to their homes, at the expense of their parents, most of those remaining being the Indian children from Wisconsin.

I have allowed a number of the large boys to work for farmers during haying and harvesting, keeping a sufficient number at home to do the work of putting up the hay for the school and such other work as had to be done. There has been some spirit of discontent among the older boys, thinking that the work imposed on them during the summer vacation was too hard and more than it should be without a reasonable compensation. I am also of the opinion that it would be better to pay the boys a small sum for their work during the vacation. They would be better contented and work enough harder to make up for all the extra expense.

In closing this report I wish to mention the fact that our accommodations are too limited to carry on a large school, whereas we have all the natural resources of a large farm, stone quarries, etc. Besides being located at Pipestone, a name known to all Indians of whatsoever tribe, children can always be induced to come here to school when the attractions of other schools fail, and in view of this fact alone we ought to have additional room.

We now only have the one schoolroom which is too small to accommodate the number that we have enrolled. We have been crowded for dormitory space during the last quarter, and while I have recommended the finishing of the third story for sleeping rooms it will not fully solve the problem, but be a relief from our present condition. We need a boys' dormitory and a schoolhouse and an addition to our kitchen and diningroom. The stone and sand necessary for the construction of these two buildings can be furnished by the school, which would materially reduce the cost.

We expect to start our school in September with an enrollment of at least 60, and hope to do much better work than the last year.

In case of sickness we are ill prepared to keep disease, especially of the infectious order, from spreading. While there have been no deaths, nor any serious cases of sickness, during the term of school, we have had one epidemic of German measles, which closed our school for one week, and there are two cases of measles in the school at the present writing.

In closing I desire to say that I have had the coöperation of teachers and employés in the organization and opening of this school, and whatever good may have been accomplished is partly due to their efforts.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

C. J. CRANDALL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MONT.,
July 18, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first report of this school. The buildings here were erected in 1872 for a military post and remained such until April 25, 1892, when it was turned over to the Interior Department, the troops having been withdrawn the year previous.

Taking charge on June 22, 1892, an inspection of the buildings showed that there would be plenty of room for 250 or 300 students. The buildings used for officers' quarters were in very good repair, considering they had been abandoned a year and that very poor care had been taken of them during this time. A family occupied

one set of officers' quarters and kept the adjoining set for milk house, the amusement room being kept for a chicken house proper; and sure it was a very good house for the chickens. The yards, walks, porches, and parade ground made them a splendid roaming ground. A front yard served as pasture for some tame ducks and a back yard made a very good milking pen. The parade ground and yards were used for a stock pasture, the cattle and horses running over the walks and porches at pleasure and housing themselves at times in rooms where doors were left conveniently open. Doors and windows had disappeared, or at least some of them were not to be found. In fact, everything loose had evaporated. Fences were scattered over the grounds in confusion, the posts being rotted off and boards down, so that it required constant attention to keep away the stock that had been pasturing around the buildings. Old sheds near the buildings were in every degree of tumble-down confusion. Outhouses were tumbling into vaults and toppling over, their roofs leaking, so as to make a very hotbed of contagion. Weeds and cottonwood sprouts were growing in profusion about all the buildings, and scattered everywhere was the rubbish that had been accumulating for years in dwellings, barracks, and stables.

The irrigating ditch was filled in places and the banks broken and trampled down in others. The severe floods in the spring had filled it for some distance from the river with gravel and bowlders. There were over two hundred and fifty-five shade trees about the buildings and lawns. They had been injured the summer before for lack of water, as the ditch was not in running order. The first of the dry weather began turning them yellow, so that many of them must have died if water had not been brought to them soon.

Requisitions for supplies were made early in July. In the latter part of July employés began to report. The work of getting students began and by September a large number were waiting for some one to come after them.

The military reserve contained 3,200 acres, from which a school farm was to be selected. The land ranged from marshy bottom land all along the river to that almost mountainous along the buttes. It was necessary to make a selection early to stop the usual scramble for a piece of reservation land. Before the post had been abandoned an attempt was made to file on the Government ditch. Failing in this, a survey had been run for an irrigating canal on the reservation, so as to control the water supply and thus control the land. A survey was made for a school farm which would retain 5,000 acres of land lying along the river and including the adjacent foothills. This would furnish good farm land, hay and pasture land, give a beginning for timber supply, and place the line far enough away from the buildings so as not to be bothered with range stock.

The ditch was repaired and sufficient water was secured to irrigate the trees and keep them in good condition. Stock and chickens were banished from houses and lawns, yards were cleaned, old fences removed, and the buildings inclosed by new. Houses were scrubbed in readiness for students. Partitions were removed, so as to make room for kitchen and schoolrooms. Doors were cut uniting the double buildings. One hundred tons of hay were secured for the year's feed. Horses and cows were purchased; also wagons, harness, and some farm machinery. Enough furniture was purchased for employés' rooms. The stable was put in condition to house all the stock.

September came and went, but no supplies were received. Agents, superintendents, and parents interested in students waiting to come could not understand the delay. Correspondence was kept up explaining. A correspondence of letters and telegrams was kept up with the Department. October 21 the first goods were received. Now we expected soon to be fully equipped for work. Supplies dribbled in along through November, but still blankets, quilts, sheets, and stoves came not. An order was received the 24th of November to go to Fort Peck Agency and get needed supplies. A heavy snow had fallen and the mercury was 20° below zero. The order was obeyed. Such supplies as the commissary contained were gladly turned over, but not a stove was in the list.

The last of December we got a few stoves, and on the 27th of that month received 38 students from Fort Peck. January 3, 52 came from Piegan. On February 4 we had more than 120 students, although the winter was one of the coldest, even for Montana. The snow much of the time was 2 feet deep and the temperature from 20° to 45° below zero. One company of 27 children had to stay at Great Falls from Tuesday till Friday on account of cold, and when they reached school, Saturday forenoon, February 4, we thought the weather was getting mild, as it was only 20° below zero. On Monday of the same week I drove to Great Falls to see about their getting to school, and drove back Wednesday, and both days the temperature was 45° below zero. Fortunately, no one was frozen or even frost-bitten in getting to school.

Our enrollment for the year was 176—114 boys, 62 girls—made up of the following: Piegan, 69; Assiniboine, 50; Yankton Sioux, 16; Crow, 14; Cheyenne, 27.

Excellent work has been done in the schoolrooms, not only in getting students to

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earn but in infusing into them a disposition to do something and be something. The usual thing has been to see large boys who came from camp in January carrying books with them and studying and asking questions at odd times. They have taken a real pride in their advancement and have tried over and over again to get things right. They have been trusty, obedient, and willing to learn.

The carpenter shop was so cold that but little could be done in it during the severe cold weather. The last four months of the year good work was done in getting students to learn the use of tools and do the simpler work of carpentry. Before the close of the year boys were laying floor, wainscoting rooms, putting on ceiling, etc. The foundation is laid for good substantial work next year.

The farm boys were learning to milk and take care of cows. Each cow had a stall and was taught to go to it and stand tied; the stalls were cleaned and the cows bedded every morning. They cared for horses—feeding, grooming, and working them. This spring they put in 25 acres of garden and potatoes and a crop of oats. They have been caring for the garden and are now learning to irrigate, though the volume of water is so small that this is rather difficult. They have mended the ditch, hauled water and wood, and have built nearly 8 miles of fence.

The girls have done the work in kitchen and dining room, have cared for their own rooms—been learning general housework. They have darned, mended, and made clothing. They have washed and ironed for the school.

We have no large dormitories and only a few students in any one room. We expect better results in building up individuality and teaching personal responsibility than we could get by the herding system.

The health of the students has been very good. An epidemic of mumps and some lighter maladies have been the main afflictions. No death has occurred in the school. The location of the school is a very healthful one, being on a gravel knoll on the bank of Sun River, a swift-flowing mountain stream. The water is good, coming from the river in barrels.

We need a system of waterworks, bathrooms, and sewer. So far we have hauled water from the river in barrels for bathing, cooking, and use in laundry. It is very difficult to keep so many buildings in proper sanitary condition without an abundant flow of good water. A sewer in connection with the water system is really a necessary part of the system. With these additions our school could be kept under almost perfect sanitary conditions. Plans and estimates for waterworks, bathrooms, and sewer have been submitted to the Department, which, if allowed, will completely fit our school. When the irrigating ditch is enlarged and extended it will irrigate all the land we need for farming, hay land, and pasture. But little can be done without plenty of water.

We will be in shape to take care of a herd of cattle. The school ought to have 35 or 40 milch cows to supply milk and have some butter. With a herd of that size a sufficient number would give milk all the time. A small flock of sheep would be profitable and enable us to teach the boys how to take care of them and shear them. Two hundred would be a good number to begin with, and might soon be profitably increased to 400 or 500.

We have not as yet enough horse power. We have eight work horses and two riding horses. There ought to be twice the number to do all that needs doing on the farm. A small band of brood mares would enable the school to raise its own horses and teach the students how to raise a better grade than the common cayuse which they now generally have.

The employés had a hard year's work. There were only eleven of us most of the time; but the work was made possible by a willingness to do all in their power and by their being so nearly a unit in their purpose to build up a good school. A superintendent could not be better supported by the same number of employés. They were nearly all experienced in Indian schools and knew what to do without very much direction. With inexperienced or unwilling workers the year would have been a failure. As it is, the year closed with students and employés feeling that, while much had to be neglected, and hard work was required, definite results had been accomplished and a foundation laid for a good school. The additional industries—blacksmithing, tailoring, and shoemaking—which the Department allows us for the coming year will enable us to develop an industrial school.

I close, thanking the Department for its kind courtesy and liberality in dealing with our school.

Very respectfully,

W. H. WINSLOW,
Superintendent and Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA, NEBR., *October 3, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fifth annual report for the year ending June 30, 1893:

Girls' work.—Under the direction of a competent instructor in music many of the girls have made excellent progress both in vocal and instrumental music. Quite a number have marked taste and ability, and are able to play the organ in Sunday services and also add very creditably to the schoolroom entertainments. The friends of the Indians have sent us quite a number of books, papers, magazines, and other 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 King's Daughters, formed three years ago, are still in existence and doing good work.

Improvements are seen in the keeping of the dormitories, private rooms of the larger pupils, and in the personal appearance of the girls. Quite a number of the girls have private rooms, and 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 them by kind friends.

Nearly all the girls speak good English. The girls number about 150, ranging from 6 to 20 years of age. All have been detailed to the different work 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.

Kitchen.—There are six assistants in the morning and six in the afternoon. Under the instructions of a competent cook they are taught to prepare food for the table and have the cleaning of the kitchen and utensils used for cooking. The dining room is in charge of a competent matron, who teaches table manners and oversees the setting of tables and cleaning of dishes, knives and forks.

Sewing room.—The average attendance in the sewing room is 20 girls. They are taught to cut, fit, and make their own garments, besides making all the sheets, pillow cases, boys' shirts and underwear. The sewing room made 850 garments during the year, besides doing the necessary mending and repairing for the school. Many of the girls have accomplished much in the way of crochet work and knitting of tasteful lamp mats, worsted and lace, being 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.

Blacksmith and wagon shop.—This shop has a detail of four boys each half day. They make lumber wagons, spring wagons and do the general repair work of the school. This shop made a very creditable showing this year.

Laundry.—We have a very poor laundry. The building is poor, tubs worn and useless and all the boilers nearly worn out. What we need is a good steam laundry furnished with modern conveniences. The heavy work is done by the boys, while the girls do the washing and ironing.

Bakery.—We have now in course of construction an oven 10 by 12 capable of baking 400 loaves of bread at one time. We have a detail of 8 girls—4 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. The girls soon learn to bake well and are greatly interested in their work.

Carpenter shop.—Four boys are detailed to this department. They are taught to handle and care for tools and the carpenter trade in general.

Shoe shop.—An average of 10 boys work in this shop. They have made 600 pairs of shoes and repaired 1,200 pairs. The boys are taught to cut and fit the shoes, no *team* work being allowed.

Tailor shop.—Twelve boys are detailed to this department. They are taught cutting and fitting and the trade in general.

Broom factory.—Nearly 2,000 dozens of brooms were made this year; 1,500 dozen of which were sold to the Government at a profit to the school. We raise our own broom corn, hence a dozen of brooms costs us but little. The detail will average 14 boys.

Harness shop.—This shop has turned out about 500 sets of harness of different styles. The harness is sold to the trade in this State. The harness shop has an average detail of 10 boys all day. Some of the boys do excellent work and are masters of the trade.

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 are detailed to this department. A little paper called "The Pipe of Peace" is published by the Indian boys and all the work performed by Indians. We also have an Indian overseeing this department.

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The sanitary condition of the school is good. The buildings are all in good repair; the grounds well laid out and properly cared for. The school stock consisting of 19 horses, 60 cows, and 20 hogs are all in excellent condition. The farm has been well cared for and the crops this year excellent.

Thanking the Department for prompt consideration of business matters and with kindly acknowledgment to the employés of the school for the 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.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Carson City, Nev., August 21, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions I have the honor to make the following report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

School.—The capacity of the school buildings was estimated to accommodate 100 pupils, yet we have had as high as 113 pupils crowded into the buildings at one time. During the months of February and March the average attendance was 111. The school was in session from September 1 to June 30 (ten months). Total enrollment for the year was 141 (males 93, females 40); daily average attendance, 91; average age, 12½ years. During vacation months, July and August, an average of 27 pupils remained. Some preferring to remain here instead of going to their homes, while others remained to help at paid wages in caring for growing crops and assisting in harvesting. On account of the light attendance during the months of September and October our average attendance was greatly reduced. In fact this school was not filled to its full capacity until December 18, when 102 pupils answered to the roll call. From that time until the close of school we maintained an average of 108 scholars and at the close we had 110 pupils enrolled, classified as follows; Chart class, 32; first reader, 12; second reader, 35; third reader, 22; fourth reader, 5; fifth reader, 3; history, 1. Fully one-half of each grade were prepared at the close of school to have entered one next higher. In other branches they attained a corresponding degree of advancement. Many of the children show a special aptitude for music, penmanship, and drawing.

Evening sessions were regularly held and the Sabbath day was observed by holding Sunday school services at 10 o'clock in the morning and singing in the evening of the same day.

All legal holidays were appropriately observed. The amount of $60 was donated to the school by the employés for a Christmas tree. This amount was expended in the purchase of dolls, etc., for the girls, and tops, harmonicas, etc., for the boys, and candies, apples, pop corn balls, etc., for all.

On February 22, at an election held by the pupils it was decided to salute the flag every morning during the year. This programme was carried out the remainder of the year.

On Memorial Day (May 30), the pupils, teachers, and superintendent accepted an invitation previously extended, to take part in the ceremonies and exercises with the citizens of Carson City that day. This being the first opportunity the Indian children ever had to take part in exercises of this kind with the whites they eagerly accepted the invitation. On this occasion 101 pupils of this school turned out in the procession, girls with bright new dresses and hats, and boys in uniform. They presented a fine appearance and were complimented by all that witnessed their parade for their orderly conduct while in line. They also took part in the ceremonies at the cemetery, where they sang two songs. For this they received marked notice. After going through with these described ceremonies they were returned to this school at an early hour of the day. The children were as well pleased with the part they took as were the citizens in witnessing their actions.

The closing exercises of the year, on June 29, were carried through according to programme and were well rendered, and were very much appreciated by some 25 visiting citizens from Carson. Thus ended the school year at this place.

The pupils have progressed as rapidly as could be expected. They have made fewer complaints about fieldwork and other duties assigned them, which in the past caused a little complaint from them. They have also been very studious, and as a rule obedient; less truancy and runaways, and on the whole have been very well behaved.

Improvements.—During the year we have constructed the following buildings on these premises: One root and store house 32 by 32 feet, with basement of 9-foot stone wall, and upper story of frame 12 feet high, with 4 rooms at a cost of $1,018.99. One cow barn, 24 by 36 feet, one and a half stories high, at a cost of $281,66, and an ice house one story high, at a cost of $102.68. An addition to the south wing of the main school building has been completed. This building is 36 by 30 feet, stone foundation, two stories in height, and cost $1,792.58. A like addition to the north wing of the main school building is now in course of construction. The plasterers are now at work on this building, which is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of next October. This will be the means of increasing our school capacity to 125 pupils.

Farming.—Notwithstanding we had a very cold, backward spring, our crop of cereals and vegetables are looking exceedingly well, especially the winter varieties, such as potatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets, onions etc. The estimated yield of produce raised will be as follows:

Wheat	pounds..	2,500	Other vegetables	pounds..	69,000
Barley	do....	1,500	Melons		1,000
Corn	do....	6,000	Pumpkins		500
Potatoes	do....	32,000	Hay cut	tons..	30
Turnips	do....	3,000	Butter	pounds..	213
Onions	do....	2,500	Wood cut	cords..	10

This will supply the pupils with all the vegetables they can consume. We will raise and fatten hogs enough to furnish them with all the pork they will require for the year. With the hay which we have raised, the corn fodder which will be saved, together with the purchase of grain already authorized, will be sufficient to carry the horses and cattle through the year.

Stock.—The stock is all in good condition as they are at all seasons. They will compare favorably with any farm stock in the country.

Sanitary.—The school physician who resides in Carson City (3½ miles distant), independent of his regular visits, has answered all my calls, day or night, to this school. Thirty-one pupils have received treatment from him during the year. There has not been a death at this school since the opening on December 17, 1890, neither has any serious accident occurred whereby either employé or pupil has had a bone broken or fractured. I deem this enough to verify me in saying that the sanitary condition of this school is and has been very good.

In conclusion I desire to say that my study has been economy and proficiency in every department. During the year there has been an enrollment of 141 pupils. This collection of pupils, together with the expense of the arrest and return of runaways, and the return of most of these pupils to their homes on the last of the year, including all necessary traveling expenses en route, cost the Government the small amount of $335.20.

I have taken as much pride and care in instructing pupils in their work in the field as in the school-room work. I believe it to be as necessary that they should be taught how to work as to receive an education.

For the kind consideration and courteous treatment received from your office, please accept my thanks.

Very respectfully.

W. D. C. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEX.

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., August, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from the Indian Office, I herewith present the annual report of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The plot of land upon which this school is located is in a slight depression. The soil consists of sand and adobe clay, very strongly impregnated with alkali. I have tried persistently to eliminate it, but have succeeded only partially; yet I think by constant work it will finally be removed and all the available portion of the farm be made productive.

We have just completed a new hospital building containing two wards for the sick, two rooms for convalescents, a nurse's room, a kitchen, and dining room. This building is arranged into separate wards for the girls and boys. It has wards for those having contagious diseases entirely separated from the others. Access can be

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had to all parts of the building without going outside. The hospital has long been needed. Heretofore the sick have been cared for in one or more of the rooms in the main building, which contained the dormitories and rooms occupied by the employés. The constant going and coming, opening and shutting of doors, is certainly not conducive to rapid recovery from accident or disease. The physician's report herewith shows an unusual amount of sickness during the year.

It is impossible, on account of the flatness of the land, to have any drainage; therefore all sewerage matter must be hauled away in wagons. This became a matter of such daily occurrence that I had a wagon especially fitted out for that purpose. The slops and all refuse matter are taken to a distance sufficient to avoid all danger of breeding contagion.

In addition to completing new hospital building, other improvements have been made, viz: Two large tanks of 20,000 gallons capacity each have been elevated side by side to a height of 45 feet, thus insuring a sufficient gravity pressure for fire protection and to supply water to the second floor for all purposes for which it may be needed. A number of feet of good strong hose 2 inches in diameter should be purchased to insure protection in case of fire. At present we have hydrants conveniently placed, but no hose to convey the water therefrom.

There was also built a pest house, as remote from the other buildings as the extent of the farm would permit. The pest house is intended to be used only in cases of virulent contagious diseases, such as smallpox, of which we are likely to have cases any day. I have heard it said that cases of smallpox could be found any day of the year, among either Mexicans or Indians in Bernalillo County.

There has been much improvement in the general appearance of the buildings and grounds. Sidewalks have been torn up and relaid, door screens and window screens have been repaired and new ones put in, roofs have been repainted—in fact, the whole place has taken on an appearance of neatness and newness.

Literary department.—The literary department of the school has maintained its rate of progress. The pupils have made fully as much advancement as could be expected of white pupils under similar conditions. While it can not be denied that Indian children learn rapidly, yet the best class of teachers should be employed. Scholarship is a qualification for a teacher, but it alone is not sufficient. A teacher should be possessed of tact, discretion, patience, sympathy, and loyalty in more than an average degree.

The attendance during the year was 224; the largest average for any one month (during July) was 243. This school can accommodate 300 pupils, provided two-fifths of them be girls.

It is a difficult matter to collect children from the various tribes of New Mexico and Arizona, due to the fact that the older members of the tribes are opposed to education and civilization. Whenever an Indian parent favors education, so many conflicting interests confront him that he declares in favor of that school nearest his home, that his children may more frequently see their parents. Filial love is a marked characteristic among the Indian children.

The industries taught are harness-making, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, farming, cooking and baking, sewing, laundry work, etc.

Harness-making.—This department is in charge of a man who is not only a good mechanic, but who is also possessed of patience, courtesy, and a mild disposition. These qualities are absolutely essential to success in teaching an industry in a school of this kind. The boys who are learning this trade make rapid progress and are more contented than apprentices usually are. They require less frequent changes of employment. There was manufactured in this department the following, viz:

Double work harness	sets..	45
Double carriage harness	set..	1
Single buggy harness	do...	1
Halters		42
Bridles		12

There were 12 boys working in this shop; 6 of them worked in the morning and attended school in the afternoon, when the other 6, who had attended school in the morning, took their places, thus giving the shop 6 apprentices all the time during working hours. Of the boys detailed to the harness shop but 6 of them have worked at the trade more than one year, the others being new boys, who were put in to fill places made vacant by reason of expiration of term, sickness, etc. The plan of having the pupils work half a day and attend school the other half obtains in every department of this school. The children are thus given variety, and take more interest and do not tire of an occupation so soon as they otherwise would. I consider this department second to none.

Shoe shop.—This department is ably managed by a man of experience, both as a mechanic and as a teacher. He possesses the necessary qualifications to make a success of this department in the future as he has in the past. The man in charge of the shoe shop is also the band teacher. The shoe shop is subject to the same arrangement in reference to the time the apprentices work as in the harness shop. Owing to the supply of leather giving out, but little was done during the last two months of the year; yet a most excellent showing is made when it is known that everything made in this department is made by hand. We have no machinery. There were manufactured in this shop 382 pairs of shoes and 615 pairs were repaired. The boys learning this trade seem contented, and take a deep interest in their work.

The brass band.—During the past year a brass band was organized among the larger boys. A very nice set of instruments, consisting of 14 pieces, was purchased, and under the careful and painstaking instructions of Mr. De Vol, the boys made rapid progress, and now play many of the popular airs of the day. The band is now increased to 22 pieces, some of the boys who receive pay having sent to Chicago and purchased instruments at their own expense. In addition to the band, we have a drum corps of 4 fifes, 1 bass, and 4 tenor drums. The pupils march in and out of school, and to and from meals, to the sound of the soul-stirring fife and drum. By this method much confusion is avoided.

Tailor shop.—The man who has charge of the tailor shop has held the position for the past three years and has given satisfaction all the time. He has the confidence of the pupils in his charge. His apprentices learn rapidly. All of the uniforms, and nearly all of the clothing worn by the boys of this school are made in the tailor shop. There was manufactured, 89 coats, 82 vests, 201 pairs pants, 69 pairs drawers, and 42 uniforms.

This department is one of the most useful we have and will eventually be of great benefit to the boys who master it. The greatest difficulty encountered in teaching Indian youth a trade is their lack of judgment in cutting material so as to have the least waste. This can be overcome to a considerable degree by experience.

Sewing room.—The woman in charge of the sewing room during the past year, Mrs. Huston, has made a good seamstress. The girls present a better and neater appearance than formerly, due to having their dresses made in the late style, and being more elaborately trimmed. It is a good idea to have the dresses for the Indian girls made with at least some imitation of prevailing style, as they are extremely sensitive, and always make mental comparisons between themselves and other girls. They feel that they should be dressed as others are and not in such a manner as to cause scornful comment from their white sisters. This was discovered and the girls' dresses have taken on a slightly more fashionable turn. They are trimmed with ruffles and lace crochetted by the girls themselves. This matter, small as it may appear, has made a vast difference in the general feeling among the girls, who are much more willing and cheerful. There were manufactured by 12 girls working half of each day the following articles, viz: 151 aprons, 15 capes, 112 chemises, 291 dresses, 363 towels, 10 curtains, 51 shirts, 100 sheets, 308 pairs drawers, 31 skirts, 95 waists, 314 napkins, 112 pillow cases. The girls learn to sew very readily and soon become neat and rapid sewers.

In connection with the sewing room is a patch room under the supervision of the seamstress, presided over by an assistant seamstress, where all of the patching and repairing of clothing for the school is done. An immense amount of work has been done here and has been the means of not only teaching the girls to patch and darn, but has lengthened out the usefulness of many garments that would otherwise have gone to the rag bag to be used for mop rags.

Carpenter shop.—The carpenter shop has been in charge of a man who is in every way qualified for the position. He is painstaking and careful, patient, mild, and even tempered. The boys in the shop are industrious, cheerful, and seem to take a deep interest in their work, and seem anxious to do their work well. The apprentices did almost all the carpenter work on the new hospital building, and it is exceedingly well done. In addition to the carpenter work all of the painting, which is considerable, is done by the carpenter boys. The work done by these boys consists of work on the hospital building; erection of two large water tanks elevated on trestle work 45 feet high; repairing sidewalks, window and door screens, etc. A mortising machine and a turning lathe would be very desirable additions to our shop tools. We have nothing of the kind now. I think the boys should be taught to make window sash and doors. With a turning lathe they could be taught to make many articles that would be both useful and ornamental. The shop should be supplied with a jig saw with which to make brackets, shelves, etc. The boys could find ready sale for all their work of this character.

The laundry.—The laundry is a steam plant, consisting of engine and boiler running two rotary tubs, an extractor or wringer, a mangle, a collar and cuff and a shirt ironer. With this machinery all of the laundry work for the school is easily done. The water here is very hard and requires more washing soda and soap than would water less alkaline. However the work is very well done. The girls of this school are given instructions in laundry work, sewing, cooking, and all the branches of housekeeping, that they may have a general knowledge of housework when they

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finish the course here. The laundry is located about 200 yards from the other buildings in order that no evil effect may be had from seepage and other causes peculiar to laundries and which are deleterious to health. This department is in charge of a competent employé who has heretofore filled the position in a satisfactory manner.

Kitchen and bakery.—These departments are both well conducted under the management of competent employés, who are careful and economical, and who instruct the pupils in their care to cook and bake as many varieties as the material supplied to them will admit. They instruct the pupils to be particularly neat and clean in regard to their person and in the arrangement of their several employments. Close attention to minute detail is taught rather than a slight general knowledge; and this motto "whatever you do, do well," is carried out to the fullest extent consistent with circumstances. As a result, all who work in these departments know just what they are to do and do it with dispatch. In the bakery is baked all the bread used by the school; pies and cakes of various kinds are also made. The pupils are taught to make and prepare the yeast, to mix the dough, and to make and bake the various articles.

The farm.—On the farm the improvement was not so noticeable, owing to the condition of the soil, which is so strongly impregnated with alkali that seed sown in that part which has not been recently manured is soon destroyed. In parts of the farm seed has been sown three times in one season. In my judgment it would be best to plant all the land in alfalfa for at least two years. Alfalfa is a surer crop than any other, and is said to greatly assist in removing alkali. The product of the farm for the year was—

Hay.....tons..	13	Beets.....bushels..	100
Melons.....	600	Cabbage.....pounds..	1,000
Radishes.....bushels..	13	Lettuce.....bunches..	1,200
Onions.....do....	28		

World's Fair.—During the second quarter of the year I was notified by the Indian Office that this school would be one that would help to make the display of Indian education at the Columbian Exposition. The teachers were given the order to prepare work as indicated by the Indian Bureau. Material for making a suitable display was very limited, and in some particulars we had no material whatever that was suitable. However, we did the best we could in the short time and with the limited supply of material.

On the 13th of May we left the school for Chicago, arriving there on the 15th. During the journey the school attracted considerable attention and received many compliments from people who visited the car which carried it. Whenever the train stopped at any station as long as five minutes people would be sure to come into our car to request the band to play a piece of music. On our arrival at Chicago we were met by Prof. S. B. Whittington, the custodian of the Indian School Building, who very kindly located us in the building on the Exposition grounds.

The school was there twenty-nine days, during which time the boys and girls were permitted to see the greater part of the Exposition, besides interesting a great many people in Indian education. As the school building was not completed on our arrival we spent the first week in showing the children the ways of the prosperous white man as exemplified at the World's Fair and at Chicago. This has been of incalculable benefit to them, as it has broadened their minds by giving them now and a great variety of ideas. The amount of good that was done the boys and girls can *not be estimated*.

While our school was in session we had about 5,000 visitors daily. From this number many were won over to the cause of Indian education. Since our return to the school our reading room and library has been abundantly supplied with good papers and reading matter by friends who were won to the cause while we were at the World's Fair.

I consider that this school has made as much advancement as could possibly be expected, although more than the usual amount of discouragement has been encountered, caused principally by an unusual amount of sickness among the pupils. The Indian children are more likely to contract disease than white children, and they succumb without, apparently, making an effort to retain the vital spark. Immediately upon getting at all seriously ill they give up and await the end with a stoicism that never wavers. A very slight accident or attack of illness will cause them to take to bed from which it is more than likely they will never arise.

The Indian children are amenable to the rules, are easily governed, and their affections are obtained by gentle treatment. They, as a rule, do their utmost to learn and to please their teachers. On the other hand, a very little rude treatment will arouse their resentment and cause them to become moody and sullen, so much so that it is difficult to arouse them and bring them back to their naturally cheerful disposition.

Owing to the very sensitive disposition possessed by the Indian children it is my constant care that teachers and others having charge of them should be of mild disposition. One possessed of flagrant infirmities of temper would not be permitted to remain; such a disposition would be very detrimental to the school. Stated hours for play and recreation are allowed, which are enjoyed with as much variety of amusement and zest as among white boys. Indian children are naturally light hearted and joyous, having no thought of the morrow. During play hours the neighborhood resounds with their merry laughter.

The proper observance of the Sabbath is taught them, both by example and by precept. Services are held every Sabbath afternoon, at which the various ministers residing in Albuquerque officiate alternately. The pupils all voluntarily attend these services, observe a strict decorum, and pay very strict attention. Every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock Sunday school meets, at which the pupils are divided into classes, and the regular Sunday school lesson is explained to them by their teacher, who is an employé and who has the same class every Sunday. It is my opinion that the Sunday school has a great influence for good on the minds of our pupils. They take much pleasure in it, and would seriously miss it were it discontinued. Every Sunday night the whole school meets in the assembly hall, where services similar to that of the Christian Endeavor or Epworth League are conducted. Topics are discussed and a number of pupils are assigned to commit to memory a verse from the Bible relevant to the topic selected, which they are required to repeat.

A literary society has been formed among the pupils, and is conducted by themselves without any assistance except by one employé, who is selected at each meeting to act as critic. The society meets every alternate Saturday evening. The exercises consist of songs, essays, declamations, and instrumental solos. The exercises are quite interesting and give much pleasure to the scholars who attend the meetings. They show, by loud applause or strict silence, the appreciation of the various exercises as they are rendered.

In casting a retrospective glance over my career with this school I feel that my coming has not been in vain, and that the cause of the Indian has not suffered at my hands. I have devoted myself night and day to the work; have left nothing undone that I could do that to my mind would advance the interest of the service.

My work here is certainly appreciated, for I have received the congratulations and assurance of sympathy from nearly all of the better class of citizens of Albuquerque. The people of Albuquerque have learned to take an interest in and to feel proud of this Indian school. They give it their moral support and consider it an honor and credit to the city. The Indian pupils when in the city are treated with due courtesy and are cheerfully given any information they may require.

I sincerely hope that in the future, as in the past, this school may receive its full measure of support from the Indian Office. It is very advantageously situated, being in the very center of an Indian country. The parents will be more willing that their children should attend school if they are not taken so far away as to render it impossible for the parents to visit their children. Nearly every day there are some of the Indians from neighboring villages visiting their children or relatives. The visiting Indians are treated with respect and are always allowed to see and converse with the relatives they come to visit. As they usually require from one to several meals each, they are given them. The meals thus given in the course of the year amount to considerable, and provision should be made for this expenditure of subsistence, as it is to the interest of the service that the good will of visiting Indians should be obtained. It is and has been a very difficult matter for a superintendent to collect children for this school; therefore anything that will tend to decrease that difficulty should certainly be allowed, provided it is just and reasonable.

One cause of worry and trouble for a superintendent that might be prevented is: Employés who are sent to fill positions in this school do not as a rule think they should receive orders from the superintendent but seem to think, because they are sent out by the Indian Office, they must get orders from Washington, and may not obey orders from the superintendent unless it suits their pleasure. One, a recent arrival, said she knew what her duties were, as she had received instructions before leaving Washington. Had this employé been allowed to carry out her own sweet will there would soon have been an end to discipline here. Employés sent here to fill positions should certainly be instructed to report to the superintendent for orders as regards their duties in the school.

Thanking the honorable Commissioner for past favors and the courteous treatment I have received from him, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. CREAGER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071116

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FÉ, N. MEXICO.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *August 18, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the fourth annual report of the school under my charge.

Advancement.—The progress made in the various departments has been more marked the past year than during any previous year of the school's history. In the industrial work greater interest has been manifested by the pupils and better work has been done. In the literary work, commendable progress has been shown in every grade. Upon the whole the pupils are more careful and systematic in their work, and seem to be better contented the longer they are in school.

Improvements.—During the past year the following improvements have been made: Building for employés' quarters has been completed (this building has been used for employés' quarters, hospital, and girls' dormitory), a brick bake oven, a blacksmith shop, an addition to the barn, and 1,400 feet of sewer pipe laid.

Industries.—The industries taught the past year are carpentry and house painting, shoe and harness making, blacksmithing, laundering, tailoring, sewing, baking, cooking, and brickmaking.

Carpenter work.—In the carpenter shop 8 boys have constantly been employed under the direction of a competent instructor. All repairing and painting and nearly all the work on the new buildings have been done by the carpenter boys. Some of the boys in this department, who have been earning a little money, are collecting carpenter tools for their own use.

Shoe and harness making.—In this department 8 or 10 boys have been regularly employed under the direction of a competent instructor. All the shoes required by the school (242 pairs) have been made in this department, and 250 pairs have been repaired. Owing to the lack of tools and sufficient help, but little has been done at harness making.

Tailoring.—Since November 1, 1892, this department has been under the charge of a Comanche Indian, who spent nine years at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. He is a thoroughly competent employé and has done good work in his department. Twelve to 14 boys have been regularly employed under his direction and have made all the boys' clothing except shirts, and have done all the mending of the boys' outer clothing. The following is the record of the work done in this department: 195 coats, 105 vests, 325 pairs pants, 235 pairs drawers, and 135 waists.

Sewing.—This department has been under the charge of a competent employé and the girls have made commendable progress. Twelve to sixteen girls have been regularly detailed to this department. They have made and mended all the girls' clothing and have mended the boys' underclothing. Following is the record of the work done in this department: 439 aprons, 70 chemises, 32 cloaks, 102 curtains, 128 pairs drawers, 223 dresses, 152 pairs garters, 196 napkins, 69 nightdresses, 87 pillowcases, 104 sheets, 36 skirts, 39 hoods, 52 tablecloths, 291 towels, 85 undersuits, and 54 waists. In addition, many of the girls have done considerable of fancy work under the direction of the matron and the seamstress.

Blacksmithing.—This industry was begun about the 1st of November, 1892. Three boys under the direction of a competent workman have been employed in this department. The work is almost entirely repairing; but little new work can be turned out in a school of this size, although this is a very useful and very necessary trade to be taught.

Baking.—The baking has been done by the baker with the assistance of 2 boys. In my opinion it is very important that one or more boys in every Indian school should be taught this trade thoroughly so that they may be able to take charge of the baking for the school. During the year the school was without a baker for more than two months, and during that time I tried in vain to get an Indian baker to fill the place. The trade is one that is easily learned and a competent baker can always find employment.

Cooking.—The cooking for the school has been done by the school cook with the assistance of 3 boys and 2 girls. Owing to the small number of girls in school, not more than 2 could be detailed to this department at a time. The detail was changed generally every month so as to give as large a number as possible experience in kitchen work. The work of the dining room was done by the girls.

Laundry.—The work in this department is done by a laundress with the assistance of 2 girls and 10 boys. The details are changed every month.

Brickmaking.—In the first part of May this industry was started. Two experienced brickmakers were employed as irregular laborers to mold and set up and burn brick. With the assistance of 12 to 14 boys, a kiln of about 100,000 brick was ready to burn by June 30. In my judgment, this is one of the most useful industries that can be taught to Indian boys, especially in this locality. It affords those who learn the trade useful employment, furnishes materials for new buildings and repairs, and may be made a source of revenue to the school.

Schoolroom work.—The literary work has been under the charge of a principal teacher and 3 assistants, all competent instructors. The advancement of the pupils has been marked by a better use of English in daily conversation, by a close attention to study, and greater confidence in all their classroom exercises. We have been able to adopt a better classification of pupils than in previous years.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled for the year is 186 and the average attendance is 127. We have experienced great difficulty in securing the attendance of pupils during the past year. Although a special agent, the supervisor of this district, was detailed to secure pupils for the school, he did not bring a single child to the school during the year. All that were secured were secured by the Superintendent or some employé of the school.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school has been fairly good during the year. While a large number of cases have been treated by the school physician, principally sore throat and sore eyes, but few serious cases of sickness have occurred, and no deaths have occurred during the year. Fourteen hundred feet of vitrified sewer pipe have been laid, which affords good drainage from all the buildings. An appropriation of $1,800 has been made for a hospital, and within a few months the school will be well prepared to care for the sick. When the proposed hospital is erected the school can easily accommodate 200 children.

Needed improvements.—The improvements needed for this school for the ensuing year are, an addition to the proposed hospital (the appropriation allowed for a hospital being too small to erect a building large enough to meet the wants of the school), a power house and an extension of the proposed steam heating plant, and electric lights.

Amusements and entertainments.—Through the efforts of the employés and some other friends, an additional number of games was introduced, and several swings were erected by the large boys of the school. A sociable was held every Saturday evening, in which about one-third of the pupils took part, under the direction of some of the employés. All of the national holidays were observed with literary entertainments appropriate to the occasion. These social and literary entertainments have been enjoyed by the pupils to a greater degree than in past years.

Farming.—Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, this school can not be made an agricultural school in any sense of the term. No attempt was made to do any farming or gardening during the year; past experience in this direction proves that it is worse than useless to attempt to farm in this country without irrigation. An arrangement has been made by which the school is to be supplied with sufficient water by the Santa Fé Water Company to irrigate 10 acres of land. When this plan can be carried into effect I would recommend that this 10 acres be planted in garden and fruit trees.

Employés.—During the year I have been assisted by an able corps of employés. As much harmony has existed as among Indian school employés generally; but it is impossible to associate 20 or 30 people together, as closely as they must be in a school of this kind, without more or less friction. The employés have generally manifested a good degree of interest in the work of the school, but my experience in this work convinces me that none should enter the Indian school service but those who are thoroughly interested in the work, who will devote their entire time to the interests of the school, who will sacrifice their own pleasure and comfort for the welfare of the children, and who are thoroughly imbued with a true missionary spirit.

Public sentiment.—Perhaps no other Indian school in the service has so little public sentiment to sustain and encourage it as Dawes Institute. There is perhaps a population of 8,000 people within 3 miles of the school. Fully four-fifths of this number are Mexicans, who are entirely indifferent as to the welfare of the school or the success of Indian education; the larger part of the remaining portion of the population take no interest in the school aside from the pecuniary aid it affords them. Amidst such surroundings, with opposition from the Catholic church on every hand, and no facilities for agriculture, the outlook for this school is not very encouraging. These drawbacks, together with the difficulties that are always encountered in opening a new school, have made the work here difficult and unpleasant. It has required careful attention, earnest effort, and constant application to duty to bring the school up to a fair degree of efficiency. Considering all the surroundings and attendant circumstances, a great deal has been accomplished during the three years that the school has been in operation.

Thanking the Indian Office for prompt attention to business and courteous treatment,

I am, very respectfully,

SAMUEL M. CART,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

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REPORT OF SCHOOL AND AGENCY AT CHEROKEE, N. C.

EASTERN CHEROKEE SCHOOL AND AGENCY,
Cherokee, N. C., October 25, 1893.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the agency and school work here during the past year:

AGENCY REPORT.

Closer relations with these Indians have led me to believe that they are much more faithful to their promises than I gave them credit for being in my last report. They are anxious to advance and willing to learn. In every way I have endeavored to make them self-reliant, and have the satisfaction of hearing it generally remarked throughout the country that they had never before been so industrious as they have been for the last year nor raised so large and good crops.

Land Difficulties.—Nearly one-fourth of their land is occupied by white claimants. For years suits have been in progress, both in the State and in the Federal courts, with regard to the title to this land. These suits are a constant source of annoyance and irritation, and must be settled before these Indians can obtain any true civilization. I have tried to give the special United States district attorney in charge of these suits all the aid in my power, and have used every effort to prevent further encroachment upon their lands by their white neighbors.

Land sold for taxes.—All the land which had been sold for taxes (some of it sold as far back as 1887) has been redeemed and receipts in full for all taxes to date obtained from the proper authorities of Graham, Cherokee, and Swain counties, and filed in your office.

Relations with the whites.—As individuals, the Indians and whites are always on good terms, except when the land troubles spoken of above cause some slight friction; but many of the most influential whites of the section have interests directly inimical to the interests of the Indians, on account of the fact that they are the holders of large tracts of land claimed by the Indians. The agent is therefore obliged to be very cautious in accepting advice with regard to the management of their affairs.

Christianity.—Soon after I was permitted to open the school Sunday services were begun for the Indians in the schoolhouse at the school. They were regularly continued with Indian clergymen. The day schoolhouses were also freely opened for that purpose. I trust that the year has seen some advance among them in their conception of right and in their putting this conception into practice.

The outlook.—Entering upon the work as I did with fully two-thirds of the Indians very bitterly prejudiced against me, I feel that this prejudice has been entirely overcome. The factional difficulties which had caused so much trouble for the past four or five years among them are practically a thing of the past. They are united, and I trust that the time is brief which must elapse before they will be able, having received their land in severalty, to release the Government from its charge over them, and to take their places as intelligent and energetic citizens.

SCHOOL REPORT.

At last, five months after I had reached Cherokee to take charge of the school, my predecessor, H. W. Spray, concluded to give me possession of its school buildings, and a ten years' lease having been effected with the council for the school buildings, I was finally permitted on January 5, 1893, to open, as superintendent, the Eastern Cherokee industrial training school.

Difficulties.—(1) Opposition of Indians: Fully two-thirds of the Indians of this locality had been very bitterly opposed to the change in superintendents, and repeated statements had been made that the school could not be filled with a sufficient number of children.

(2) Inclement weather: For the first time in 6 years, a deep snow fell shortly after the opening of the school. We had no food supplies, little clothing or bedding, and comparatively little furniture. Many of the children came to us without shoes or coats, and but for the aid of the neighboring Indians in getting wood for the school the pupils must have suffered on account of the cold.

(3) Poor condition of the buildings: It has been the remark of every Government agent who has visited the buildings that they are the poorest buildings of the service. When we entered them many of them were in such a dilapidated condition as to be almost uninhabitable. Added to this was the fact that we had nothing on hand with which to make repairs.

(4) Lack of employés: The matron was the only employé present at the opening of the school beside myself. A teacher came on the 9th, my industrial teacher and seamstress on the 17th. These were my only regular white employés until the 25th of February, and I found it impossible to secure a cook until late in March.

(5) Other difficulties: My funds from the office miscarried, and for about two-thirds of the first quarter I was without money to pay the running expenses of the school, I did not know how long it took to obtain supplies through the Indian office, and waited rather impatiently during the two months that elapsed between my request for supplies and the receipt of the first ones from the office.

The operation of the school.—When the Indians found that I was determined to work for the interests of all of them, and not for one particular faction, they all gave their support to the school, and within a month from the opening of the school we had more children offered than we could accommodate. My employés, with one exception, cheerfully assumed the extra tasks imposed upon them. Our supplies began to arrive, and, as spring opened, we felt that the trying time was past, and a brighter outlook had appeared. You are fully acquainted with the difficulties in the latter part of April and early in May, with the one inefficient employé of my force, and with the results that came from it. I fully reported, at that time, to your office the system of carrying on the school, which differs in no material respect from that of other Indian schools. My plans for the improvement of the buildings and school farm are now on file at your office. The brief time that I have held the position has not offered me an opportunity to carry any of those plans into operation, but tools and materials are at the school which will enable my successor to carry out those plans, or to carry out better ones which he may devise. The Indians are very anxious for a good school, and will give it loyal support, and aid the superintendent in any way they can. The school, on the other hand, can be made to give them a better market than they can find elsewhere for the crops which they are enabled to raise on their hillsides. I trust and expect that the Eastern Cherokee school will soon rank among the best schools under the Government control, and that its pupils may prove themselves worthy of the care which the Government has given them.

Day schools.—The boarding school will accommodate less than one-third of the children of school age in the Qualla Reservation, and probably less than one-fifth of the Eastern Cherokee school population. To accommodate the rest of the pupils, four day schools have been established in the Qualla Reservation, one in Graham County. The scattering of the Indians in Graham County, on account of their land difficulties, prevents our keeping up a day school at that point. Day schools were in operation at the other points from about the 1st of February, but owing to the severity of the winter and the late date at which these schools were opened, the attendance was small. If the schools were opened, however, in the fall, I have no doubt that a good attendance could be secured up to about the 1st of March, when spring work begins.

In conclusion.—In concluding this report, I desire to express to the Eastern Band of Cherokees my thanks for the loyal support that they gave me while acting as their agent, and I feel that my successor will receive from their hands the same support. I became much interested in their welfare and in the welfare of their school, and hope that the plans that I laid and the work that I did may result in some benefit to them.

Thanking your office for the kindly consideration it has given me in the difficult work since the opening of the school, I am

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SPENCER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT STEVENSON, N. DAK.

FORT STEVENSON SCHOOL, NORTH DAKOTA,
August 14, 1893.

SIR: The Fort Stevenson Indian Industrial School is located on the Missouri River, in the State of North Dakota, about 75 miles to the northwest of Bismarck. There is a triweekly stage line from Bismarck to the school. The town of Minot, on the Great Northern Railroad, is about 55 miles distant, and can be reached in one day in the pleasant part of the year. The school buildings and farm are on the Fort Stevenson military reservation an abandoned military post that was turned over to the Indian Department for school purposes.

This section is better adapted to stock growing than for farming, and the school herd of cattle, numbering nearly 150 head, is becoming one of the best graded herds of Short-horn cattle in the western part of the State. The flock of sheep, number-

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ing 360, consists of high-grade Shropshires and Cotswolds, and is a source of considerable profit to the school, furnishing a large supply of excellent mutton and hundreds of pounds of wool. The school also raises thousands of pounds of pork, and in this department also the best kind of hogs is kept, Black Joe, a registered Berkshire, being at the head of the swine herd.

The farm raises a good supply of vegetables of all kinds that thrive in this State, such as potatoes, beets, onions, carrots etc., raising last year more than a thousand bushels of potatoes. The small grains, such as oats, wheat, and barley, do quite well here most years, the crop of barley, which we grow here especially for hogs, having done extremely well both seasons in which I have been here.

The industrial work here is mainly on the farm and in the care of stock, although we have had eight boys in the tailor shop the past year and the same number in the shoe and harness shop, and since spring opened from four to eight boys have worked with the carpenter in the erection of our large barn and on other work about the place, and it is true, I believe, that they do as well as any boys of their ages would under like conditions.

The average attendance of the school has been 151 for the entire year. The total enrollment for the year being only 157, it is readily seen that the attendance has been very regular throughout the year, and the results reached have been correspondingly good in all departments.

In schoolroom work and music the progress has been such as to be quite gratifying to those having these branches of work in charge. The one drawback is the persistence with which the children cling to the language of their native tongue; and this is not to be wondered at so much when it is considered that all of the children are from one reservation, and that each of the three tribes to which they belong can fairly well understand the others.

The health of the pupils, on the whole, has been excellent, two deaths only occurring during the year. The inherited scrofula and bronchial troubles are always prolific sources of disease. The death rate, however, is so trifling, when compared to that of the younger children on the reservation, that the parents have less fear that something will happen to their children than formerly, and are correspondingly more ready to entrust them to our care.

It seems to me, also, that many of them are coming to look on the school with much more toleration than in former years, and while it is by no means equal to the freedom of reservation life, yet it is to them a tolerable place, and may not spoil the child, if he is allowed to return to the reservation before he becomes too old.

The improvements have been considerable within the past year. The new barn, which is nearing completion, is something that has been needed for some years, with the large amount of stock to care for that belongs to the school. The size of the barn is 80 by 100 feet with a basement under the entire structure. It will comfortably hold 140 head of cattle, 500 sheep, and the work animals connected with the place. It will hold 200 tons of hay, and also contains two silos, 12 by 20 feet and 24 feet in depth. There is also granary room for 10,000 bushels of grain, and there will be a good water supply, so that for comfort and convenience it will be surpassed by no barn in the State.

The plastered rooms of the school buildings have all been repaired where needed and all walls whitewashed. We have been busy with the paint brush also, and will use more than a ton of paint during the present season.

The employé force will be about the same for the coming year that it was the past. The employés take especial interest in making their especial departments successful, and thus add to the harmonious work of the place. The assistance rendered at all times by your office has made the successful work of the school possible, and I wish to express to you my sincere "thank you" for the many favors received at your hands.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. A. BURTON,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., *August 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Fort Totten Indian Training School for the year ending June 30, 1893.

School Plant.—The school plant consists of the abandoned military post of Fort Totten and five school buildings situate one mile distant from the post, the latter having been constructed for school purposes and occupied as a contract school under the direction of the Grey Nuns of Montreal for some years prior to June 30, 1890. The military post consists of 39 buildings, 19 being constructed of brick and the remainder of frame and logs. The post was built by the War Department during 1868 and 1869. The plan of construction is in the form of a hollow square, within which is a grass covered campus, 400 feet square, surrounded by a gravel driveway 50 feet wide and ornamented with a number of shade trees. A portion of the buildings were transferred for school purposes in July, 1890; the post was abandoned and the remainder transferred in January, 1891.

The school is conducted in two divisions, the school proper being at the abandoned post, the other division at the Government buildings, a mile distant, where the Grey Nuns of Montreal are employed exclusively in all departments. Sewing, laundrying, and cooking are taught in that division, all other industries being conducted at the school proper.

Farm and garden.—The military reservation, consisting of about 8,000 acres, has been set aside for school purposes. The soil is rich and heavy, the tract as a whole being well adapted for diversified farming. One hundred and thirty-six acres are under a good state of cultivation and were seeded as follows:

Crop.	Acres.	Estimated yield.	Crop.	Acres.	Estimated yield.
Wheat ..... bushels..	27	350	Peas ..... bushels..	1	15
Barley ..... do....	15	375	Radishes ..... do....	½	20
Oats ..... do....	50	1,250	Carrots ..... do....	½	10
Millet ..... tons..	10	15	Beets ..... do....	½	35
Corn ..... bushels..	20	1,000	Turnips ..... do....	1	40
Potatoes ..... do....	8	1,000	Cabbage ..... heads..	½	600
Beans ..... do....	2	20			

All pupils of proper age receive instruction in this line of work. In view of the fact that 90 per cent of the Indians tributary to this school must of necessity follow agricultural pursuits, they should receive thorough training in this line.

Stock.—The school herd consists of—

Calves	27	Work horses	6
Cows	22	Work mares	10
Steers	76	Colts	2
Heifers	9	Pigs	16
Bull	1		

All are in good condition. The cows give enough milk for school purposes during the spring and summer, but during the winter months the supply is shortened. Butter is also made in the spring and summer.

We have secured 270 tons of wild hay and 15 tons of millet, which with the addition of the straw produced on the farm will provide an abundance of subsistence for the winter.

Harness and shoe shop.—On an average, 8 boys are detailed in this department, each working a half day, and, in addition, 2 boys are detailed in the shoe department, both departments being under the direction of one employé. There have been manufactured in the harness shop 60 sets of heavy, double work-harness, 8 sets of single harness, 21 halters; besides a vast amount of repairing has been done for the Indians of this reservation. In the shoe shop 823 pairs of shoes have been repaired.

Tailor shop.—Eight apprentices, each working one-half day, are detailed in this department. The following articles have been manufactured, and that too, in a workmanlike manner, viz: 202 pairs of pants, 172 coats, 50 vests, 30 suits, complete, 5 overcoats, 80 pairs overalls, 272 pairs mittens, besides a large amount of necessary repairing.

Sewing room.—An average of 20 girls are detailed in this department and do an excellent class of work. Following is a list of the articles manufactured, besides all necessary repairing, viz:

Aprons	568	Skirts	93
Rag carpet ..... yards..	85	Sheets	138
Window curtains	9	Shirts	165
Drawers ..... pairs..	402	Table cloths	24
Dresses	478	Towels	205
Fascinators	11	Underclothing ..... pieces..	315
Hose ..... pairs..	68	Wristlets ..... pairs..	18
Jackets	56	Waists	12
Pillow cases	270		

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Bakery.—Two boys are employed in this department, each working one-half day. Bread for both divisions of the school is baked here.

Blacksmith shop.—Two students are acquiring this trade and are now able to perform the necessary work for the school. No manufacturing has been attempted in this line, the work being principally repairing for reservation Indians.

Repair of buildings and general improvements.—A tight board fence, 9 feet high and 348 feet in length, has been constructed around the rear yard of the girls' dormitory. A substantial coal and wood storage room has also been built for said building.

A new heater and a wooden tank of 30 barrels capacity, for heating water in the bath house, have been added and a commodious wood and coal house for same building has been built.

A dilapidated and uninhabitable building has been reclaimed and converted into an annex to the boys' dormitory, containing sitting room, matron's office, linen room, boys' clothes room, storeroom for uniforms and extra clothing and a lavatory, supplied with hot and cold water. This building has been wainscoted and painted throughout, has an excellent system of sewerage, and is now one of the most comfortable and complete buildings in the school.

Barracks building No. 14 has been remodeled and repaired and now furnishes us a cheerful, pleasant assembly room 50 by 32 feet, and four class rooms 24 by 32. The building is now in excellent condition, having been wainscoted and plastered and new floors and windows having been put in.

Building No. 10, known as quartermaster's storehouse, 100 by 32 feet, has been repaired and remodeled. New floors have been laid, new windows put in, walls plastered with cement and now it furnishes comfortable harness and shoe shop, storage room, band room and tailor shop.

The boys' dormitory has been wainscoted, painted and kalsomined throughout.

Three hundred feet of stone wall, having an average height of 3½ feet, have been built around buildings where the rear foundation walls projected from 4 to 9 feet above ground. These walls were placed 8 feet distant from the foundation walls and the intervening space filled with earth, and nicely sodded, adding not only very much to the strength and warmth of the building, but greatly to the appearance. Three hundred loads of stone were used in the construction of the walls and four hundred loads of earth for filling the space.

Six large cesspools have been constructed for the convenience of the boys' dormitory, laundry, kitchen, girls' dormitory, hospital, and bath house. They were constructed by making an excavation 12 feet in diameter and about 25 feet in depth, or until coarse gravel was reached; the excavations were then filled with large rock to within 8 feet of the surface (which is the frost depth in this climate); at this point the waste pipes discharge from the buildings, ventilation pipe is inserted and the stone is covered with coarse gravel and the remainder of the excavation filled with earth. By this means a convenient and durable system of sewerage was obtained for each of the buildings enumerated.

An unsightly vacant space, containing about one-half acre adjoining the campus on the south, has been converted into a small park, the entire tract having been sodded, gravel walks laid out, an old summer house repaired and removed to the center, different varieties of native trees set out and a small fountain constructed.

Two miles of wire fence have been constructed, which, by using the lake on two sides, inclose over 2,000 acres of pasture.

The engine and boiler house has been remodeled and enlarged; a cement floor, metal roof, new pumps with a capacity of 250 barrels per hour, and a 22-horse power steel boiler have been added. The machinery is so arranged that the pump can be attached to the mains and thus give a direct pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, which makes a valuable fire protection.

The labor for making all of these repairs has been performed by Indian apprentices, with the exception of irregular carpenter labor to the amount of $750.

Schoolroom work.—The course of study prescribed by the regulations has been followed as closely as possible. Advancement in this line has been very satisfactory. An average attendance of 241 has been maintained.

Sanitary.—The general health has been excellent. Only two deaths have occurred, one from tuberculosis, the other from pneumonia. Several pupils have been returned to their homes afflicted with incurable disease.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. F. CANFIELD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA., *September 14, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report, being the tenth in course of the school.

The school land, consisting of 8,040 acres, lies immediately south of the Kansas State line, opposite Arkansas City and 6 miles from it. The Santa Fé Railroad passes through the land. Chilocco Station is 1¼ miles east of the school buildings.

This tract of land was selected on account of the excellent springs and running water and timber of Chilocco Creek. The climate is good, the soil excells in fertility and is well adapted to purposes of farming, gardening, fruit-growing, and stock-raising. Most of the land is a gently rolling prairie. The land is a part of the Cherokee Outlet. On the 16th instant the unreserved part of this outlet will be opened to settlement by homesteading. In the future the school will be entirely surrounded by farms. In the development of the new country, pupils will see how homes are made thrifty and how they are opened up on barren allotments of land.

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 extending 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, is located the new dairy barn. From this eastward, or down the creek, is the slaughter house. 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.—Work in this department of the school has been satisfactory. The grading, the cultivation of the scholarly habit, with the personal drill of the pupils on the part of the teachers, coupled with a responsive ambition on the part of the pupils, make at all points successful advancement during the year.

The preparation for our representative work of Indian schools at the Columbian Exposition has added variety to the work, given stimulus to the pupils, and emphasized the importance of self-dependence and expression.

The industries.—At all kinds of work the boys and girls work one-half day, and are in the class rooms one-half day and the evening study hour.

The shoemaker, with 12 boys, made of new shoes 189 pairs for boys, 182 pairs for girls, and repaired 691 pairs, besides the necessary repairs on harness for thirty head of horses and mules.

The blacksmith, with 4 boys, has shod the teams, has kept the plows, harrows, cultivators, drills, wagons, single and double trees, and other farm machinery and tools in repair and sharp for use, besides practice work on making rings, chains, clevises, etc., for training in welding and shaping iron.

The carpenter, with 3 boys, has known a busy year in all kinds of repair work in wood, and on new buildings. Two boys have devoted many weeks to painting.

The tailor has drilled 13 boys in the tailor trade and at the same time has utilized the labor of his department in the practical service of the school. They have made 338 coats, 688 pairs of pants, 198 shirts, 94 drawers, 48 caps, and 34 nightshirts.

The seamstress has taught 13 girls to take measures and to cut and fit dresses. In the course of the year, by changes of detail, about all of the girls have worked at sewing and have produced 650 dresses, 146 skirts, 265 aprons, 219 suits underwear, 200 nightdresses, 235 sheets, 558 pillow cases, 94 tablecloths, 80 towels, 40 curtains, and 180 pounds of carpet rags.

In other details they have carried the kitchen and dining-room service and, with the aid of boys to run the machines, have done the washing and ironing for the

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school. With the matron the girls have done a good amount of crocheting, outlining, and other fancywork.

Farm and garden.—The past season has been unusually dry. Corn, oats, potatoes, and all summer and fall products of the garden, with pasture and hay, have been seriously injured by the drought. Our yield of wheat was fair, 3,260 bushels. Owing to our large area of land we have a good season's pasturage and have secured sufficient hay for our stock if fall pasture proves good.

Our early gardens of radishes, onions, pease, and lettuce were excellent. Our tables were well supplied till midsummer. The fall gardens are a failure. The work of the farm and gardens has been well and seasonably done.

Nursery.—Our nursery is in fine condition, for a hot, dry year. We shall be able to furnish a great many orchards for pupils in the fall and spring. We have growing, of two-year-old stock, 15,000 apple, 1,500 plum, 10,000 grape, 3,000 budded peaches, 1,000 cherry, 500 pear, 4,000 catalpa, and 1,000 Russian mulberry trees. Of yearling stock we have 10,000 apple, 1,000 plum, 3,000 grape, 5,000 peach seedlings, 2,000 cherry seedlings, 1,000 pear, and 3,000 catalpa trees. We had about 500 bushels peaches, and the girls were taught to can the fruit and make jellies, jams, and butters.

Stock.—Our horses and mules are daily in charge of the boys. They have been kept in good condition and have seen much service. The boys in their use have been trained to plow, harrow, and roll ground; to drill, reap, and haul grain; to plant and cultivate corn, and to do a variety of teaming.

Our herd of cattle, from which the school beef is mainly supplied, has done well. Our milk herd has given the boys much training in the care of cows and calves, and has yielded 5,130 gallons of milk. We have made 600 pounds of butter.

We have 100 head of cattle in our stock herd and 35 milch cows. We have 14 horses, 12 mules, 2 ponies, and 45 hogs.

Health and attendance.—The general health of the school has been good. Most complaints have been malarial. We have not been visited by an epidemic. Owing to delays in the completion of the new buildings we were crowded all the year. We have averaged 227 in attendance.

Employés.—The school has had a prosperous year. The pupils are satisfied; the social and moral conditions show advancement; the industrial departments are efficient. The farm, the gardens, the stock herd, the shops, the sewing room, the kitchen, and the laundry, each and all, testify to the faithful, painstaking, and efficient efforts of the school employés.

Buildings and improvements.—During the year the three large new buildings and an employés' cottage, referred to last year, have been completed, and all are occupied. The needed plumbing and steam-fitting contracted for is all in the buildings. The material and workmanship is all of a very good grade. The buildings are firm and substantial in character, neat and pleasing in appearance, well-lighted, well-ventilated, and complete in arrangements for convenience in use.

Steam heating and plumbing have been placed in the old building now used for boys. Several changes have been made in partitions and in use of rooms, yielding quite satisfactory results. We now have in the building for boys and in that for girls an assembly room, a reading room, clothes rooms, wash rooms, and facilities for bathing. A complete, commodious dairy barn has just been finished.

Our greater needs in buildings are supplied. We yet need a suitable hospital. This given and, from our location, our surroundings, and our equipment, you may reasonably expect from us the very best of educational results.

Remarks.—I suppose that our ordinary work is much the same as at other schools. I emphasize the use of land and minimize the trades. Most of our pupils are from tribes who have taken, or are taking, their allotments. I make vigorous efforts to attach them to their claims or future homes. They are all promised apple, peach, pear, cherry, and plum trees, and grape vines when they are ready for them. They are encouraged to use their money in fencing and in breaking up the prairie. Older boys are sent out at needed times to look after their work, to plow land, to sow wheat, to make hay, and to build fences. These outings help them to help themselves and to stimulate their relatives in work, and then they return to school for additional aid and training.

With the coöperation of Indian agents this school ought to follow up its pupils and carry its spirit and methods and helpfulness upon the allotments and into the homes they make, enabling a good per cent of them to become industrious and self-supporting citizens.

I take pleasure in acknowledging courteous treatment by your office, and thank you personally for support in efforts to do successful work here.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN S. COPPOCK,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AMONG PAWNEES, OKLAHOMA.

PAWNEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pawnee Agency, Okla., September 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the Pawnee Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. In making this my third and last annual report of this school and its surroundings, I do so with a conscience fraught with the kindliest feelings for the success of the institution in whose interest I have labored zealously for the past three years.

In all educative work it is the general plan that each succeeding year shows improvement over its predecessor. This may be true in a measure of our work on this reservation, but one must have strong imaginative powers to see any great improvement along the line of material progress. Nor can it be considered a fault of the system which has, in the wisdom of legislators and others, been provided for the intellectual advancement of the Indian. In all countries and among all peoples the school, with its educative environments, has been considered only as one of the elements that tend to raise a nation or people a little higher in the scale of civilization. And only in those countries wherein the church, the state, and society do their part in supplementing the work of the school can anything approximating material advancement be discernible to the casual observer.

It would be easy for me to write a "rose-colored" report of this school and make it appear that our efforts are being realized and appreciated, and that the signs of the times indicate a better future for the Indian and his posterity. That we have made some advancement in the face of adverse surroundings, can not be denied. That we have not made advancement commensurate with the efforts put forth, the amount of money expended, or the age of progress in which we live is humiliating to us.

These matters are mentioned at this time owing to the fact that it has been the practice to hold the reservation school strictly responsible for a lack of evidences of intellectual and moral advancement, when many times the environments are such as to greatly overshadow for evil the better influences of the school. Such has been the case on this reservation for the past two years.

That the moral influences of our school have been dragged in the filth and dirt of Indian camp life, and that our best moral lessons have been thrown to the four winds of heaven by this ignorant and superstitious people during this period, can not be denied; and all of this through the damnable and seductive influences of the "Messiah" craze, which has been semiofficially recognized and religiously tolerated during the above mentioned period. * * *

It is earnestly hoped and believed that with the present management of Indian affairs on this reservation many of the barriers to advancement will be removed, and that an era of prosperity will dawn upon not only school, but other civilizing influences.

School attendance.—The school attendance during the past year has been very good, and no little credit is due teachers and others for the very zealous manner in which they labored in order to secure and maintain a good attendance. During the school year 111 different pupils have been enrolled, and this number has been pretty evenly divided between the sexes, there being 53 boys and 58 girls. The average attendance during the school year has been between 97 and 98 per cent.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work during the past year has been quite satisfactory, much more so than in the two preceding years. In the schoolroom work teachers have followed the "graded course of study" for Indian schools, and have done considerable special work along the line of drawing and vocal and instrumental music, and their efforts have been crowned by very satisfactory results. The discipline of the schools has been good, and too much credit can not be given to the teachers for the overzealousness which they have manifested in securing thorough discipline and excellent order throughout the different departments of the school.

Industrial work.—During the year ending June 30, 1893, the work has not been of a general character, but has been less desultory than in former years. Great stress has been laid upon the matter of teaching boys how to farm and to care for the animals needed in the matter of farming. During the fall months of 1892 the industrial help husked 40 acres of corn, besides caring for all stock belonging to school. The same help during the winter months, in addition to their other duties, prepared for stove use nearly 200 cords of wood in four-feet lengths.

The past spring there were planted on Pawnee school farm, by the school force, the following crops: 50 acres of corn, 4 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of oats, and 4 acres of garden, and all the labor of plowing, harrowing, cultivating, reaping, binding, and caring for garden was done by Indian boys under the supervision of the industrial teacher and farmer.

During the year Indian boys have been detailed to do general painting, and the character of the painting done on the new barn, new cornerib, and cow sheds,

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attests the fact that these boys readily learn many of the so-called trades. Boys have been detailed to assist in doing carpenter work, stonework, etc., the great object being to teach them the proper use of tools, rather than teach them trades. Four boys have been detailed to work in the shoe shop, and it is encouraging to note that these boys make excellent advancement in the matter of making and repairing boots and shoes.

Girls have been regularly detailed to assist in kitchen, laundry, bakery, dining-room, dormitory, and sewing room. It is with pleasure that I can report evidences of material progress in these several departments, and this owing to the careful supervision and painstaking efforts of the several parties in charge of these various departments. It has been the aim of the matron and others, who have the industrial work of the girls at hand, to make these girls realize the necessity of neatness and thoroughness in all kinds of household work, whether it be the kitchen, dining room, laundry, bakery, dormitories, or sewing room. The readiness with which many of these girls learn to do different kinds of work, and the interest many of them manifest in the same, leads us to believe that some considerable good must certainly come from teaching these young Indian girls the true foundation of domestic or home life.

Repairs and improvements.—During the fiscal year 1893 many needed repairs and improvements have been made. A barn 36 by 24 by 20 feet, and a cornerib 30 by 24 by 16 feet were constructed during the fall of 1892, and during the early part of 1893 cow sheds 60 by 16 by 12 feet with an L 10 by 16 by 12 feet were constructed. These buildings were very much needed for the proper care of stock belonging to Pawnee school. This work, excepting the furnishing of stone for foundations and also painting, was done by irregular help.

During the year 1893 there have been constructed by the carpenter, assisted by Indian boys, a water-closet for boys, a water-closet for employés in new dormitory building, a 200-barrel cistern, and a fence around boys' dormitory. Many repairs have been made in and around the school buildings. A general cleaning up has been the order of the year.

Needs of the school.—One of the greatest needs of the school in its present condition is a good water supply. This matter has been recommended on other occasions by myself and others to the Indian Office, but no definite action has ever been taken. The attention of the Indian Office will be called at an early date to this matter, and I sincerely hope that it may meet with favorable consideration.

Another much needed convenience at Pawnee school is the matter of a suitable laundry and bathroom for girls. The building now used for a laundry is wholly inadequate, and a suitable building should be provided at an early date.

Health of the year.—During the year the health of the school has been exceptionally good. This I attribute, in a measure, to the fact that on the completion of the new dormitory building in the fall of 1892, it quadrupled our dormitory capacity, besides giving us excellent hospital advantages which we never before enjoyed.

Another element that has contributed largely to the healthy condition is the eternal vigilance that has been manifested by physician, nurse, and matron in watching the health condition of each individual child, and removing disease many times before it had made inroads into the constitution of the child. Pupils having contagious diseases have been isolated and various precautions used to prevent the spread of disease. One or two pupils with diseased lungs were excused from school for a part of the year.

On the whole, the sanitary conditions of the school are good, and when a good water supply is provided so that hot and cold water baths may be had when needed the conditions will be still more favorable for a healthful condition of body and mind.

In closing this, my third and last annual report, I avail myself of this opportunity to thank the Indian Office for the prompt and favorable consideration of the several matters of business placed before the office during the past several months.

Respectfully submitted.

T. W. CONWAY,
Superintendent Pawnee School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SEGER, OKLA.

SEGER INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Seger, Okla., August 3, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit this my annual report.

Owing to the late arrival of the school supplies and fixtures the school did not receive children until the 11th day of January, 1893, thus making our term a very short one. A term of less than six months is a very short time in which to mark much progress in children who have never been in a school before and know nothing of system and discipline and nothing of the English language. This being a new school and the first term, these were the circumstances under which we began.

Attendance.—As the Indians of this colony had promised me all the children of school age if they could be put in near home, it was not difficult to get 75 children on my telling the number wanted. They were furnished with no other cause for delay than that caused by the Indian's procrastinating disposition, the distance some had to come, and the bad weather at the time of commencing of school.

The average attendance was reduced mainly by reason of the children who had sore eyes being allowed to go home and remain until they were well. This was permitted to prevent the disease from spreading through the school, and because the child would there be more content and in better spirits than if kept shut up in a room to keep the disease from the other children. In every case the children have been brought back as soon as they had recovered. There have been but few runaways, and then the parents themselves usually brought them back. Thus the average for the entire term was 68,$\frac{6}{7}$. The largest average for any one month was 74, during the month of June.

Discipline.—As the matter of discipline is a very important factor in an Indian school, it was one of the first things to regulate; and as about 80 per cent of the children had never before been in school and a majority of the parents had never sent children to school, and the children not being able to speak English, all contributed to make the question a difficult one to solve. Remembering how well the parents had responded to the call for children, I concluded to make use of them in helping to govern the school. With this view a meeting was called and all the patrons invited, and the question was submitted to them of how to best maintain order and discipline, and in the event of any children being unruly or disobedient what punishment was best to inflict and to what extent would they support me in enforcing discipline. The matter was discussed freely, there being some who favored expelling scholars who were incorrigible and others being put in their place; while others claimed that none should be expelled as in so doing it would send to camp the worst children, those who most need the discipline of the school and who need its influence both constraining and restraining; that if they grow up in camp with nothing to influence their perverse natures they would not only be of no use to themselves but would be a drawback to those around them. They recommended that the matter of discipline be left wholly to the superintendent, and that if corporal punishment was necessary it should be used to the extent necessary to enforce discipline. This sentiment prevailed and was consented to by all present. I attribute the fact that we did not find it necessary to inflict punishment beyond extra duty and denying privileges which would otherwise have been granted, to the children knowing that their parents expected them to obey the rules of the school and would approve of such punishment as was necessary to accomplish this end. We did not require the discipline we consider would be proper in an older school, yet it improved from the time the school began to the close of the term. As discipline is maintained by observing rules we resolved that the children should have time to learn them.

Schoolroom work.—As the two teachers had each had experience in an Indian school, and I consider them both above the average for schoolroom work, the pupils learned very rapidly, not only in reading and writing but in the knowledge of the English language and how to apply it. They surprised both teachers and parents, and were encouraged and stimulated in their schoolroom work by the frequent visits of the latter, who showed great interest in the progress of the children. On the other hand, when the children visited their homes they entertained their parents and friends by reciting what they had learned at school. From among those who had never been in school before there were, at the close of the term, three classes reading in the first reader and could copy their lessons on the board in a legible hand. The county superintendent of Washita County public schools, said during a brief visit to this school that he had seen enough to convince him that Indian youths were as capable of acquiring education as were white children, although it conflicted with the opinion he had formed before he visited the school.

Industrial work.—The industrial work of the school for the boys includes general farm work and care of stock, also helping in the kitchen, dining room, and laundry, and such other work as can be done by boys around the school grounds. Most of the boys did the work assigned them cheerfully from the first but lacked application. A few at the beginning of the term said they did not come to school to work. Their experience soon taught them that they worked if they came to school; thus the old saying, "experience is the best teacher." As a rule the boys entered into the farm work and gardening with more interest than the work around the school building.

The industrial work of the girls is in the kitchen, dining room, laundry, and sewing room, as well as sweeping, chamber work, and general housework. As a

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whole the work was done as well and as cheerfully as could be expected, and sufficiently so to convince the most skeptical that Indian children can learn to work as well as white children according to their advantages.

Stock.—In stock we place our greatest reliance, for the country is much better adapted to that than to the growing of grain. There now belong to this school 2 teams of mares, 3 mules, 1 saddle pony, and 2 colts; 3 bulls, 112 cows, and 50 calves belonging to the stock herd, 10 cows and 5 calves belonging to the dairy herd; 3 full-blood Poland China hogs, and 50 chickens. From the beef herd we can kill all the beef needed for the school after this year without reducing the herd below the original number of cows. The dairy herd will furnish the milk and butter for the school. The start in hogs will eventually enable us to furnish the pork and lard for the school, and with proper care the poultry will be of great help, although the wild animals have claimed a large per cent of the chickens; but on the other hand we have killed a large number of the vermin and hope to out-general them in the end.

I think a small flock of sheep would be a source of profit and convenience to the school, as well as another means of teaching a branch of stock-raising, and one that is congenial to the country. I hope to get arranged to care for them when I will ask for authority to buy a small flock to start with.

We can reasonably expect to raise all the teams necessary for the school from this time on. We have a very promising span of colts which furnish an attraction for the Indian children; in fact they take quite naturally to stock of all kinds.

Health.—As the school commenced in winter, it was, in my mind, a bad time of the year to take children from the camp and Indian homes and put them under a comfortable roof and change materially their manner of dress and living; yet in the case of this school there were no deaths resulting from the change, though soon after the school opened there was quite an epidemic of pneumonia and la grippe. While some were very low, all pulled through and recovered. It was not so in camp. There were several deaths of children of school age, and as one-half of the children of school age were in school, I think the showing was very good. The adult Indians noticed the result of the white man's way of doctoring and were always eager to have their children take the medicine we gave them, and when the parents were around we often gave them the medicine to administer in doses as directed.

Buildings and improvements.—The school building was received from the hands of the contractors on the 1st of July, 1892, yet there remained much to be done to fit it for occupancy. There has been put in the office a large drug and file case; a bookcase made for the school library; six wardrobes put in employés' rooms; three sinks, bread trough, tables for kitchen and dining room; belfry, etc.; besides making brick, limekiln, and burning lime, putting up a tank and windmill tower, and putting in the waterworks. We have inclosed 1,280 acres of the school reserve with cross fences, fences around gardens, cow lots, hog lots, etc. The school grounds were covered with native forest, and at the commencement of the last fiscal year were in their primitive state. The ax, saw, and grubbing hoe have been used until quite a change has been wrought in its appearance, yet very much remains to be done in the way of hard work to develop the natural advantages of the location.

There has been planted an orchard of 351 fruit trees, and they are doing reasonably well for the season.

School lands.—The school reserve consists of 2,560 acres, of which 1,280 is under fence.

Farm and garden.—There is in connection with the school a farm of 100 acres under cultivation, which was planted to rye, barley, oats, millet, stock peas, sorghum, corn, vegetables, and vines. The yield is rather light, owing to the lack of rain at the proper time, yet I think we will have enough for feed for the ensuing year. Our early garden did very well, furnishing peas, beets, lettuce, and onions for the childrens' table. The late garden did very little good, owing to the dry weather. Small grain does much better than corn. There can be enough wheat grown for bread, and oats, rye, and barley for feed.

Employés.—In starting a new school it could not well be otherwise than that from among the number of employés necessary to run it some would not prove adapted and efficient in every respect. I found it necessary to make one or two changes during the term. The three Indians worked to the end of the year and did good service. So much depends on the corps of employés that I feel greatly indebted personally to the employés of this school for their faithful and efficient help. As we are doing so much of the work with Indian help, the care and responsibility of the white employés are trying on their patience as well as upon their physical strength. When one is found that is in every way adapted to the work and is willing to apply himself to it he should be kept as long as possible.

Miscellaneous.—Through the many years that I have been connected with Indian schools I have never known the parents of the children to take such a lively interest in the school to which their children were sent as they have in this school during the past year. They have supported the school by word and deed, and I believe that its effect has elevated and lifted them up. Its influence went out to them through their children as well as through the many lessons from the Great Teacher as set forth in our Sabbath-school lessons and song services. As an Indian expressed it, "We have give up the ghost dance and joined the Sunday school."

These Indians are now affiliated with white settlers, who are mostly poor people and are trying to make themselves homes very much in the same way the Indian youths should improve their allotments and make their homes. It is the object lesson these Indian children need, and to show the profiting thereby we have only to go over the playgrounds and see the miniature homestead with its dugout for a house, the rude shed sheltering the clay cattle and ponies, which have been ingeniously molded by the children to represent the live stock of the homestead. I consider the time spent by these children in constructing the play homestead, with its surroundings, is as beneficial in molding their future career as the time spent in the schoolroom. Near his own home and on the road to and from the school he receives the impressions that are worked out and illustrated with such material as he finds at hand on the playground, and it forms the kindergarten of his future work.

I feel convinced that the school buildings should be enlarged to accommodate 100 pupils. This would take about all the children of school age who are healthy and otherwise fitted to attend a boarding school. If it is beneficial to educate one-half the Indian children it is much more profitable to educate the whole number, and at this school 100 can be educated at a much less expense per capita than can half the number.

The colony of Indians among which this school is situated is over 50 miles from the agency, and from the time they moved here to the time the country was opened to settlement (April 19, 1892) myself and family were the only white people for miles around. When they first came I got them to adopt a constitution and by-laws which pledged themselves to send their children to school and to acknowledge the authority of the Government. Thus they have been governed for a period of six years without my having to call on the agent for assistance.

I also issue the rations and beef with the help of the police, driving the beef cattle from the agency, a distance of over 50 miles, the Indians hauling the rations with their own teams. Since I have taken charge of the school I have continued this work, which is in reality the work of a subagent. The work does not interfere with the school work, only to the extent of the time it takes to supervise the Indian police in executing their work, as there is and has been since the starting of the school an efficient additional farmer for the Indians, who devotes his entire time to instructing them in their work. While this subagency work takes some of the time belonging to the school, it is made up by the agent keeping an engineer employed here in charge of the Government sawmill, who saws for the school and otherwise helps along in the way of repairing machinery, he being a handy, all-around man. This extra work brings me in contact with the parents of the school children and keeps me in touch with them, enabling me to reach the children not only through the school, but through the parents also.

In closing this report I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the assistance given me by the Indian Office. My many and varied requests have been granted in that unreserved manner that has often been a surprise to myself and has stimulated me to accomplish results that may have otherwise proved failures.

It also gives me pleasure to acknowledge the hearty assistance and coöperation of United States Indian Agent Charles F. Ashley, of Darlington, Okla., in charge of these Indians. Our relations have been pleasant from the first continuously, and he has done much to insure the success of the work undertaken by me.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREGON.

CHEMAWA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oregon, August 1, 1893.

SIR: The year which has passed has been a year of advancement in many lines and of retrogression in none. The enrollment has been in excess of any previous year, the average attendance being 300 for the last six months, and could easily have been increased.

The larger attendance necessitated the fitting of another schoolroom and the employment of another teacher. With these facilities better classification and gradation were possible, whereby there was also possible careful instruction especially

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suited to each grade. Furthermore, methods of the best public-school work were introduced, and altogether the desirable results manifested themselves. Energy and enthusiasm of the teachers maintained efficiency in the instruction, and the several classes made very commendable progress during the year, so much so in several cases as to warrant the remark of their capacity to successfully pursue any study. Pupils have a desire to go to school, an ambition to learn, and express a wish to go on with their studies in higher schools. They spend more of their leisure time in reading and endeavor to learn facts pertaining to their several trades and callings.

The boys organized a literary society, which gave opportunity for public speaking and debating and the exercise of parliamentary information useful in public meetings. Thus the year has been one of activity, with gains and advantages in all immediate school interests.

The pupils in the music department have been industrious and faithful in their efforts. All the instruments have been fully occupied for practice during every hour available for the purpose. They have made commendable progress and have proven their ability in both vocal and instrumental branches.

The singing of the school choir as a whole has been good, being assisted much of the time by an orchestral accompaniment. Under guidance of the instructor, pupils from this department have given a few "musicales," sustaining for most of the numbers liberal expectations for good execution.

The religious and moral training of the pupils has received attention, though it has not been pursued along sectarian lines. All the pupils attend Sunday school and daily morning chapel. At these exercises and at stated times in the schoolroom careful instruction has been given in matters pertaining to good morals and gentle manners.

The pupils have organized an Endeavor society of about 80 members; also a junior society of about 50 members, membership being purely voluntary. These societies hold weekly sessions, and have been valuable adjuncts in producing Christian character in their members; nor has their influence been limited to their own membership. On several occasions delegates from these societies have attended conventions of these organizations and have by their worthy conduct won many friends to the cause of Indian education.

A plan has been followed, with encouraging results, to so conduct the government and discipline of the school that self-reliance and good character should be developed rather than slavish obedience to a set of arbitrary rules.

The industries taught are the same as last year, but in all an advance has been made toward more scientific instruction.

In the blacksmith and wagon-maker's shop 12 pupils have been employed. A wagon constructed by them took the first premium at the Oregon State fair.

The engineer and plumber, together with a half dozen assistants, have been constantly employed attending to the engine, boilers, pumps, plumbing, steam-fitting, and the necessary repairs in this department. The kitchen has been provided with steam-cooking appliances, thereby diminishing the labor of cooking and removing the chance of scorching and wasting the food. This improvement was made without cost to the Department for material or extra labor.

The carpenter and his quota of learners have been busy making repairs and improvements on the buildings, sidewalks, furniture, fittings, etc. They have also erected one building. In this department an advance has been initiated in the line of mechanical drawing and working from drafts and plans. Lack of material and instruments prevent carrying this work forward as far as the ability of the pupils seems to demand.

The shoe shop, under its able management, has maintained its former excellent record and has provided the boys and girls with good shoes, durable and neatly fitted to each. In connection with their making and repairing boots and shoes, the learners are also instructed in methods of economically using the material.

In the harness shop the aim has been to make the workers competent and independent workmen, and to that end a system has been employed whereby the boys are required to make record in a book of the dimensions of the several parts of a harness, recording also "remarks" as to proper place of selection from side of leather of the several pieces, with suggestions on construction, all being kept by the learner for future use.

Pupils in the tailor's department have shown an increased interest in their work, and have furnished the boys their clothing, neatly and substantially made, and besides have done the repairing of the boys' clothing. Several have attained sufficient proficiency in the art to enable them to turn out choice suits of citizens' clothes.

The young ladies in the sewing room have been skillfully taught in all lines pertaining to dressmaking. Under certain circumstances some have been allowed to make dresses for themselves from goods which they have purchased. In selecting and making they have in many cases exhibited a degree of taste and a knowledge of fashion quite complimentary.

Many improvements have been introduced in methods pertaining to the school kitchen, whereby better knowledge of cookery is attained by those assigned to duty there, as also more system and dispatch accomplished, resulting in preparation and serving on time of abundance of wholesome and well-cooked food.

In the dining hall advance is noticeable in quietness and good order. The young people manifest encouraging growth in gentlemanly and ladylike conduct, the boys and girls occupying seats on opposite sides of the table.

Our bakers—schoolboys—have kept the school supplied with excellent bread, and in this particular have earned especial commendation.

A number of girls have been employed in the steam laundry, where the washing and ironing for the school is done. They have advanced so successfully in the ways of laundry science that all the clothes coming from this department have an inviting finish, the starched goods receiving a degree of polish hardly less than appears in a first-class Chinese laundry.

On the farm the careful and intelligent cultivation of the soil, together with the pruning and dressing of the orchard and small-fruit vines, has been continued. The orchard is in good growing condition, although the severe weather of last winter injured—killing some—the tender varieties.

All the stock has been well cared for. The horses have performed a large amount of work. The cows have furnished the school an ample supply of dairy products. Next year the dairy will be restocked with young cows of choice breeds—our own raising.

The harvest of last year came up to expectations, except in regard to potatoes. Our school entered samples of their squashes and corn for premiums at the fair of the State Agricultural Society, and received premiums as follows: On squashes, first premiums for "quality" and for "exhibit," and second premium for "size"; on the corn, first premium for "exhibit."

During the past winter, about 13 acres were added to our land in cultivation. This was only accomplished by the process of blasting for the larger stumps, and grubbing for the smaller ones, the brush, and isolated roots. Everything convertible into fuel was used for that purpose; the rubbish being picked up and burned on the ground. All this was done without expense to the department except for powder.

The hospital, added last year to the equipment of the school, was of inestimable service during the sickness consequent upon the long, cold rains of last winter. Except for its facilities and the faithful attendance of our regular physician and nurse a number of cases, as unfortunately was the fact in previous years, would very likely have been fatal. The hospital kitchen has been useful in its affording opportunity for instruction in special cooking for the sick, and also for further, or home-like knowledge, in the culinary art, not obtainable in the large school kitchen.

The doctor instructs a class in nursing and care of the sick, and also gives practical lectures in hygiene and physiology, giving special attention to ventilation, suitable diet, and correct living. Although for most of the year general health at the school has been good, yet the tendency of this locality to malarial influences justifies the wisdom of establishing a hospital with medical supplies, and of providing a resident physician.

Because of taking up further study from the practical subjects desired by the earnest students here, as suggested in the general regulations and found in well-organized schools, the graduating class was composed of 3 members only; but their attainments were superior to previous records in this line.

The closing, or annual exercises (June 21 and 22) were witnessed by a large attendance of patrons and friends, who looked through all the shops and departments of the school, examined the articles manufactured, and the written exercises and blackboard work in the schoolrooms, and gave complimentary expressions upon the standing and acquirements of the students.

Notwithstanding advances and encouraging conditions for the year, as viewed in retrospect, still there is room for improvement. We expect to move forward during the ensuing year.

Since my last annual report the school has had the honor of entertaining, officially, Special Agents James A. Leonard, George P. Litchfield, John Lane, and Mrs. Merial Dorchester, Supervisor William T. Leeke, and Superintendent Dr. Daniel Dorchester, each rendering valuable service to the interests and advancement of the school.

The reduction in the general appropriation for our school made by the last Congress, though justified by the attendance of former years, was at this time unfortunate, as everything indicates that the school could be constantly filled to its maximum capacity. The appropriation for a barn is, however, very acceptable, since present accommodations (one barn) are inadequate to requirements for suitable care of horses and cows. Appropriation for completing dormitories in boys' and girls' buildings will be useful, and its operation a matter of improvement, for their unfinished condition have received inspectors', notice from time to time.

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The faulty steam-heating and sewage systems, the ineffectual water supply, and the precarious condition of the pumps, while escaping casual observation, are factors of deeper concern, and for which appropriation is urgently needed. More facilities for instruction in applied science are desirable. The present age of industry requires ability to work from plans or drawings and skill in operating improved implements and machinery on the part of its successful workmen. This school should train its members in that direction.

Much delay and expense could be saved by telephone connection with Salem.

In behalf of the school I thank the Department for considerate attention to its many needs and interests. Grateful for courtesies of your office, I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, yours,

C. W. WASSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., *August 31, 1888.*

SIR: The 6th proximo will end the fourteenth year since your Department issued the orders establishing this school.

During these years 2,361 students were admitted to the school, of whom 1,483 were boys, and 878 girls. These came from 59 tribes. One thousand five hundred and ninety-seven have left the school, of whom only 60 graduated, all since 1889, none having completed the course earlier; 131 died at the school, and 633 still remain at date of this report.

During this period we have furnished to other schools more than 200 of our pupils as employés in the various capacities of teachers, assistant teachers, industrial teachers, mechanics, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, and other assistants, and more than 250 have been employed at the agencies as clerks, assistant clerks, farmers, assistant farmers, and in the various mechanical and other authorized Government positions. About 80 of our students have left their tribes, at least temporarily, to try their fortunes among the whites, East and West, most of them after returning home and having tried reservation and home life for a while.

During these fourteen years 57 of our students have been sent into colleges, normal, and other higher schools. Five of our young men are at present students at Dickinson College Preparatory, two of them beginning their third year this fall, the others, their second year.

Students from Carlisle have always been noticeably in demand in the Indian school service. A school recently established numbers 5 of our former students among its instructors and employés. While I have constantly regretted that most of these had such short experiences here, and were so ill fitted for their duties, very few being graduates, and many far short of it, I have always yielded to their being used; nor have I raised material objection to students going from Carlisle to other schools, because I have realized that, to some extent at least, they would carry with them the purposes of the Government in establishing this school.

SCHOOLROOM WORK.

The schools are in good condition, the pupils have made fair progress, and several forward steps have been taken educationally. We have advanced the grading nearly one year's work from the fourth to the eighth grades, thus practically adding one year to the course in the higher department. Another year will see this plan realized. We have covered, heretofore, only the grammar grade of the public schools. The schoolrooms have been improved in ventilation, and other respects, and are most admirably furnished and adapted to the work for which they are intended.

The Normal department, established four years ago, carries from 60 to 70 of the smallest pupils in two rooms, using from 8 to 10 of our most advanced pupils under the normal instructor as assistant teachers. These attend to their own studies in the higher departments one-half day, and teach the other half. This practice-teaching has been of the greatest benefit to the pupil teachers, and is no detriment to the younger pupils.

Our commencement, which occurred on the 1st day of March, was as usual, attended by more visitors than we could well take care of. Mr. Phillip Garrett, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, delivered the diplomas to the graduates. The class numbered only 6, which simply shows the great difficulty of holding students until they reach even the low point of graduation we have established. The class for the ensuing year numbers, at present, 24, and will be the largest we have had.

INDUSTRIAL FEATURES.

During the past year there has been no material change in our system. We have continued to give practical instruction in mechanical and other industries. The system of one-half day work and one-half day school, established in the beginning, has continued to seem to us the best adapted for the double purpose of training in industries, and at the same time giving a literary education. Through our shops we have largely met the demands of the school in supplying our own wants, and have manufactured harness, wagons, and tinware in excess for the agencies.

In the carpentering department the work has been generally repairs, and improvements to buildings, making and mending of furniture, fences, etc. The blacksmith and wagon-making department has manufactured spring wagons and attended to the repair work of the school, including two farms; made bolts, hinges, staples, etc., and has shod the horses and mules. The shoemaking department has practically made the shoes for our large number of students and attended to the repairing. The harness making department has manufactured a very considerable amount of harness for the agencies. A gentleman from Boston, who had worked twenty-two years at harness making, visited this department during the year, watched an Indian boy making one of the most troublesome pieces about harness, and pronounced him a wonder as a workman. The boy had worked at the trade four years and two months, half-day periods only. Nearly all the suits for 150 boys have been made in the tailoring department. The tinning and painting departments have done their part in the system.

A number of our students have been efficient helpers in the care of our large steam plant, where important changes have been made, and, by their ability, have saved us the employment of outside skilled labor.

The farms have been carried on as heretofore, with a farmer in charge of each and a number of Indian boys to assist. The products of the farms have been below those of former years, because of the very dry season. We made another trial of the ensilage system in feeding our stock, and with less waste than the previous year, but I am still not satisfied. The drought prevented the corn from maturing, and I regret to report the same occurs again this present year.

The dairy has been well conducted by one of our former students—a Cheyenne—and his ability in the management of our herd is most gratifying. He obtained the knowledge which fitted him for this important place under our outing system.

The bakery is also in charge of a former student who, with the assistance of Indian boys, has provided good bread for the students.

The printing office, which has always been one of the most valuable departments of the school, calls for more special mention than I have heretofore at any time given to it. The work of this department comprises the publication of two papers, "The Red Man," an 8-page quarto, standard size, monthly, with a circulation of from 2,000 to 3,000, and "The Indian Helper" (10½ by 15), weekly, circulation, 9,000; also all the job work of the institution, consisting of numerous circulars, blank reports for the different departments, letter heads, envelopes, lists of pupils for use at the several quarters, constitution and by-laws for the societies and clubs, labels, pamphlets, official documents, blank receipts, booklets and lesson leaves for the educational department, invitations, visiting and business cards, programmes, photographic cards, and numerous other jobs covering a valuation of hundreds of dollars, if contracted for outside of the school.

Our plant consists of a Campbell oscillating cylinder press; a No. 3 Eclipse; a No. 2 Eclipse, and a small Model press; a paper cutter; 100 job fonts of display type; about 400 pounds of brevier; a small quantity of nonpareil, small pica, pica, and long primer; 3 imposing stones; 5 regular cases on stands; and the galleys, racks, cabinets, furniture, and other equipment of a country office, worth in the neighborhood of $3,000.

It is our aim to give each apprentice a full course in composition, and as much of a course in the job, stone, and press work as the facilities allow. Instruction is given in making up forms, in methods of measuring margins, arranging furniture, and locking up forms; in the handling of presses, regulation of impression and tympan, and making and care of rollers, etc. Lessons are also given in the management of the steam engine, boiler, and drafts. Much time is given to systematic instruction in the theory and practice of printing.

We have had under instruction during the year, 35 apprentices, with an average daily attendance of 16. The first assistant, in addition to his care of some 10,000 names upon the books and galleys, gives instruction to a special detail in the setting of names, arranging and classifying them into routes, and mailing the respective edi-

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tions of the papers. He also instructs in the other branches of the work, reads the sticks before the proofs are taken, thus giving each apprentice an opportunity to correct his own errors; then reads the galley proofs, and the proofs of made-up forms. The foreman of the office sees that the minor points of the details of each day are carried out.

In order that a proper distribution of the work may be made and no apprentice be allowed to run into a specified line of work to the neglect of other branches, a record of the daily work of each apprentice is kept as a guide in making the details. Thus variety and interest are secured to the learner with the chance given in all the departments.

At the present writing there are in the office five or six hands capable of setting fair copy at the rate of 500 to 1,000 ems per hour, and of distributing at a corresponding rate of speed. They can make up forms and do good press work. They lack only in judgment which comes by practice and experience, and they would make three-quarter hands in any country printing office. The rest of the apprentices are half-hands and beginners.

It is interesting to watch the development of thought and ideas as the learner gradually enters into the spirit of the office. Above all things else we endeavor to implant in their minds that business move is necessary to success, and they soon catch the spirit and take pride in gaining speed and accuracy at work. There is mental growth in the trade which proves of inestimable value to them in this or any other business they may follow after leaving the school.

The sewing department has made all the girls' clothing and the boys' underwear. The larger and more efficient girls have been specially trained in dressmaking. While a number of boys who have been trained in our industrial departments have reached the grade of fair journeymen workers and have gone out among the mechanics of this section and in other parts of the country and worked successfully in competition, earning their own living, it is a pleasure to note that girls trained in our sewing department have also been enabled to take care of themselves after leaving the school through the knowledge gained in that department.

Since the Government established Carlisle as an industrial school the idea of industrial training in schools has made wonderful progress throughout the whole country, and a variety of manual, technical, and trade schools have been originated. A number of persons interested in establishing these schools have visited Carlisle and studied our methods. I may mention particularly Mr. Auchmuty, of the celebrated Auchmuty Trade School, of New York, who spent two days with me before he started his scheme, and closely followed our system in his school. Mr. Pratt, of Pratt's Institute, Brooklyn, sent his principal man here before establishing his school, and some of our features were adopted there. I have myself visited and had my employés visit and make reports to me about some of the best of these schools, from time to time, and have tried to keep in line with the most practical and best methods, but have never been called upon by these examples to make any material change in the original scheme, because we have held to the principle that the old apprentice system had its excellencies, and if we had capable mechanics at the head of each department and followed that principle we would reach the best results. It would not be profitable nor best for us to adopt any system merely instructive, and not productive. Theory must be ground in with practice or there are no material gains.

THE OUTING SYSTEM.

This is, as I have so often explained, the placing of our students out among farmers and others during vacation that they may earn money for themselves and learn practically those lessons in civilized life that can be taught only imperfectly and theoretically in any school. It also provides that a considerable number may enjoy the privileges of public and other schools and association with white children. During the year 621 pupils were thus out, of whom 376 were boys and 245 girls. We received requests for 692 boys and 581 girls, so that we were able to supply less than half as many as were asked for. Two hundred remained out in the public schools for the winter.

Other Indian schools, and controlling influences among the Indians, unable from location to carry into practice the outing system, or able to do so only to a limited extent, are prone to antagonize this feature, but do admit that "there must be on the part of the Indian self-determination and self-dependence before there can be any marked change in his condition. There must be also a creation of wants on his part that he may be led to exertion for the supplying of these wants." These opinions have found expression in about every annual report from those managing the Indian for the last seventy years, and yet the same people who express them concentrate their efforts on segregating and massing schemes that not only have exactly the reverse effect but also destroy all of the very qualities they argue for which the Indian may have previously possessed. Purely Indian schools may easily be made

to break down and destroy these self-reliant qualities instead of building them up. What kind of self-reliance and self-dependence does the young Indian need, and how is he to gain these qualities without a chance?

I do not know of any young Indians, the product of any other school, who have done better, if as good work among their people, and continued it as long without deviation as two Sioux whom I can name, who were among the first pupils of Carlisle, one of whom remained four years, the other five years. They are indebted to this school for all the English and all the education and industrial training they had at the time of leaving it. They each spent over a year of their stay under Carlisle's care in Mr. Wanamaker's great store, in Philadelphia, one in the accounts department and the other in the shipping department. One has been at home eight years, and the other nine. They have been continuously, as I have been constantly informed, rendering most valuable assistance in the school work on their reservations. The short period they each spent under the influence of the push of Mr. Wanamaker's live of industry did more to fit them for usefulness than ten years in the best Indian school that could be devised, equipping them not only for the work they have since been able to accomplish on the reservation, but rendering them perfectly competent to swing out from the reservation and hold their own among white men, which is, after all, to become the final lot of all Indians if the Government is ever to be freed from the care of them.

Two former students of Carlisle, who began life under the most veritable savage conditions and came to Carlisle directly from those conditions, have been elected to and are now filling responsible county offices in the West, called thereto by the votes of white men. Other examples by the score can be supplied.

The inquiry that should be made by all true friends of the Indian in regard to the results of Indian schools should not be that which is so universal, "What becomes of them after they go back? What do they do on the reservation?" but should be, "What progress are Indian schools making toward rendering Indian youth capable of citizenship and independent of the tribe, reservation, and Government support?" In answer to these last questions, Carlisle is now and always has been ready with a full reply.

I state again what I have so often stated before, that, thanks to the outing system and our facilities for applying it here, not more than one of our children in twenty, who has passed three years or more under our care, is unable to succeed in civilized pursuits among civilized people. Through their outing experiences their fears of the white man and of associating with him and of competing with him have been removed, and were it not for the tremendous pressure manipulated to draw them back to the reservation many times a larger proportion would pass out and assume place in our civilized communities.

I sent a score of girls and boys home to one reservation last July. Most of them expected to return to the school to complete their course. Several have returned. Those who have left me that the missionary on the reservation had not only seen them, but all the others, and earnestly urged that it was "their duty to remain at home and help their people," and this story has been coming to me for some time from this source, but is not confined to that particular locality. These students only got above their fellows, and became able to help themselves and their people, because they did go away. Upon what right principle they are hindered from a fuller preparation it is impossible to discover.

SAVINGS SYSTEM.

This system originated here and was established in the beginning of the school. It covers the wages earned in the industries of the school and the earnings of the pupils during their outings, and furnishes an opportunity to give all students instruction in economy and thrift and the keeping of accounts. All their earnings are deposited. An exact account is kept, and each depositor has a bank book and is encouraged to put as much money as possible on interest. Under the regulations of the Department apprentices work the first four months for nothing; thereafter, for the first year, they receive 4 cents for each half day's work; the second year, 6 cents; the third year and after, 12 cents. These small payments give them valuable encouragement.

The earnings under the outing system are very much more material. All students are urged to save. Once a month they are given opportunity to make purchases of necessary articles. These expenditures are made under the supervision of the officers of the school. That they may be made wisely, each scholar is furnished with an application blank on which to state how much money is wanted and for what purpose, likewise the amount in bank, which the student finds by balancing his account book. Book and application are then handed in for examination and approval, and if the balance be correct and the articles be approved, his paper is cashed and he makes the purchases, which are submitted to the inspection of the matron or disciplinarian.

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They earned during the year $24,121.19, of which the boys earned $18,351.54 and the girls $5,769.65. Their savings at the end of June amounted to $16,274.99, of which $11,691.51 remained to the credit of the boys and $3,283.14 to the credit of the girls. About $7,000 of these amounts bears interest at 6 per cent and 3 per cent. Nearly every student returning home at the close of the year had money thus earned. One party of 86 took over $1,300. Home-going students usually have a good trunk well filled, and some take sets of tools and other facilities to make earnings elsewhere.

COLUMBIAN QUADRICENTENNIAL.

On the 10th of October, 1892, I took 322 of our boys and girls, including our band of 31 instruments, to New York to participate in the Columbian parade of school children, marching therein from Fifty-first street to the end of the route, below Washington Square. In view of its historical character, marching as we did with the trained youth of the higher race from military and semi-military schools, I feel justified in adding to my annual report the following press extracts from a few of the many notices we received:

There was one distinctively and purely American feature in yesterday's parade. It was the delegation of Indian boys and girls from the school at Carlisle, Pa., all of them direct descendants of the races who were here when Columbus made his discovery. There was no better example of military training and discipline in the parade yesterday than the Carlisle Indians. Led by a first-class band of musicians from their school, they marched with a precision that would put to the blush some of our regulars, and with that peculiar and indescribable swing which comes only from long practice and perfect ease in line of march. * * * Their uniforms, athletic appearance, and splendid marching brought salvos of applause and cheers all along the line. Pretty women waved approval from windows, schoolboys along the line cheered them vociferously, and the 1,000 little girls on the reservoir stand waved their flags with an enthusiasm that no other regiment called forth and sang their sweetest for the Indians. From one end of the line to the other it was a triumphal march for them, and it is not too much to say that the Carlisle school won the honors of the day. * * * The column could have been spared any other company rather than this.—(New York Sun, October 11.)

But the one that caught the crowd was the Indian band that headed the delegation from Carlisle. With the smoothest harmony and in the most perfect time, this band * * * played a marching anthem as it swept past the reviewing stand. Both the melody and spectacle were so unusual that the people rose to their feet and cheered again and again. * * * The Indian boys marched with perfect step, and as they came opposite the President's stand every head of stiff, black hair was bared in respectful salute and with a military precision that no pale-faced organization equaled.—(New York Tribune.)

Where all did so well it would be unkind to make too many comparisons. But this must be said, that the Indian boys and girls from the Carlisle school did better than all the others. Let them enjoy that triumph over the children of the men whose fathers drove their fathers from the land Columbus discovered.—(New York World.)

One of the novel sights of the parade was 300 Indian boys from the school at Carlisle, Pa. They were splendidly drilled and marched in magnificent form.—(Boston News.)

The unique feature of the parade is the presence of the Carlisle battalion. These 300 Indian boys and 50 Indian girls, the descendants of those first Americans who were here before Columbus discovered the West Indies, are in themselves an unmatched proof of our progress, and show that what Columbus hoped—the conversion to Christianity of the natives of the continents—is now in a fair way of accomplishment, under better and happier auspices than Columbus or his contemporaries could bring to bear.—(New York Mail and Express.)

The crowning reception of all was reserved for the uniformed Indians, a splendid looking body of young men, who marched past with the stolidity of pace for which the race is famous. They all uncovered their heads as they passed the reviewing stand, and they were cheered again and again. They were followed by a company of Indian maidens, dressed in dark-blue tennis gowns and blue hats, who marched as steadily and as well as their male comrades. The Indian boys, as soon as they passed the reviewing stand, executed a movement at the double-quick, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, in good shape, and were rewarded with a burst of applause.—(New York Evening Post.)

New York is in full holiday attire this week and indulging in the greatest hilarity, because of the discovery of America by the intrepid Columbus. Young America turned out to inaugurate the festivities and marched through the streets in procession of 35,000, reviewed by Governor Flower. * * * The feature of the parade, which perhaps attracted more attention than any other along the line, was the march of not "Six Little Indian Boys," but 300 of them from the Carlisle, Pa., Indian industrial school, accompanied by their own band of music. The sturdy-going warriors of different tribes, who are fighting a way to civilization for themselves and their race by means of practical education in agricultural and mechanical arts, as well as in the ordinary grammar-school methods of study, had been drilled and trained for Chicago in the Columbian opening ceremonies there.—(Natchez, Miss., Democrat.)

In the New York Columbian celebration there was one feature that provoked enthusiastic comment among the spectators. * * * The intelligent faces and dignified bearing of the pupils of the Carlisle school formed such an admirable showing of the result of Indian education that it was little wonder that New York went into raptures over the parade of the Carlisle students. Certainly their appearance justified the wish that the work of Indian education were more extended than it now is.—(Boston Advertiser.)

And then followed what was unquestionably the most interesting feature of the whole pageant—the battalion of Indian youths and maidens from the United States industrial school at Carlisle, Pa. The young braves, divided into four companies of twenty-five files front, were clad in a neat uniform of blue, with fatigue caps of the regular army pattern, each man bearing an American flag and wearing the national colors plumed on the left breast. Among them there was hardly a man of mixed blood, and a finer or more soldierly lot of youngsters never wore the army blue. But for their straight black hair and swarthy features, they might easily have passed for a battalion of West Pointers. The four companies were respectively commanded by Cadet Capts. Chauncey Yellowrobe, a stalwart, full-blooded Sioux; Robert Hamilton, an Indian of the Piegan tribe; Fred Bighorse, a Sioux, and Benjamin Caswell, a Chippewa. They were headed by a fine band * * * of thirty pieces, led by Bandmaster and Musical Instructor Dennison Wheelock, a full-blooded Oneida. The four companies of comely Indian maidens, clad in a neat uniform of blue serge, with felt sailor hats, each one bearing tiny flag, fell in in the rear, led by Miss Rosa Bourassa.—(New York Recorder, October 11.)

Ten days later, on the 20th of October, we were in the opening-ceremonies parade at Chicago, with 305 of our boys, including the band. In the parade at New York our boys and girls each carried a small American flag, and at the head of the column Richard Davis, one of our stalwart young Cheyennes, supported by two small boys, carried a large banner, on which was inscribed "United States Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.," followed by the motto "Into civilization and citizenship."

In Chicago the same banner was carried at the head of the column, but the students were divided into ten platoons, each platoon representing a characteristic of the school, by which they are expected to attain civilization and citizenship.

The first platoon carried schoolbooks and slates.

The second represented printing, the front-rank students carrying sticks, galleys, cases, etc., and the rear rank, papers and pamphlets which they had printed.

The third represented agriculture, the front rank carrying agricultural implements; the rear rank, the products of agriculture from our school farms.

The fourth represented our baking department, the front rank carring paddles, ovenpeels, etc.; the rear rank, bread.

The fifth represented carpentry, the front rank bearing tools; the rear rank, woodwork and other products of this department.

The sixth represented blacksmithing, the front rank bearing tools; the rear rank, horseshoes, chains, etc.

The seventh represented shoemaking, the front rank carrying knives, lasts, hammers, etc.; the rear rank, shoes.

The eighth represented harness-making, the front rank bearing tools; the rear rank parts of harness, etc.

The ninth represented tinsmithing, the front rank carrying shears, mallets, and other tools; the rear rank, buckets, coffeepots, etc.

The tenth and last platoon represented tailoring, the front rank carrying lapboards, shears, tailor's goose, etc.; the rear rank, made-up clothing.

For the same reasons, I append brief press extracts commenting on this parade also:

Following the governors came an attractive and instructive feature of the day. The Indian boys from Carlisle school marched behind their own proficient band. * * * The boys wore neat uniforms and were divided into several companies, each representing the various grades which are taught at the school. * * * The boys halted for a time in front of the reviewing stand. The Vice-President, the dignitaries, the governors, the staff officials, and the city officials, who had all by this time returned and taken seats on the reviewing stand, studied the Indian boys admiringly. The companies performed a variety of evolutions for the edification of the people, demonstrating their ability in military as well as in industrial affairs.—(Chicago Tribune, October 21.)

One of the most interesting sections was the company of Indian boys from the Carlisle Indian school. They * * * presented a fine appearance as they wheeled into line at the head of the second division's column. * * * Formed in company front of double ranks, they swept down the avenue amid great applause. * * * They marched like veterans, and exemplified what civilization can do and has done for the savage denizens of the far West.—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

The Indian band from Carlisle school was probably the most unique in all the musical features of the parade. Under the leadership of Dennison Wheelock, a full-blooded Oneida, the 30 young Indians who make up this band performed some excellent work on their instruments and were warmly cheered as they passed the crowds on the streets.—(Chicago Journal.)

The Carlisle Indian boys marched splendidly, the different companies carrying the emblems of their trades, * * * the entire display evoking sympathy and enthusiasm as well.—(New York Herald.)

The next was represented by the second grand division of the procession, * * * the Carlisle Indian school battalion leading. Over 300 bright, intelligent Indian boys, in dark blue uniforms—made by themselves—marched by the reviewing stand, separated into ten divisions. They carried implements of industry instead of guns; that is Capt. Pratt's way of "arming" Indians. It was an object-lesson for all the world to see.—(Jamestown, N. Y., Journal, November 1.)

In a column of such immense proportions it would be long to describe details; some notable features, however, were peculiarly impressive. The most striking of these was the appearance of the Indian boys from the Government school at Carlisle, Pa. They numbered more than 300 and presented a picture of the benefits of education that created a very strong impression. In ten companies, and beautiful alignment, they marched past the Vice-President, saluting as they passed and eliciting praise from every spectator. First came the * * * band, pupils of the school, making a creditable showing. Each company that followed bore the emblem of the boys' line of study, * * * an object-lesson in industrial education.—(Chicago News Record.)

These two parades were without cost to the Government, the expenses being covered by friends of the school. Aided by these same friends of the school, I was encouraged to undertake a small exhibit of our work among the school exhibits of this and other countries in the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Columbian Exposition. Later, when I explained to you the objects and character of the exhibit, you made an allowance from the small sum appropriated by Congress for the Indian Department exhibit, in order that I might enlarge and more clearly present our cause, and have it better cared for. This exhibit was in place and arranged at the opening of the fair, and has been under the care of an employé of the school, and one of our students, every day since the fair was opened, who has explained the school and the Government's Indian educational work to the many hundreds who visit it daily, especially to the school people from our own and foreign lands. Through its influence, the general interest in Indian education has, I am assured, been greatly enlarged and increased.

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During the whole period of its existence Carlisle has served as the department of publicity in Indian school work, by its location, by its advantages, by its publications, and by the public presentation of its students on memorial occasions, such as the Penn Bicentennial in 1882, the Constitutional Centennial in 1887, the Columbian Quadricentennial in New York and Chicago in 1892, and numerous less conspicuous celebrations, all of which have had an important bearing on the general question by enlightening the public as to the merits of Indian education and the Indian people. It has also fallen mainly to Carlisle to represent the Indian Bureau at the various international exhibitions which have been held since its inception—in New Orleans, Paris, Madrid, and now in Chicago—with the result in general of wonderful increase in interest and help for the Indian cause. At New Orleans we were awarded a diploma for the excellence of our exhibit; a medal and diploma at Paris; also a medal and diploma at Madrid, and now I am repeatedly assured that our exhibit in Chicago is equal to any of its class. This exhibit, compared with the first exhibit of Indian education and industry made at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, fairly sets forth the progress and capabilities of the race as students in literary and industrial attainments, and proves the Indian a savage not of necessity or want of capacity, but because of a want of education and freedom from his savage environment.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health record has been good throughout the year. We had a total showing of 376 cases under treatment during the twelve months, which is about one-half the number for the previous year. A large proportion of these cases were but slight troubles of two or three days to a week's duration, such as the lighter bronchial and pharyngeal attacks. We have had no epidemic, no long tedious fevers, and only eight cases of pneumonia. The total of all forms of tuberculosis numbered 37. Five deaths occurred, all from consumption. All Indians suffer greatly from eye diseases. There was a better eye condition among the pupils than ever before, conjunctival troubles being less frequent and more readily amenable to treatment. There is a growing regard among the pupils for health laws. As the intelligence rises individuals make frequent inquiries as to what they should do in certain cases. The teachers have been faithful in the work of awakening an interest in physiology.

It is unfortunate for us, and for the whole school work, that selections at the agencies are not always made carefully. It is certainly unfair to the Government, to the child, and to the parents, as well as to the school, to forward to us those who are not at least in fairly sound health. It has happened several times that pupils immediately on arrival have gone into the hospital from ailments of long standing, and have only left the hospital to be returned home. Twenty-six years' experience in handling Indians, and observation and study of the question, prove to me that sickness and death from the same diseases are at least not less frequent among the youth in the home life than in the school, nor are the home schools any better security than the remote schools against sickness and death.

During the year we have not been careless about the possibility of cholera reaching the United States. Vaults have been cleansed, drains perfected, surfaces kept clean, and food supplies carefully inspected.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

While our students have much exercise in the industries of the school, we have not neglected physical training. The young men have eagerly taken hold of baseball, football, and other games, and so far have developed ability and skill sufficient to accept challenges from, and meet on common ground with, several different college teams, and have not always come out second best. The students, male and female, have had daily drill in calisthenics in the gymnasium, which has a floor 130 by 60 feet, and a full complement of Indian clubs and dumb-bells, besides other gymnastic apparatus.

For the ensuing year, I have secured the services of a specially-trained instructor, who has had considerable success. It is well settled that much may be done through proper physical training to ward off consumption and some other diseases to which the Indians are specially subject.

SOCIETIES.

Three debating societies among the boys, and a literary society among the girls, meeting weekly during the winter and discussing a variety of live questions, have given students wide opportunity for intellectual contest and acquiring a knowledge of parliamentary rules. Three circles of King's Daughters among the girls, and a Young Men's Christian Association among the boys, have been well maintained, and are incorporated in the State and National organizations, and send delegates regularly to their conventions.

FRATERNITY AND RETROSPECTION.

The kindly relations that have always existed between the school and the community in which it is located have been strengthened and enlarged. Our students have responded so satisfactorily to all the requirements of association in the public schools, at labor, in church, Sunday schools, and elsewhere, as to win for themselves increased confidence and friendship. The people learn more and more to believe in them as capable of becoming a component part of the body politic. When we began here, much alarm was felt throughout the community and the surrounding country, because of the alleged dangerous character of our students; but we have conquered the situation. During our fourteen years' history, only one of our students has been brought before the civil courts, and he by myself for theft committed on the grounds. By order of the court, he was transferred to the reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa. During this period only one of our students was tried before the civil courts for an offense committed out from this school, and he was acquitted.

Marvelous changes have taken place in the condition of the Indians in these fourteen years. Twelve years ago, under the orders of your Department, I went to New Mexico after students from the Pueblo Indians. The agent accompanied me on my visits to the several villages, and aided in securing the children. At that time there was not one Pueblo Indian able to read and write in English, or Spanish either, or capable of assisting his people to communicate with the surrounding English-speaking people. Now hundreds of their youth read, write, and speak English fairly well, and I receive letters from them daily. Then there was great opposition to their education, and especially in English, on the part of those who controlled these Indians. Now, these same opponents claim to be foremost in promoting their education and English speaking. Then, the principle of instructing the Indian tribes generally in their own languages was largely adhered to, and the most violent opposition was made when the Government demanded that only English should be taught the Indians in schools supported by the Government. Now, many of those who most earnestly opposed this Government move are the staunchest supporters of educating the Indians in the language of the country.

Then, there were scarcely any Indians of any tribe who went about their affairs individually through the country, using the railroads and other transportation facilities like other people. Now, it is common for them to so travel, and independent of escort. I have sent students of both sexes to the remotest corners of the country, alone, and never have met with a mishap worthy of mention. A young Alaskan, after a short preparatory course at the Government school at Sitka, was brought to Carlisle, and after four years under our training returned to his home alone, and is now employed as engineer at $3 per day by one of the large mining companies at Juneau. Two others, who came to us with no English, after less than three years returned to help the missionaries at their homes on the Kuskoquim River, only 80 miles south of the Yukon, in farthest Alaska. They traveled from Carlisle to San Francisco alone.

Many other equally important changes might be noted, and it is right that I should claim for Carlisle a leading part in the accomplishment of these great results.

Not many years ago any scheme of Indian education was deemed Quixotic. Accomplished facts have, however, settled the question of possibility, and the same class who formerly said, "You *can not* do it," are now equally persistent in saying, "It is *of no use*. They all go back to old ways and are worse than they were before." Those who utter such sentiments are either blind to the facts or ignorant of them.

By what process have the people, now civilized but originally barbarous, attained their position? First, there were an educated and enlightened few, insignificant numerically as compared with the mass, who planted their ideas and were for a while the laughing stock of ignorance. Time added to their influence, their ideas permeated, and opposition weakened. After a while the two forces equalized and then ignorance and savagery gave way before education and civilization. The process is plain—the result sure.

At present the educated Indians are an immature minority, but each passing year adds to their numerical strength, as well as maturity, and correspondingly decreases the strength of the opposing influences.

This, therefore, is no time for halting; the work of to-day must be done in order to obtain the desired result of the future. Neglect the planting, and we can expect no harvest. Civilization and citizenship are the fruits desired. The planting must be of the same character. It is nature's law. Like produces like. The aim of Carlisle has always been to educate the future citizen among those who are already citizens,

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whose ranks he is expected to join and whose country and people are to be his. The method is common sense—the outcome we are sure of.

I append the statistics of population for the year:

	Connected with school at last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1 Alaskan	2	.....	.....	2	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
2 Apache	60	16	2	.....	78	10	1	.....	.....	52	15	67
3 Arapahoe	9	6	.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	1	6	5	11
4 Arickaree	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3
5 Assiniboine	25	14	.....	.....	39	3	2	.....	.....	22	12	34
6 Bannock	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
7 Blackfeet	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
8 Cabbo	5	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
9 Cayuga	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
10 Cherokee	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Cheyenne	11	5	.....	.....	16	5	1	.....	.....	6	4	10
12 Chippewa	54	38	22	8	122	24	13	.....	1	52	32	84
13 Cree	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
14 Creek	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Comanche	1	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
16 Crow	15	7	.....	.....	22	3	.....	.....	.....	12	7	19
17 Gros Ventre	7	5	.....	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	6	4	10
18 Iroquois	.....	.....	7	1	11	3	2	.....	.....	4	2	6
19 Keechee	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Kiowa	2	3	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
21 Menomonee	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
22 Navajo	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
23 Nez Perce	11	10	.....	.....	21	2	2	.....	.....	11	8	19
24 Omaha	4	3	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
25 Oneida	19	56	3	3	111	15	20	.....	1	35	38	15
26 Onondaga	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
27 Osage	15	1	.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	15
28 Otoe	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
29 Ottawa	25	21	1	.....	50	8	4	.....	.....	18	20	38
30 Pawnee	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	3
31 Payalup	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
32 Peoria	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
33 Piegan	25	8	1	2	36	2	3	.....	.....	21	7	31
34 Ponca	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Pottawatomie	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
36 Pueblo	25	16	.....	.....	41	8	2	.....	.....	17	14	31
37 Quapaw	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
38 Sac and Fox	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
39 Seminole	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
40 Seneca	9	5	27	16	57	16	1	.....	.....	26	18	44
41 Shawnee	2	3	1	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2
42 Shinnecock	.....	.....	5	5	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43 Shoshone	5	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
44 Sioux	20	37	7	9	103	19	8	1	.....	37	38	75
45 Stockbridge	2	6	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	6
46 Tuscarora	9	3	10	1	23	5	1	.....	1	14	5	19
47 Umatilla	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
48 Wichita	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 Winnebago	8	4	.....	.....	12	4	1	.....	.....	4	3	7
50 Wyandotte	3	9	1	1	14	3	5	.....	.....	1	5	6
Aggregate	450	391	101	56	911	195	85	1	1	397	269	666

With renewed gratitude to the Department and Congress for continued support, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

FLANDREAU INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Flandreau, S. Dak., September 27, 1893.

SIR: In response to your request of a recent date, I beg leave to submit this my first annual report.

This is one of the new "nonreservation" schools, and the greater portion of the fiscal year 1893 has been consumed in building operations. As this is the first report made of this school I desire to give in brief a description of the plant.

On July 1, 1892, I assumed charge here as superintendent, and, at once, in company with Supervisor Parker and Rev. John Eastman proceeded to make a selection of a suitable location for the buildings on a site comprising 160 acres of good prairie land already purchased by the Department. This is one of the most beautiful locations for a public institution in the State of South Dakota. The buildings are situated on a rise of land about 70 rods north of the Big Sioux River and overlooking the rich and fertile Sioux Valley.

This valley is the home of the Flandreau Indians of the Sioux tribe, who have reached a stage of civilization where it becomes a necessity for them to live in frame cottages and carry on farming and the trades, to build churches and assist in the support of the preaching of the gospel, as do white people. This furnishes to the pupils of our school an object lesson of no little value.

The buildings erected for the use of this school are as follows:

The school building, or building No. 1, is 71 by 51 feet, two stories high with an 8-foot basement. There are basements 8 feet high under the three main buildings constructed of the finest quality of Dell Rapids jasper. These basements will be very useful for play rooms, gymnasiums, wash rooms, etc., when suitable floors are provided. There are no floors in any of these basements as yet, hence they are practically of little use. On the first floor of building No. 1 are 4 school rooms, well lighted and ventilated and equipped with furniture to accommodate 150 pupils. There is also on this floor a small storeroom for books, stationery, and supplies for the use of pupils and teachers, beside ample and well-lighted halls. The assembly room, 41 by 52 feet and 16 feet high, occupies the second story of this building. It is seated with 200 opera chairs and is, and probably always will be, one of the most useful rooms in the building. There are also 2 class-rooms on this floor, 17 by 20 feet each. These class-rooms are separated from the assembly room by rolling partitions, which can be raised at any time, throwing the upper story of this building into one large auditorium.

The girls' dormitory, or building No. 2, is a fine structure, 110 by 41 feet, two stories high, beside basement. The first floor of this building is used as a dining room, 60 by 30 feet, with capacity for seating 150 pupils at one time. The reception room for employés, the girls' reception and reading room, the wash room for girls, the dispensary, and superintendent's office are also on this floor. The second floor is occupied by the girls' sleeping rooms, dressing room, infirmary, sewing room and lady employés' rooms. On the north side of this building is an annex for kitchen and pantry. The domestic concerns of this institution, if filled to its capacity of 150 pupils, can be well taken care of in this building.

The boys' dormitory, or building No. 3, is 82 by 36 feet, two stories high and basement. This building has 6 large rooms of equal size and 4 smaller rooms. One of the larger rooms we use as a dressing room and another is used as a sitting and reading room for the boys. The other 4 large-sized rooms are used for dormitories. Each room accommodates fourteen beds, without crowding. I do not approve of large rooms for dormitories either for girls or boys, for the reason that they can not enjoy that individual privacy which tends to develop a principle of true modesty which characterizes the real lady or gentleman.

Building No. 4 is a one-story structure and contains the bake oven, capable of baking 300 loaves at one time, laundry, carpenter shop, fuel room, and boiler house. Our steam heat and ventilating plant is very complete in all of its details. We also have a commodious brick barn with basement, 40 by 60 feet, for use of the stock on the farm.

There has been expended in the construction and furnishings of this school the sum of $52,425.30 beside the further sum of $2,230.81 for cattle, farm implements, wagons, horses, etc.

Our school opened on March 6, 1893, having, as a nucleus, the pupils of the former day school at this point and before the close of the fiscal year our enrollment had reached 98 pupils. This enrollment was not obtained without strenuous effort on the part of the officers in charge. We were able to get 29 children from the Lower Brulé Agency, who had not been attending any school during the year. We also received 10 pupils from Yankton and Santee agencies.

Most of our employés for the past year had never been in the Indian school service; however, they have shown real ability and adaptation for the positions

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which they occupy. With rare exceptions the employés have been uniformly kind and courteous to each other, and ambitious to do their share in making the school a lasting benefit to the Indian children. From the experience of the past year our corps of employés are prepared to do good work in the future.

The health of our pupils has been good. We have been free from contagious diseases of any kind, except German measles. In May we had 12 cases of this disease, but by taking extra precautions we were enabled to prevent its further spread. We also had 1 case of pneumonia. The little boy who was attacked by this dread disease fully recovered before vacation. We have had a few cases of sore eyes. We have had no deaths during the year.

The religious welfare of our children is looked after, not in a spirit of denominational intolerance but, rather, with a desire to establish foundation principles which will go to make up strong Christian characters. Beside the Sunday school, we have brief chapel exercises every morning; we also require our children, when the weather permits, to attend church service once each Sabbath. This attendance is at the church of their choice, or where their parents or nearest of kin affiliate.

The school-room work upon the whole has been very satisfactory. We opened our school with 2 teachers in charge; on April 10 another teacher was added. The pupils are well classified and have made commendable progress. It was remarkable to see how quickly some of the younger pupils acquired the English language.

Visitors at our school are numerous, and I think the work we are doing here will do much toward removing prejudices, which many otherwise intelligent people have concerning the education of our Indian youth. We have had, during the short time our school was in session, upwards of 100 visitors of the most intelligent of our people, and the work and manners of our children have been a surprise and an amazement to them hardly credible.

For the best interests of this school, the provision for its maintenance should be sufficient to support 150 pupils, as the buildings are ample for their accommodation. The cost of light and fuel would not be increased. The corps of employés would not necessarily be increased in proportion to the additional number of pupils.

There is needed for this school, in the matter of improvements, at least, 2 good cisterns for soft water. The buildings are well provided with eaves troughs, and the only means we have of getting soft water is by catching it in barrels, which is very unsatisfactory. The water in our wells is so hard that it is worthless for bathing purposes.

For 2 cisterns and pumps, we need	$200
For hog pen, we need, not to exceed	200
For hen house, we need, not to exceed	200
For 160 acres addition to farm, not to exceed	3,000

If the capacity of the school is raised to 150 pupils, which the buildings can accommodate, this additional 160 acres of land could be made of very great benefit and would be needed to profitably employ the boys.

In conclusion, I desire to say, from my experience in a reservation boarding school and my short experience here, it is my opinion that there is no place so well adapted for the civilization and education of the Indian youth as nonreservation schools, located in the same latitude and upon the same soil where they are expected to live and make a living when they leave these schools. My reasons are:

(1) They are not subject to the bad effects of climatic changes, which have proved fatal to many.

(2) They can be taught, practically, the methods of agriculture in vogue here, which most of them will have to follow if they remain near their old homes and their people.

(3) Here they have an object lesson of the advancement their own people have made, as well as the important lesson of observing the manners and customs of the white race.

(4) Here is one of the best places in the country to put in practice the "outing system" as inaugurated by Capt. Pratt. If granted authority, I would be pleased to give it a trial at this school.

Thanking your office for uniform acts of kindness and courtesy,

I am, very respectfully,

WM. V. DUGGAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

PIERRE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, *August 9, 1893.*

SIR: My third annual report, for the fiscal year 1893, is herewith submitted, in compliance with your instructions of June 15, 1893.

The history of this institution has been given in reports for the fiscal years of 1891 and 1892. There is but little of note to record for the past year. The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good, and all departments of the school have shown increased efficiency. A brass band has been organized among the boys, greatly to their edification and entertainment.

An artesian well with a flow of 780 gallons of water per minute has been drilled on the premises. This will afford an abundance of water for irrigation of the garden, making it possible to raise an ample supply of vegetables for the school, of which we have felt the need in the past.

In addition to the regular routine work of the school and farm, the boys, under the supervision of the carpenter, have made the excavation for a large root cellar, laid 1,000 feet of sidewalk, and assisted largely in repainting the school buildings.

The tailor, assisted by a detail of boys, has, since December, manufactured 57 uniform suits, 38 additional uniform pants, 277 pairs boy's drawers, and 10 baseball suits.

The manufactured articles in the sewing room, by the seamstress and a detail of girls, amount to

Aprons	289	Napkins	183
Knit caps	12	Neckties	28
Cloaks	45	Skirts	148
Window curtains	13	Towels	50
Girls' dresses	277	Union suits	184
Garters	389		

All buildings, apparatus, machinery, and stock, belonging to the school, is in good condition.

Very respectfully,

CROSBY G. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH, WIS., *August 28, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with circular instructions I have the honor to forward to you my first annual report of the Tomah Indian Industrial School.

By act of Congress, approved February 16, 1891, this school was established. The act directed that it be an industrial school, near some railroad from which all the reservations could be conveniently reached, and appropriated $25,000 for the purchase of not less than 200 acres of land and for the erection of buildings thereon. Seven towns asked the Government to locate this school in their vicinity. Supervisor Ansley visited these towns and chose as the most suitable for the purpose desired the Medd property, to which was added 80 acres from the Bigelow estate, lying adjacent to the 120 acres owned by Mr. Medd, and all about 1 mile from the city of Tomah. This tract of land had a good farmhouse and three barns already on it, and the soil being a sandy loam, easily cultivated and cared for, he deemed it in all respects as the best location for an Indian school, especially as the railroad facilities were most favorable. This property was bought by the city of Tomah and presented to the Government, thus leaving the original appropriation of $25,000 intact for the purpose of improvements. The deed for the property, together with the abstract of title, was approved by the Acting Attorney-General January 25, 1892, and was recorded in the register of deeds' office at Sparta, Monroe County, Wis., February 3, 1892.

Title having been perfected and given, the proper advertisement for proposals to build the first building was inserted in the papers, bids to be opened March 28, 1892, in the office of the Commissioner at Washington. Upon opening the bids Alexander Carnagie, of Portage, Wis., was found to be the successful bidder, his bid being $16,057.

The present superintendent entered upon his duties April 1, 1892, and on the 26th of the same month ground was broken for the first building at this school under the direction and control of the Indian Office. The plans called for a two-story brick

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structure with basement and attic, to be 129 feet long and 36 feet wide, with projection in rear 46 feet long and 38 feet wide. Work progressed but slowly, owing to the unfavorable season, and in September, when we had the pleasure of a visit from the Commissioner, the brickwork was still unfinished and the roof not on; enough had, however, been done to show the officials how the building would look when completed.

In October I received instructions to advertise for bids to erect a boiler house, and as a result Thomas McCaul, of Tomah, received the contract for erecting said building, at an expense of $5,600. At the same time bids were asked for furnishing a complete system of steam-heating apparatus. The successful competitor for this work was Albert V. Fetter, of La Crosse, Wis., for the sum of $2,800. Work upon boiler house was commenced at once upon the signing of the contract, and soon after Mr. Fetter commenced piping the main building, and both parties pushed the work so diligently that on January 12, 1893, steam was let into the heating pipes for the test of the apparatus.

On January 19 we received our first pupils, 6 in number, and for the next two weeks they came rapidly until our enrollment came up to 96. Most of the pupils seemed to be contented and happy, though many were homesick, and some who lived near the school could not endure the confinement and ran away home, but after a short time most of them returned without any solicitation on our part. We preferred that they should come voluntarily, without any urging. This course has proved to be the best, as with one exception all have returned and remained until the close of the school in June. Through vacation we have had 15 with us, and many who went cried when their parents came for them, and since they have been away often say that they wish to come "home," as they call the school.

The progress in the schoolroom has been excellent, and the advancement rapid. Especially is this noticeable in anything they can imitate, as drawing, writing, and the like. In music they have also done very well. Some of these Indian children have had some schooling before, noticeably 18 who came from Wittenberg, of the Oneida Nation. The bulk of the school is of the Winnebago tribe and have seen considerable of the white man's ways of living, though they could be induced to adopt but few of their customs or to attend the schools but a little while continuously. They could speak but little English and do almost nothing in school work. Our teachers have been faithful and untiring in their work, and the same may be said of all the other employés.

On the farm a detail of six has been made for forenoons and the same for afternoons, who have done the great bulk of the work with the aid of the farmer and under his direction. The season has been fairly favorable, but for this year no statistics of crops can be given, as the harvest is not yet over, except that of hay, of which we cut 80 tons. Last year we cut 70 tons and raised a fine crop of oats, corn, potatoes, and vegetables from the garden.

We now own 5 gray horses, of part Norman stock, the lightest of them weighing 1,225 pounds. We also have 6 cows, 4 calves, 13 hogs, and about 75 hens, mostly light Brahmas.

Work in the carpenter shop has progressed fairly well, and consists of building a barn, many rods of fence, 250 feet of plank sidewalk, outhouses, and doing the thousand and one things that a new plant demands. Two boys have been detailed for this section of the school work. Some of the boys have shown considerable skill and ingenuity in the use of tools. Wood-carving and making toys has been a favorite amusement with them, and they have made some articles that are useful as well as ornamental.

In the sewing room the girls have been taught to use the sewing machine as well as to sew with common needle. Being naturally handy with needle and thread their progress has been rapid. They have made up all the bed linen used in the school, also all the towels that are in daily use; also dresses, waists, shirts, pants, suits, besides doing all the mending and darning incidental to the wear of children's clothing. Besides this they have been taught some fancy work, such as plain crocheting and bead work.

In the kitchen good work has also been done and the meals prepared are in good condition, of plain material, and of a quality wholesome for children, and of quantity amply sufficient for their needs. As many girls as were needed have been detailed for this department. In the dining room the girls have charge under the direction of the matron, and after having been once shown how the room is to be kept seldom give any trouble afterward, being extremely careful to have everything in good order by the time of inspection.

In the dairy one girl at a time is taught to care for the milk and make the butter. The boys do the milking and the girls care for it after it comes to the milk room. So far our entire supply of butter has been made by these girls.

The laundry work has been done by the girls, assisted in a great measure by the laundress. Two girls do much of the laundry work for the employés, in a very creditable manner, and though the work is not equal to that done by a steam laundry, still the clothes are clean, well washed, well dried, well ironed, and satisfactory to us who employ them. By this means these girls can earn a little money for their small needs.

Wednesday of each week has been set apart for our Indian visitors. They come in numbers and attest their interest by their attention and eagerness to see how their children are getting along, often offering suggestions to us as to how they wish their children governed and cared for. We take pains to let them see the children at their meals, in the schoolroom, and at their play, and try and have everything running just as it does when they are not here, in order that they may have no wrong impressions about the school. Most of them are proud to have their children like "white man;" but with some the idea that education is a benefit to them has not as yet entered their minds.

The white people of this community have been interested in the school from its first inception, and by their kindly feeling do much toward making our work a pleasure by their friendly words and pleasant visits.

Our Sunday work consists of a song service and Sunday school in the morning and service by some clergyman from town in the afternoon, and song service in the evening. Most of these services are attractive to the children, especially the song service. We try to be simple and broad in our teaching of whatever may pertain to Christianity, and though most of the children are pagans they have shown quite an interest in these matters.

During the fiscal year just closed we have been favored with visits from several distinguished people connected with the service, or deeply interested therein. In September last Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, so long a firm friend of Indian education, paid us a visit. Both seemed to be pleased with the outlook of the school and its prospects, though it was not in operation. In October Supt. Daniel Dorchester, with his estimable wife, visited us while en route for Fort Peck. The school not being in operation as yet, we did not have an opportunity of having an actual inspection of school work, but learned much from their ripe experience and kind and judicious words of advice. In November Charles A. Goodman, supervisor of Indian schools in this district, paid us a short visit, and in February he returned, bringing twenty-one children from the school at Wittenberg. He was with us a week, thoroughly inspecting the whole plant and the work done in the various departments, and by his words of good cheer encouraged both teachers and pupils in a way that will be long remembered by them.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian Bureau most earnestly for the very cordial support and encouragement afforded me in my official dealings with them.

Very respectfully,

S. C. SANBORN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, VA., *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith the report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1893.

Our enrollment of Indians for the present school year has been 135, viz, 45 girls and 90 boys. This does not include a party of 10 who returned to the West the 1st of November, nor a graduate who was here for a time in the fall. It is also exclusive of 4 graduates, 3 girls and 1 boy, pursuing their studies in Northern schools, yet still under the care and supervision of Hampton.

The tribes represented have been as follows:

Sioux	35	Shawnee	1	Penobscot	2
Oneida (Wisconsin)	49	Seneca (Indian Territory)	2	Micmac	1
Piegan (Montana)	1	Oneida (New York)	9	Winnebago	5
Onondaga	4	Omaha	4	Seneca (New York)	13
Pottawatomie	1	Cayuga	1	Otoe	2
Tuscarora	1	Sac and Fox	1	Shinnecock	3

The health record, as will be seen from Dr. Waldron's report, has been remarkably good. No death has occurred during term time, but in the summer vacation a Crow Creek boy died at the school, and a Santee girl, who had been in a pleasant home in the North for over a year, was suddenly taken ill and died there.

Sixty-six of our Indians were scattered in different places last summer, not only among the Berkshire Hills, but in other parts of New England and New York. The

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"outings" were unusually successful, and a still larger number will probably be at the North this summer.

Miss Snow arrived with her party of 26 from the New York reservations September 21, and was soon followed by Mr. Gravatt with 20 from Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin.

As time goes on the term "Indian Department" seems, in a measure, to lose its significance. Less and less do our Indian pupils have to be treated as a "peculiar people." More and more are they able to stand shoulder to shoulder, in study and in work, with civilized, English speaking youth of other races

The striking contrast between the parties of to-day and those of twelve or fourteen years ago is, of course, largely due to the fact that so many have come of late from reservations in close contact with civilization; yet the progress of the more easterly tribes serves as an object lesson to show what those farther west may soon reach. Already we see boys from the very same camps and agencies that once sent out long-haired, blanket Indians, coming to us in citizens' clothes and with a good start in English and the three "R's." These speak for themselves of the change that has been wrought at their own homes.

Fifty Indians have been in the normal school, while a large proportion of those in the Indian school proper have been taking up the junior studies, though very slowly and with a vast amount of explanation and repetition. The plan, so successfully carried out this year in the night school, of having the same teachers, when possible, in normal and night classes, is to be tried to some extent with the Indian classes next year, thus bringing teachers and pupils more fully into the swing and current of the regular school, and also, it is hoped, making the Indians feel less shy and ill at ease when they attain to the dignity of juniors.

Our advanced class this year has not only been unusually large, but especially wide awake and responsive. A most encouraging sign of progress on the part of the scholars has been the greater willingness to stand their ground in the face of difficulties, and to try again, even after a failure, a particularly hard thing for Indian pride and sensitiveness. They have been more ready also, not only to answer but to ask questions, thoughtful questions too, as, when an Oneida boy, studying about Columbus and the conjectures of the natives touching his ships and sailors, inquired of his teacher, "How could the Spaniards know what the Indians thought about them?"

Besides the two sections of the all-day advanced class there have been three divisions working half a day and attending school the other half.

The year has brought comparatively little change in studies or methods, but we give the following summary of those pursued:

English.—"First Lessons in English," by Southworth and Goddard, has been in use in several language classes, while the aim has been to push the use of complete, correct sentences, whether in speaking or writing, all along the line, in whatever study. Written questions in geography, history and physiology, the transposition of poetry into prose, the reproduction of stories, the writing of letters and exercises in dictation—all these have been put in play to train pen and tongue. Much interest was awakened by the receipt of a budget of letters from the pupils of the Lincoln school, of Brookline, Mass., describing their own school life, with the request that these letters be answered by our Indians. The Indian candidates for the normal school are now expected to pass a special examination in "talking" before they are admitted as juniors.

Arithmetic.—Drill in fractional parts, measures, and United States money is now given to our beginners. Scholars who have worked up through the lower grades are therefore prepared, on reaching the advanced class, to go over the ground in fractions, decimals and compound numbers required for the junior examination. Sheldon's Arithmetic and the Popular Educator No. 1 have been the text-books used. Original illustrations of arithmetical problems have been very helpful, and, with the beginners, especially, drawing has held a prominent place in this branch of study.

Reading.—The chief aim in the reading classes has been to develop thought—to train the pupils to understand what they read, and to convey it in a simple, natural way to others. Indians are apt to speak with almost closed lips, and some of our sounds, "th" for instance, are very difficult for them to acquire. Much drill in elocution is needed. To help in securing clear enunciation from both races it has been suggested that some teacher in her summer vacation should especially study up the "visible speech" methods used in training deaf mutes. Davis', Barnes', and Harper's readers, the normal course, the Story of the Bible, and a primer of English history have been used.

Geography.—Niles's Advanced Geography and Butler's and Swinton's Introductory have been the text-books in this branch. Some of the scholars have found themselves beyond their depth, however, in the more difficult of these, and experience seems to prove that a simple geographical reader, such as King's, which

was used early in the term, is really best suited to the needs of most of our students. Globes, maps, molding boards, pictures, and vivid descriptions of places must, of course, fill in any book outline.

History.—"The Beginner's American History," by Montgomery, has proved a charming book for supplementary reading in our history classes where Quackenbos' Primary United States History is still retained. Stories from "Grandfather's Chair," "The Boys of '76," and other works, help the teacher to make real to her pupils the scenes of other days. Many of our Indians never get beyond the Indian school. It is particularly desirable for these that their horizon should be enlarged, and a taste for reading cultivated, by such a study as history. Moreover, recitations in this branch, free from technical terms and involved ideas, furnish capital scope for language work.

Physiology.—This branch has been taken up more fully than heretofore. The text-book used in the higher section of the advanced class has been "Our Bodies and How We Live," by Blaisdell. After studying the lesson in the book, the scholars have told in their own words the thoughts they have succeeded in getting out of its paragraphs, holding the actual specimens in their hands, as far as possible, while talking about them. Their teacher says:

> The Indian has none of the shrinking natural to some students in handling bones and studying specimens from the meat house, but enters into the investigation in a philosophical manner, as though the organ in question was a complicated piece of machinery which he was allowed to investigate. Curiosity is a prominent trait in Indian character, and nothing pleases him better than to see how things are put together, and why this way is better than some other way he may have in mind.

The lower section has used no book, but has taken topics from the board, giving an oral recitation the next day, and when the subject was finished, writing out an account of what they had learned. Some quite excellent drawings of skulls, skeletons, hearts, etc., testify to their closeness of observation and attention to the objects and charts placed before them. One of the Indian boys gave as his opinion that "Physiology is a much useful study for us Indians. Once my people know nothing of body or soul; now the missionaries show them about soul, but they have yet to learn of body."

Writing.—The formation of a good hand has been aided by double-lined paper and by exercises with slants, square-lined paper, and letters drawn upon the blackboard. Decided improvement has been made.

Singing.—Gratifying progress has been made in singing by note and in learning new airs. The Indian classes have been remarkably quick in giving correct tones, even if the voices lack the richness and sweetness of the colored students.

The Indian girls have had Swedish gymnastics twice a week.

Winona.—The matron of Winona is able to give a good report of the care taken by the girls of their own rooms and the performance of their daily tasks in keeping the big building in order. The work, in the main, has been done promptly and cheerfully, and when a girl has been sick, and her share of sweeping or scrubbing must fall upon some one else, the needed hands have usually been ready to take up the extra burden. The Winona dining room, which takes the overflow of girls from Virginia Hall, is a cheerful, cozy little room and gives opportunity for lessons in setting the table, dish washing, care of sick, etc. Its quietness and homelikeness are much appreciated by some of the girls, who quite dread to give it up for the stir and bustle of the large hall.

The cooking class, as will be seen from the report on industries, gives practice in the culinary art, while the housekeeping cottage still further reinforces the training of the girls for future home life. Here they learn how to make a little go a long way. It requires some planning and thoughtful economy to stretch their allowance of 60 cents a week for four girls (with milk and flour thrown in) to cover four suppers, yet they have succeeded in getting up simple, wholesome, little teas, and have often done the honors of the cottage to an invited guest. Some of them have gained experience in cooking in summer homes at the North. The Christmas supper at Winona this year and the "lend-a-hand" sale in the spring were supplied with delicious cake made by some of these young housekeepers.

The school exhibit at Chicago will show some creditable specimens of Indian girls' handiwork from the technical shop, as also specimens of their skill in sewing, not only samples of darning, patching, buttonholing, overhanding, etc., but a pretty gingham dress for a grown person and a very dainty set of baby clothes, made and embroidered by their deft fingers. They are very apt in cutting, fitting, and making over dresses in the sewing room, as they copy in gingham or flannel some new cut of skirt or sleeve, caught, perhaps, with quick eye from a visitor passing through class room or dining room.

In the laundry special effort has been made to teach the girls promptness, system, and dispatch in their performance of the work of this department That all the washing might be finished up on Monday there has been need of "close connec-

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tions," an hour and a half being allowed each squad of 10 girls. In the ironing laundry some bookshelves and other touches have been added, suggestive of the idea that a kitchen or other workroom may be something more, and that a book may be caught up while waiting for irons to heat or to cool, or in leisure moments when one's task is done.

The wigwam.—Early in the term, the five members of the Indian council were elected by the Indian boys from their own number. The council has been exceptionally busy since its organization, with minor cases, such as using tobacco, talking Indian, and playing cards, the last being a very serious offense. This organization does not wait for cases to be submitted to it, but any boy may be reported by his fellow to the council and the matter will be investigated. If the case warrants, the boy will be sentenced for discipline. The janitors of the wigwam, being members of the council, assume the responsibility of the wigwam.

A growing spirit of manliness and courtesy has been noticed among the boys the past year. They have taken high ground in regard to English speaking and, through the council, have imposed fines quite heavy—considering their limited sources of income—for indulgence in Indian. Speakers appointed by themselves have given brief talks once a week on points of morals and manners and matters pertaining to their own building, their company in the battalion, or to school life in general. Their Sunday evening "sings" in the assembly room of the wigwam have been pleasant and homelike.

Much interest has been shown this year in their studies, and also among the older boys in the questions of the day, as they have kept up with these by reading magazines and newspapers, studying the bulletin board at academic, and listening to the news budget as given in the opening exercises. Their occasional Saturday evening debates have been entered into with no little zest and enthusiasm.

Gen. Armstrong's illness has seemed to awaken a fresh sense of indebtedness to him of loyalty to the school and of pride in its work.

The Christian Endeavor Society, which has about 50 members, has greatly helped some of its members to express their thoughts and to lead their meetings with a certain quiet dignity. Its influence has been most helpful in developing Christian character and in making it useful to others. It has trained young men and women to pray and speak thoughtfully, and strengthened them in the habit of daily prayer and Bible reading.

While retaining to the full our interest in the education of the Western Indians, we concur heartily in giving a broader chance than hitherto to the New York tribes, and are glad to open the doors of Hampton to them, and also to the Indians of Maine, from which State we have a small but very promising contingent. These last receive no aid from the Government, and two of the Oldtown boys admitted this year are making a brave struggle to do what they can to support themselves while pursuing their studies. Many of those coming from the New York reservations are also accustomed to hard work and to self-support and are among our most earnest students. They know enough to realize the value of more knowledge and to crave that training of hand and head which will better equip them for the battle of life.

A story now coming out in a popular magazine gives a graphic sketch of the ancient Iroquois and their prowess, they, "the masters of the forest, as the Sioux were of the plains." These old-time enemies now meet peacefully in the halls of Hampton. That the eagerness once shown on the trail can be directed to the pursuit of higher things is illustrated by the following extract from a letter written by a descendant of these same Iroquois, now a member of our pastor's class, to his scholarship friends at the North.

> "I used to sat up studying until twelve o'clock and chop fire wood in the morning until school time and do the same after school. Since that time I have been able to read, figure, and write a little. Year later I started a little store on our reservation, and that gave me more chance to write and figure, etc. After four years I got very interested about Sunday-school lessons, and I purchased Henry's Commentary of the whole Bible. More I read the Bible more I like it and more education I need it. Finally I got the idea to preach the Gospel or study ministers."

One of the Indian boys said, as he came with two friends to volunteer in the missionary service: "We can't do any preaching, but we can saw wood and take food to the sick." The boys who go out become very much interested in the old people. After they have seen their needs they come back with urgent requests that the help needed may be given. Sometimes they give articles of clothing from their own scanty stock. One of the boys while engaged in this neighborhood work found an old man in his cheerless cabin, suffering from the intense cold and barefooted. He was so touched by this case of need and distress that he pulled off his own socks and gave them to the old man and hastened home to report the case to the supply committee. Such work as this means not only relief for the poor, but also an invaluable experience for the boys. It teaches them lessons they could not learn in any other way.

Dr. Waldron, the resident physician, makes the following health report:

"There have been no deaths among the Indian pupils. Three boys have been sent home for ill health; two of them to be restored to health by the dry air of their native climate, the third, an incurable epileptic. Indians under treatment for phthisis have done fairly well. The health rate of the Indian school has risen in proportion with the number of students brought from advanced schools and from Indian agencies where there has been for at least the lifetime of our pupils a mode of living approaching our civilization. A regular civilized life gives a degree of life force of which the Indian of the West has been to a great extent robbed by reservation conditions and restrictions. The health of the Oneidas, as contrasted with that of the Sioux, who are just entering the transition period which the Oneidas have passed, illustrates this fact. Out of 63 Oneida students not one has died at the school. In several cases these students have been consumptive, but have responded well to treatment and have improved in health while in school.

The nervous sensibility of all Indians is great and leads them to unnatural excitement and corresponding depression. The inevitable inheritance of generations born in tumult, war, fear, and uncertainty must be irritable nerve centers and moral and intellectual faculties subordinated to the physical. Nature demands a heavy penalty for violated laws. The Indian has ignorantly violated all laws and is paying a terrible penalty. This does not, however, mean the extermination of the race, a portion of which has shown itself capable of adaptation to change of environment and new conditions of social life. There will be a survival of the fittest.

The sanitary condition of the place during the year has been as good as constant care could make it, with insufficient and imperfect drainage, which, owing to want of funds, could not at once be changed. The new drainage system, when completed, will place all the sanitary work of the school upon an excellent basis. A new breakwater is also greatly needed to protect our shore from the deposit of sewage. The rapidly-growing town of Hampton, the sewage from which is sent along our shores with every outgoing tide, makes the need of this improvement more urgent with each year. Next to the improved drainage system nothing is more vital to the health of the school than a clear water front. The improvement in drainage could not have been deferred for another season without very great danger. It was first in order, by nature of the work, and was the most crying necessity. The improvement of the breakwater is needed to supplement this work and place the school in its best possible sanitary condition."

The industries at Hampton may be divided into three classes:

(1) Those necessary for self-support.

(2) The trades.

(3) Those trades taught for education only.

In the first of these the Indian has no part, since he is supported by the Government, but he is represented in both the second and third classes. There are eleven trades taught on the grounds, but this year there are a number not being taken by Indians.

In the **carpenter and repair shop** there are 12 students employed. One of these has finished his trade and is acting as under-foreman; 11 are learning the trade, 5 working every day in the week and going to night school, 4 Indian boys working half each day, and 2 normal-school boys, who give the two work days a week to their trade. All students from this shop receive drafting lessons in the technical shop.

Next under this subject come the training shops:

The **paint shop** employs 16 Indians and 3 colored students. Of the 3 colored students, 2 work all day and go to school at night and 1 works only two days in the week. Of the Indians, 2 are normal-school boys, working only two days per week, and 14 are from the Indian school, working half of each day. This department does all the painting, varnishing, and glazing on the place. The shop pays well, and at the same time attention is given to the educational idea of the trade. For the first half of the year regular lectures were given every Monday morning. These talks covered such subjects as primary colors, mixing colors, applying colors, materials, etc.

As to the two races, the foreman says that the Indian takes hold quicker, the negro holds out longer, and they come out about even.

The **harness shop** reports 3 colored and 3 Indian students. The colored students give their full time to their trade and go to night school; the Indians are normal-school boys, who give two days per week. Two-thirds of the year they have been filling orders for harnesses from Mr. John Wanamaker. The other third has been devoted to local work, to keep the boys busy. In the order trade they have received as high as $100 for a harness, while the local work averages about $25 for a harness.

The **shoe shop** reports a total of 8 students: 5 colored, from the night school, working all day; 1 colored, from the normal school, working two days per week, and 2

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Indians, working one and one-half days per week. Most of the students who entered here came to learn the trade; 3 students have finished their trade this year, and 2 will finish this summer; 1 has just begun. All seem earnest in their work. The trade years are divided systematically, and, although no general class lessons are given, each individual is taught the qualities, use, and division of leather.

The printing office reports a good, earnest set of boys. There are in the shop 6 colored students, who give their days to this trade while attending night school; 6 Indian boys, 5 who come in for two days in the week, and 1 who goes to night school and gives all his days to his trade; 8 graduates and ex-students and 4 outsiders, making a total of 21 hands. This office does all the school printing, which, besides the two school papers, this year includes the "Twenty-two Years' Work," a 500-page book, giving a record of Hampton's work, and a number of weekly papers and periodicals, and considerable job printing from outside.

The Pierce machine shop has three departments of labor. First, the machine shop proper. In this are 2 Indians working, two days in the week, and 7 night school boys. Second, the blacksmithing department, where there are 1 night-school boys and 2 normal-school Indians. Third, the Woodworking department, where 2 night school boys are working all day and 1 Indians working two days in a week.

Technical education: The third division of the Hampton industries is the group of those which are given for education only. This includes all the housework and domestic training given the Indian girls, and all the classes in cooking, use of tools, and agriculture given to the normal-school students.

The Winona household department: As the Government appropriation meets the expense of board and clothing (leaving tuition to be raised by scholarship) of the Indians while here, there is no need that they should work with an idea of support. The whole aim is to make the work educational. Each girl must do her own washing, ironing, dressmaking, mending, and take care of her own room. For this she receives no pay. Besides this, all the corridors, teachers' rooms, and public rooms of Winona are cared for by the girls for a small sum of money. In this way it is arranged that each girl has a little of all kinds of work, that they take complete care of their school home and earn some pocket money by way of encouragement. In fact, as far as possible, she is given the many sided-training that a daughter should have in her home to prepare her for life.

To see a little more carefully how this system is worked out, let us look at the different departments.

In the laundry the 12 girls are divided into squads of ten for Monday's washing: each squad has the use of the laundry for an hour and a half. On their work days they iron their clothes, after which the clothes are inspected in the sewing room and each girl mends her own. Besides this mending, they make their own clothes—four cotton dresses a year at the least—prepare extra clothes for the storeroom, ready to fit out new students, and make and mend all the wigwam and Winona bedding.

As Winona has no separate kitchen, they could not cook their own meals. However, there is a small overflow dining room at Winona, which they take care of, getting practice in care of table and dishes. To gain the much-needed knowledge of cooking, a small three-roomed cottage on the grounds has been fitted up like a home, with parlor, dining room, kitchen, and storeroom. The girls are divided into companies of four and each four uses the cottage for a week. They are given 50 cents and flour and milk, and out of this must get four suppers for themselves and a teacher.

The object kept in view is how to do well with a little. They rarely make cake, but learn how to prepare eggs, potatoes, etc., in all ways. This is meant to be the practical application of the regular cooking lessons. The girls enjoy this as "playing house" on a grand scale. At the end of the year each girl will have had three weeks of this training. The money for this unique training school has all been given by charity.

Now that we have seen how the Indian girl learns in laundry, housework, sewing, and cooking, let us see what is done for the boy.

Like every student on the grounds, he has to care for his own room. Then, turning to the shops, we see many fields of labor before him. Those now called the "training shops"—*i. e.*, the harness shop, paint shop, shoe shop, and tin shop—were at first called the Indian training shops, and established largely with the idea of giving the Indians practical knowledge of different trades. They have changed their name since then, in order to express the fact that they are not limited to one race; but we shall find 21 Indians taking their trades in them, and still others in the printing office, machine shop, etc.

The technical shop is designed to give training in the use of tools and woodturning. Here, at present, there are 14 Indian boys, 9 working half of each day and 5 two days in the week. It is intended that every Indian boy shall have nine months. Although the object is purely educational, some of the work of the students, in the shape of carved paper-cutters, inkstands, picture frames, etc., is sold. In this shop are also given the lessons in free-hand and mechanical drawing to the trades boys. There are five classes of eight each from the carpenter shops, and one of fourteen from the blacksmith and machine shops.

While the students in the normal school work only two days in the week instead of six, still the opportunity is taken to give them in classes technical training that every person ought to have. This training is given in the technical classes in the use of tools. Here all the girls of the middle class come for two hours per week for half a year, and the Indian schoolgirls for one hour per week for the whole year. They are here taught how to use tools and the principles of construction. Their first work is making a box—as this is to help them, both Indian and colored, to make their own homes comfortable, they are taught how they can make the most of things—how to use leather for hinges, how to cover a box, etc. They learn how to make screens, stools, picture frames, and how to varnish and paint them. Nothing is sold from this shop, the student keeping what she makes as a reward of her industry.

It seems best that every boy that comes to this school both from the West and South should know something about farming. To this end many among the work students are put on the farm—and among our normal students this year regular classes in agriculture have been established under the charge of Mr. Goodrich and Mr. West. All the normal school boys attend these one hour a week during the school year.

The adding to and enlarging of this division of the industrial training has been one of the chief aims of this year. Not only have new classes in technical training, as the middle year sewing and agricultural classes, been added, but careful thought has been put on the grading and systematizing of the work, so that in all its branches it may push toward the same end—a complete, well-grounded industrial education.

Returned Indian students.—As usual these students are graded according to the records they have made at home, be it excellent, good, fair, poor, or bad.

The excellent are either those who have exceptional advantages and use them faithfully, or 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.

According to this grading the record now stands:

Excellent	87		
Good	159	301	
Fair	55		361
Poor	16	60	
Bad	11		

The average remains about the same as in former years—80 per cent doing as well as their advantages will allow, three-fourths doing well, in every respect making good use of their advantages.

These figures, though they change so little from year to year, yet have each year a new meaning. In the old time, when the blanket Indian came to us for three years, and then returned to put into good practice what little he had learned, by living an upright, industrious Christian life—in these respects only being much above his heathen friends—we said that he did well. He did do well, and his well-doing has been the foundation of all future success. Much has been wrought by these pioneer students, and each succeeding year finds more schools, more missions, and an advance of civilization that must necessarily raise the standard all around.

Pupils come to us now much more often from schools or houses where they had the advantages of early training. They start higher, they stay in school longer, and on their return it is necessary to judge them by a correspondingly high standard. The "excellent" list is therefore increased by the addition of better trained, more influential workers; and the bad list is larger than ever before, for the reason that more have failed to come up to the required standard.

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Through correspondence and visits, I think I am safe in giving the employment of these students as follows:

Teachers, 11; school employés, 17	28
Attending other schools	17
Attending higher schools in the East	5
Supporting themselves in the East	5
Regular missionaries, 5; catechists, 11	16
United States soldiers, 8; scouts, 2	10
Post-master, 1; mail carrier	2
Agency employés, viz: Physicians, 1; interpreters, 4; issue clerks, 1; police, 5; district farmers, 2; in charge of stables, 3; herders, 2; carpenters, 17; wheelwrights, 2; blacksmiths, 1; harness makers, 2; tinsmiths, 1; miller, 1	45
Independent workers, viz: Physicians, 1; engineers, 2; surveyors, 2; lawyer, 1; merchants, 3; clerks, 5; printers, 1; painters, 2; freighters, 2; loggers, 4; laborers, 8; house servants, 3	31
Farmers or ranchers	81
Girls married and in good homes	48

The five Hampton graduates studying at the North are thus located: One is taking the classical course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he is supporting himself largely by assuming the care of one of the dormitories. Very gratifying reports have been received of his progress.

Another has been at the Meriden Academy, New Hampshire, but finding that funds ran low, has bravely set to work, we hear, and become a Yankee school teacher for part of the year.

One of our girls has entered the same academy, where she seems very happy in her studies. Some of her leisure time she has given to the practice of shorthand, having already become quite proficient in the use of the typewriter.

Another girl is in the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. She writes: "I am enjoying school more than I ever did. Teaching was hard at first, but now I don't mind it, as we have it to do every day."

Still another has the position of custodian of the Smith College studio, Northampton, and in this way earned her instruction in drawing, for which she has shown a decided taste.

Our printer graduate, for some years in the employ of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has had trouble with his eyes, but when laid aside from printing has tried to turn his hand to something else.

Our engineer has been hard at work in the Syracuse Car Works repairing engines, until within a few weeks the firm has removed to Depew. He was one of the very last to leave, lending a hand in the final preparations. He hopes very soon to be employed again.

Our Lincoln farmer, a young man, who, though not a graduate, has remained East, is now working with friends in Springfield at the carpenter's trade.

This institution has met with a sad loss in the death of its founder and principal, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, a most devoted friend of the Indian. Those of us who remain will endeavor so far as in us lies to carry on the work to which he literally gave his life. His sickness and death seems to have developed a new feeling of loyalty to the school among the Indian pupils. The year just closed has shown a most satisfactory advance in behavior and work on the part of these young people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. B. FRISSELL,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

By the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1885, *Congress* appropriated $15,000, to be paid from any money due the confederated bands of Ute Indians, for the erection of buildings for a school for the Indians near Grand Junction, Colo., provided that before such school should be established there should be donated to the Government for the purpose of said school not less than 160 acres of land, together with a sufficient amount of water for the cultivation thereof. (23 Stat., p. 382.)

Land.—In accordance with said legislation Thomas B. Crawford, of Mesa County, Colo., executed a deed February 5, 1885, in favor of the United States for the southwest quarter of sec. 18, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., in Colorado, which deed was approved by the Attorney-General March 6, 1885, and recorded in the recorder's office of Mesa County, Colo., March 31, 1885, volume 12, page 42.

Senator Teller, September 24, 1885, hearing that representations adverse to the location had been made, pronounced the location a good one and admirably situated, being on the old Ute reserve. Buildings were erected and a school was opened there the following year.

July 11, 1889, Supt. Wheeler reported that the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company had located its track from New Castle to Grand Junction through the school tract, thereby cutting off 25 acres of the best land. After the attention of the Department of Justice had been called to the matter the president of the railway company, February 28, 1890, submitted three propositions for securing a right of way through the school lands: (1) To pay for the lands used and make all necessary provision for access from one part of school land to another; (2) To buy the segregated portion, 20.10 acres, and the bed of the right of way, 6.20 acres, in all 26.3 acres; or (3). to exchange for the 26.3 acres a strip on the west side of the southeast quarter of section 18 equivalent in area and better in quality.

March 27 Supt. Wheeler recommended the acceptance of the third proposition, but amended so that the south half of the southeast quarter, containing 35 acres, would be taken in exchange instead of a strip the whole length of the southeast quarter.

Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 *Stat.*, 661), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to convey the 26.3 acres in exchange for 35 acres in the south half of the southeast quarter of sec. 18, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., Ute meridian.

July 10, 1891, Messrs. Walcott and Valle filed abstract of title and deed from Walter S. Cheesman for said 35 acres, with an act of the legislature of Colorado, approved April 1, 1891, granting jurisdiction, etc. On December 1, 1892, they were approved by the Attorney-General, provided the said deed was unaffected by anything that had occurred in the way of conveyances, incumbrances, or liens since the dates of said abstract and searches, viz, September 11, 1891, and July, 1891, respectively. The deed was duly recorded, May 12, 1893, in the recorder's office, Mesa County, Colo., book 7, page 507, and sent to Secretary of the Interior May 27, 1893, with abstract of title and certificates of clerks and treasurers, that there were no unsatisfied liens, judgments, etc., on said land, and that there were no unpaid taxes. It thus being shown that the act of October 1, 1890 (26 *Stats.*, 661), had been fully executed by the railway company, it was recommended that a deed of conveyance be made in favor of said railway company for the 26.3 acres owned by the United States in lieu of the 35 acres exchanged. May 28, 1893, the Department returned the Cheesman deed duly accepted, and transmitted a deed for the 26.3 acres, which was sent to Messrs. Wolcott and Valle June 5, 1893.

This tract at Grand Junction, as reported by Supt. Lemmon January 9, 1892, contains in all 168.7 acres of land all level and irrigable with some labor, and which in time can be made productive. The soil is a heavy close-grained adobe strongly impregnated with alkali. There is no grazing land, timber, nor stone on the tract. There is no running water save in the irrigating ditches. No water can be obtained by wells less than 30 feet deep, and if obtained it would be unfit for any use whatever. The superintendent urged the need of more land for the school, for grazing and timber, and recommended the addition of four sections of Government land on what is known as Piñon Mesa, within 20 miles of Gunnison River bridge; but, fail-

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ing to furnish a description of said four sections, no action has been taken on his recommendation.

Water.—While land matters have been readily adjusted, water rights for the Grand Junction school are still in an unsettled condition.

With the original deed of the land from Mr. Crawford was transferred, as then understood, a perpetual water privilege, being 227 shares of stock, certificate No. 4, issued by the Mesa Ditch Company in favor of T. B. Crawford and assigned to the United States. For this the citizens of Grand Junction claimed to have paid $1,600 in addition to $2,450 for the land.

March 20, 1886, the superintendent of the school, G. B. Frazier, was instructed to exchange said stock for a deed from the Grand River Ditch Company (which bought out the Mesa County Ditch Company) conveying to the school a perpetual water privilege. June 2, 1886, he submitted such water-right deed, being the form given to all other shareholders in exchange for stock. But this deed, with contract, was returned to him August 23, 1886, because it did not convey a perpetual water right, as contemplated by the act of Congress establishing the school.

Meantime a claim for $95.34 had been presented by the treasurer of the Mesa County Ditch Company, May 1, 1886, for repairs to ditch from May 1, 1885, to May 1, 1886, with a statement that many of the members of the company had agreed with the Grand River Ditch Company to transfer the stock of said company clear of the books, and take in lieu therefor a paid-up right to the use of 100 statute inches of water for 227 shares, paying annually $20 rental and no more. It also appeared that the ditch company proposed only to furnish water for irrigating purposes during the irrigating season, March 1 to November 1, and that this was alkali water, which could not be used for cooking and drinking purposes.

The status of the whole matter is as follows: Originally the Pioneer Ditch Company, a private enterprise of ranchmen, was merged into the Mesa County Ditch Company, which issued $50,000 stock in 5,000 shares at $10 each. The Mesa County Company issued 227 shares to the Government, and the Government was subject to the same expense in keeping up the ditch as private individuals. Finally the Mesa County Ditch Company sold out to the Grand River Ditch Company, the agreement being that each holder of 227 shares should receive therefor a water deed for 100 statute inches of water, for which the holder of the deed was to pay $10 for each 80 acres. It was for such a water deed that the Government exchanged its 227 shares of stock. Lucius Cost, superintendent of the Grand River Ditch Company, filed on the 20th of August, 1886, the written opinion of Walter S. Sullivan, attorney for the company, that the deed was in the form usual in Colorado, which had always been construed as conveying perpetual and absolute water rights; that it was a "community" ditch and not a ditch "for profit;" that 22 ranchmen built it and divided the water among them, first organizing as a company or corporation; that the 227 shares of stock represented a perpetual, absolute water right sufficient to irrigate 160 acres of land, but it was not nonassessable; that every holder of a water right in a community ditch was bound to pay his share of the expense necessary to keep the ditch up, whether represented by stock or deed (see general statutes of Colorado, 1883, sec. 310); and finally, to sum up, that (1) the deed does convey a perpetual and absolute right to water sufficient to irrigate the land, so far as it is customary to do this in Colorado; (2) that the right is nonassessable except for repairs and expense of management; and (3) that at the time of the donation, and subsequently, it was not possible to make it otherwise.

August 21, 1886, the superintendent of the school reported that he was satisfied the company (which was operated by the Hartford, Connecticut, Travelers' Insurance Company) could not legally do more, and, September 6, 1886, he submitted the opinion of the secretary of the company as to the legal difficulties in the way of giving such a deed as was desired by the Indian Office. The next day he submitted a proposition to exchange the surplus above 100 statute inches in the Government stock of 227 shares for a nonassessable water deed to 100 statute inches of water; but, September 11, 1886, Supt. Frazier informed this office that he could get no assurance from the ditch company that such a deed would be made.

March 7, 1889, the Grand Valley Canal Company advised this office that the Grand River Ditch Company having become $300,000 in debt had closed business September, 1888, under a foreclosure sale made that day, and that after the bondholders purchased the ditch the Grand Valley Canal Company was organized as a new company and submitted two propositions to the holders of water rights, (1) to take the ditch off the company's hands for $50,000, or, (2) to let the water contracts then outstanding be taken up and issued from the Grand River Ditch Company proper, the company to use all the other ditches as laterals and carriers of water from the main ditch to the respective ranches, new contracts to be issued (in accordance with the priority of dates of the old contracts and deeds) containing a clause providing for a maximum assessment of $1 per inch and extraordinary assessments not exceeding $10 per right.

July 9, 1889, Supt. Wheeler forwarded letter from Charles F. Caswell, attorney for the Grand Valley Canal Company, dated July 5, 1889, stating that the deed conveys to the Government a certain number of statute inches of water and makes it an owner in fee of that amount of water in the Mesa County ditch then under the control and management of the Grand Valley Canal Company, successors to the Grand River Ditch Company, and, like the deeds made to all other parties, it provides a small assessment annually for conveying water through the ditch by the Grand Valley Canal Company as a common carrier and for keeping the ditch in repair and carrying on the ditch business generally. The company declined to consider the Government to be entitled, under their system, to any more benefits than any other farmer—the terms upon which other shareholders obtained water being twofold, one set of water-right owners paid an assessment of $20 annually; the other set paid annually from 40 cents to $1 per annum, according to the amount of water owned in statute inches. The school was of the first set.

July 17, 1889, the Department authorized the payment of $46.57, being amount due for water, etc., upon the express condition that the rights of the Government under its deed be in no way surrendered or abridged by such payment.

July 25, 1889, Supt. Wheeler forwarded a form of deed purporting to be a duplicate copy of the original deed. He had been asked to forward the original deed and and water contract, sent to Supt. Frazier in 1886; but it could not be found. The original deed called for an assessment of $20, while this form of deed stipulated for 100 inches of water and an assessment not exceeding 40 cents per statutory inch, which are the terms of the second class referred to by Mr. Caswell, and not the terms of the first class or original owners. October 8, 1889, Special Agent F. D. Lewis reported adversely on the status of the water right of the Grand Junction school, as set forth in the form of deed sent by Mr. Wheeler, and recommended its reference to the Department of Justice for investigation.

April 8, 1892, Supt. Lemmon reported that he had been handed a bill for $27 for water.

He was instructed, April 22, 1892, to confer with the United States attorney and the authority of the canal company, with reference to having a deed prepared omitting the objectionable features of the deed sent by Supt. Wheeler. June 6, 1892, he reported that they were then getting at least a part of the supply of water for irrigation, but recommended the issuance of a temporary injunction to prevent cutting off supply until the matter could be settled, believing that the company would be compelled to give a one-twenty-second part of the profits, or at least 100 inches, in a contract that complied with the irrigation laws of the State. July 2, 1892, he was authorized to go to Denver and institute such proceedings.

The water required for domestic purposes at the school was first supplied by the inconvenient method of having it hauled the distance of a mile in barrels. In October, 1890, arrangements were made with the Grand Junction Water Company by which they extended their mains to the school buildings. They are now furnishing water under a ten-year contract, at 22½ cents per 1,000 gallons, this contract having been approved by the Secretary, November 11, 1890, subject to the following condition: The payments of water rent "to be subject to the appropriations applicable thereto, to be made by Congress from year to year."

FORT SHAW, MONT.

Fort Shaw military post, situated in latitude 47° 30' 3", longitude from Greenwich 111° 40', *on the right bank of the Sun River*, and about 15 miles from its confluence with the Missouri, embracing about 32 square miles, was established in July, 1867. (See War Department descriptive list of military posts, 1872, pages 236 and 254.) By General Order No. 69, issued September 14, 1889, and by executive order of January 11, 1870, the following described tract of land was set apart as the military reservation, viz.:

Beginning as an initial point at a sandstone, marked with pits and mounds, on the verge of the plateau north of Sun River at a point bearing north 52° west from Sun River crossing and north 8° E. from the northwest angle of Square Butte; thence S. 8° W. 356 chains to a post marked U. S. M. R.; thence S. 58° 15' W. 391.39 chains to the summit of a conical peak of granite rock called the "Nipple;" thence N. 61° 15' W. 216.90 chains; thence W. 151 chains; thence S. 76° 45' W. 91.68 chains to a sandstone marked U. S. M. R. and a monument of stone being the southwest angle of the reservation; thence N. 33° 15' W. 347 chains to a sandstone and monument of stone erected on a high bluff, being the northwest angle of the reservation; thence N. 64° 15' E. 109.70 chains; thence N. 86° 15' E. 280 chains to a sandstone marked U. S. M. R. and a mound of gravel and boulders; thence N. 88° 15' E. 50 chains to a sandstone and monument of stone; thence N. 67° E. 239 chains; thence N. 86° 15' E. 276.32 chains to the northeast angle of the reservation, which is the place of beginning.

It contains 46 square miles or 29,812 acres and is located in T. 20 N., R. 2 and 3 W., Montana.

It is about 5,000 feet above sea level. The Sun River is a stream of moderate size during the greater part of the year, scarcely more than 20 yards wide, and fordable

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anywhere except near its mouth. The water is usually clear and of good quality. The valley of the Sun River is 50 miles long, with a variable width of from 2 to 5 miles. The reserve is almost destitute of wood for fuel and is not well adapted to agriculture. There is scarcely any water except from the river, rendering irrigation difficult and expensive. The country is well adapted for grazing, and cattle will live and thrive the entire year, usually without shelter. The climate is exceedingly dry and healthy.

March 15, 1892, Special Indian Agent J. A. Leonard, who had been sent to Fort Shaw to ascertain the practicability of utilizing it for Indian school purposes, recommended that the Department establish an Indian school there. This and a supplementary report were submitted to the Secretary, March 22 and April 13, 1892, with recommendation that eight sections of the Fort Shaw reservation be set aside for Indian school purposes, and, if it should be found necessary that the entire length of the irrigating ditch be included within the school reservation, that six more sections be added—the fourteen sections being sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of T. 20 N., R. 2 W., and sections 4 and 12 o. T. 20 R. 3 W.; also that if these sections should be found not to include the whole of the irrigating ditch that so much additional land as might be necessary be also set aside when surveys should be extended over that part of the country and that no part of the reserve be thrown open to public settlement until the bounds of the school lands should have been definitely fixed.

April 25, 1892, the Fort Shaw reservation was turned over to the Interior Department by the War Department for Indian school purposes so long as it should not be required for military occupation. (See General Order No. 30, issued April 30, 1892.)

April 30 the superintendent of the school, William H. Winslow, was instructed to select about 10,000 acres to be reserved for school purposes, and to include the best of the arable land lying contiguous to the buildings, some good pasture and timber land, and the land along which lay the water rights upon which the school must depend for irrigation and domestic water supply.

August 3, 1892, he forwarded a plat of 13,119.8 acres, all of which land he held to be necessary to be retained out of the military reservation. It was described as follows:

Commencing at a point 173 feet due east of the corner to sections 9, 10, 14, and 15, T. 20 N., R. 3 W., of the principal meridian, Montana; thence N. 33° 9' W., 6,405 feet; thence N. 56° 16' E., 15,876.6 feet; thence due S., 14,520 feet; thence S. 79° 56' W., 9,159.2 feet; thence N. 34° 0' W., 8,015 feet to the place of beginning.

This land extended a little over a mile east and south of the school buildings. The west line was the old line of the military reservation. It took in the Government ditch and a growth of cottonwood trees along the river, which it was necessary to embrace to save them from destruction. The land on the north side of the Sun River was good grass land, partly marshy. The bottom land west of the school building contained about six sections, and would make good farm land, pasture, and meadow. He also recommended the retention of the irrigating ditch and water rights, and an exclusive right of way for 100 feet on each side from the center of the ditch, and also the right to extend the ditch anywhere on the school farm.

August 22, 1892, these papers were submitted to the Secretary and December 2, 1892, he returned them, stating that he was willing to reserve 5,000 acres for the school, provided that amount was necessary for its proper conduct, and directing that the superintendent of the Fort Shaw school select the reduced area and furnish a description thereof.

January 20, 1893, Supt. Winslow forwarded a plat of the lands selected, containing 4,999.5 acres, described as follows:

Beginning at a point which lies S. 79° 9' E., 17,177 feet from the southeast corner of Sec. 9, T. 21 N., R. 3 W.; thence N., crossing Sun River, 11,070 feet; thence E. 13,530 feet; thence N. 2,640 feet; thence E. 9,240 feet; thence S., crossing Sun River, 10,560 feet; thence W. 14,610 feet; thence S. 68° 56' W., 8,767.6 feet to the place of beginning.

The setting apart of this tract was recommended by the Secretary with further recommendation that the irrigating ditch and water rights connected therewith be retained for the school, also the right to extend said ditch anywhere over the school land. February 11, 1893, the Secretary of the Interior approved this tract of 4,999.5 acres and set apart the same for the Fort Shaw Indian industrial school. Upon the accompanying map he indorsed the following language: "Approved: The irrigating ditch and accompanying water rights upon the military reservation as they now exist, together with the exclusive right of way for 100 feet on each side from the center of the said ditch, are retained for the use and benefit of the Fort Shaw Indian industrial school."

Some corrections in the plat submitted were afterward made, and July 6, 1893, the Department finally approved the plat and field notes of survey for the tract as corrected, viz:

Beginning at a point which lies S. 79° 9' E., 17,177 feet from the SE. corner of Sec. 10, T. 20 N., R. 3 W.; thence N., crossing Sun River, 11,070 feet; thence E. 13,530 feet; thence N. 2,640 feet; thence E. 9,240 feet; thence S., crossing Sun River, 10,560 feet; thence W. 14,610 feet; thence S. 68° 56' W., 8,767 feet, to the place of beginning.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

In accordance with recommendations made in 1889 by Inspectors Mallet and Armstrong and Agent Adams, it was decided to establish a new boarding school upon the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation near Fort Sill. March 6, 1890, the Department authorized the erection of buildings upon a site chosen by the agent. This site was reported by him to be about 2 miles south of the subagency (which was 2 miles south of Fort Sill and just outside that military reservation) upon a rise of ground sloping gently to the north and east, with Cache Creek and its fine valley about a mile east of and extending to the place selected for the building.

November 17, 1891, Agent Day, of the Kiowa Agency, forwarded a plat of the land to be set aside for the Fort Sill school, being the S. ½ of sections 19 and 20 and all of sections 29 and 30 of T. 2 N., R. 11 W., Indian meridian, containing 1,908.72 acres, of which the south half of section 20 and all of section 29 contained excellent farming land and about 20 acres of timber, and the rest was valuable for grazing.

This plat was reported to the Secretary for approval, and was returned by him January 14, 1893, with instructions to have another tract selected containing only 640 acres. February 18, 1893, Supervisor J. W. Richardson forwarded another plat of land for the school, containing 640 acres, being the S. ½ of section 20 and N. ½ of section 29, in T. 2 N., R. 11 W.

This selection of land was approved March 6, 1893, and when the agreement made with the Kiowa and Comanche Indians shall have been ratified by Congress, and the allotment of lands to said Indians shall have been ordered, the allotting agents will be instructed to respect these tracts as reserved for the Fort Sill Indian school.

PAWNEE, OKLA.

December 3, 1892, Supervisor John W. Richardson recommended that the lands assigned to the Pawnee school be definitely designated by metes and bounds. February 1, 1893, this office instructed him to confer with the superintendent of the school and the Indian agent and describe the tract, about 640 acres, which would be required for that school. March 21, 1893, he reported that he had conferred with the superintendent and agent and that a description with plat would be furnished. May 24, following, the superintendent of the school, T. W. Conway, submitted a plat of the land desired, viz: NE. ¼ of Sec. 32, the W. ½ of Sec. 33, the NE. ¼ of the SE. ¼, the E. ½ of the NW. ¼ of the SE. ¼; the NW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of the SE. ¼ and the SE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of Sec. 32, all in T. 22 N., R. 5 E., containing 670 acres; he also reported that the W. ½ of Sec. 33 was greatly needed for pasturage for the cattle belonging to the school. The agent for allotting lands to the Pawnees, Miss Helen P. Clark, accordingly reported upon her schedules of allotments to the Indians, the setting aside for Government school purposes, of the 670 acres of land described above, and they were approved by the Acting Secretary, July 10, 1893, as the Pawnee Indian school lands.

UMATILLA, OREGON.

Under the first section of an act approved March 3, 1885, authority was given the President to appoint a commission of three disinterested persons to ascertain the amount of land required to make allotments to the Umatilla Indians and to set apart so much of the Umatilla reservation as should be necessary to supply agricultural lands for allotments in severalty, together with sufficient pasture and timber lands for their use, and 640 acres for an industrial farm and school. (25 Stats., p. 341.)

Under this act Henry T. Stanton, George R. Pearsons, and William Parsons were appointed as said commission.

June 30, 1887, the commission reported that they had selected a section of 640 acres of land within the diminished Umatilla reservation, for an industrial farm and school, meted and bounded by wooden monuments set up not only at its four corners, but also along its four sides. This section is composed of parts of sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of T. 2 N., R. 33 E. It is not in the usual form of a Government survey, but is 100 chains in length from north to south and 64 chains in width from east to west, especial regard being had to the timber and water supply, fertility of soil and the

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general adaptation of the site to the purposes in view. There is but little timber on this section for any purpose, but it is conveniently located with reference to the timbered lands of the Indians on the Umatilla River. There are not 5 acres that are not available for either pasture or agricultural purposes. The building site is a half mile from the Umatilla River, which flows through the reservation from east to west, about 1 mile from the agency, 5 miles from Pendleton, and a half mile from the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Railroad. Cool, copious, and permanent springs are conveniently near.

The field notes of survey of said section made by W. T. Chalk, surveyor for commission, June 2 and 3, 1887, are as follows: Beginning at the center of Sec. 10, T. 2, N., R. 33 E., thence E. 64 chains, S. 100 chains, W. 64 chains, thence N. 100 chains to the point of beginning, containing 640 acres.

The report of the commission, including the site and survey of the industrial farm and school, was forwarded to the Secretary, July 29, 1887 and was approved by him August 1, 1887.

LETTER TO INDIAN AGENTS IN REGARD TO EMPLOYMENT BY INDIANS OF ATTORNEYS IN DEPREDATION CASES.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 7, 1895.

TO UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENTS:

Doubtless many Indian tribes will be solicited by attorneys to enter into contracts with them for their employment as counsel to defend them in Indian depredation claims. Already some of the tribes have been communicated with by attorneys with that object in view, and in some instances facts have been so distorted and misrepresented as to give rise to the suspicion that their purpose was to create undue alarm in the minds of the Indians or mistrust respecting the safety of their trust funds or other moneys held by the Government, hoping thereby to strengthen their chances for employment by the Indians at a good annual salary to defend them in depredation suits.

Some of the tribes might be benefited by the employment of competent separate counsel in depredation suits, but there are many other tribes in whose cases there seems to be no necessity for the employment of such counsel.

It is the opinion of this office (in which the Secretary of the Interior concurs) that the Indians would be saved much annoyance and that their interests in depredation matters would more surely receive the protection to which, as wards of the nation, they are entitled if they would refer to this office, through their agent, all correspondence received from attorneys or claim agents on the subject of the defense of depredation suits for information and advice as to the liability of their funds for the payment of depredation judgments and the advisability of the employment of separate counsel for their defense in such cases.

It is my desire, therefore, that you take early occasion to communicate personally to the leading Indians of your agency the views of this office as stated above, and advise them agreeably therewith.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

* This letter is referred to on page 72.

REF0071138

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE EXECUTION OF LEASES OF INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

Section 3 of act of Cong ess (Chap. 383, 26 Stats., p. 795), approved February 28, 1891, provides:

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.

In order to give full force and effect to the above enactment, the following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated for the information and direction of all parties concerned:

1. The term "age," as used in said act, is defined to apply to all minors under 18 and all other persons disabled by reason of old age.

2. The term "other disability" is defined to apply to:

(*a*) Unmarried women.

(*b*) All married women or widows who have neither husbands nor children in condition to cultivate their land with profit.

(*c*) All who are disabled by reason of chronic sickness or incurable physical defect.

(*d*) All those who are disabled by native defect of mind or permanent incurable mental disease.

3. Any allottee not embraced in any of the foregoing classes, who for any reason is unable to cultivate any portion of his land, and desires to lease the same, may make application therefor to the Indian agent, who must have authority from the Department before any lease made by allottee or representative will be valid.

4. Where the allottee is able to cultivate only a very limited portion of his land, and desires, by reason of disability, to lease other portions, the facts should be clearly set forth in the application.

5. It is, however, expressly stated that it is not intended to authorize the making of any leases by any Indian allottee who has the necessary physical and mental qualifications to enable any allotee to cultivate his or her own land either personally or by hired help.

6. The indenture of lease must be executed in conformity with the terms and conditions expressed in the printed form issued by the Indian Office and approved by the Department.

7. The terms for which farming and grazing leases may be made shall not exceed three years, and mining leases shall not exceed ten years, as provided in said act.

8. The lease must be executed in triplicate, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and acknowledged before the Indian agent within the limits of whose agency the allottee resides.

9. If the allottee or lessor does not reside within the limits of an Indian agency, the instrument of lease may be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other officer having legal jurisdiction, whose official character must be certified by the clerk of a court of record under the seal of such court.

10. If only a portion of the allotment is leased, a definite description by subdivisions or by metes and bounds of said portion should be incorporated in said lease, accompanied by a diagram indicating the portion to be leased, whenever said metes and bounds do not conform to the public survey.

11. The lease must be accompanied by the certificate of the Indian agent for the tribe to which the allottee belongs, that the contents, purport, and effect of the lease were explained to and fully understood by the allottee or legal representative of said allottee; that said allottee being..... years old, can not personally and with benefit to..... self occupy or improve.....allotment, or the part thereof described and covered by said lease, giving the specific reasons therefor as indicated in rules 1 and 2; that the lessor is competent to manage his affairs and thus lease said allotment; that he has examined the said land and the character thereof, which he shall describe by legal subdivisions or by natural metes and bounds, and give a general description of its surface, wood and water supply, improvements, present use, nearness to market, use for which best adapted, and any other details which will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior to form a just estimate as to the desirability of the lease.

He shall state clearly and in detail the specific reasons why authority to make the lease is asked, and make recommendation in the premises, stating expressly whether, in his judgment, it would be to the manifest advantage of the allottee to authorize the lease, and that he is satisfied that the land can be occupied, used, and improved more advantageously and profitably for the purposes named in the lease than for the other purposes referred to in said act; that he believes the rent or consideration agreed upon to be a full, fair, just, and reasonable rental for the premises, and the most desirable obtainable; and that the said lease is in every respect free from fraud or deception, and that he is in no respect interested in said lease.

He will set forth the character and habits of the allottee as to industry, thrift, and general conduct, also the character, uprightness, and intelligence of the proposed lessee, and shall indicate whether in his judgment the presence of said lessee will be beneficial to the Indians.

12. If the instrument is acknowledged before a justice of the peace or any officer other than the Indian agent, he must furnish the certificate required of the Indian agent in Rule 11. If, however, the facts shall not be known to the Indian agent or other officer, they must be verified by affidavits of not less than two disinterested credible persons who are cognizant of the facts and of the value of said land for the purposes named in said lease, whose veracity must be certified to by such officer.

13. All the testimony and all papers pertaining to said indenture of lease must be properly authenticated under seal.

14. A certificate, signed by two or more disinterested credible persons, must be furnished, setting forth from their personal knowledge the identification of the lessor as the allottee, or the heir or legal representative of the allottee, his age, and state specifically the reason why the allottee should be given the benefits of the said act and why they think it advisable that the land should be so disposed of or leased.

15. The indenture of lease must be signed by two or more sufficient sureties for the payment of all the rents and royalties at the time specified, and for the performance of all the covenants and agreements named in the indenture to be paid and performed by the lessee. There must be attached to said lease a verification of sureties, subscribed and sworn to before some officer of a court for record having jurisdiction in the county where the land lies.

It is requisite that each surety to the lease shall justify under oath to an amount equal to the value of the entire rent to be paid.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 30, 1892.

The foregoing rules and regulations designed for the government of the respective parties in the making and execution of leases of allotted lands, under section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 795), are respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with the recommendation that the same be approved.

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 8, 1892.

The foregoing rules and regulations are hereby approved.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

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*List of Indians who are authorized to contract for the sale of timber on their allotments on Lac du Flambeau Reservation and description of each allotment.**

Name of allottee.	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.
Ni gau ji gi go kwe	N. ½ SW. ¼	10	40	4	80
No wa kwa gi ji go kwe	Lot 1 and SW. ¼ SW. ¼	26	40	4	86
Na wa cum a go kwe	Lot 1 and SW. ¼ NE. ¼	27	40	4	97
O ji gwau	N. ½ NW. ¼	27	40	4	80
Da gi ji go kwe	S. ½ NW. ¼	27	40	4	80
Si ni ki gun	E. ½ SW. ¼	27	40	4	80
Mo ta wa ni ni	W. ½ SW. ¼	27	40	4	80
Kish kau a wad o kwe	E. ½ NE. ¼	34	40	4	80
Me dens las aung	N. ½ NW. ¼	34	40	4	80
O mash ku wi gi ji gwe bi	E. ½ SE. ¼	31	40	4	80
Bin we we gi ji go kwe	E. ½ SW. ¼	34	40	4	80
Be shi go bi no si kwe	W. ½ NW. ¼	35	40	4	80
Bo da ji go wi ni ni	Lot 6 and SE. ¼ SE. ¼	36	40	4	63.70
Wa za ni ni bi	E. ½ SW. ¼	2	41	4	83.12
Be shi gi jig	W. ½ NW. ¼	2	41	4	83.37
Mad ji ash	E. ½ SW. ¼	2	41	4	80
Mi sa be	W. ½ SW. ¼	2	41	4	80
Ki no wa na kwat	E. ½ NE. ¼	13	41	4	80
Shi ba ti go kwe	E. ½ SE¼	13	41	4	80
John Gagonse	N. ½ NE. ¼	23	41	4	80
Ni tum i gi ji go kwe	S. ½ NE. ¼	23	41	4	80
Na ei kwa gi jig	SE. ¼ NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼	23	41	4	80
Bi bwe we gi ji go kwe	SW. ¼ NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ SW. ¼	23	41	4	80
Ko to kwe	N. ½ SE. ¼	23	41	4	80
Mis ko gi ji go kwe	Lots 3 and 4	24	41	4	87
Wi i au	NW. ¼ SE. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼	24	41	4	80
Ta wi gi ji go kwe	S. ½ SW. ¼	21	41	4	80
Wa le kwa ka ni go kwe	S. ½ NW. ¼	25	41	4	80
Mi gi sins	SW. ¼ SE. ¼ Sec. 25 and NW. ¼ NE. ¼	36	41	4	80
Mi no gi ji gak	SE. ¼ SW. ¼ Sec. 25 and NE. ¼ NW. ¼	36	41	4	80
A ta ge kwe	SW. ¼ NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ SW. ¼	26	41	4	80
O chi wa ji no kwe	NW. ¼ SE. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼	26	41	4	80
O ni tun	SW. ¼ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ SW. ¼	26	41	4	80
Ni ba tash	E. ½ SE. ¼	27	41	4	80
Wa bi ke kek	W. ½ NE. ¼	27	41	4	80
Ga be gi jig	SE. ¼ NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼	27	41	4	80
Ni ga ni gi jig. 2d	N. ½ SE. ¼	27	41	4	80
Pi ta wi gi ji go kwe	W. ½ SW. ¼	27	41	4	80
Sha go wash e kwe	S. ½ SE. ¼	28	41	4	80
So ka si ge	N. ½ SE. ¼	33	41	4	80
Wa dis kwad	N. ½ NE. ¼	34	41	4	80
Ogi ma wi gi jig	N. ½ NW. ¼	35	41	4	80
Sophia	S. ½ NW. ¼	35	41	4	80
Wa ko nis kung	SW. ¼ NE. ¼ and NW. ¼ SE. ¼	3	40	5	80.59
Ba twau e gun	SE. ¼ NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼	3	40	5	80.12
Bo ba ma shi	Lot 2 and NW. ¼ NE. ¼	9	40	5	94
Ma ji klw	E. ½ NW. ¼	9	40	5	80
Bill Corn	Lot 4 and NW. ¼ SW. ¼	12	40	5	74.80
Peter Corn	Lot 5 and SW. ¼ SW. ¼	12	40	5	65.40
Man twa ji no kwe	E. ½ SE. ¼	13	40	5	80
Sha ga be ak	E. ½ SE. ¼	25	40	5	80
Gi nim au	Lot 1 and NE. ¼ NE. ¼	36	40	5	82.30
Se ka si go kwe	SW. ¼ SW. ¼ Sec. 7 and NW. ¼ NW. ¼	18	41	5	72.48
Wa shi o kwe	Lots 4 and 5	17	41	5	60.70
Owe ki go bew	Lots 6 and 7	18	41	5	80.80
Frank Cadotte	N. ½ SW. ¼	18	41	5	75.52
Wa se gwan e bi	Lot 8 and SW. ¼ SW. ¼	18	41	5	90.77
We ni ti gash	N. ½ NW. ¼	19	41	5	75.42
Be nash i kwe	Lot 6 and SE. ¼ SE. ¼	19	41	5	92
Bos we we gi jig	Lot 4 and NW. ¼ SW. ¼	19	41	5	55.12
O ji chog	Lot 5 and SW. ¼ SW. ¼	19	41	5	79.97
E kwege ji go kwe	Lots 1 and 2	20	41	5	84.30
Ga wi fa we wi dang	SW. ¼ NE. ¼ and NW. ¼ SE. ¼	20	41	5	20
Bi da wa kwad	Lots 4 and 5	20	41	5	58.25
Ni ga ni gi jig	SE. ¼ NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼	20	41	5	80
Charlie Starr	W. ½ SW. ¼	20	41	5	80
Na wa gueb	E. ½ SE. ¼	21	41	5	80
O gi ahi ash	W. ½ SE. ¼	21	41	5	80
Ni ga ni gi jig. No. 1	Lot 4 and NE. ¼ SW. ¼	21	41	5	80
Wee zo	Lots 3 and 4 (SE. ¼)	23	41	5	81.20
Ga ga go bi kwe	Lot 2, Sec. 27 and SE. ¼ NE. ¼	28	41	5	87.65
Ne na i gi jig	N. ½ NW. ¼	29	41	5	80
Joe Shadana	S. ½ NW. ¼	29	41	5	80
O sa wa ka ni go kwe	N. ½ SW. ¼	29	41	5	80
Ga gi re tashi	W. ½ NE. ¼	30	41	5	80
O ga bi gi ji go kwe	SE. ¼ NE. ¼ and lot 1 (SE. ¼)	30	41	5	78.80
Bin di ge as si no kwe	N. ½ NW. ¼	30	41	5	78.79
Ke bi chi gi jig	S. ½ NW. ¼	30	41	5	79.58

*Referred to on page 47.]

List of names of Indians who are authorized to contract for the sale of timber on their allotments on Lac du Flambeau Reservation and description of each allotment—Con'd.

Name of allottee.	Subdivisions.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.
Man da min is	Lots 2 and 5 (S E. ¼)	30	41	5	72.60
Pidense	Lots 3 and 4	30	41	5	74.60
Osha wa bi ko kwe	S. ½ NW. ¼	31	41	5	85.22
Ashi bi ko kwe	E. ½ SW. ¼	31	41	5	80
Wa we shi o kwo	W. ½ SW. ¼	31	41	5	89.77
We she shi og	E. ½ SE. ¼	34	41	5	80
Be sha ba no kwe	W. ½ SE. ¼	34	41	5	80
She bi oh	E. ½ SW. ¼	35	41	5	80
Ba bi dash	W. ½ SW. ¼	35	41	5	80
Pe nim go sa	W. ½ SE. ¼	18	40	6	80
Ka bi ni bi	SE. ¼ and W. fr. ½ SW. ¼	18	40	6	77.03

REF0071140

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.*

January 12, 1893. CHAP. 32.—An act granting to the Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company a right of way for reservoir and canals through the Umatilla Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon.

27 Stat., p. 417.

Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company.

Purchase of lands on Umatilla Indian Reservation for reservoir and dam authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, may purchase so much of sections one (1) and two (2) in township one (1) south of range thirty-three (33) east Willamette meridian, in the Umatilla Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon, as may be required by said company for the purpose of a reservoir, dam, and grounds accompanying, out of lands allotted to or which may have been selected for allotment by any Indians, if said company shall be able to agree with the Indian owners or allottees thereof upon the terms of such sale, and the Secretary of the Interior shall approve and ratify the same; but the said company shall have no right to compel the sale by any Indian owner or allottee of any lands for the purposes of reservoir or dam, or accompanying grounds. And said company may also take of the lands in said sections one and two in said reservation which have not yet been allotted, so much additional land as shall be required for the purposes of a reservoir and dam, and necessary grounds appurtenant thereto, upon making payment as hereafter provided in respect to

Right of way for irrigating canal.

the right of way. And upon and after acquiring by purchase as aforesaid, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the necessary grounds for reservoir and dam, the right of way is hereby granted to said Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company for a main ditch or canal to commence at a point on McKay Creek north, six degrees west of corner to sections one, two, eleven, and twelve, township one south, range thirty-three east, Willamette meridian, thence running across said Indian reservation to the city of Pendleton, and to the Umatilla river, with the right to divert the waters of McKay Creek and its tributaries and for such other purposes to construct and maintain reservoirs, dams, flumes, ditches, and such other structures and devices as may be necessary for storing, conveying, and distributing water at such points as said company may desire to use the same. But all the rights herein granted are upon the express condition that during their continuance, the grantees or their assigns shall furnish to occupants of said lands on said reservation, so situated as to be capable of irrigation or supply from any ditch constructed by them hereunder, water sufficient for purposes of agricultural and domestic uses and irrigation under such rules and regulations and on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and shall not divert or diminish the volume of water in said streams or exhaust either of them, so far as to impair vested rights, or to hinder or prevent the occupants of lands on said reservation from the full enjoyment of said streams, either for power, irrigation, or domestic purposes.

Location.

Supplying water.

Commissioners to determine agreement.

For the purpose of determining the fairness of any agreement of sale negotiated with any of said Indian owners or allottees, and the wisdom of their making such sale to said company, the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint such commissioners, not exceeding three in number, as he shall think fit, to personally inquire into and report to him the facts in respect to said matter, and he shall approve and ratify or disapprove any such agreement as he shall think the best interests of the Indians may require; and all expenses attending such inquiry shall be paid by the said Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company, security for the payment of which may be required in advance by the Secretary of the Interior.

Expenses.

* This does not include item of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

Right of way.

SEC. 2. That the right of way to said company shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of said ditch or canal, together with the ground adjacent to the said right of way for distributing ditches not exceeding ten acres in the aggregate for every ten miles of said ditch or canal. The company shall also have the right to enter upon lands adjacent to said canal or reservoir to take therefrom material, stone, earth, or timber necessary for the construction of said dam, ditch, or canal. But no land belonging to any Indian owner in severalty, or which shall have been selected for allotment by any Indian, shall be taken by the said company, nor shall the company have a right to take therefrom any material, stone, earth, or timber except by agreement with the said Indian owner approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or by first making compensation for the same, and any injury thereby caused to other lands of such Indian owner or allottee, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, after appraisal in the manner provided in section one of this act.

Material, etc.

Compensation to Indian allottees.

Commissioners to fix compensation for right of way, etc.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior may appoint three commissioners to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indian owners or allottees for right of way for the said main ditch or canal of the said company, which shall include the value of the land taken therefor and all damages to other lands of such owner or allottee caused by such taking; and also to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for any lands of the tribe, not allotted or selected for allotment by individuals which may be required by the said company for reservoir and dam and adjacent grounds or for right of way or for distributing ditches, which shall be fixed upon the same principle; and such compensation and damages shall be ascertained and adjusted and all surveys made pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and shall be in all cases subject to his approval. In case of inability or refusal of any commissioner to act or continue in service, after appointment, the Secretary of the Interior shall by appointment supply such vacancy or vacancies so caused. The Secretary of the Interior shall fix the compensation of such commissioners, not exceeding that allowed to the commissioners appointed under the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the same shall be paid by the said Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company and the Secretary of the Interior may require security for the payment thereof in advance of their appointment. The consent of the Indians upon said reservation to the granting of this right of way and the diversion of the water necessary to the accomplishment of the purposes of said company shall be obtained by the said company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right of way under this act shall accrue to this company. In all cases, all lands which have been selected by any individual Indians upon said reservation for allotment, shall be treated and regarded for the purposes of this act as belonging to such Indian allottee; but the Secretary of the Interior may hold any moneys agreed to be paid, or awarded to him, in compensation for lands sold or taken, or injuries resulting, until the approval by him of the allotment and the issuance of patent therefor; but the same shall then be paid over to, or invested for, such Indian owner as the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion may see fit. Payment for land in said reservation held by the Indians of said tribe in common, and of all damages awarded to them by reason of the construction of the dam and reservoir, ditch, or canal, are to be made to the confederated tribe in common occupying the reservation under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Vacancies in commission.

Compensation.

Vol. 23, p. 341.

Consent of Indians.

Payment to Indian allottees.

Payment to tribe.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign, transfer, or mortgage its rights of way for any purpose whatever until the said canal shall be completed, except, however, that the company may mortgage said franchise for the purpose of raising money to construct said reservoir and canals: *Provided*, That the right herein granted shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the canal is constructed across the reservation within three years from the passage of this act.

No assignment before completion.

Proviso.

Construction.

SEC. 5. That the right of immediate entry upon the lands of said reservation for the purpose of making surveys of the line of the ditch or canal of said company is hereby granted, but no right of any kind

Surveys.

REF0071141

in or to any part of the right of way or other grounds above mentioned shall vest in said company until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of said ditch or canal, including the points for dams, reservoirs, and distributing ditches, with the amount of ground requisite for such purposes, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation for said lands and for the services of said commissioners has been fixed and paid.

Forfeiture. SEC. 6. That any failure in the performance of the conditions prescribed in this act shall be taken and deemed to work a forfeiture of the rights herein granted, without any act of Congress or judgment of court declaring the same.

Amendment, etc. SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby reserved.

Approved, January 12, 1893.

January 20, 1893. CHAP. 59.—An act granting to the Yuma Pumping Irrigation Company the right of way for two ditches across that part of the Yuma Indian Reservation lying in Ari-
27 Stats. p. 429. zona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted unto the Yuma Pumping Irrigation Company, incorporated under the laws of Arizona, its successors and assigns, a right of way one hundred feet wide, the center line of which right of way shall commence on the bank of the Colorado River, three hundred feet west of the east line of the Yuma Indian Reservation, in Arizona (formerly the Fort Yuma military reservation); thence running westerly along said bank to the center of the angle of the flume of said company; thence following the center of the ditch of said company to the boundary line of the said reservation. Also, there is hereby granted unto said corporation, its successors and assigns, a right of way two hundred feet wide across said reservation in Arizona, the center line of which shall commence at low water of the Colorado River, one hundred and fifty feet westerly of the east line of the said reservation; thence running in a southerly direction to and crossing the west line of said reservation one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, north of the southwest corner of said reservation: *Provided*, That for the distance of two hundred and fifty feet from the point of beginning on said river said right of way shall be three hundred feet in width. The plats of the ditches of said company through said reservation shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and such ditches shall not be so located or the rights of way herein granted so used as to in any manner interfere with any permanent building upon said reservation, except with the express assent of said Secretary of the Interior.

Yuma Pumping Irrigation Company granted right of way through Yuma Indian Reservation, Ariz.

Location.

Branch.

Proviso. Width.

Secretary of the Interior to approve plats, etc.

Condition

SEC. 2. That the rights herein granted are upon the express condition that the grantee or grantees thereof shall, at all times during the continuance thereof, furnish the Indian occupants of the lands situated south of and under either of said ditches, and within said reservation as now bounded, water sufficient for all domestic and agricultural purposes, and purposes of irrigation, on such terms, and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Amendment, etc. SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, but the right to amend or repeal it at any time is hereby reserved to Congress.

Approved, January 20, 1893.

January 23, 1893. CHAP. 52.—An act to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of certain New York Indians against the United States.
27 Stats., p. 626.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims to hear and enter judgment as if it had original jurisdiction of said case, the claim of the New York Indians, being those Indians who were parties to the treaty of Buffalo Creek, New York, on the fifteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, against the United States, growing out of the alleged unexecuted stipulations of said treaty on the part of the United States. In

New York Indians.

Claim to be tried in Court of Claims.

Vol. 7, p. 550.

the hearing and adjudication of said case said court may proceed upon the finding of facts already made, upon a reference of said claim to said court, filed on the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and transmitted to Congress by John Randolph, assistant clerk of said court, on the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-two. Or said court may, if in its opinion justice so requires, take other testimony as to facts. But in any judgment it may render against the United States, in favor of said claimants, interest shall not be allowed. The statute of limitations shall not be pleaded as a bar to recovery in said case. The Attorney-General is hereby directed to appear in behalf of the United States in said case. And from any judgment rendered by the court, either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Said cause shall be advanced on the docket and tried without delay in any court which shall become invested with jurisdiction thereof by the provisions of this act.

Proceedings.

Interest not allowed.

Bar of limitation raised.

Attorney-General to appear for Government.

Appeal.

Advancement.

Approved, January 28, 1893.

CHAP. 120.—An act granting right of way to the Colorado River Irrigation Company through the Yuma Indian Reservation in California.

Feb. 15, 1893.
27 Stats., p. 456.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted unto the Colorado River Irrigation Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado, its successors and assigns, a right of way for an irrigating canal through the Yuma Indian Reservation in California to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the canal and its adits and laterals, and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof, beginning at a point near where the north-east boundary line of the said reservation joins the Colorado River and running thence south and west through the said reservation to and beyond the limits thereof. The plats of the ditches of said company through said reservation shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and such ditches shall be so located, or the rights of way herein granted so used as to not in any way interfere with any permanent buildings upon said reservation, except with the express consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Colorado River Irrigation Company granted right of way through Yuma Indian Reservation, Cal.

Secretary of the Interior to approve plats, etc.

SEC. 2. That the rights herein granted are upon the express condition that the grantee or grantees thereof shall at all times during the continuance thereof furnish the Indian occupants of the land situated on the lower side of the canal with water sufficient for all domestic and agricultural purposes and purposes of irrigation on such terms and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Conditions.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; but the right to amend or repeal it at any time is hereby reserved to Congress.

Amendment, etc.

Approved, February 15, 1893.

CHAP. 144.—An act to grant to the Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

February 20, 1893.
27 Stats., p. 465

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf 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, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said company on Red River, north of the west part of Cooke County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route, through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma in a northwesterly direction to a point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas.

Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company may construct railway, etc., line through Indian Territory.

Location.

SEC. 2. That a right of way of one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the Gainesville, Oklahoma

Right of way.

REF0071142

Addition for stations.

and Gulf Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to the right of way, is granted for such stations as may be established, but such grant shall be allowed but once for every ten miles of the road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional grounds 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 hereinafter granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purpose only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Provisos.

Limit.

To be used solely for purposes granted.

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 by the President of the United States, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before competent authority an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the courts, where the case shall be tried de novo. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned, and proceed with the construction of the railroad. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by such railroad company.

Referees.

Appeal.

Work may begin on depositing double award.

Payment to referees.

Fees and costs.

Freight charges.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind, provided that passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory, within the limits of which said railway or 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 freight 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 rates of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed those 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.

Passenger rates.

Regulations.

Provisos.

Maximum rates.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes.

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 railway may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for by this act for property taken or damage done 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. Said company shall also pay, as 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 their lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit: *Provided further*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of land, with the right to appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as herein 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 provisions of this section. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing taxes upon said railway, nor any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established from exercising the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That if said right of way shall pass over or through any land allotted to an Indian in accordance with any law or treaty it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to provide for obtaining the consent of such allottee or allottees to said right of way and to fix the amount of compensation to be paid such allottees for right of way and for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of the road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company to any portion of said right of way passing over or through any allotted lands until the compensation herein provided for shall be fixed and paid.

Annual payment.

Provisos.

Additional taxes.

Appeal to general council.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Taxation.

Payment to allottees.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for 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 as to any occupant thereof.

Maps to be filed.

Proviso.

Work may commence on filing map.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction, operation, and management of said road and telegraph and telephone lines shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said 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.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and

Litigation.

REF0071143

the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Construction.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said territory within three years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That said Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon 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 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. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved February 20, 1893.

February 20, 1893.
27 Stats., p. 468.

CHAP. 145.—An act to ratify and confirm agreement between the Puyallup Indians and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for right of way through the Puyallup Indian Reservation.

Puyallup Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the agreement * dated November twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, made between J. W. Sprague, superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on behalf of said company, and R. H. Milroy, then agent in charge of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, on behalf of the Indians occupying the same, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, under the terms of which said Indians granted said railroad company right of way through said reservation for its Cascade Branch, which said agreement was assented to and approved by said Indians, as evidenced by a certain memorandum in writing, bearing date November twenty-third, eighteen and seventy six, signed by the chiefs and headmen of the Puyallup tribe of Indians, also on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, which said last-mentioned agreement was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and by the Secretary of the Interior April thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, be, and the same is hereby ratified and approved: *Provided*, The said company shall comply with all the terms and stipulations of said agreement, and maintain in proper condition all buildings, structures, and ways provided for therein.

Agreement with Northern Pacific Railroad Company ratified.

Right of way.

Proviso.

Condition.

Branch.

SEC. 2. That there be, and is hereby, granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company a right of way not exceeding sixty feet in width through the Puyallup Indian Reservation, for a spur one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight feet in length from a point on the Cascade branch of said railroad company now constructed through said reservation to the western boundary thereof, according to the map thereof filed by said railroad company in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

Fences.

First. That said railroad company shall erect and maintain on either side of said right of way a good lawful fence so as to protect stock in the fields on either side thereof.

* For this agreement see page 518.

Water gate.

Second. That said railroad company shall put in and keep in order a water gate at the point where the wagon road now being used and maintained across said reservation will cross said spur when constructed, in order to allow the water to escape, and also to keep the salt water from coming in during high tide.

Gates, etc.

Third. That said railroad company shall construct and maintain gates in its right of way, fences at the point where said wagon road crosses the right of way herein granted for said spur, and construct and maintain a wagon road crossing between said gates.

Payments.

Fourth. That said railroad company shall pay the Indians for the right of way so taken for said spur such sum, not less than one thousand five hundred dollars per acre, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be right and proper; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within thirty days after the approval of this act, to prescribe the time and manner for the payment thereof.

Approved, February 20, 1893.

CHAP. 147.—An act to restore to the public domain a portion of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes.

February 20, 1893.
27 Stat., p. 469.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona, established by executive orders dated November ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; August fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-six; January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven; and March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven; as lies between the following boundary lines, namely: Beginning at the summit of Chromo Butte, a prominent peak of the Apache Mountains about three and one-half miles southwest of the town of McMillen; thence running north forty-five degrees east a distance of twelve miles; thence due north to the middle of Salt River, a distance of five miles, more or less; thence down the middle of Salt River to the intersection thereof with the present western boundary line of said reservation; thence southerly with the said western boundary line as the same has been ascertained and located by John C. Smith, deputy surveyor, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain and declared to be public lands of the United States.

White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation Arizona, restored to public domain.

Boundaries.

Entries.

SEC. 2. That the lands hereby restored shall be subject to entry and occupation under the laws providing for the disposal of the public domain in force at the date of the passage of this act: *Provided*, That each person seeking to obtain title to portions of said land, not mineral, under the homestead laws, shall, in addition to the legal fees and charges of the register and receiver, pay for the land so entered not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in cash; *Provided further*, That any location, entry, or entries, mineral or nonmineral, heretofore made on said lands or any part thereof by any qualified person or persons shall bear date and be allowed with the same effect and no other, as though said lands had been public lands at the date of the institution of such proceedings; but no such entry shall be deemed completed except upon the payment to the proper officers of the regular purchase price of said lands, irrespective of any payments which may have been heretofore made.

Provisos. Prices for homestead locations.

Date of entry.

Confirmation of previous entries.

SEC. 3. That upon making payment as prescribed in the preceding section all entries and mill-site applications heretofore allowed upon any of said lands shall be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, and patents shall issue therefor.

Disposition of receipts.

SEC. 4. That all moneys accruing from the sale of the lands hereby restored, except the fees allowed by law to the register and receiver, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and applied solely as follows:

Reimbursement.

First. To reimburse the United States for all expenses actually and necessarily incurred in running said boundary lines and surveying said lands.

REF0071144

Trust fund.

Second. The remainder to be held in trust for the sole use and benefit of the tribes of Indians now located upon said reservation, and to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner and for such purposes as may to him seem to be for the best interests of said Indian tribes.

Ownership of Indians not recognized.

SEC. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing title or ownership of said Indians to any part of said White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation, whether that hereby restored to the public domain or that still reserved by the Government for their use and occupancy.

Approved February 20, 1893.

February 20, 1893.

CHAP. 148.—An act to ratify and confirm an agreement made between the Seneca Nation of Indians and William B. Barker.

27 Stat., p. 470. Preamble.

Whereas, the Seneca Nation of Indians in council January third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, duly entered into an agreement with William B. Barker, whereby said nation leased to said Barker the Oil Springs, the Cattaraugus and the Allegany Reservations, situate in western New York, for the purpose of boring and testing said territory for gas and oil, on condition that if oil was found in paying quantities said nation should receive one-eighth part thereof, and if gas should be found in paying quantities said nation should receive forty dollars per annum for each gas well drilled and used, and in addition that each Seneca Indian family residing on either of said reservations should, if gas is found, have sufficient fuel for domestic use from any gas wells drilled on said territory free of charge, all of which is provided in said agreement, which was duly recorded in the Seneca Nation deed book, volume five, page three hundred and forty-one, January fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, at three o'clock post meridian of that day: Therefore

Seneca Indians. Agreement with W. B. Barker ratified.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the agreement above recited be, and the same hereby is, in all things ratified, accepted, and confirmed.

Approved, February 20, 1893.

February 27, 1893.

CHAP. 169.—An act to authorize the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

27 Stat., p. 487.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company may construct railroad line, etc., through the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, operating, using, and maintaining a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the south line of Cherokee County, near the town of Galena, in the State of Kansas, and running thence in a southerly direction through the Indian Territory or through the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, by the most feasible and practicable route, to a point on the Red River, near the town of Clarksville, in the State of Texas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem its interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Location.

Right of way.

Width.

Stations, etc.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take for all uses of a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, and for no other purposes, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred and fifty feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way, for stations for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use additional grounds 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: *And provided further*, That no parts 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 purpose only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to said nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Provisos.

Limit.

Land not to be sold, etc.

Reversion.

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 railroad. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointments, 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 appointments, 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 the case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court for the western district of Arkansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupants belong. 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 nation. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by said railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition according to the laws of the State of Arkansas, provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

Referees.

Oath, etc.

Substitution on failure to appear.

Hearings.

Compensation.

Costs.

Appeal.

Costs on appeal.

Work may begin on depositing double award.

Freight charges.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rates authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railroad shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railroad and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within its respective limits by said rail-

Provisos.

Passenger rates, etc.

Regulation.

REF0071145

Interstate transportation.

road; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railroad 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 rates of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rates above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railroad 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.

Maximum.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes.

SEC. 5. That said railroad 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 railroad for each mile of railroad that it may construct in said Territory, said payment to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railroad may be located shall, within four months after the filing of the maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same conditions, terms, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railroad 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 provisions. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned or occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railroad 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 railroad that may be constructed by said railroad company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, as long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nation or tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railroad shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railroad as may be within its limits. Said railroad company shall have the right to survey and locate its railroad immediately after the passage of this act.

Proviso. Appeal by general councils.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Apportionment.

Taxation.

Survey, etc.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railroad may be located, and after filing 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 railroad company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within one year thereafter, or said 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 maps.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company, necessary to the construction and management of said road, shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon said 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.

Litigation.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district court for the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising be-

Jurisdiction.

tween said Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railroad shall be constructed. *Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, in all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railroad company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory*, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 9. That said railroad company shall build at least fifty miles of its railroad in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act and *complete main line of the same within one year thereafter*, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fence, road, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railroad whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railroad's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Crossings, etc.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That the said Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their 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 conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railroad company under this act.

Proviso. Violation to forfeit.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railroad company conveying *any portion of its railroad*, with the 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. Assignment, etc.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgage or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, February 27, 1893.

CHAP. 171.—An act to grant to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

February 27, 1893. 27 Stat., p. 492.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company may build railway, etc., line through Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said company at or near Chicasha Station, on said railway, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and running thence by the most practicable route southeasterly in the direction of Dallas, Texas, to the south line of the Indian Territory, and also through the Indian Territory and any Indian reservations upon a line beginning at or near said Chicasha Station and running thence by the most practicable route in a westerly or southwesterly direction to the west or south line of Oklahoma Territory.

Location.

Route.

Right of way.

SEC. 2. That a right of way of one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to the right of way, is granted for such stations as may be established, but such grant shall be allowed but once for every ten miles of the road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional grounds where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of

Width.

Stations.

Limitations.

REF0071146

Proviso. Restricted use. Reversion.

said right of way, for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein granted shall 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 line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Damages. Referees. Oath, etc. Appeal. Work may begin on depositing double award. Compensation, etc. Fees. Costs.

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 by the President, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before competent authority an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal, by original petition, to the courts, where the case shall be tried de novo. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned, and proceed with the construction of the railroad. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by such railroad company.

Freight charges. *Proviso.* Passenger rates. Regulation. Interstate transportation. Maximum rates. Mails.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas 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 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 freight 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 rates of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed those 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.

Additional compensation to tribes. Annual rental.

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 railway may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for by this act for property taken or damage done 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. Said company shall also pay, as long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians as nations or tribes, 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 their lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit: *Provided further*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of land, with the right to appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions and requirements as herein 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 provisions of this section. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing taxes upon said railway, nor any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established from exercising the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Provisos. Additional taxes. Appeal by general councils. *Ante*, p. 492. Award to be in lieu of compensation. Taxation. Survey, etc.

Maps to be filed. *Proviso.* Grading to begin on filing maps.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railways 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 as to any occupant thereof.

Employees to reside on right of way.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction, operation, and management of said road and telegraph and telephone lines shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said 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.

Litigation.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said railway company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Construction. Forfeiture. Crossings, etc.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by proper authorities laid out across the same.

Condition of acceptance. *Proviso.* Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 10. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon 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 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.

REF0071147

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, February 27, 1893.

February 28, 1891.
27 Stat., p. 495.

CHAP. 175.—An act granting to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company the use of certain lands at Chickasha Station, and for a "Y" in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway may use lands at Chickasha Station, Ind. Ter., with right of way for a "Y."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the States of Illinois and Iowa, is hereby granted the right to use for railroad purposes two additional strips of land, each one hundred feet in width, lying on each side of the ground selected for station purposes, under act of Congress, at Chickasha Station, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory; and said railway company is also granted a right of way one thousand five hundred feet in length for a "Y" in sections twenty-one and twenty-two, township seven north, range seven west of Indian meridian, said right of way to be of a width of three hundred feet for a distance of four hundred feet, and for the remaining one thousand one hundred feet the width shall be one hundred feet. The amount of compensation to be paid to the Chickasaw Nation or tribe of Indians for such appropriation of land and right of way shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided for the determination of the compensation to be paid to individual occupants of lands, as provided in section three of an act entitled "An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven: *Provided*, That said strips of lands and the lands included in the said "Y" shall be subject to all the conditions, restrictions, and limitations contained in the said act of Congress last mentioned.

Station.
Right of way for a "Y."
Width.
Length.
Compensation.
Vol. 24, p. 446.
Proviso.
Conditions.

Approved, February 28, 1893.

March 1, 1893.
27 Stat., p. 521.

CHAP. 188.—An act to grant to the Gainesville, McCallister and Saint Louis Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Gainesville, McCallister and Saint Louis Railway Company may construct railway, etc., through Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Gainesville, McCallister and Saint Louis 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, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River, north of the east part of Cooke County, in the State of Texas, or the west part of Grayson County, in said State, and running thence in a northeast direction, by the most practicable route, through the Indian Territory, to a point on the western boundary of the State of Arkansas.

Location.

Right of way.

SEC. 2. That a right of way of one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the Gainesville, McCallister and Saint Louis Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to the right of way, is granted for such stations as may be established, but such grant shall be allowed but once for over ten miles of the road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional grounds 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

Addition for stations.
Lands not to be leased or sold.
Provisos.
Limit.

granted shall 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 line and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Not to be used for other purposes.
Reversion.

SEC. 3. That, before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, custom, 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 by the President, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before competent authority an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the courts, where the case shall be tried de novo. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned, and proceed with the construction of the railroad. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by such railroad company.

Damages.
Appraisement.
Referees.
Disagreement.
Award.
Appeal.
Work may begin on depositing double award.
Compensation of referees.
Witness fees.
Costs.

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 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 freight 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 rates of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed those 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 railway may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for by this act for property taken or damage done 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. Said company shall also pay, as 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 their lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper

Additional compensation to tribes.
Annual payments.
Apportionment.
Provisos.
Additional taxes.

REF0071148

Appeal by general councils.

for their benefit: *Provided further*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of land, with the right to appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as herein 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 provisions of this section. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing taxes upon said railway, nor any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established from exercising like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That if said right of way shall pass over or through any land allotted to an Indian in accordance with any law or treaty it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to provide for obtaining the consent of such allottee or allottees to said right of way and to fix the amount of compensation to be paid such allottees for right of way and for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of the road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company to any portion of said right of way passing over or through any allotted lands until the compensation herein provided for shall be fixed and paid.

Infra.

Ante, p. 525.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Taxation.

Survey, etc.

Right of way over allotted lands.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railways may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for 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 as to any occupant thereof.

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, operation, and management of said road and telegraph and telephone lines shall be allowed to reside while so engaged on said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Litigation.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Gainesville, McCallister and Saint Louis Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to the citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Construction.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by proper authority laid out across the same.

Crossings, etc.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That the said Gainesville, McCallister and Saint Louis Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon express condition,

binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their 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. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendments, etc.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 1, 1893.

CHAP. 192.—An act extending the time for the construction of the Big Horn Southern Railroad through the Crow Indian Reservation.

March 1, 1893.

27 Stat., pp. 529.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time limited in section four of the act of Congress entitled "An act granting to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company a right of way through a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana Territory," approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, within which said railroad company was required to construct its road through said reservation, be, and the same is hereby, extended for two years from December twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, so that said railroad company shall have until December twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, to construct its railway. And all the prohibitions and restrictions against transfer and assignment of said right of way which are contained in the act of February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, of which this act is amendatory, shall continue in force: *Provided*, That in order to facilitate the construction of said road the said railroad company may transfer the said right of way, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to another railroad company of the State of Montana.

Big Horn Southern Railroad through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.

Extension of time for construction, etc. Vol. 25, p. 660.

Transfer and assignment prohibited.

Proviso.

Exception.

SEC. 2. That the said right of way through the Crow Indian Reservation, described in said act of February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, is hereby amended, and is granted upon and along the following route: Beginning at some point on the Yellowstone River, in Yellowstone County, Montana; thence, by the most practicable route, across said reservation to the valley of the Big Horn River, thence up said valley and across the Fort Custer military reservation and up the valley of the Little Big Horn River and a tributary thereof, to and across the southern boundary of the said Crow Indian Reservation, with a branch from said line above described, beginning in the Fort Custer military reservation, or at some point in the valley of the Little Big Horn River, and running thence in a southwesterly or westerly direction across said Crow Indian Reservation to the boundary line of said reservation, said grant of a right of way through the military reservation to be subject to the consent and approval of the Secretary of War.

Right of way changed, etc. Vol. 25, p. 660.

Location.

Across Fort Custer military reservation, etc.

Branch line.

Consent, etc., of Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That the said railroad company shall, in all particulars not inconsistent with this act, conform to the requirements of said act of February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the benefits, and provisions of said act shall apply to the right of way herein granted.

Requirements to be conformed to.

Approved, March 1, 1893.

CHAP. 203.—An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect.

March 3, 1893.

27 Stat., p. 557.

Whereas David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, con-

Preamble.

REF0071149

clude an agreement with Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, formerly a part of the Indian Territory, which said agreement is as follows:

Agreement with Kickapoo Indians, Oklahoma Territory.

"Articles of agreement made and entered into on the Kickapoo Reservation, in the Indian Territory, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1891, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, in the Indian Territory, and completed at the city of Washington, D. C., on this 9th day of September, A. D. 1891.

Article I.

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded absolutely.

"The said Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory hereby cede, convey, transfer, and relinquish, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, all their claim, title, and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, to wit:

Description.

"Commencing at the southwest corner of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along the western boundary of said reservation to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence up said Deep Fork to the point where it intersects the Indian meridian; thence south along said Indian meridian to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

Article II.

ARTICLE II.

Allotments in severalty.

In consideration of the cession recited in the foregoing article, the United States agrees that in said tract of country there shall be allotted to each and every member, native and adopted, of said Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory 80 acres of land, to conform in boundary to the legal surveys of said land. Each and every member of said tribe of Indians over the age of eighteen years shall have the right to select for himself or herself 80 acres of land, to be held and owned in severalty; and that the father, or, if he be dead, the mother shall have the right to select a like amount of land, under the same restrictions, for each of his or her children under the age of eighteen years; and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some one appointed by him for the purpose, shall select a like amount of land, under the same restrictions, for each orphan child belonging to said tribe under the age of eighteen years.

Selections of land by Indians.

Occupied land, etc.

"It is hereby further expressly agreed that no person shall have the right to make his or her selection of land in any part of said tract of country that is now used or occupied, or that has, or may hereafter be, set apart for military, agency school, school farm, religious, town site, or other public uses, or in section sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) in each Congressional township; provided, in cases where any member of said tribe of Indians has heretofore made improvements upon, and now occupies and uses, a part of said sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36), such persons may make his or her selection, according to the legal subdivisions, so as to include his or her improvements. It is further agreed that wherever, in said tract of country, any one of said Indians has made improvements and now uses and occupies the land embracing such improvements, such Indian shall have the undisputed right to make his or her selection, to conform to legal subdivisions, however, so as to include such improvements.

Existing improvements on school sections, etc.

Article III.

ARTICLE III.

Limit of time for selections by Indians.

"All allotments hereunder shall be selected within ninety days from the ratification of this agreement by the Congress of the United States, provided the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion may extend the time for making such selections; and should any Indian entitled to allotment hereunder fail or refuse to make his or her selection of land in such time, then the allotting agent in charge of said work of making such allotments shall, within the next thirty (30) days after said time, make allotments to such Indians, which shall have the same force and effect as if the selections had been made by the Indians themselves.

Allotment by agent on failure to select.

ARTICLE IV.

Article IV.

Titles to be held in trust.

"When said allotments of land shall have been selected and taken 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, for a period of twenty-five (25) years, in the manner and to the extent provided for 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 and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes.' Approved February 8, 1887.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Conveyance in fee.

"And at the expiration of the said twenty-five (25) years the title thereto shall be conveyed in fee simple to the allottees or their heirs free from all incumbrances, provided the President may at the end of said period extend the time the land shall be so held, in accordance with the provisions of the above-recited act.

ARTICLE V.

Article V.

Per capita payment to tribe for lands ceded.

"In addition to the allotments above provided for, and the other benefits to be received under the preceding articles, and as the only further consideration to be paid for the cession and relinquishment of title above recited, the United States agrees to pay the said Kickapoo Indians, to be distributed among them per capita, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the improvement of their said allotments, and for other purposes for their benefit, the sum of sixty-four thousand and six hundred and fifty ($64,650) dollars; provided, that the number of allotments of land provided for shall not exceed three hundred (300). But if the number of allotments shall exceed three hundred (300), then there shall be deducted from the said sum of sixty-four thousand and six hundred and fifty ($64,650) dollars, the sum of fifty ($50) dollars for each allotment in excess of the three hundred (300); provided, however, that should the Kickapoos elect to leave any or all of said money in the Treasury of the United States it shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum after the ratification by Congress of this contract.

Proviso.

Limit.

Number of allotments.

Indians may leave money in Treasury at interest.

ARTICLE VI.

Article VI.

Land used for religious, etc., work reserved from entry.

"It is hereby further agreed that wherever in this reservation, any religious society or other organization is now occupying any portion of said reservation for religious or educational work among the Indians the land so occupied may be allotted and confirmed to such society or organization, not, however, to exceed one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land to any one society or organization, so long as the same shall be so occupied and used, and such land shall not be subject to homestead entry.

ARTICLE VII.

Article VII.

Effect.

"This agreement shall have effect whenever it shall be ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Signatures of commissioners.

"In witness whereof the said commissioners on the part of the United States have hereunto set their hands and the undersigned, members of the said tribe of Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory, have set their hands the day and year first above written.

"DAVID H. JEROME,
"ALFRED M. WILSON,
WARREN G. SAYRE,
Commissioners on the part of the United States.

KICKAPOO VILLAGE, *August 16, 1891.*

Authorization of Indian delegates.

"At a special council called to elect delegates to send to Washington to make deal with the Government about our homes, we give Oo qua Noo a Soy and Kee Soo cau mee waw, and John T. Hill full power and

Power of attorney.

authority to deal with the Government or Commission, and they have full power to settle with them or the Government of the United States of America.

"Herounto we set our hands and seal.

Signatures of delegates, etc.

Wapo Mee Shay Waw, his x mark; Washo He Hoon, his x mark; Waw Patte Co Se Way, his x mark; Wah Matteo Qua P Yoka, his x mark; Pa Mee Thout, his x mark; Noo Kee Thow, his x mark; Ta Ke Kak Thoe, his x mark; Mee Ro Aj Quaw, his x mark; The Onroah Naugh, his x mark; The O Cann, his x mark; Wap Augh Noo A Soy, his x mark; Pay Ah Nough, his x mark; Chaugh Co Thow, his x mark; Fish A. Tamo Augh, his x mark; No Ten Wa Atteo, his x mark; May Soop Pattee Saut, his x mark; So Tea Naugh, his x mark; Pauney Paw Ho Wah, his x mark; Tush Come Mee, his x mark; Pass Car U Taugh, his x mark; Ketch Tee Waw, his x mark; O Ke Maw Waw, his x mark; See No Som Mee, his x mark; Wap Pee Chee Ka Way, his x mark; West Saet To Sauth, his x mark; Mat Tanney, his x mark; Auch Chest Caw, his x mark; Chest Kee Augh, his x mark; May Say Qua Sheald, his x mark; Mau Kaugh The Soy, his x mark; Pee Quaa, his x mark; West Scoa Thay, his x mark; Kam Keney Nay, his x mark; Muss McCarmick, his x mark; So Puck A Waw, his x mark; Kee Wi Quar Kuck, his x mark; Young Ah Qua They, his x mark; Paugh Thee Sist Lugt, his x mark; Atch Ah Thee, his x mark; Pa Me Thought, his x mark; Wah Thelm Augh, his x mark; Mautch E Nonine Augh, his x mark; Pene A Pan Thought, his x mark; Muck Aureyer, his x mark; Augh Pant thouseppyeate, his x mark; Pat The Sathe, his x mark; Em No Statte, his x mark; E Cono Putt, his x mark; Neet Co Tau Quaw Paw, his x mark; Oka Matha Thou, his x mark; Waw Pee Pam, his x mark;

Witness:
JOSEPH WHIPPLE (his x mark).
JOHN T. HILL.

Certifications, etc.

John Whipple, special interpreter for Kickapoos, appointed by all of those that have signed this agreement is a member of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians.

I, John T. Hill, hereby certify that I read and explained the foregoing power of attorney to Joseph Whipple, who understands well the English language, and was made to fully understand the same; that I was requested by the Kickapoo tribe of Indians to prepare the power of attorney, and did so, and when I explained it to said Whipple he pretended to interprot it to said Indians in full council assembled.

"Witness my hand at Washington, D. C., this ninth day of September, 1891.

JOHN T. HILL.

I, Joseph Whipple, hereby certify that I am a member of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory; that I speak and well understand the English language and the Kickapoo language, and that at a council of all the Kickapoos on the 16th day of August, 1891, on this reservation, I was chosen as interpreter; that John T. Hill prepared and explained to me the foregoing power of attorney, and, when so explained, I interpreted it to said Indians and they were made to fully understand the same as it was read and explained to me, and then they signed it; and I further certify that the Secretary of the Interior further advised and informed me what the paper contains, and he stated it as said Hill stated it to me and as I interpreted it to said Indians.

"Witness my hand at Washington, D. C., this ninth day of September, 1891.

JOSEPH WHIPPLE (his x mark).

Attest:
WM. F. RYAN.

Agreement to submit certain disputed points to decision of Secretary of Interior, etc.

We, the undersigned, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Ock-qua-noc-a-soy, Kish-o-com-me, and John T. Hill, authorized by the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, hereby agree with each other as follows:

"The United States commissioners aforesaid and the Kickapoos have agreed on terms of sale of their reservation, except the commissioners insist on the Indians taking lands in allotment, while the Indians insist in taking an equal amount of land as a diminished reservation, the title to be held in common.

"The tribe has executed a power of attorney authorizing the abovenamed persons to make the contract with the commissioners, but have directed them to do so at Washington. The Kickapoos so authorized insist on going to Washington to see the Secretary of the Interior and submit to him their claim to have a diminished reservation held in common as aforesaid, and hereby agree with the United States commission to abide his decision in the premises, and take their lands in common or in allotment as he shall direct, and further agree that at Washington they will sign a contract as the Secretary of the Interior may determine. This is agreed to on condition that the United States shall pay their expenses and subsist them to Washington and return.

"Done at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1891.

Signatures.

DAVID H. JEROME,
WARREN G. SAYRE,
ALFRED M. WILSON,
U. S. Commissioners.
OCK QUA NO CASEY (his x mark).
KISH O CAM MEE (his x mark).
JOHN T. HILL.

Attest:
"CHAS. S. KING.

Certification.

"We, the undersigned, head men of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, have had interpreted and fully explained to us the foregoing agreement, and we hereby, as representatives of said tribe, agree to the same and further certify that the power of attorney referred to was executed by the persons whose names are signed thereto, and that they each understood its contents and meaning.

"Witness our hands at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1891.

WASH E HONE, his mark.
WA PA KO THE WAH, his mark.
NON NA QUA PE WAH, his mark.
QUA KEN NA HAH, his mark.
KISH AH TUN HUH, his mark.
JOSEPH WHIPPLE, his mark.

In presence of—
"CHAS. S. KING.

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington D. C.

Announcement of terms of agreement by the Secretary of the Interior.

"The Kickapoo tribe of Indians having agreed upon terms of sale of their reservation with the commissioners for the United States, except the commissioners insist on the Indians taking lands in allotment, while the Indians insist on taking an equal amount of land as a diminished reservation, the title to be held in common, and having further agreed to abide by the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the premises, and that said lands shall be taken in common or in allotment as he shall direct, and that a contract shall be signed as he may determine;

"(All of which more fully appears by an agreement dated August 29th, 1891, and a power of attorney dated August 16th, 1891, hereunto annexed.)

Ante, p. 557.
Ante, p. 559.

And said question having been submitted to the Secretary by the commissioners in person and by said Indians, appearing by their delegates, Ock-qua-noc-a-soy, Kish-o-com-me, and John T. Hill, and having been duly considered,

Decision. Lands to be taken in allotment.

"Now, I, John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, and as said Secretary, do hereby decide that the Kickapoo Indians take their lands in allotment and not to be held in common, and I so direct.

REF0071151

"Let the contract, so far as the question submitted is involved, be signed in accordance with this decision.

"Done this ninth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Signatures.

"JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

"Wapo Mee Shay Waw, Washo He Hoon, Waw Patto Co Se Way, Wah Matto Qua P Yoka, Pa Mee Thont, No Kee Thow, Ta Kak Thee, Mee Re Aj Quaw, The Ouronk Naugh, The O Cann, Wah Augh Noe A Soy, Pay Ah Nough, Chaugh Co Thow, Fish A Tame Augh, No Ten Wa Atte, May Scop Patto Saut, So Tea Naugh, Panney Paw Ho Wah, Tush Como Mee, Pass Car U Taugh, Ketch Tee Waw, O Ke Maw Waw, See No Som Mee, Wap Pee Chee Ka Way, West Saet to Sauth, Mat Tamney, Auch Chest Caw, Chest Kee Augh, May Say Qua Sheald, Mau Kaugh The Soy, Pee Quaa, West Seon Thay, Kam Keney Nay, Mass McCarmick, So Puck A Waw, Kee Wi Quar Kuck, Young Ah Qua They, Paugh Thee Sist Lugt, Atch Ah Thee, Pa Me Thought, Wah Theim Augh, Mautch E Nonine Augh, Pene A Pan Thought, Mack Auveyer, Augh Paut Thousepycare, Pat The Sathe, Em No Statte, E Cone Putt, Neet Co Tan Quaw Paw, Oka Matha Thou, Waw Pee Pam.

"By OC-QUA-NOC-A-SEY (his X mark),
"KEE-SO-COM-MEE (his X mark),
JOHN T. HILL,
"Attorneys in fact.

"(See power of attorney hereto attached.)

Ante, p. 557.

"Attest:
"WM. F. RYAN.

"SAC AND FOX INDIAN AGENCY,
"Indian Territory.

Certification.

"I, Samuel L. Patrick, United States Indian agent at Sac and Fox Indian Agency, in the Indian Territory, hereby certify that the Kickapoo tribe of Indians is attached to said agency; that there are no complete rolls of the persons constituting said tribe of Indians, they have persistently refused to have or permit an enrollment to be made, but from all the information I can obtain I certify that the male adult population of said tribe is about fifty (50), but I am certain that it can not exceed sixty (60).

"Given under my hand, on the Kickapoo Reservation, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1891.

"SAMUEL L. PATRICK, United States Indian Agent.

"I, Joseph Whipple, hereby certify that I am a member of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, in the Indian Territory and was chosen by Oc-qua-noc-a-sey and Kee sho-com-mee and the head men of said tribe as their interpreter; that I speak and understand well both the English and Kickapoo languages, but do not read or write; that I heard the foregoing contract read and explained by Warren G. Sayre, one of the commissioners on the part of the United States, and that I well understand it as it was explained by him. I further certify that I, at the time said Sayre so explained it, interpreted the same to said Indians, and they were made to fully understand the same.

Witness my hand at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of September, 1891.

"JOSEPH (his mark) WHIPPLE.

"Attest;
"WM. F. RYAN.

Therefore

Confirmation of cession.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Appropriation.

"That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the foregoing agreement there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixty-four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. And after first paying to John T. Hill the sum of five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars for services rendered said Kickapoo Indians and in discharge of a written contract made with said Indians and recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, the remainder to be expended for the use of said Indians as stipulated in said contract: *Provided*, That should said Indians elect to leave any portion of said remaining balance in the Treasury, the amount so left shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum:" *Provided*, That none of the money or interest thereon, which is by the terms of said agreement to be paid to said Indians, shall be applied to the payment of any judgment that has been or may hereafter be rendered under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations."

Expenditure.

John T. Hill.

Interest.

Proviso.

Restriction as to Indian depredation claims.

Vol. 26, p. 851.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of making the allotments and payments provided for in said agreement, including the preparation of a complete roll of said Indians, the pay and expenses of a special agent, if the President thinks it necessary to appoint one for the purpose, and the necessary surveys or resurveys, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Expenses of allotments, etc.

SEC. 3. That whenever any of the lands acquired by this agreement shall, by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement or entry, they shall be disposed of (except sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township thereof) to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead and town site laws (except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised 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 an 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. Until said lands are opened to settlement by proclamation of the President of the United States, no person shall be permitted to enter upon or occupy any of said lands; and any person violating this provision shall never be permitted to make entry of any of said lands or acquire any title thereto: *Provided*, That any person having attempted to, but for any cause failed to acquire a title in fee under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make homestead entry upon said lands.

Ceded lands open to settlement.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

Provisos.

Additional payment.

Soldiers' and sailors' homestead, etc.

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

No settlement until proclamation made.

Violation.

Further qualification for homestead entry.

Approved March 3, 1893.

CHAP. 205.—An act to provide for the adjustment of certain sales of lands in the late reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas.

March 3, 1893
3
27 Stats., p. 568.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to revise and adjust on principles of equity the sales of lands in the late reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, provided by the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to be appraised and sold in the manner specified in said act, and which were sold at public sales at the land office at Beatrice, Nebraska, in May and December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and in his discretion, the consent of the Indians having first been obtained, in such manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe and approve, to allow to the purchasers of said lands at said public sales, their heirs and legal representatives, rebates of the amounts, respectively, paid, or agreed to be paid, by said purchasers: *Provided*, That such rebates shall in no case exceed the price for which said tracts of land were severally sold in excess of the appraised value thereof, as

Confederated Otoe and Missouria Indian lands, Nebr. and Kans.

Adjustment of sales.

Vol. 21, p. 380.

Consent of Indians.

Regulations.

Rebates on purchases.

Proviso.

Maximum.

REF0071152

shown by the appraisement made by the commissioners appointed and designated under said act.

Records of rebates.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after such adjustments, such rebates, if any shall be allowed, shall be severally indorsed on the certificates and receipts of purchase, and on the records of the General Land Office,

Notice of amounts due.

and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause notice to be given to said purchasers, severally, of the amounts of the deferred payments found to be due and unpaid on their respective purchases under such adjustments. And in default of the payment in cash of the amounts thus found to be severally due within one year from the date of the issuance of such notice, with interest thereon from the date of such adjustments, the entries of any of said purchasers so in default shall be canceled and the lands shall be resold at no less than the appraised price, and in no case less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as provided in said act; and where lands have been fully paid for and rebate of the purchase money has been allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall pay said money, within three months, to said purchaser, his heirs or legal representatives, out of any money in the Treasury derived from the fund received from the sale of said lands; the same to be paid on the requisition of the Secretary of the Interior.

Resale on default of payments due.

Payment of rebates, etc.

Approved, March 3, 1893.

March 3, 1893.
27 Stats., p. 612.

CHAP. 209.—An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Indian Department 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, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * * * *

[27 Stats. p. 615.]

COEUR D'ALENES.

* * * * * * *

Negotiation authorized for change of northern line of reservation.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to negotiate with the Cœur d'Alene Indians for a change of the northern line of their reservation, so as to exclude therefrom a strip of land on which the town of Harrison and numerous settlers are located.

Effect.

That the foregoing provisions shall take effect and be in force after it shall have been submitted to, and duly agreed to, by the Indians of said tribe and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

[27 Stats., p. 617.] Delawares.

DELAWARES.

Payment to Indians per capita, of all trust funds, bond proceeds, etc.

That all the funds not held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Delaware tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, with interest due upon same, including the school fund and interest thereon, and also the amount invested by the United States in Florida and North Carolina bonds, which bonds are now held in trust for the benefit of said tribe, be paid per capita under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to said tribe: *Provided*, That said bonds

Proviso. Bonds to be property of United States.

shall hereafter be the property of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to sell twenty five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars of the Union Pacific Railroad bonds held in trust for the Delawares, and to pay to the said Indians per capita the proceeds, together with all uninvested funds and interest moneys to their credit and on deposit in the United States Treasury, as herein provided, and the authority herein granted shall be in force from and after the approval of this act.

Sale of Union Pacific Railroad bonds.

Distribution, etc.

Payment for undivided interest in bonds.

And there is hereby appropriated, from moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-three dollars and ninety cents, to be immediately available, the difference between the amount, twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty

dollars of Union Pacific Railroad bonds authorized to be sold by this act, and the undivided interest in said bonds owned by the Delawares, amounting to twenty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety cents, and said sum is also to be paid to the Delawares as other moneys herein provided for: *Provided*, That said undivided interest in said bonds, amounting to thirty-three dollars and ninety cents, shall become the property of the United States: *Provided*, That the undivided interest of George Bullett and his family and Lucy Zulkey and her family remain in the Treasury as now.

Provisos. Undivided interests in bonds.

* * * * * * *

SISSETON AND WAHPETON INDIANS.

Sissetons and Wahpetons. [27 Stats., p. 624.]

* * * * * * *

That for the purpose of paying to the scouts and soldiers of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wapakoota bands of Sioux Indians who were enrolled and entered into the military service of the United States, and served in suppressing what is known as the Sioux outbreak of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or who were enrolled and served in the armies of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and are now living, and to the descendants and members of the families of such of said scouts and soldiers as are now dead, who were not parties to the agreement entered into between the United States and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota and Sioux Indians on the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for the reason that they were not residents of the said Sisseton Reservation and did reside elsewhere, their pro rata shares of the amount found due said scouts and soldiers for annuities under the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and of which they have been wrongfully and unjustly deprived by the operation of the provision of the act of Congress approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," the whole amount so found due all of said scouts and soldiers by the Department of the Interior, having been appropriated by the United States, to the Indians residing on the Sisseton Reservation, in and by article three of the said agreement of December twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to the Indians residing on the said Sisseton Reservation, without reference to military service, and the said scouts and soldiers residing off said reservation being thereby deprived of their pro rata share of said annuities for which Congress made provision to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, in and by section twenty-seven of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, leaving their share of the annuity of eighteen thousand four hundred dollars due the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, wholly unpaid and unprovided for, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, thirty thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, or so much thereof as may necessary, to be paid in equal shares and per capita to said scouts and soldiers who are still living, and who are not parties to the agreement aforesaid, and———a share that any such scout or soldier would receive if living shall, in the event he is dead, be divided pro rata between his wife and children and descendants, and the pay rolls upon which payments were made to said scouts and soldiers and their descendants under the twenty-seventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, shall be conclusive in all cases where the name appears upon said rolls, except in cases where deaths have subsequently occurred, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to add such other names to said rolls as were previously omitted therefrom by mistakes or omissions of persons who were lawfully entitled to be enrolled thereon.

Payment to Indian scouts and soldiers, military service.

Sioux outbreak.

War of the rebellion.

Vol. 26, pp. 1035–1038.

Vol. 10, p. 949.

Vol. 12, p. 652.

Vol. 26, p. 1037

Vol. 26, p. 1038.

Distribution per capita.

Pay rolls.

Vol. 26, p. 1038.

Mistakes, etc., in enrollment.

* * * * *

REF0071153

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS.

* * * * * *

[27 Stats., p. 628.]
Digger Indians, Jackson, Cal.
Immediately available.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase land and subsistence and other necessaries for the support of the Digger Indians of Central California, at Jackson, in said State, and for such other purposes as may be deemed necessary for the civilization of said Indians, ten thousand dollars, to be immediately available. A primary day school may be established and maintained out of said appropriation.

* * * * * *

[27 Stats., p. 630.]
Eastern band of Cherokees.
Removal.
Vol. 9, p. 265.

That for the amount necessary to pay for the removal and subsistence of those members of the Eastern band of Cherokees who have removed themselves, as well as those who may now or hereafter desire to remove to the Cherokee Nation, in the Indian Territory, at the rate of fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents per head, being the amount specified in the eighth article of the Cherokee treaty of December twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and the act of Congress approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * * *

Alexander Redwing may sell to American Missionary Association land for cemetery, Nebr.

Authority is hereby granted to Alexander Redwing, a Sioux Indian of the Santee tribe in the State of Nebraska, to sell and convey to the American Missionary Association, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, so much of the land allotted and patented by the United States to him, the said Redwing, as is used for a cemetery lot, not exceeding fifteen acres, situated in the tract described as follows, to wit: West half of southeast quarter of southwest quarter section thirteen, township thirty-three north, range five west, the same to be held, occupied, and used for cemetery purposes only.

Omaha Indians, Nebr.
Vol. 22, p. 342.
Allotments.
Indian women and children born since allotments made.

That the act of Congress approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians of that tribe, to allot in severalty, through an allotting agent of the Interior Department, to each Indian woman and child of said tribe born since allotments of land were made in severalty to the members thereof under the provisions of said act, and now living, one-eighth of a section of the residue lands held by that tribe in common, instead of one-sixteenth of a section, as therein provided, and to allot in severalty to each allottee under said act, now living, who received only one-sixteenth of a section thereunder, an additional one-sixteenth of a section of such residue lands: *Provided*, That the allotments so made shall be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations provided for in sections six, seven, and eight of said act, touching allotments and patents to allottees therein mentioned: *And provided*, That the expenses incurred in making the allotments hereby authorized shall be defrayed out of the funds appropriated for surveying and allotting Indian reservations. * * *

Provisos.
Conditions, etc.
Vol. 22, p. 342.
Expenses.
[27 Stats., p. 631.]

Payment of costs of legal contests by or against Indians.
Proviso.
One-half fees
Accounts.
District attorneys to represent Indians.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to pay the legal costs incurred by Indians in contests initiated by or against them, to any entry, filing, or other claims, under the laws of Congress relating to public lands, for any sufficient cause affecting the legality or validity of the entry, filing or claim, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the fees to be paid by and on behalf of the Indian party in any case shall be one-half of the fees provided by law in such cases, and said fees shall be paid by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, on an account stated by the proper land officers through the Commissioner of the General Land Office. In all States and Territories where there are reservations or allotted Indians the United States district attorney shall represent them in all suits at law and in equity.

* * * * * *

[27 Stats., p. 631.]

That the agreement* entered into by Robert S. Gardner, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in that behalf, of the one

* For agreement see page 520.

part, and the head chief, chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Yakama and other confederated tribes and bands of Indians, residing on the Yakama Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, of the other part, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and now on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed: *Provided*, That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors or assigns shall, within sixty days from the taking effect of this act, pay to the Treasurer of the United States the sum of eight thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty cents for the use and benefit of said Yakama and other confederated tribes and bands of Indians residing on the Yakama Reservation, in the State of Washington, five thousand three hundred and nine dollars whereof shall be expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and the balance, or two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty cents, shall be expended for the benefit of such individual Indians, or their heirs, or paid to them in cash, in the proportion to which they may severally be entitled, as appears on the schedule E attached to said agreement, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Agreement with Yakama, etc., Indians, Washington, ratified, etc.
Proviso.
Payment for benefit of Indians by Northern Pacific Railroad.
Expenditure.

* * * * * *

[27 Stats., p. 633.] Negotiations with any Indians.

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, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mission Indians, Cal.
Special attorney.

Mission Indians: To enable the Attorney-General to employ a special attorney for the Mission Indians of Southern California, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, one thousand dollars.

G. W. Maffet, payment to.

To pay George W. Maffet for buildings and improvements at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory, now used and occupied by the Government, one thousand dollars.

Consolidation of Lower Brule and Crow Creek agencies, etc.
Industrial school, Chamberlain, S. Dak.

For removal of Lower Brule and consolidating with Crow Creek Agency in South Dakota, and for construction of agency building at some place on the Lower Brule Reservation, and to complete the Indian industrial school at Chamberlain, South Dakota, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Commission to select and appraise portions of alloted lands, etc., Puyallup Reservation, Wash.
Approval.
Sale.
Notice.
Terms of sale.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized immediately after the passage of this act to appoint a commission of three persons, and not more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one State, and it shall be the duty of said commission to select and appraise such portions of the allotted lands as are not required for homes for the Indian allottees; and also that part of the agency tract, exclusive of the burying ground, not needed for school purposes, in the Puyallup Reservation, in the State of Washington. And if the Secretary of the Interior shall approve the selections and appraisements made by said commission, the allotted lands so selected shall be sold for the benefit of the allottees, and the agency tract for the benefit of all the Indians, after due notice, at public auction at not less than the appraised value for cash, or one-third cash and the remainder on such time as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, to be secured by vendor's lien on the property sold.

Duty of commission.
Ascertainment of owners, etc.
Deeds.
Disposal of purchase money.

It shall be the duty of said commission, or a majority of them, to superintend the sale of said lands, ascertain who are the true owners of the allotted lands, have guardians duly appointed for the minor heirs of any deceased allottees, make deeds of the lands to the purchasers thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which deeds shall operate as a complete conveyance of the land upon the full payment of the purchase money; and the whole amount received for allotted lands shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indian entitled thereto, and the same shall be paid to him in such sums and at such times as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall direct: *Provided*, That the portion of the agency tract selected for sale shall be platted into streets and lots as an addition to the city of Tacoma, and sold in separate lots, in the same manner as the allotted lands, and the amount received therefor, less the amount necessary to pay the expenses of said commission, including salaries, shall be placed to the credit of the

Provisos.
Addition to Tacoma.
Sale of lots in agency tract.

REF0071154

School fund. Puyallup band of Indians as a permanent school fund, to be expended for their benefit: *And provided further*, That the Indian allottees shall

Power of alienation by Indian allottees of unselected land. not have power of alienation of the allotted lands not selected for sale by said commission, for a period of ten years from the date of the passage of this act, and no part of the allotted land shall be offered for sale until the Indian or Indians entitled to the same shall have signed a

Limit.

Consent of Indians to sale of allotted land. written agreement consenting to the sale thereof, and appointing said commissioners, or a majority of them, trustees to sell said land and make a deed to the purchaser thereof; and no part of the agency tract

Sale of agency tract. shall be sold until a majority of said Indians shall consent thereto in a written agreement, which shall also constitute said commissioners, or a majority of them, trustees to sell said land, as directed in this act, and make deeds to the purchaser for the same. The deeds executed by said commission shall not be valid until approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who is hereby directed to make all necessary regulations

Disposal of proceeds. to carry out the purposes of the foregoing provisions. The proceeds arising from the sale of the allotted lands shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the respective allottees, and the net proceeds of the agency tract, after paying the expenses of said commission in

Reimbursement. the appraisement and sale of said lands, and reimbursing the United States for the amount advanced to said commission, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of all said Indians, and

Interest.

Expenditure of interest. the said sums shall draw interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and the income shall be annually expended for the benefit of

Expenditure of principal. said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That an amount not exceeding one-tenth of the principal sum may be expended for their benefit during any fiscal year, if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That the

Apportionment of expenses. entire expense herein incurred shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Interior pro rata between the several allottees and the owners of the tribal tract; and the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion designate one member of said commission to superintend the execution of any of the requirements of said commission herein provided for.

And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much hereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the

Available. expenses of said commission, to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of that portion of the agency tract, to be immediately available.

* * * * *

Cherokee Outlet.

CHEROKEE OUTLET.

SEC. 10. That the sum of two hundred and ninety-five thousand

[27 Stats., p. 640.] seven hundred and thirty-six dollars payable as hereinafter provided is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise

Secretary of the Interior authorized to purchase. appropriated, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to contract to pay eight million three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary in addition, to pay the Cherokee Nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claims which the said nation of Indians may have in and to certain lands described and specified in an agreement* concluded between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and Elias C. Boudinot, Joseph A. Scales, George Downing, Roach Young, Thomas Smith, William Triplett, and Joseph Smallwood, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the Cherokee Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory, on the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-one,

Boundaries. bounded on the west by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; on the north by the State of Kansas; on the east by the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, and on the south by the Creek Nation, the Territory of Oklahoma, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, created or defined by Executive order dated August tenth, eighteen

Agreement. hundred and sixty-nine; which said agreement is fully set forth in the message of the President of the United States, communicating the same to Congress, known as Executive Document Numbered Fifty-six, of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, the lands referred to being commonly known and called the "Cherokee Outlet;" and said

* For agreement see page 522.

agreement is hereby ratified by the Congress of the United States, subject, however, to the Constitution and laws of the United States and the acts of Congress that have been or may be passed regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, and subject, also, to certain amendments thereto, as follows:

Ratification.

Limitations.

Amend the same by adding to the first paragraph of article two of said agreement the following words: "*And provided further*, That before any intruder or unauthorized person occupying houses, lands, or improvements, which occupancy commenced before the eleventh day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, shall be removed therefrom, upon demand of the principal chief or otherwise, the value of his improvements, as the same shall be appraised by a board of three appraisers, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of the same upon the recommendation of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, for that purpose, shall be paid to him by the Cherokee Nation; and upon such payment such improvements shall become the property of the Cherokee Nation: "*Provided*, That the amount so paid for said improvements shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That the appraisers in determining the value of such improvements may consider the value of the use and occupation of the land.

Agreement amended.

Provisos.

Removal of intruders.

To be paid value of improvements.

Appraisers.

Limit for improvements.

Value of the use.

Further amend the same by striking out paragraph three of article two of said agreement and changing the numbers of the subsequent paragraphs to correspond.

Further amendments.

And the provisions of said agreements so amended shall be fully performed and carried out on the part of the United States: *Provided*, That the money hereby appropriated shall be immediately available and the remaining sum of eight million three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as is required to carry out the provisions of said agreement as amended and according to this act, to be payable in five equal annual instalments, commencing on the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and ending on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, said deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be paid annually, and the amount required for the payment of interest as aforesaid is hereby appropriated: *And provided further*, That of the money hereby appropriated a sufficient amount to pay the Delawares and Shawnees their pro rata share in the proceeds of said outlet shall remain in the Treasury of the United States until the status of said Delaware and Shawnee Indians shall be determined by the courts of the United States before which their suits are now pending; and a sufficient amount shall also be retained in the Treasury to pay the freedmen who are citizens of the Cherokee Nations, or their legal heirs and representatives, such sums as may be determined by the courts of the United States to be due them. Nor shall anything herein be held to abridge or deny to said freedmen any rights to which they may be entitled under existing laws or treaties. The acceptance by the Cherokee Nation of Indians of any of the money appropriated as herein set forth shall be considered and taken and shall operate as a ratification by said Cherokee Nation of Indians of said agreement, as it is hereby proposed to be amended, and as a full and complete relinquishment and extinguishment of all their title, claim, and interest in and to said lands; but such relinquishment and extinguishment shall not inure to the benefit of any railroad company nor vest in any railroad company any right, title, or interest in or too any of said lands: *Provided*, Said railroad shall be relieved from any further payments of compensation to said Cherokee Nation, as required by law for running said railroad across said Cherokee outlet.

Amended agreements to be carried out, etc.

Provisos.

Appropriation immediately available.

Remainder payable in five annual installments.

Interest.

Appropriation for annual interest.

Share of Delawares and Shawnees, retained.

Retention to pay Cherokee freedmen.

Acceptance by Cherokee Nation of any of this money to operate as a ratification.

Railroad company not to be benefited, etc.

Nor to make further compensation to Cherokee Nation.

And said lands, except the portion to be allotted as provided in said agreement, shall, upon the payment of the sum of two hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars, herein appropriated, to be immediately paid, become and be taken to be and treated as a part of the public domain. But in any opening of the same to settlement, sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, shall be, and are hereby, reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of such lands, under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress: *Provided*, That if the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation shall deem it more advantageous to their people, they may issue a loan for the principal and interest

Unallotted lands to become public domain.

School sections reserved.

Cherokee council may issue a loan for deferred payments, etc

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of the deferred payments, pledging said amounts of interest and principal to secure payment of such debt.

Chilocco Indian Industrial School lands reserved from public settlement.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty eight, and the east half of sections seventeen, twenty, and twenty-nine, all in township numbered twenty-nine, north of range numbered two east of the Indian Meridian, the same being lands reserved by Executive order dated July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, for use of and in connection with the Chilocco Indian Industrial School, in the Indian Territory, shall not be subject to public settlement, but shall, until the further action of Congress, continue to be reserved for the purposes for which they were set apart in the said Executive order. And the President of the United States, in any order or proclamation which he shall make for the opening of the lands for settlement, may make such other reservations of lands for public purposes as he may deem wise and desirable.

Other reservations may be made by Presidential proclamation.

President to make proclamation opening lands to settlement.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized, at any time within six months after the approval of this act and the acceptance of the same by the Cherokee Nation as herein provided, by proclamation, to open to settlement any or all of the lands not allotted or reserved, in the manner provided in section thirteen of the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, 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, and for other purposes" (Twenty-fifth United States Statutes, page ten hundred and five); and also subject to the provisions of the act of Congress approved May second, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;" also, subject to the second proviso of section seventeen, the whole of section eighteen of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current 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;" except as to so much of said acts and sections as may conflict with the provisions of this act. Each settler on the lands so to be opened to settlement as aforesaid shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for any land east of ninety-seven and one-half degrees west longitude, the sum of one dollar and a half per acre for any land between ninety-seven and one-half degrees west longitude, and ninety-eight and one-half degrees west longitude and the sum of one dollar per acre for any land west of ninety-eight and one-half degrees west longitude, and shall also pay interest upon the amount so to be paid for said land from the date of entry to the date of final payment thereof at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Vol. 25, p. 1005.

Vol. 26, p. 81.

County division, etc. School land leases.

Vol. 26, p. 1026.

Exceptions.

Additional payments by settlers before receiving patent.

Interest.

No person to enter until proclamation issues.

No person shall be permitted to occupy or enter upon any of the lands herein referred to, except in the manner prescribed by the proclamation of the President opening the same to settlement; and any person otherwise occupying or entering upon any of said lands shall forfeit all right to acquire any of said lands. The Secretary of the Interior shall, under the direction of the President, prescribe rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, for the occupation and settlement of said lands, to be incorporated in the proclamation of the President, which shall be issued at least twenty days before the time fixed for the opening of said lands.

Rules, etc., for occupation, etc., of lands.

Time of issue of proclamation.

Allotments.

The allotments provided for in the fifth section of said agreement shall be made without delay by the persons entitled thereto, and shall be confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior before the date when said lands shall be declared open to settlement; and the allotments so made shall be published by the Secretary of the Interior for the protection of proposed settlers. And a sum equal to one dollar and forty cents per acre for the lands so allotted shall be deducted from the full amount of the deferred payments, hereby appropriated for: *Provided*,

Deduction from deferred payments for allotted lands.

That D. W. Bushyhead, having made permanent or valuable improvements prior to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, on the lands ceded by the said agreement, he shall be authorized to select a quarter section of the lands ceded thereby, whether reserved or otherwise, prior to the opening of said lands to public settlement; but he shall be required to pay for such selection, at the same rate per acre as other settlers, into the Treasury of the United States in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct.

D. W. Bushyhead may have prior selection of certain land.

Payment.

The President of the United States may establish, in his discretion, one or more land offices to be located either in the lands to be opened or at some convenient place or places in the adjoining organized Territory of Oklahoma, and to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint registers and receivers thereof.

Land offices.

Registers and receivers.

The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for the services of the appraisers to be appointed as aforesaid, at a rate not exceeding ten dollars a day for the time actually employed by each appraiser, and their reasonable expenses, and to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to effect the removal of intruders required by the first paragraph of Article two of said agreement as amended.

Compensation, etc., of appraisers.

Immediately available.

Limit.

Removal of intruders.

The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to employ such expert person or persons to properly render a complete account to the Cherokee Nation of moneys due said nation, as required in the fourth subdivision of article two of said agreement.

Expert accountants.

Immediately available.

TONKAWA INDIAN LANDS.

Tonkawa Indian lands.

SEC. 11. That the sum of thirty thousand six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be immediately available, to pay the Tonkawa tribe of Indians in the Territory of Oklahoma for all their right, title, claim, and interest of every kind and character in and to four townships of land, containing ninety thousand seven hundred and ten and eighty-nine one-hundredths acres, more or less, ceded, conveyed, and relinquished to the United States by article one of an agreement* concluded on the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and said Tonkawa tribe of Indians, which agreement is contained in the message of the President communicating the same to Congress, and known as Executive Document Numbered Thirteen, first session Fifty-second Congress, to be paid and applied in the manner provided for in said agreement. And such portion of said amount as may be deposited in the Treasury of the United States shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which interest shall be applied as provided in said agreement; and said agreement is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Payment for land relinquished to the United States.

Manner of payment, etc.

Interest, etc.

Ratification, etc., of agreement.

PAWNEE INDIAN LANDS.

Pawnee Indian lands.

SEC. 12. That the sum of eighty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be immediately available, to pay the Pawnee tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, formerly a part of the Indian Territory, for all their right, title, claim, and interest of every kind and character in and to all that tract of country between the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers embraced within the limits of seventeen specified townships of land, ceded, conveyed, and relinquished to the United States by said Pawnee tribe of Indians, by article one of an agreement† concluded on the twenty-third day of Novem-

Payment to Pawnee Indians, Oklahoma, for cession of lands between the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers.

* For agreement see page 524.

† For agreement see page 526.

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ber, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and said Pawnee tribe of Indians, which agreement is contained in the message of the President communicating the same to Congress, and known as Executive Document Number Sixteen, second session Fifty-second Congress, to be paid and applied in the manner provided in article four of said agreement. And the further sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be immediately available, to pay the expense of making the allotments provided for in said agreement, including the pay and expenses of necessary special agents hereby authorized to be appointed by the President for the purpose of making such allotments, and to pay the expense of necessary resurveys therefor. Said agreement is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed. And the residue of the proceeds of the surplus lands mentioned in said agreement shall be placed to the credit of said tribe in the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, said interest to be paid and distributed to said tribe as provided in said article four.

Payment, etc.

Immediately available.

Compensation, etc., of special allotting agents.

Interest. Distribution.

SEC. 13. That the lands acquired by the agreements specified in the two preceding sections are hereby declared to be a part of the public domain. Sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved from settlement for the use and benefit of public schools, as provided in section ten relating to lands acquired from the Cherokee Nation of Indians. And the lands so acquired by the agreements specified in the two preceding sections not so reserved, shall be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President at the same time and in the manner, and subject to the same conditions and regulations provided in section ten relating to the opening of the lands acquired from the Cherokee Nation of Indians. And each settler on the lands so to be opened as aforesaid shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and shall also pay interest upon the amount so to be paid for said land from the date of entry to the date of final payment at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Lands to become part of public domain.

School sections reserved.

Ante, p. 640.

Open to settlement on proclamation by President.

Additional fee.

Interest.

SEC. 14. Before any of the aforesaid lands are open to settlement it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to divide the same into counties, which shall contain as near as possible not less than five hundred square miles in each county. In establishing said county line the Secretary is hereby authorized to extend the lines of the counties already located so as to make the area of said counties equal, as near as may be, to the area of the counties provided for in this act: *Provided*, That range one west and ranges one, two, three, and four east, in township twenty, shall be attached to, and become a part of, Payne County. At the first election for county officers the people of each county may vote for a name for each county, and the name which receives the greatest number of votes shall be the name of such county: *Provided further*, That as soon as the county lines are designated by the Secretary he shall reserve not to exceed one-half section of land in each county, to be located for county-seat purposes, to be entered under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes. And all reservations for county seats shall be specified in any order or proclamation which the President shall make for the opening of the lands to settlement.

County divisions.

Provisos.

Payne County.

County names.

County seats.

R.S., secs. 2387, 2388, p. 437.

To be specified in proclamation.

SEC. 15. The consent of the United States is hereby given to the allotment of lands in severalty not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one individual within the limits of the country occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles; and upon such allotments the individuals to whom the same may be allotted shall be deemed to be in all respects citizens of the United States. And the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay for the survey of any such lands as may be allotted by any of said tribes of Indians to individual members of said tribes; and upon the allotment of the lands held by said tribes, respectively, the reversionary interest of the United States therein shall be relinquished and shall cease.

Allotments to Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Seminoles.

Allottees to be deemed citizens.

Survey of allotted lands.

Rights of United States to cease.

SEC. 16. The President shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee Nation, the Choctaw Nation, the Chickasaw Nation, the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, the Seminole Nation, for the purpose of the extinguishment of the national or tribal title to any lands within that Territory now held by any and all of such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by the allotment and division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes, respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them, with the United States, with a view to such an adjustment, upon the basis of justice and equity, as may, with the consent of such nations or tribes of Indians, so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

Negotiations with the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory.

Commission to be appointed.

The commissioners so appointed shall each receive a salary, to be paid during such time as they may be actually employed, under direction of the President, in the duties enjoined by this act, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, and shall also be paid their reasonable and proper expenses incurred in prosecution of the objects of this act, upon accounts therefor to be rendered to and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time. That such commissioners shall have power to employ a secretary, a stenographer, and such interpreter or interpreters as may be found necessary to the performance of their duties, and by order to fix their compensation, which shall be paid, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, with their reasonable and necessary expenses, upon accounts to be rendered as aforesaid; and may also employ, in like manner and with the like approval, a surveyor or other assistant or agent, which they shall certify in writing to be necessary to the performance of any part of their duties.

Salaries, etc., of commissioners.

Secretary, stenographer, and interpreter.

Surveyor, etc.

Such commissioners shall, under such regulations and directions as shall be prescribed by the President, through the Secretary of the Interior, enter upon negotiation with the several nations of Indians as aforesaid in the Indian Territory, and shall endeavor to procure, first, such allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians belonging to each such nation, tribe, or band, respectively, as may be agreed upon as just and proper to provide for each such Indian a sufficient quantity of land for his or her needs, in such equal distribution and apportionment as may be found just and suited to the circumstances, for which purpose, after the terms of such an agreement shall have been arrived at, the said commissioners shall cause the lands of any such nation or tribe or band to be surveyed and the proper allotment to be designated; and, secondly, to procure the cession, for such price and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon, of any lands not found necessary to be so allotted or divided, to the United States; and to make proper agreements for the investment or holding by the United States of such moneys as may be paid, or agreed to be paid, to such nation, or tribes, or bands, or to any of the Indians thereof, for the extinguishment of their [title] therein. But said commissioners shall, however, have power to negotiate any and all such agreements as, in view of all the circumstances affecting the subject, shall be found requisite and suitable to such an arrangement of the rights and interests and affairs of such nations, tribes, bands, or Indians, or any of them, to enable the ultimate creation of a Territory of the United States with a view to the admission of the same as a State in the Union.

Regulations, etc.

Duties of commission.

Acts to allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

Cession of other lands to United States.

Agreements for interest, etc.

Power and objects of the commission.

The commissioners shall at any time, or from time to time, report to the Secretary of the Interior their transactions and the progress of their negotiations, and shall at any time, or from time to time, if separate agreements shall be made by them with any nation, tribe or band, in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred, report the same to the Secretary of the Interior for submission to Congress for its consideration and ratification.

Reports.

For the purposes aforesaid there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Available.

Neither the provisions of this section nor the negotiations or agreements which may be had or made thereunder shall be held in any way to waive or impair any right of sovereignty which the Government of

Right of sovereignty of the United States not waived, etc.

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the United States has over or respecting said Indian Territory or the people thereof, or any other right of the Government relating to said Territory, its lands, or the people thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1893.

March 3, 1893. 27 Stats., p. 744.

CHAP. 219.—An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin.

Preamble. Vol. 11, p. 664.

Whereas a treaty was entered into on the fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, by and between the Government of the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, in which the said Indians ceded certain lands to the United States, and accepted in consideration thereof certain lands as a reservation, to which said Indians removed, and upon which they have ever since resided; and

Vol. 10, p. 404.

Whereas by the interpretation placed by Government officials on the act of February sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, an act for the relief of said Indians, a large part of said Indians (and their descendants) who signed said treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and have continued with said tribe from the making of said treaty to the present time, are excluded from participating in tribal funds and the right to occupy said reservation: Therefore

Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who were actual members of said tribe of Indians at the time of the execution

Distribution of tribal funds. Vol. 11, p. 664.

of the treaty of February fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and their descendants, and all persons who became members of the tribe under the provisions of article six of said treaty, and their descendants, who did not in and by said treaty, and have not since its execution, separated from said tribe, are hereby declared members of said Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians and entitled to their pro

Share in tribal funds and lands.

rata share in tribal funds and in the occupancy of tribal lands; and all members who entered into possession of lands under the allotments of eighteen hundred and fifty-six and of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and who by themselves or by their lawful heirs have

Fee simple ownership.

resided on said lands continously since, are hereby declared to be owners of such lands in fee simple, in severalty, and the Government shall

Patents to issue.

issue patents to them therefor.

Enrollment to be taken and filed.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, without unnecessary delay after the passage of this act, to cause to be taken an enrollment of said tribe on the basis of the provisions of this act, which enrollment shall be filed, a copy in the Department of the

Proviso. Prior allotments.

Interior and a copy in the records of said tribe: *Provided*, That in all cases where allotments of eighteen hundred and seventy-one shall conflict with allotments of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the latter shall prevail.

Approved, March 3, 1893.

March 3, 1893. 27 Stats., p. 717.

CHAP. 224.—An act to authorize the Interoceanic Railway Company to construct and operate railway, telegraph, and telephone lines through the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Interoceanic Railway,

Interoceanic Railway Company may construct railway, etc., line through Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines, wherever said lines pass through the Indian Territory or through any Indian reservation, or lands reserved for Indian purposes or allotted to individual Indians within the Territory of Oklahoma, commencing at a point on

Location.

the west line of Sebastian County in the State of Arkansas, and south of the corporate limits of the city of Fort Smith from the point of entrance into the Indian Territory, running in a westerly direction through the said Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, to a point on the west line of the said Territory of Oklahoma, between the North Canadian and the Washita rivers, with a branch running

Branch in Choctaw Nation.

from the main line in the Choctaw Nation in a southerly or southwesterly direction by the most feasible and practicable route, to a point

on the Red River at or near the city of Denison, Texas; also a branch beginning at a point in the Seminole Nation near the Wewoka River, running thence in a northerly or northwesterly direction to a point on the south line of the State of Kansas at or near the town of Otto in said State of Kansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracts, turnouts, branches, and sidings and extensions as said company may deem it in their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Branch in Seminole Nation.

Sidings, etc.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory and other Indian reservations, or lands reserved for Indian purposes or allotted to individual Indians in Oklahoma Territory, for said main line and branches of the Interoceanic Railway Company; and to take and use a strip of land three 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 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 or individual allottee from which the same shall be taken.

Right of way.

Addition for stations, etc.

Additional for cuts and fills.

Provisos. Limit.

Lands not to be sold, etc.

Reversion.

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, or by allotment under any law of the United States or agreement with the Indians, 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, or, in the case of an allottee, by said allottee or by his duly authorized guardian or representative, 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 the case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the United States district court held in the Territory where the property is situated, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by such railway company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court held nearest the property, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the Territory in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for rail-

Damages.

Referees.

Oath, etc.

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Hearings.

Compensation.

Costs.

Award.

Appeal.

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Costs on appeal.

road purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the 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 shall be adjudged against the appellant.

If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

Work may begin on depositing double award.

Freight charges.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territories a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services and transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territories 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.

Provisos.

Passenger rates.

Regulation of charges.

Interstate transportation.

Maximum.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands the said railway may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territories, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants 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 lands are owned and occupied by the Indians in their present tribal relations and not as citizens of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct through said lands. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force between the United States and said nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed, through which said railway shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Provisos.

Appeal by general councils.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Taxation.

Survey, etc.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territories to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That, when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Provisos.

Grading to be begun on filing of map.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas and the northern district of Texas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Interoceanic Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Construction.

SEC. 9. 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, and complete the main line of the same within said Territory within three years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Crossings, etc.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That the said Interoceanic Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing of the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso.

Violation, to forfeit.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

No assignment before construction.

Construction liens, etc., excepted

SEC. 13. That the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1893.

REF0071159

RESOLUTION.

January 16, 1893.
27 Stat., p. 753.

[No. 7.] Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cover back into the Treasury forty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars of the appropriation to Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Excess for lands covered into the Treasury.

Vol. 26, p. 1025.

Proviso.

No liability to pay for lands in "leased district"

Resolved 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 retain and cover back into the Treasury forty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars of the appropriation made by Congress to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians for their interest in lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, dated March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one; which amount has been ascertained, by a recount of the allottees of said Cheyennes and Arapahoes, to be by that amount more than is due the said Choctaws and Chickasaws upon the purchase and settlement for their said interest: *Provided, however*, That neither the passage of the original act of appropriation to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians for their interest in the lands of the Cheyennes and Arapahoe Reservation, dated March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, nor of this resolution, shall be held in any way to commit the Government to the payment of any further sum to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for any alleged interest in the remainder of the lands situated in what is commonly known and called the "leased district."

Approved, January 19, 1893.

PRIVATE ACT.

December 19, 1892
27 Stat., p. 810.

CHAP. 5.—An act granting a pension to Tendoy, chief of the Bannocks, Shoshones, and Sheepeaters tribe of Indians.

Tendoy. Pension.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Tendoy, chief of the Bannocks, Shoshones, and Sheepeaters tribe of Indians, located at Lemhi Agency, Idaho, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month.

Approved, December 19, 1892.

AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES.*

AGREEMENT WITH PUYALLUP INDIANS.

This article of agreement made and entered into by and between J. W. Sprague, general superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on behalf of said company, and R. H. Milroy, agent in charge of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, on behalf of the Indians of said reservation,

Witnesseth, That said R. R. Co., being desirous of locating and constructing a branch line of their said R. R. from New Tacoma to the Puyallup coal fields, which said branch line must pass through said reservation, and the right of way through said reservation being desired for the permanent location and construction of said branch line, said Sprague hereby agrees, on behalf of said R. R. Co., and binds the same in consideration of the Indians of said reservation, through their chiefs and head men, giving their consent to said right of way to the following stipulations, to wit: 1st. To pay reasonably for all damages that may be occasioned to improvements on said reservation by the construction and permanent right of way of said branch line through said reservation.

2nd. To construct at some convenient point upon said branch line within the limits of said reservation, where it will be of the most benefit to the same, a switch in connection with a side track of practicable length, with the right to said Indians to have a warehouse or depot constructed adjoining said side track, at which the passing trains of cars on said branch line will stop for the shipment of passengers and freight.

3rd. That during the construction of said branch line preference will be given in the employment of Indian laborers, over white and Chinese laborers, when the Indian laborers will perform the work required to be done as well and as cheaply as it would be done by white or Chinese laborers.

4th. That during the construction of said branch line through said reservation no

* These are the agreements referred to in foregoing legislation.

intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be brought within the limits of said reservation by any of the employés of said R. R. co., or be allowed to be used within said limits by any of its laborers, and that after the completion of said branch line no intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be taken out of the cars within the limits of said reservation to be delivered to Indians or be allowed to be used within said limits by persons engaged in operating or keeping said line in repair.

5th. That during the construction of said branch line through said reservation no drunken, disorderly, or grossly immoral men shall be employed as laborers by said co., nor shall such men be brought and permitted by said co. to stop within the limits of said reservation for any purpose that is within the control of said co., nor shall such men after the completion of said branch line be employed within the limits of said reservation in operating or in keeping said line in repair.

6th. That a plain, palpable violation of any of the forgoing stipulations shall at the discretion of the Indians annul and work a withdrawal of their consent to the granting of said right of way.

In consideration of the agreement of said Sprague to the stipulations aforesaid, the said Milroy on behalf of said Indians hereby agrees and binds himself to assemble them in council without delay and to obtain from them through their chiefs and headmen their written consent to the permanent right of way for said branch line through said reservation. In case said consent is not fully obtained as aforesaid, this agreement to be null and void; else to be in full force and virtue in law, as witness our hands at New Tacoma, Wash. Ty., this 21st of November, A. D. 1876.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD Co.,
By J. W. SPRAGUE, *Genl. Supt.*
R. H. MILROY, *Agt. in Charge.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, Dec. 14, 1876.

The within agreement between J. W. Sprague, genl. supt. of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and R. H. Milroy, U. S. Indian agent, dated Nov. 21, 1876, is respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with recommendation for its approval.

J. Q. SMITH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *April 13, 1877.*

The within agreement is hereby approved.

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

Be it known that on this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1876, we, the chiefs and headmen of the Puyallup Indian tribe and reservation, being in general council assembled, and having heard read, interpreted, and explained to us the written agreement made and entered into between J. W. Sprague, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad on behalf of said railroad company and our agent, R. H. Milroy, on our behalf under date of Nov. 21st, 1876, relative to our granting the right of way for a branch line of said R. R. from New Tacoma to the Puyallup coal fields through our reservation, and being convinced that it would be for our best interest and that of all our people to grant the right of way for said branch line through our reservation, hereby agree and consent on behalf of our people to grant the permanent right of way to said R. R. co. for the construction of their said branch line through our reservation, upon the terms and conditions named and set forth in said agreement.

In testimony of which we have hereunto set our hands, the day and year first above written.

JOSHUA his x mark SITWELL,	head chief.	JOHN x SWAN,	headman.
RICHARD his x mark SINNEYWAH,	sub-chief.	SALESKIN, x	Do.
		CHARLES x SWAHARD,	Do.
MARCELLUS his x mark SPOT,	sub-chief.	ROBERT x GAMBLE,	Do.
JOSEPH his x mark YALL,	sub-chief.	JOHN x COOK,	Do.
GEORGE his x mark WASH,	headman.	JOHN x MCCLOUD,	Do.
JONAS x STANUP,	Do.	JOHN x SEATTLE,	Do.
AUGUST x JACKSON,	Do.	TENAS x PEAMES,	Do.
ATWIN x JACKSON,	Do.	CHARLES x JAKE,	Do.
JAMES x COATS,	Do.	FRED x MOSES,	Do.
LEWIS x NAPOLEON,	Do.		

JAMES LEWIS, *Interpreter.*
PETER C. STANUP, *Sheriff.*

All of the foregoing names and marks were signed in the presence of—

M. G. MANN,
JOHN FLETT,
R. H. MILROY, *Agt.*

REF0071160

AGREEMENT WITH YAKAMA INDIANS.*

Articles of agreement made and concluded with the confederated tribes and bands of Indians occupying the Yakama Reservation, in the Territory of Washington, for the extinguishment of their title to so much of said reservation as is required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Articles of agreement bearing date the thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-five, made between Robert S. Gardner, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in that behalf, of the one part, and the head chief, chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Yakama and other confederate tribes and bands of Indians, resident on the Yakama Reservation in Washington Territory, of the other part, in the words and figures following, namely:

"Whereas, by section 1 of an act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled 'An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound on the Pacific coast, by the northern route' (13 Statutes at Large, page 365), the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, namely: Beginning at a point on Lake Superior, in the State of Minnesota or Wisconsin; thence westerly by the most eligible railroad route, as shall be determined by said company, within the territory of the United States, on a line north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude to some point on Puget Sound; and

"Whereas, by section 2 of said act, Congress granted to said company the right of way for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary ground for station buildings, work shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water stations; and

"Whereas, by said section 2, Congress provided that the United States should extinguish as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy and the welfare of the Indians, the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act and acquired in the donation to the road named in the act; and

"Whereas, by treaty between the United States and certain confederate tribes and bands of Indians therein designated as the Yakama Nation of Indians, concluded at Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley, June 9, 1855, duly ratified and proclaimed (12 Statutes at Large, page 951), a tract of land therein described situate in the Territory of Washington, was reserved from the land thereby ceded, for the use and occupation of said confederate tribes and bands of Indians, as an Indian reservation; and

"Whereas, by article 3 of said treaty, it is provided that 'if necessary for the public convenience roads may be run through said reservation, and on the other hand the right of way with free access from the same to the nearest public highway is secured to them, as also the right in common with citizens of the United States to travel upon all public highways;' and

"Whereas the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company did, on or about the 20th day of October, 1884, file in the Department of the Interior a certified map showing the definite location of its line of railroad through the Yakama Indian Reservation from the presumed southeasterly boundary of said reservation on the right bank of the Yakama River, 8 miles below the mouth of Satass River, to its north boundary near the mouth of the Atah-num River, all being in Washington Territory, as definitely fixed and determined in compliance with the several acts and resolutions of Congress relating to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and as approved by the board of directors of said company by resolution passed June 21, 1883; also three several descriptive plats of grounds required by said railroad company for station purposes, designated as 'Satass,' 'Toppenish,' and 'Simcoe,' respectively, and severally containing an area of 20.60 acres, exclusive of a right of way of 125 feet in width on each side of the center line of said railroad; and

"Whereas, the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company now desires to construct its line of railroad through the Yakama Reservation, upon the route so designated, and claims the right by virtue of said recited act so to do:

"Now, therefore, in order to fulfill the obligations of the Government in the premises—

"This agreement made at the Yakama Agency, Washington Territory, this 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1885, by and between Robert S. Gardner, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned head chief, chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Yakama and other confederate tribes and bands of Indians resident on the Yakama Reservation in Washington Territory, and interested in the lands hereinafter described, witnesseth:

"That for the consideration hereinafter mentioned the said confederate tribes and bands of Indians do hereby surrender and relinquish to the United States all the

*See Senate Ex. Doc. 21, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, and Senate Ex. Doc. 45, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

estate, right, title, and interest which they now have under and by virtue of the aforesaid treaty of June 9, 1855, in and to all that part of the Yakama Reservation situate in the Territory of Washington, described as follows, viz:

"A strip of land not exceeding 250 feet in width; that is to say, 125 feet on each side of the line laid down on the map of definite location of the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad wherever said line runs through said reservation, entering the same at the presumed southeasterly boundary thereof, on the right bank of the Yakama River 8 miles below the mouth of Satass River, thence following through said reservation to the north boundary thereof, at or near the mouth of the Atah-num River, said strip of land being intended to be used by the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, as a right of way and roadbed, and containing 1,000 acres or thereabouts. A copy of said map of definite location was on the day of the date hereof produced and shown to said Indians in council assembled, and is hereto annexed, marked with the letter D, and made a part of this agreement.

"Also, in and to the three several pieces or parcels of land situate along and adjoining the said strip of land hereinbefore described, as the same are respectively delineated on the three several copies of plats or maps thereof also now produced and shown to said Indians and hereto attached and made a part of this agreement, marked, respectively, with the letters A, B, and C, and containing, respectively, the following areas—that is to say: Tract A ('Satass') 20.60 acres; tract B ('Toppenish'), 20.60 acres, and tract C ('Simcoe') 20.60 acres; the same being intended to be used by the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the purposes of depots, station houses, sidings, etc.

"In consideration of such surrender and relinquishment of lands as aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to 1,061.80 acres, the United States agrees to pay to the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians the sum of $5,309, being at the rate of $5 per acre, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said confederated tribes and bands of Yakama Indians upon ratification of this agreement by Congress and necessary appropriations therefor, the aforesaid sum to be expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

"And for the considerations aforesaid the United States further agrees, upon ratification of this agreement by Congress and necessary appropriations therefor, to pay to the individual members of said confederated tribes and bands, parties hereto, whose names appear in the schedule hereto annexed marked with the letter E, the reasonable value of all improvements whether of buildings, fences, crops, cultivated fields, or otherwise, falling within the limits of the lands hereby agreed to be surrendered, as the same shall be appraised and determined by a board of arbitrators to be composed of the said Robert S. Gardner, party hereto on behalf of the United States, the agent for the time being on behalf of said Indians, and such other person as they two shall mutually agree upon, the amount of compensation so determined upon and hereby agreed to be paid to be expended for the benefit of such individual Indians, or paid to them in cash, in the proportions to which they may be severally entitled appearing by said schedule, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

"All provisions of existing treaties with the said confederated tribes and bands not affected by this agreement to remain in full force and effect, and this agreement to be subject to ratification by Congress.

"In testimony whereof the said Robert S. Gardner, United States inspector, and the undersigned head chief, chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the aforesaid confederated tribes and bands of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year aforesaid.

"Robert S. Gardner, United States Indian inspector; Joe Stuire, his x mark; Eneas, his x mark; Chet-a-mau-mone, his x mark; Weallept, his x mark; George Locea, his x mark; Joseph Eyanuckaa, his x mark; Cocea, his x mark; Snetups Colula, his x mark; Wachaucn, his x mark; Thomas Pearn; Willi-pi-pi, his x mark; Willie Shuester, his x mark; William Wanto, his x mark; Thomas Simpson, his x mark; Thomas Cree, his x mark; George Waters; Tecumseh Takotowit, his x mark; Wehlpoo, his x mark.

"Signed and sealed in presence of Virgil G. Bogue, Henry D. Cock, Walter J. Milroy, Charley Olney.

"YAKAMA AGENCY, WASH., *January 13, 1885.*

"I certify that the foregoing agreement was read and explained by me, and was fully understood by all the above-named Indians of the confederated tribes and bands constituting what are known as the Yakama Indians, before signing, and that the same was signed by said Indians in my presence.

"ANDREW RIDDLE, his x mark,
"Official Interpreter.

"Witnesses:
"JAMES MCNAUGHT,
"R. H. MILROY,
"United States Indian Agent."

REF0071161

AGREEMENT WITH CHEROKEES.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Tahlequah, in the Indian Territory, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1891, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Elias C. Boudinot, Joseph A. Scales, George Downing, Roach Young, Thomas Smith, William Triplett, and Joseph Smallwood, commissioners on the part of the Cherokee Nation.

ARTICLE I.

The Cherokee Nation by act duly passed shall cede and relinquish all its title, claim, and interest of every kind and character in and to that part of the Indian Territory bounded on the west by the one hundredth (100°) degree of west longitude; on the north by the State of Kansas; on the east by the ninety-sixth (96°) degree of west longitude, and on the south by the Creek Nation, the Territory of Oklahoma, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation created or defined by Executive order dated August 10, 1869. The tract of land embraced within the above boundaries containing eight million one hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-two and ninety-one one-hundredths (8,144,682.91) acres, more or less.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the above cession and relinquishment the United States agrees:

First. That all persons now resident, or who may hereafter become residents, in the Cherokee Nation, and who are not recognized as citizens of the Cherokee Nation by the constituted authorities thereof, and who are not in the employment of the Cherokee Nation, or in the employment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation, in conformity with the laws thereof, or in the employment of the United States Government, and all citizens of the United States who are not resident in the Cherokee Nation under the provisions of treaty or acts of Congress, shall be deemed and held to be intruders and unauthorized persons within the intent and meaning of section six of the treaty of 1835, and sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of the treaty of July 19, 1866, and shall, together with their personal effects, be removed without delay from the limits of said nation by the United States as trespassers, upon the demand of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. In such removal no houses, barns, outbuildings, fences, orchards, growing crops, or other chattels real, being attached to the soil and belonging to the Cherokee Nation, the owner of the land, shall be removed, damaged, or destroyed, unless it shall become necessary in order to effect the removal of such trespassers: *Provided always*, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to affect in any manner the rights of any persons in the Cherokee Nation under the ninth article of the treaty of July 19, 1866.

Second. That article fifteen (15) of the treaty of July 19, 1866, by and between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, shall be abrogated and held for naught from and after the day that Congress may ratify this agreement providing for such cession and relinquishment of title: *Provided*, That the rights of any person or persons heretofore acquired under and by virtue of said article fifteen shall in no manner, and to no extent whatever, be affected by such abrogation.

Third. The judicial tribunals of the Cherokee Nation shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising in the Cherokee country, in which members of the Cherokee Nation, by nativity or adoption, shall be the only parties.

Fourth. The United States shall, without delay, render to the Cherokee Nation, through any agent appointed by authority of the national council, a complete account of monies due the Cherokee Nation under any of the treaties ratified in the years 1817, 1819, 1825, 1828, 1833, 1835-6, 1846, 1866, and 1868, and any laws passed by the Congress of the United States for the purpose of carrying said treaties, or any of them, into effect; and upon such accounting, should the Cherokee Nation by its national council conclude and determine that such accounting is incorrect or unjust, then the Cherokee Nation shall have the right within twelve (12) months to enter suit against the United States in the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by either party, for any alleged or declared amount of money promised but withheld by the United States from the Cherokee Nation, under any of said treaties or laws, which may be claimed to be omitted from, or improperly or unjustly or illegally adjusted in said accounting; and the Congress of the United States shall, at its next session after such case shall be finally decided and certified to Congress according to law, appropriate a sufficient sum of money to pay such judgment to the Cherokee Nation should judgment be rendered in her favor; or if it shall be found upon such accounting that any sum of money

has been so withheld, the amount shall be duly appropriated by Congress, payable to the Cherokee Nation upon the order of its national council, such appropriation to be made by Congress if then in session, and if not, then at the session immediately following such accounting.

Fifth. That any citizen of the Cherokee Nation who, prior to the first day of November, 1891, was a bona fide resident upon and further had, as a farmer and for farming purposes, made permanent and valuable improvements upon any part of the land herein ceded and who has not disposed of the same, but desires to occupy the particular lands so improved as a homestead and for farming purposes, shall have the right to select one-eighth of a section of land, to conform, however, to the United States surveys; such selection to embrace, as far as the above limitation will admit, such improvements. The wife and children of any such citizen shall have the same right of selection that is above given to the citizen, and they shall have the preference in making selections to take any lands improved by the husband and father that he can not take until all of his improved land shall be taken.

That any citizen of the Cherokee Nation not a resident within the land herein ceded who, prior to the first day of November, 1891, had for farming purposes made valuable and permanent improvements upon any of the land herein ceded, shall have the right to select one-eighth of a section of land to conform to the United States surveys; such selection to embrace, as far as the above limitation will admit, such improvements.

It is further agreed and understood that the number of such allotments shall not exceed seventy (70) in number; and the land allotted shall not exceed five thousand and six hundred (5,600) acres; that such allotments shall be made and confirmed under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and when so made and confirmed shall be conveyed to the allottees, respectively, by the United States in fee simple.

It is further agreed that from the price to be paid to the Cherokee Nation for the cession herein provided for there shall be deducted the sum of one dollar and forty cents ($1.40) for each acre so taken in allotment.

Sixth. That in addition to the foregoing enumerated considerations for the cession and relinquishment of title to the lands hereinbefore provided, the United States shall pay to the Cherokee Nation at such time and in such manner as the Cherokee national council shall determine the sum of eight million five hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six and twelve one-hundredth ($8,595,736.12) dollars, in excess of the sum of seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-nine and forty-six one-hundredth ($728,389.46) dollars, the aggregate of amounts heretofore appropriated by Congress and charged against the lands of the Cherokees west of the Arkansas River; and also in excess of the amount heretofore paid by the Osage Indians for their reservation. So long as the money, or any part of it, shall remain in the Treasury of the United States after this agreement shall have become effective such sum so left in the Treasury of the United States shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Provided, That the United States may at any time pay to said Cherokee Nation the whole or any part of said sum, and thereupon terminate the obligation of the United States in respect to so much thereof as shall be so paid, and in respect to any further interest upon the same: *Provided further*, That should the Cherokee Nation determine to distribute said money or any part thereof, principal or interest, to any of its citizens *per capita*, and should the classes of persons provided for in the ninth and fifteenth articles of the treaty of July 19, 1866, claim that in such distribution they have been unjustly or illegally discriminated against, then, on complaint made by such persons, Congress shall by law authorize a suit in a proper court by and between such classes of persons and the United States and the Cherokee Nation to determine that question, giving to any party thereto the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and providing that such suit or suits may in proper manner be advanced upon the dockets of such courts to secure a speedy hearing of the same; and the United States shall retain a sufficient sum of such money under its control to adjust and relieve such discrimination, should it be adjudged that such discrimination has been made. It is expressly understood that this agreement ceding and relinquishing the title to the lands herein described shall not be effective for any purpose whatever until it shall in its entirety be ratified by Congress, and the amount of money herein agreed to be paid to the Cherokee Nation for such cession and relinquishment shall have been appropriated by Congress and placed in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Cherokee national council: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this agreement shall have the effect to limit or impair any rights whatever the Cherokee Nation has in or to or over the lands herein ceded until it shall be so ratified by Congress; and

Provided further, That if this agreement shall not be ratified by Congress and the

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appropriation of money, as herein provided for, made on or before March 4, 1893, it shall be utterly void.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, the day and year first above written.

DAVID H. JEROME,
ALFRED M. WILSON,
WARREN G. SAYRE,
Commissioners on the part of the United States.
ELIAS C. BOUDINOT,
JOSEPH A. SCALES,
ROACH YOUNG,
WILLIAM TRIPLETT,
THOMAS SMITH,
JOSEPH SMALLWOOD,
GEORGE DOWNING,
Commissioners on the part of the Cherokee Nation.

In presence of
CHAS. S. KING,
W. P. BOUDINOT.

Therefore, be it enacted by the national council, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed on the part of the Cherokee Nation, and that the cession and relinquishment of claim, title and, interest recited in the first article of said agreement is hereby made, declared, and enacted to take and have effect in the manner, and at the time, and in accordance with the terms recited in said agreement; and the Cherokee Nation hereby gives its consent that such lands when so ceded and relinquished may be included within the territorial limits and jurisdiction of any State or Territory directed or authorized by [the] Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That the sum of one hundred and twelve ($112) dollars shall be deducted from the per capita share of money of each and every person who may take an allotment of land according to the provisions of said agreement.

Passed the senate Jan. 2, 1892.
T. M. BUFFINGTON,
President of the Senate.
J. L. THOMPSON,
Clerk of Senate.

Concurred in by the council Jan. 4th, 1892.
J. B. COBB,
Speaker pro tem. of Council.
W. G. FIELDS,
Clerk of Council.

Approved January 4th, 1892.
C. J. HARRIS,
Principal Chief.

CHEROKEE NATION, *Indian Territory, ss:*

I, the undersigned, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of the act of the national council, approved the 4th day of January, 1892, by me as principal chief, as the same appears and remains of record in my office; and I further certify that by the laws of the Cherokee Nation I am the proper person to make such certificate.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed hereto the great seal of the Cherokee Nation, this 7th day of January, 1892.

[SEAL.]
C. J. HARRIS,
Principal Chief, Cherokee Nation.

J. A. SCALES,
Chief Executive Clerk.

AGREEMENT WITH TONKAWAS.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at the Ponca Indian Agency, in the Indian Territory, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1891, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Tonkawa tribe of Indians in said Territory, represented by the adult male members of said tribe.

ARTICLE I.

The said Tonkawa tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory for the consideration hereinafter recited, hereby cede, convey, and forever relinquish to the United States

all their right, title, claim, and interest of every kind and character, in and to the following described tract of country in said Indian Territory, to wit: Township twenty-five (25) north, of range one (1) west; township twenty-six (26) north, of range one (1) west; township twenty-five (25) north, of range two (2) west, and township twenty-six (26) north, of range two (2) west, containing ninety thousand seven hundred and ten and eighty-nine hundredths (90,710.89) acres, more or less, which is the same tract of country conveyed by the Cherokee Nation to the United States, in trust for the use and benefit of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians by deed dated June 14, 1883, under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3rd, 1883.

ARTICLE II.

The allotments of land to said Tonkawa tribe of Indians, made and completed by Miss Helen P. Clark, an allotting agent duly appointed for the purpose, during the summer of the year 1891, shall be confirmed to said Indians, respectively, and governed by all the conditions, qualifications, and limitations recited in a certain act of Congress entitled: "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1887, and an act amendatory thereof, approved February 28, 1891: *Provided*, That in all cases where the allottee has died since said allotting agent set off and scheduled land to such person the law of descent and partition in force in Oklahoma Territory shall apply thereto, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

ARTICLE III.

For greater particularity and certainty of description a copy of the schedule of lands allotted by said Miss Helen P. Clark is hereto attached, marked Exhibit A, and made a part hereof.

ARTICLE IV.

It is hereby further agreed that in addition to the allotments of land above stated, there shall be allotted a like quantity of land to any member of said tribe who may hereafter be born and shall be living at the date of the ratification of this contract by Congress; and any such allotment shall be governed by the law of descent and partition mentioned in Article II hereof.

ARTICLE V.

Indians who by nativity belong to other tribes, but who have abandoned such other tribes, and have been adopted by and are now living with and recognized as members of said tribe by said Tonkawa tribe of Indians, shall have all the rights under this agreement provided for members of said tribe by nativity, and all payments of money provided for herein shall be made, as nearly as practicable, per capita to all members of said tribe, native and adopted.

ARTICLE VI.

As a further and only additional consideration for such cession, conveyance, and relinquishment, the United States agrees to pay to said tribe of Indians the sum of thirty thousand and six hundred ($30,600.00) dollars, in manner as follows: Twenty-five ($25) dollars to be paid in cash to each member of said tribe within sixty days after this contract shall be ratified by Congress; fifty ($50) dollars to be paid out for each member of said tribe, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, within six months after this contract shall be ratified by Congress, and the residue of said sum of thirty thousand and six hundred ($30,600.00) dollars shall be retained in the Treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum interest per annum, payable annually to said Indians per capita, or, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, paid out by him for the use of said Indians, but as nearly as may be per capita.

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ARTICLE VII.

This contract shall have effect when ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Done at the Ponca Indian Agency, in the Indian Territory, on the day and year first above written.

DAVID H. JEROME,
ALFRED M. WILSON,
WARREN G. SAYRE,
Commissioners on the part of the United States.

JOHN WILLIAMS (his x mark).
RICHARD GRANT (his x mark).
JESSE (his x mark).
JOHNSON (his x mark).
JOHN KAISE (his x mark).
STANDING BUFFALO (his x mark).
SHERMAN MILES (his x mark).
LAMAR RICHARDS (his x mark).
BUCK BILL (his x mark).
GEORGE MILES (his x mark).
JOHN ALLEN.
WILL STEVENS.
JACK RUSH (his x mark).
JOSEPH TECO (his x mark).
LOLLA COLLINS (his x mark).
TANASTA (his x mark).
PETER DUPEE.

AGREEMENT WITH PAWNEES.

Articles of agreement made and entered into by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Pawnee tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory.

ARTICLE I.

The Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Indian Territory, for the considerations hereinafter set forth, hereby cedes, conveys, releases, relinquishes, and surrenders to the United States all its title, claim, and interest, of every kind and character, in and to the following-described reservation in the Indian Territory, to-wit:

All of that tract of country between the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers, embraced within the limits of townships twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24) north, of range four (4) east; townships eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24) north, of range five (5) east; townships eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), and twenty-three (23) north, of range six (6) east of the Indian Meridian.

ARTICLE II.

Whereas the President of the United States, by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by law, has directed that the individual members of said tribe of Indians shall take allotments of land in said reservation and hold the titles thereto in severalty; and

Whereas an allotting agent has been appointed to set apart such allotments and is now engaged in the prosecution of that work:

It is agreed that the allotments of land made and to be made under such direction of the President shall in all things be confirmed. The title to the allotments so made shall in all things, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, be governed by all the conditions and limitations contained in the law 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 8, 1887, and an act amendatory thereof, approved February 28, 1891: *Provided, however*, That said Indians shall be diligent in selecting their said land, and all allotments shall be selected and designated within four months after this agreement shall be ratified by the Congress of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion shall extend said time: *And provided further*, Such allotments shall be selected by the allottee, himself or herself, when over the age of eighteen years; but for allottees of said tribe under the age of eighteen years the father, if living, but if dead then the mother, shall select such allotment; and if neither father nor mother be living, then such allotment shall be made by the agent, for the time being, in charge of the affairs of said tribe: *Provided further*, That all members of said tribe who shall be born prior to the final completion of the allotting of said lands as herein provided for shall have the right to allotments under this agreement, and that allotments made or to be made by said allotting agent shall continue in force and be confirmed even if the allottee shall die before the final completion of such allotting, and in such cases the law of partition and descent of the State or Territory wherein such land is situated shall govern: *And provided further*, That no allotment shall be taken on land now being used for church or educational purposes, or for public use by the United States, or on sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) in each township, except where the allottee may have heretofore made improvements on said sections, and in that case the allottee may take his or her allotment on such sections, to cover his or her improvements, but according to legal subdivisions: *And provided further*, That in all cases where members of said tribe have already taken allotments of land in said reservation, in pursuance of and according to the provisions of section 5 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the Pawnee Reservation," approved April 10, 1876, such allotments shall be confirmed, if the allottee shall so elect, and the titles thereto held according to the provisions of this agreement. In such cases, however, the allottee shall have no right to any additional allotment under the law or this agreement.

ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed that article 2 of the treaty between the United States and the chiefs and headmen of the four confederate bands of Pawnee Indians, viz, Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappahs, and generally known as the Pawnee tribe, proclaimed May 26, 1858, so long as the same shall be in force, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"The United States agrees to pay to the Pawnees the sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum, as a perpetual annuity, to be distributed annually among them per capita, in coin, unless the President of the United States shall from time to time otherwise direct. But it is further agreed that the President may, at any time in his discretion, discontinue said perpetuity by causing the value of a fair commutation thereof to be paid to or expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as to him shall seem proper."

ARTICLE IV.

As an additional and only further consideration for such cession and conveyance, the United States agrees to pay to said tribe the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all the surplus land in said reservation, after the allotments herein provided for shall have been taken and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, payable as follows: Eighty thousand dollars in coin, to be distributed among them per capita at the subagency on said reservation upon the ratification of this agreement by Congress, and the residue of the proceeds of said surplus lands shall be placed to the credit of said tribe in the Treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, there to remain at the discretion of the United States, the interest to be paid annually and be distributed to said tribe per capita on said reservation.

ARTICLE V.

This agreement shall not have the effect to repeal, modify, or change any of the treaty stipulations now in force between the United States and said Pawnee tribe of Indians, except in the manner and to the extent herein expressly or by necessary implication provided for.

ARTICLE VI.

This agreement shall become effective when ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Witness our hands at the Pawnee Agency this 23d day of November, 1892.

DAVID H. JEROME,
WARREN G. SAYRE,
ALFRED M. WILSON,
Commissioners on the part of the United States.

1. Curley Chief, his x mark.
2. Sun Chief, his x mark.
3. Eagle Chief, his x mark.
4. Brave Chief, his x mark.
5. War Chief, his x mark.
6. Lone Chief, his x mark.
7. Room Chief, his x mark.
8. Frank White.
9. Charley White, his x mark.
10. Good Chief (Skeedee), his x mark.
11. Little Chief, his x mark.
12. Good Chief Kit, his x mark.
13. Young Chief, his x mark.
14. Knife Chief, his x mark.
15. Joseph Howell.
16. George Shorter, his x mark.
17. Robert Taylor, his x mark.
18. Young Eagle, his x mark.

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19. Sargeant Peters, his x mark.
20. Chowee Jake, his x mark.
21. Harry Ceasar, his x mark.
22. Captain Jim, his x mark.
23. Sitting Bull, his x mark.
24. Echo Hawk, his x mark.
25. Clifford Harrison, his x mark.
26. Uncle John, his x mark.
27. Brigham Young, his x mark.
28. Ruling Hissun, his x mark.
29. Walking Sun, his x mark.
30. Leading Sun, his x mark.
31. Blue Hawk, his x mark.
32. Charley Walker, his x mark.
33. Simon Smith, his x mark.
34. Simon Adams, his x mark.
35. Walking Bear, his x mark.
36. Jackson Crosuc, his x mark.
37. Leading Fox, his x mark.
38. Ruben Shermon, his x mark.
39. Good Sky, his x mark.
40. Harry Shorter, his x mark.
41. Abram Pratt.
42. George Good Fox, his x mark.
43. John Haymon, his x mark.
44. Webster Fox, his x mark.
45. Linford Smith.
46. Johnie Box, his x mark.
47. Rush Roberts, his x mark.
48. White Eagle, his x mark.
49. Crazy Horse, his x mark.
50. John Lonwalk, his x mark.
51. Wichita Blaine, his x mark.
52. James Murie, his x mark.
53. Robert Real Rider, his x mark.
54. Little Eagle, his x mark.
55. Frank West.
56. Crow Chief, his x mark.
57. John Shaw, his x mark.
58. Frank Leader, his x mark.
59. Louis Matlack, his x mark.
60. Fancy Eagle, his x mark.
61. William Riding-in, his x mark.
62. Kit George, his x mark.
63. Joseph Long, his x mark.
64. John Riding-up, his x mark.
65. Pet Fancy Rider, his x mark.
66. Eye Bear, his x mark.
67. Pretty Hawk, his x mark.
68. Frank Justice, his x mark.
69. Bear Chief, his x mark.
70. John Johnson, his x mark.
71. Hawk Norman, his x mark.
72. White Horse, his x mark.
73. Mark Black Eagle, his x mark.
74. John Chief Horse, his x mark.
75. Charles Eaves, his x mark.
76. Osage Sky See, his x mark.
77. Alex. Hand, his x mark.
78. Yellow Calf, his x mark.
79. Spotted Horse Chief, his x mark.
80. Running Fox, his x mark.
81. John Brown, his x mark.
82. High Eagle, his x mark.
83. William Shermon, his x mark.
84. Lester Pratt, his x mark.
85. Little Sun, his x mark.
86. Little Hawk, his x mark.
87. Robert Hopkins, his x mark.
88. George Crow, his x mark.
89. War Lonwalk, his x mark.
90. White Elk, his x mark.
91. Little Chief, his x mark.
92. Good Sun, his x mark.
93. Fancy Horse, his x mark.
94. Young Hawk, his x mark.
95. William Hunt, his x mark.
96. Richard Field.
97. Nathaniel Mannington.
98. Solomon Tennyson, his x mark.
99. Jack Pecker, his x mark.
100. Lester Sun Eagle, his x mark.
101. John Buffalo, his x mark.
102. Bob White, his x mark.
103. Barcley White, his x mark.
104. John Moses, his x mark.
105. Dave Occapokish, his x mark.
106. Emmet Pearson, his x mark.
107. Ezra Filton, his x mark.
108. Pipe Chief, his x mark.
109. Peter Wood, his x mark.
110. Skee-dee Tom, his x mark.
111. Pawnee Tom, his x mark.
112. Frank Bayhylle, his x mark.
113. George Esau, his x mark.
114. Afraid of Bear, his x mark.
115. Seeing Eagle, his x mark.
116. Billy Osborne, his x mark.
117. Matthew Simpson, his x mark.
118. Tom Wichita, his x mark.
119. Tom Swifter, his x mark.
120. Tay Koos, his x mark.
121. Charley Chapman, his x mark.
122. Wilson Moore.
123. Joseph Carrion.
124. William Morgan.
125. Dolphus Carrion.
126. George Beaver, his x mark.
127. Hawk Chief, his x mark.
128. James R. Murie.
129. Harry Coons.
130. Bellox Baylepe.
131. John Morris.
132. Rosso Pappan.
133. Nelson Rice.
134. Ralph J. Weeks.
135. William Matthews.
136. Carl Eaves.
137. George Phillips.
138. Darwin Peter.
William Bayhylle.
George Howell.
Sherman Keller.
Daniel Horse Chief.
Sun Chief Hoop, his x mark.
Reuben Wilson, his x mark.
Alfred Murie.
Willie Morris.
John Moore.
John Kellogg.
Stan. Murray, his x mark.
John Fox, his x mark.
Broncho Bill, his x mark.
David Jones, his x mark.
William Brown.
Major Smith.
Henry Mintborn.
Walter Davis.
Mad Bear, his x mark.
David Gillingham.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY, *Pawnee Subagency, ss:*

I, Ralph J. Weeks, do certify that I am a member of the Pawnee tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, and that I was chosen by said tribe as its interpreter during the negotiations with the Cherokee Commission; that I speak and understand both the English and Pawnee languages; that the annexed and foregoing contract and agreement by and between the United States and the said tribe was by me fully interpreted to said Indians and they made to fully understand the same; that after such interpretation the said Indians whose names appear subscribed to said contract signed the same, or authorized it to be signed, in my presence.

I further certify that said subscribers are members of said tribe and reside upon the reservation in the Indian Territory set apart for said Indians, and that said subscribers are male adults over the age of twenty-one years.

Given under my hand at the Pawnee Subagency this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1892.

RALPH J. WEEKS.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY, *Pawnee Subagency, November 23, 1892, ss:*

I, Chas. M. Hill, certify on honor that I am the clerk in charge of the Pawnee Subagency and have the custody of the rolls of the Pawnee tribe; that the male adults over 21 years of age of said tribe number 203 and no more, determined by a careful inspection of the records in said office and the use of all other reliable evidence.

Witness my hand this 23rd day of November, 1892.

CHARLES M. HILL.

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 Coldspring, on the Allegany Reservation; and also at the court-house on the Cattaraugus Reservation, on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1893.]

We, the people of the Seneca Nation of Indians, residing at Cattaraugus, Allegany and Oil Springs reservations, in the State of New York, grateful to the Almighty God for our national preservation and freedom and manifold 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 reservations. Such annual election shall be held on the 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 money an affirmative vote of at least ten of the whole number elected shall be necessary. It shall not be lawful for the council to make appropriations of public money exceeding the sum of the aggregate revenue of the nation in any one year. But the council shall make appropriation of public money to carry on the government in extraordinary cases for the welfare of the nation.

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 Seneca Nation. 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, either 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 courts to be known by the name of peacemakers' and surrogate's courts. The peacemakers' courts shall be composed of three members each, one court 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 reservations on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1893. The whole number of peacemakers shall be elected in the following manner: One for one year, one for two years, one for three years; one for each reservation

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for 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 justices of the peace of the State of New York. The peacemakers on each reservation shall have the power to hold court and preserve order in the same manner as a justice of the peace; and shall have the further jurisdiction to grant divorces as between Indians residing on the said reservations and to hear and determine all questions and actions between individual Indians residing on said reservations involving the title or possession to real estate on said reservations. Any two of the peacemakers on either of said reservations shall have the power to hold courts and discharge all the duties of peacemakers' court. 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 on 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 in the same manner as justices of the peace are required on questions on appeals of law. The council shall then decide the case upon the evidence so certified, 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 by person or by counsel and argue the merits of the case. In every action in peacemakers' court such action shall be brought in the name of the real party at interest.

The surrogate's court shall be composed of one person for each of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, and to be elected from the residents of the respective reservations at the next annual election after the adoption of this constitution, and to hold their office for the term of two years, and be elected every two years thereafter, and shall be known as surrogates, and shall have jurisdiction of all matters on each reservation for which they are respectively elected, the same as surrogates of the different counties of the State of New York, and the forms, process, and proceedings now adopted and in force among the surrogates of New York State shall be the forms, process, and proceedings in use and to be adopted in the courts hereby created, with the right of appeal from all decisions and determinations to the council of the Seneca Nation, the same as from peacemakers' court.

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 a treasurer to the nation. The rights, duties, and liabilities of such shall be as heretofore defined by law.

SEC. 7. There shall be two marshals for the nation; one shall reside on the Cattaraugus and one upon the Allegany reservations. The rights, duties, and liabilities of each shall be as heretofore defined by law.

SEC. 8. The council may provide for the election of highway commissioners, overseers of the poor, assessors, and policemen for each of the said reservations.

SEC. 9. All officers of the nation named in this constitution, except peacemakers and surrogates, shall be elected annually for the term of one year. All officers of the nation named in this constitution for such cause as recognized by law may be impeached and removed from office in such manner and form as prescribed by the council.

SEC. 10. Every male Indian of the Seneca Nation of the age of twenty-one 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 meetings of the electors of the nation, and shall be eligible to any office in the gift of the people of the nation.

SEC. 11. The compensation of all officers of the nation named in this section shall be such as prescribed by law, and the salaries shall not be enlarged or diminished during their term of office.

SEC. 12. The council shall meet annually on the first Tuesday of June in each 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, requires.

SEC. 13. The council shall have power to and make laws not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or of the State of New York, or of this constitution.

SEC. 14. The laws and regulations heretofore made and adopted by the council, and not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue in full force and effect as heretofore, until repealed or amended to the extent and in the manner as the council shall deem lawful and proper.

SEC. 15. The present officers of the nation shall hold their office, respectively, until the first Tuesday of May, 1893, 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. 16. This constitution may be altered or amended at any time the council see fit and necessary; and it shall be lawful for the council at their discretion, by at least a quorum vote, to appoint a committee of three on revision of the constitution. The duty of the committee shall be, on ten days' notice of their appointment to prepare amendment or alteration of the constitution, such as in their judgment is 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 vote of the qualified electors at a meeting called by the council for that purpose on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, respectively, 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 or the electors relative to amending this constitution within one year from the date of said meeting and rejection.

Revised and done in pursuance to the resolution duly passed by the council of the Seneca Nation and voted on by the legal voters of the nation the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1893, and carried.

WALLACE HALFTOWN,
Chairman of the Committee.
HARRISON HALFTOWN,
D. E. SHONGO,
Committee.

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, 1893.

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, 1893.

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 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	$534,638.66	$30,958.31	$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, 1835	7	498				
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223.26	1,333.40	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1832	7	381	339,666.66⅔	19,820.00	.....	.....
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
	June 20, 1878						
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450,000.00	27,000.00	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069	51,000.00	3,280.00	.....	.....
	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171				
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19,000.00	950.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,478,382.76⅔	87,182.97	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 payment to the Delaware tribe of all funds to their credit.

REF0071166

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
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	19,820.00
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6	.....	.....	450,000.00	27,000.00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	22,000.00	1,540.00
State of Louisiana	6	.....	.....	9,000.00	540.00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	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	42,000.00	.....
State of Louisiana	6	22,000.00	.....
State of Missouri	6	.....	$50,000.00
State of North Carolina	6	38,000.00	21,000.00
State of South Carolina	6	122,000.00	.....
State of Tennessee	6	104,000.00	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	250,716.10	.....
Total	.....	1,478,382.76⅔	83,000.00

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 / 2	$390,267.92	$19,512.90
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	37,014.29	1,850.71
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	200,000.00 / 275,168.00	10,000.00 / 13,758.40
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	.....	337,456.05	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	48,401.44
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	....do	21	70	.....	42,560.36	2,128.02
Crow fund*	Aug. 27, 1892	.....	.....	.....	301,412.22	15,070.61
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
Kansas general fund	June 29, 1888	25	221	1	23,390.09	1,169.50
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	72,297.54	3,614.87
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	99,792.02	4,989.60
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	.....	13,377.42	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	.....	134,039.38	6,701.96
Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	3	465,254.52	23,262.72
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	211,339.07	10,566.95
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880 / July 15 1870 / May 9, 1872 / June 16, 1880	21 / 16 / 17 / 21	70 / 36 / 91 / 291	12 / 2	8,245,475.35	412,273.76
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoes and Missourias fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	610,394.29	30,919.76
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	417,035.05	20,851.75
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	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	.....	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund	....do	21	70	.....	76,993.93	3,849.70
Pottawatomies mill fund	....do	21	70	.....	17,482.07	874.10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	100,000.00	10,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	1	810,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55,058.21	2,752.91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	....do	21	70	.....	300,000.00	15,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Seminole general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659.12	1,082.96
Seminoles	....do	21	70	.....	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
	Aug. 7, 1856 / May 21, 1866	11 / 14	702 / 757	8 / 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	.....	15,140.42	757.02
Seneca (Tonawanda band) fund	....do	21	70	.....	86,960.00	4,347.50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1058	3	40,000.00	2,000.00
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	173,915.94	8,695.79
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	.....	75,988.60	3,799.43
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	39,837.72	1,991.88
Umatilla general fund	....do	21	70	.....	202,515.75	10,125.78
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	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 / 16	546 / 355	4 /	804,909.17 / 78,340.41	40,245.45 / 3,917.02
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment					27,323,464.25	
Amount of annual interest						1,358,539.04

* Annual report 1892, p. 748.

REF0071167

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—		
Kansas lands		$23,390.09
Crow lands		301,412.22
Omaha lands		16,703.00
Menomonee logs		165,998.87
Osage lands		30,922.75
Otoe and Missouris lands		6,950.99
Pawnee lands		1,223.36
Shoshone and Bannock lands		4,063.64
Umatilla lands		49,397.20
Interest on Choctaw orphan fund		20,406.25
Total		619,568.37
And decreased by—		
Payment to Delawares	$411,671.32	
Payment to Santee Sioux	20,000.00	
		431,671.30
Net increase		187,897.05
Amount reported in statement "D" November, 1892		27,135,567.20
Add amount of net increase		187,897.05
Total as before stated		27,323,464.25

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, 1892, to January 1, 1893	$4,699.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1893, to July 1, 1893	4,699.16
			9,398.32
Cherokee school fund	51,854.28	July 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1893, to July 1, 1893	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223.26	July 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893	666.70
	22,223.26	January 1, 1893, to July 1, 1893	666.70
			1,333.40

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, 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	60,909.09	3,500.00
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			75,410.00

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, 1892.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1893.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	$17,884.69	$2,254.34	$11,485.57	$8,653.46
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	22,334.60	1,055.49		23,390.09
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872	1,073.38		996.34	77.04
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	194,636.07	16,703.00		211,339.07
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,214,552.60	30,922.75		8,245,475.35
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	24,030.55		773.80	23,256.75
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584.94			32,584.94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	19,399.61			19,399.61
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 15, 1876.				
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.				
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missouris, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876	611,443.30	6,950.99		618,394.29
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876	415,811.69	1,223.36		447,035.05
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 299,298.	197,956.27	65,522.14	21,125.00	242,353.47
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	13,377.42			13,377.42
Total		9,765,085.12	124,632.07	34,360.71	9,855,336.48

REF0071168

REF00711169

TABLE P.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities not liable to be discontinued, necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Four installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, §10		$120,000.00		
Do	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	....do	$11,000.00			
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, §14	4,500.00			
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	....do	....do	2,500.00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under teach article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Four installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 150, p. 595, §10		80,000.00		
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article		....do	12,000.00			
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.		Vol. 15, p. 597, §13	6,500.00			
Do	Interest on $1,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum.	Agreement approved Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stats., 1025.				$50,000.00	$1,000,000.00
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods		Vol. 1, p. 619			3,000.00	
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000; and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	One installment, of $22,666.66, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		22,666.66		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			9,600.00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Sixth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, §6; vol. 7, p. 236, §9; vol. 7, p. 614, §13.			920.00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, §13		104,000.00	19,512.89	390,257.92

Coeur d'Alenes	Fifteen installments of $6,000 each, under 6th article, agreement of March 26, 1887, ratified by act of March 3, 1891.	Thirteen installments of $6,000 each, unappropriated.	26 Stats. 1028				
Creeks	Permanent annuities		Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,506.00	
Do	....do		Treaty of June 16, 1802			3,000.00	
Creeks	Smiths, shops, etc		Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,116.00	22,320.00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent		Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.			600.00	12,000.00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.		Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5. Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5. 840.00 270.00 600.00 1,000.00 2,000.00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do	Interest on $275,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3			13,758.40	275,168.00
Do	Interest on $2,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum.	Act March 1, 1889	25 Stats., 789			100,000.00	2,000,000.00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; five installments, of $15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9		75,000.00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	....do	4,500.00			
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	1,500.00			
Do	Twenty-five installments of $30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Thirteen installments of $30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		390,000.00		
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			2,875.00	57,500.00
Do	Five annual installments of $3,600; five annual installments of $3,000; five annual installments of $2,400; five annual installments of $1,800; five annual installments of $1,200, to be paid per capita.	Two installments of $3,600 due; also the twenty installments mentioned in first column.	Vol. 26, p. 758, § 7		49,200.00		
Indians at Blackfoot Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at $150,000 each.	Four installments due	Act of May 1, 1888.		600,000.00		
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at $115,000 each.	....do	....do		460,000.00		
Indians at Fort Peck Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at $165,000 each.	....do	....do		660,000.00		
Indians at Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of $6,000	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; fifteen installments due.	Agreement of February 23, 1889.		90,000.00		
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency.	Ten installments of $80,000 each, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Seven installments of $80,000, each, due.	Act of March 3, 1891.		560,000.00		

REF00711?0

TABLE P.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Kansas	Interest on $135,000 at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			$6,750.00	$135,000.00
Kickapoos	Interest on $73,648.86 at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			3,682.44	73,648.86
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	$3,000.00			
Nez Percés	Salary of five matrons for schools, five assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and five millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	6,600.00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Five installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6		$60,000.00		
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	9,000.00			
Osages	Interest on $69,120 at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1865.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			3,456.00	69,120.00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	One installment of $5,000 due	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4		5,000.00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2			30,000.00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	10,000.00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gunsmith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2,180.00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 12, p. 730, § 4	4,400.00			
Poncas	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purpose of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	18,000.00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			357.80	7,156.00

Do	do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 2			178.80	3,576.00
Do	do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 2			894.50	17,890.00
Do	do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			715.60	14,312.00
Do	Permanent annuities	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 3			5,734.77	114,695.40
Pottawatomies	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 2; vol. 7, p. 313, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,668.99	33,379.80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156.54	3,130.80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107.34	2,146.80
Do	For interest on $220,964.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,568.21	220,964.20
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education. $500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	1,500.00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do	Interest on $600,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			30,000.00	600,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent per annum	Act February 13, 1891	26 Stats., 756			15,000.00	300,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870.00	157,400.00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, 65	200.00			
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, §8			25,000.00	500,000.00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, etc	Vol. 14, p. 747, §3			2,500.00	70,000.00
Do	Interest on $1,500,000, at 5 per cent per annum	March 2, 1889	25 Stats., p. 1004			75,000.00	1,500,000.00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Smith and smith shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,600.00	32,000.00
Senecas of N. Y	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000.00	120,000.00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750.00	75,000.00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			2,152.50	43,050.00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Support of smith and smith shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,000.00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			3,000.00	60,000.00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, §3			2,000.00	40,000.00
Shoshonee and Bannacks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Six installments due, estimated at $10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, §9		60,000.00		
Do	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, §10	5,000.00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, §3	1,000.00			
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Six installments due, estimated at $5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, §9		30,000.00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, §10	5,000.00			
Six Nations of N. Y.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, §6			4,500.00	90,000.00

TABLE P.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Six installments of $130,000 each due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, §10.	.....	$780,000.00	.....	.....
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	$2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons engaged in agriculture.	Six installments of $150,000 each due; estimated.	do	.....	900,000.00	.....	.....
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, §13.	10,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, §5.	1,225,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Interest on $3,000,000 at 5 per cent, section 17, act March 2, 1889, 25 Stats., 895.	do	.....	.....	.....	$150,000.00	$3,000,000.00
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10.	720.00	.....	.....	.....
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, §9.	220.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15.	7,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Thirty installments of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for clothing, blankets, etc.	Five installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11.	.....	150,000.00	.....	.....
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12.	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....

Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 77, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4	.....	.....	40,245.45	$804,909.17
Do	Interest on $78,346.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 356, § 1.	.....	.....	3,917.02	78,346.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty intallments of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Fifteen installments, of $15,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4	.....	225,000.00	.....	.....
Total				1,409,660.00	5,420,866.66	677,007.35	12,879,437.36

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and March 3, 1893.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
Employed under act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats, p. 704).			
Daniel M. Browning	Male	Commissioner	$4,000
Frank C. Armstrong	do	Assistant Commissioner	3,000
Samuel E. Slater	do	Financial clerk	2,000
Charles F. Larrabee	do	Chief of division	2,000
Willis a S. Davis*	do	Clerk	1,800
Frank T. Palmer*	do	do	1,800
George H. Holtzman*	do	do	1,800
Joseph B. Cox	do	Bookkeeper	1,800
William S. Stewart	do	Clerk	1,800
James F. Allen	do	do	1,800
John A. Beckwith	do	do	1,800
Robert F. Thompson	do	do	1,600
Eugene Goodwin	do	do	1,600
Lewis Y. Ellis	do	do	1,600
John Olberg	do	do	1,600
Harmon M. Brush	do	do	1,600
Charles F. Calhoun	do	do	1,600
Edward B. Fox	do	do	1,600
Miss Minnie S. Cook	Female	do	1,600
Milton I. Brittain	Male	do	1,600
Kenneth S. Murchison	do	do	1,600
Winfield S. Olive	do	do	1,600
Charles E. Postley	do	do	1,400
James H. Bradford	do	do	1,400
T. Sewell Ball	do	do	1,400
Miss Susan A. Summy	Female	do	1,400
Henry W. Andrews	Male	do	1,400
Charles A. Cotterill	do	do	1,400
Miss Mary L. Robinson	Female	do	1,400
Joseph K. Bridge	Male	do	1,400
Orlando M. McPherson	do	do	1,400
Millard F. Holland	do	do	1,400
Mrs. Mary E. Cromwell	Female	do	1,400
John H. Hinton	Male	do	1,400
Hamilton Dimmick	do	do	1,400
Andrew B. Rogerson	do	do	1,200
Frank La Flesche	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Marilla Wakefield	Female	do	1,200
Miss Harriet T. Galpin	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Julia Henderson	do	do	1,200
Charles W. Hastings	Male	do	1,200
Miss Adele V. Smith	Female	do	1,200
Miss Mary J. Lane	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Carrie A. Hamill	do	do	1,200
Miss Nannie Lowry	do	do	1,200
Miss Virginia Coolidge	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop	do	do	1,200
Miss Lizzie McLain	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead	do	do	1,200
Miss Mary E. Gennet	do	do	1,200
Alvin Barbour	Male	do	1,200
Morton L. Venable	do	do	1,200
George E. Pickett	do	do	1,200
Henry W. Harris	do	do	1,200
Walter M. Wooster	do	do	1,200
Miss Eliza A. Duffield	Female	do	1,000
Miss Emma J. Campbell	do	do	1,000
Miss Mattie E. Seabrook	do	do	1,000
Bernard Drew	Male	do	1,000
Mrs. Jennie Brown	Female	do	1,000
Samuel E. De Haven	Male	do	1,000
Robert A. Cochran	do	do	1,000
James S. Dougall	do	do	1,000
Frank Govern	do	do	1,000
Miss Carrie A. King	Female	Copyist	900
Henry B. Mattox	Male	do	900
William Musser	do	do	900
Miss Fannie Cadel	Female	do	900
Mrs. Fanny L. Goodale	do	do	900
James R. Gow	Male	do	900
Thomas Rutlin	do	do	900
Miss Emilie R. Smedes	Female	do	900
Frank Kyselka	Male	do	900

* Assigned to duty as Chief of Division.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and March 3, 1893—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 15, 1893—Continued.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
Employed under act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats, p. 704)—Continued.			
John Van Stewart	Male	Copyist	$900
Miss Alice M. Apple	Female	do	900
Adolph Amende	Male	do	900
Willis J. Smith	do	Messenger	840
Mrs. Kate S. Hooper	Female	do	840
Eugene B. Daly	Male	Assistant messenger	720
J. Bayard Lamkin	do	do	720
James Lawler	do	Laborer	660
George S. Terflinger	do	Messenger boy	360
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Female	Char woman	240
Mrs. Harriet Dabney	do	do	240
Employed under act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 630).			
Gustav Friebus	Male	Draftsman	1,600
Aaron H. Bell	do	do	1,200
Daniel H. Kent	do	Clerk	1,200
Rufus F. Putnam	do	do	1,200
John R. Wise	do	do	1,200
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins	Female	do	1,000
Samuel D. Caldwell	Male	Copyist	900
Employed under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., p. 854).			
Fred E. Fuller	Male	Clerk	1,200
Frank M. Conser	do	do	1,000
Francis C. Huebner	do	do	1,000

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, UNDER ACT OF JULY 13, 1892, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.
TERRITORY OF ALASKA.				BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.*			
George Kootrometnik	Captain	$15		George Steell	Agent	$1,800	
Charles Fuller	Lieutenant	15		Charles Simon	Interpreter	360	
James Jackson	Private	10		E. C. Garrett	Clerk	1,200	
Rudolph Walton	do	10		M. A. Callahan	Issue clerk	900	
Augustus Bean	do	10		Charles Aubrey	Farmer	900	
Saginaw Jake	do	10		Charles Peterson	Assistant farmer.	720	
Kent-a-kouse	do	10					
Dou-a-wak	do	10		Nicholas Blaurock	Blacksmith	900	
George Kousty	do	10		Frederick A. Carrell	Physician	1,200	
Is-ka-nahk	do	10		Henry R. Norris	Assistant farmer.	720	
John Williams	do	10					
Andrew Klautech	do	10		Jack Miller	Herder	480	
John Shadesty	do	10		Albert S. Goss	Laborer	240	
Frederick Mason	do	10		Harrison Tearing Lodge.	Judge		$10
Edward Benson	do	10					
Thomas Tuxicana	do	10		Joseph Double Runner.	do		10
George Skoolkah	do	10					
Ca-cluck Lee	do	10		Charles After Buffalo	do		10
Suck-koo-ha	do	10		William Russell	Butcher	480	

* Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.—cont'd.			
Alex. Guaripee	Blacksmith's apprentice.	$150	....
John Bull Calf	Assistant herder.	200	....
John Morgan	Carpenter's apprentice.	150	....
George Pabelo	Laborer	240	....
David Little Dog	Captain	....	$15
William Little Plume	Lieutenant	....	15
John Middlecalf	Sergeant	....	10
Edward Big Crow	Private	....	10
Frank Bird Rattle	....do	....	10
Peter Champine	....do	....	10
Frank Curly Bear	....do	....	10
Daniel Duck Head	....do	....	10
Henry Eagle Child	....do	....	10
Albert Iron Pipe	....do	....	10
Richard Kipp	....do	....	10
George Mountain Chief.	....do	....	10
Jesse Flat Tail	....do	....	10
Louis Bigbeaver	....do	....	10
Philip Iron Necklace	....do	....	10
Oliver Sandersville	....do	....	10
Robert White Grass	....do	....	10
Thomas Wades in Water.	....do	....	10
Wilder Wild Gun	....do	....	10
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, OKLA.*			
C. F. Ashley	Agent	2,200	....
Henry North	Interpreter	300	....
S. R. Jones	Clerk	1,200	....
Geo. R. Westfall	Physician	1,200	....
O. S. Rice	Assistant clerk.	720	....
H. M. Seymour	Property clerk	900	....
Wm. M. Pulling	Issue clerk	800	....
K. F. Smith	Blacksmith	720	....
Philip W. Pratt	Carpenter	900	....
Wm. T. Darlington	Miller and engineer.	900	....
E. J. Roberts	Field matron	....	60
Jno. F. Black	Additional farmer.	....	75
Edward Gilroy	....do	720	....
Joseph O. Hickox	....do	720	....
Frank M. Moore	....do	720	....
Edward Lyke	....do	720	....
J. L. McCracken	....do	720	....
Heinrich Kliewer	....do	....	75
Jacob Beard	Issue clerk	600	....
Robert Burns	Teamster and laborer.	180	....
Hudson Hawkan	....do	180	....
James Ha-yo-ve-sa	....do	180	....
Joi Hamilton	....do	180	....
Kish Hawkins	Harnessmaker	300	....
William Fletcher	Additional farmer.	720	....
Wesley Warren	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
John Hansell	....do	300	....
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, OKLA.—cont'd.			
Joseph Waw-tah-kaw	Captain	....	$15
Ruben N. Martaun	First Lieutenant.	....	15
Henry Sago	Second Lieutenant.	....	15
Henry S. Bull	Sergeant	....	10
Annie H. Hecha	....do	....	10
Simon Enen-wock-ko	....do	....	10
Jimmy Enen-chaw-nes.	....do	....	10
Ed Bekawn	....do	....	10
Fred Nuck-er-waw-ne	....do	....	10
James O. Bull	Private	....	10
Benj. Oto no no-ne	....do	....	10
Thos. N. Behoot	....do	....	10
Adam Ene-wock-ka	....do	....	10
Denis Ochuen	....do	....	10
Andrew Tasso	....do	....	10
Frank W. Wolf	....do	....	10
Morey Basa-ale	....do	....	10
Daniel Enon-neto	....do	....	10
American Horse	....do	....	10
Rob Tail Wolf No. 3	....do	....	10
Robert T. Wolf	....do	....	10
Apache	....do	....	10
William Wassanee	....do	....	10
T. Goose	....do	....	10
Tom Ba-en-shi-na	....do	....	10
Theok Raven	....do	....	10
Bear Head	....do	....	10
Earl W. Chief	....do	....	10
William Gold	....do	....	10
M. Mo-a nol	....do	....	10
C. Bear	....do	....	10
Mart Ha-wo-o-tanz	....do	....	10
Charles Wach-tah-occo.	....do	....	10
Hubbell Big Horse	....do	....	10
Wm. Little Chief	....do	....	10
Jah Seger	....do	....	10
H. Nen-e-ba-a	....do	....	10
COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZ.			
George A. Allen	Agent	$1,500	....
Coochaway	Interpreter	300	....
C. B. Ford	Carpenter and blacksmith.	600	....
Garnett Duncan	Additional farmer.	....	75
H. J. Palmer	Clerk	1,000	....
Leonidas M. Hardin	Physician	1,000	....
Set-in-ma	Additional farmer.	300	....
Sam-naa-na-va	Butcher	240	....
Cha-vi-a-co-mo-hona	Herder	120	....
Cha-ni-a-co-mo-hona	Apprentice	120	....
Moses	....do	60	....
Charley Nelse	Laborer and engineer.	240	....
Ah-wau-yu-thu-ma	Private	....	10
John Crook	....do	....	10
Ah-chee-vlel-ye-whay	....do	....	10
Mut-que-se-ma	....do	....	10
So-we-cha	....do	....	10

* Also treaty of Oct. 28, 1867.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
COLVILLE AGENCY, WASH.*			
Robert Flett	Interpreter	$500	....
A. M. Anderson	Clerk	1,200	....
Hal J. Cole	Agent	1,500	....
E. H. Latham	Physician	1,200	....
Lew Wilmot	Sawyer and miller.	900	....
J. S. Miles	Additional farmer.	....	$75
C. Bonham	Blacksmith	900	....
J. C. Norris	....do	900	....
J. J. Walsh	Carpenter	900	....
C. K. Smith	Physician	1,200	....
E. C. Thomas	Farmer	900	....
Charles Montezuma	Physician	1,200	....
E. Glasgow	Sawyer and miller.	900	....
E. J. Thomas	Physician	1,100	....
Grant Oyhl	Laborer	300	....
Andrew Tillotson	....do	300	....
Robert McCoy	Additional farmer.	720	....
Lot-white-le-po-aum	Judge	....	8
Cornelius Skosh-Jock	....do	....	8
Thomas S. Garry	....do	....	8
Joseph Ferguson	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240	....
George Chi-na-ma-tet-sa.	Laborer	300	....
Jim Chel-quen-to	Captain	....	15
Enees Al-a-sa	Lieutenant	....	15
Joseph Qui-se	Private	....	10
Asa Doll	....do	....	10
Took-to-whay	....do	....	10
Dick Se-kum-te-kin	....do	....	10
Joseph Grav-la-way	....do	....	10
Alex. Skum-tah	....do	....	10
Alex. Sin-ha sa-lock	....do	....	10
St. Paul	....do	....	10
Louie Quil Quil-taken	....do	....	10
Dick Congen	....do	....	10
John Huff	....do	....	10
Pierre Joseph	....do	....	10
Mack-Chil-sit-sa	....do	....	10
Alex. Simpson	....do	....	10
Charles Hope	....do	....	10
CROW AGENCY, MONT.†			
M. P. Wyman	Agent	2,000	....
T. Stewart	Interpreter	500	....
J. Clifford	Assistant clerk	720	....
W. H. Steele	Farmer	900	....
S. Williams	Miller	600	....
C. C. Knibler	Additional farmer.	720	....
A. A. Campbell	....do	720	....
J. C. Foster	....do	720	....
J. Wells	....do	720	....
John Welton	....do	720	....
J. A. Gogarty	Clerk	1,200	....
Portus Baxter	Physician	1,200	....
S. J. Ging	Carpenter	900	....
R. C. Howard	Herder	900	....
A. F. C. Greene	Issue clerk	1,000	....
CROW AGENCY, MONT.—continued.			
F. Sucher	Blacksmith	$900	....
George Thomas	Laborer	300	....
M. Two Belly	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
Benjamin Long Ear	Cooper's apprentice.	150	....
Frank Bethune	Assistant farmer.	180	....
T. Laforge	....do	180	....
George Hill	....do	180	....
J. Laforge	....do	180	....
Leadan White Horse	Assistant herder.	360	....
R. Wallace	....do	360	....
Takes Among the Enemy.	....do	360	....
Charles Clawson	Assistant farmer.	180	....
Ralph Saco	Carpenter's apprentice.	150	....
John Wesley	Butcher	600	....
Chester A. Birdshirt	Laborer	300	....
Boy that Grabs	Captain	....	$15
Medicine Tail	Lieutenant	....	15
Bears Claw	Private	....	10
White Arm	....do	....	10
No Shin Bone	....do	....	10
Shows His Ear	....do	....	10
Fire Bear	....do	....	10
Gets Down First	....do	....	10
Big Medicine	....do	....	10
Long Tail	....do	....	10
Shield Chief	....do	....	10
Ho Says	....do	....	10
Flat Boy	....do	....	10
Takes a Horse	....do	....	10
Follows the Woman	....do	....	10
Round Rock	....do	....	10
CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK.‡			
A. P. Dixon	Agent	1,800	....
Mark Wells	Interpreter	300	....
C. A. Fountain	Clerk	1,200	....
Fred Treon	Physician	1,200	....
William Fuller	Carpenter	900	....
R. Ryerson	Blacksmith	900	....
Joseph Wirtz	Miller	900	....
T. A. Stevens	Storekeeper and overseer.	800	....
Fred Barth	Farmer	800	....
John Van Patter	Additional farmer.	....	75
Anton Knutson	Laborer	540	....
Henry Jacobs	Assistant carpenter.	240	....
John Pattee	....do	240	....
George Grey Cloud	Tinner	240	....
Samuel Sully	Laborer	240	....
Charles Whiteman	....do	240	....
Robert Philbrick	Judge	....	10
James Wounded Knee	....do	....	10
Samuel Boy	....do	....	10

* Also agreement of July 4, 1884, and act March 3, 1891.
† Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.
‡ Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1893—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.			
Alfred Saul	Additional farmer.	.....	$30
Thomas Tuttle	Assistant miller.	$240	.....
John Lariot	Carpenter	180	.....
William Walker	Wheelwright	240	.....
Enemy	Assistant blacksmith.	240	.....
Feliz Walker	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180	.....
George Banks	Captain	.....	15
James Black	Private	.....	10
Talking Crow	....do	.....	10
David Horn	....do	.....	10
Charles Eagle	....do	.....	10
Robert Whipper	....do	.....	10
Thomas Eagle Man	....do	.....	10
Jacob Tongue	....do	.....	10
Two Heart	....do	.....	10
Fearless Hawk	....do	.....	10
Old Man	....do	.....	10
DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, S. DAK.			
J. H. Waugh	Agent	1,200	.....
Charles White	Interpreter	300	.....
Martin J. Rolette	....do	300	.....
Peter J. McGlory	Clerk and storekeeper.	1,000	.....
Charles H. Kermott	Physician	1,000	.....
Chandler Bassett	Additional farmer.	.....	75
Frank Cavanaugh	....do	720	.....
John Stewart	Teamster and laborer.	600	.....
Charles Hamilton	Farmer	720	.....
E. W. Brenner	Additional farmer.	.....	75
R. D. Cowan	Physician	400	.....
Waanaton	Judge	.....	10
Ecau-lin-Kau	....do	.....	10
Tis-Waste	....do	.....	10
John B. Latergrass	Additional farmer.	300	.....
Kiciwakaukau	Carpenter	360	.....
John Woods	Physician's interpreter.	240	.....
John Wau-bil-wi-caste.	Blacksmith	360	.....
James Du Marce	Additional farmer.	240	.....
Wyakamaza	Captain	.....	15
Icayuhamani	Private	.....	10
Wakauhotamina	....do	.....	10
Oyasa	....do	.....	10
Tankan wau yaguani	....do	.....	10
Tatan ka duz a hena	....do	.....	10
Louis Langlin	....do	.....	10
Cauxpaxsa	....do	.....	10
Nasincasamani	....do	.....	15
Alex. Montreil	Captain	.....	10
John Baptist Turcoit	Private	.....	10
Francois Montreil	....do	.....	10
John Baptist Grant	....do	.....	10
DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.			
Charles Poitra	Private	.....	$10
Louis Gonneau	....do	.....	10
Samca	....do	.....	10
Abraham Houle	....do	.....	10
George Albert	....do	.....	10
FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.			
Peter Ronan	Agent	$1,500	.....
Michael Rivals	Interpreter	300	.....
Charles Gardiner	Carpenter	300	.....
Robert Watson	Miller	900	.....
Henry Gebeau	Farmer	800	.....
John Dade	Physician	1,200	.....
Joseph T. Carter	Clerk	1,200	.....
Joseph Blodget	Assistant miller.	540	.....
Alex. Matte	Blacksmith	800	.....
Robert Irvine	Assistant farmer.	720	.....
Joseph Cottullaynch	Judge	.....	10
August Celo	....do	.....	10
Charles Woolman	....do	.....	10
Antoine Moise	....do	.....	10
Pierre Cottullaynch	Captain	.....	15
Joseph Tonse	Private	.....	10
Charles Comcomspoo	....do	.....	10
Paul Ki-ki-shin	....do	.....	10
Paul Qui-qui-yor	....do	.....	10
James Skal tee mee	....do	.....	10
Sems Seem too	....do	.....	10
Antoine Spolsah	....do	.....	10
Joseph Quil teem	....do	.....	10
Lasa John	....do	.....	10
Marcial Chi-la-skin	....do	.....	10
Isaac Stell-cons-too	....do	.....	10
Joseph tem-wa shin	....do	.....	10
Andrew Skomah	....do	.....	10
Joseph Stoolchem	....do	.....	10
FOREST CITY AGENCY, S. DAK.*			
Frank Lillibridge	Agent	1,500	.....
Eugene Motley	Physician	1,200	.....
R. G. Morton	Issue clerk and storekeeper.	720	.....
Peter Matz	Master mechanic.	780	.....
Wm. H. Fletcher	Head farmer	780	.....
C. A. Conklin	Assistant farmer.	720	.....
John P. Brehl	Second blacksmith.	800	.....
William A. Hodgkiss	Clerk	1,200	.....
Lewis Jewett	Superintendent work and acting interpreter.	540	.....
David Blackbird	Stableman	240	.....
Wounds the Enemy	Wheelwright	480	.....
James Meter	Assistant carpenter.	300	.....
Louise Long Log	Laborer	120	.....

* Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1893—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.*	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
FOREST CITY AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.			
John Frazier	Additional farmer.	$540	.....
Swan	Judge	.....	$10
Abraham No Heart	....do	.....	10
William Charger	....do	.....	10
Peter LeBean	Assistant carpenter.	250	.....
Ed Swan	District farmer	180	.....
Henry LeBean	Blacksmith	480	.....
Oscar Hawk	Laborer	240	.....
Charles Garrean	Stableman	300	.....
Wm. Nichols	District blacksmith.	300	.....
Wallace Philips	Assistant cooper.	180	.....
John Long Rock	Laborer	240	.....
Percy Phillips	Physician's assistant.	180	.....
Walter Swift Bird	Butcher	540	.....
Moses Straighthead	Captain	.....	15
Daniel White Thunder.	Lieutenant	.....	15
Joshua Scares the Hawk.	Private	.....	10
James Crane	....do	.....	10
Mathew Bear	....do	.....	10
Dennis Buck	....do	.....	10
Harry Dog Bear	....do	.....	10
Samuel Thunder Hawk.	....do	.....	10
The Man No. 2	....do	.....	10
John Blackhawk	....do	.....	10
Joseph Warrior	....do	.....	10
Joseph Gray Spotted	....do	.....	10
Thomas Breast	....do	.....	10
John Make It Long	....do	.....	10
James Drops at a Distance.	....do	.....	10
John Crow	....do	.....	10
Charles Corn	....do	.....	10
Puts on His Shoes	....do	.....	10
Morgan Warrior	....do	.....	10
John Bull Eagle	....do	.....	10
Ray Eagle Chasing	....do	.....	10
Lazy White Bull	....do	.....	10
Charles Gall	....do	.....	10
High Hawk	....do	.....	10
Shell Necklace	....do	.....	10
Charles Blue Horse	....do	.....	10
James Slow	....do	.....	10
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.†			
	Agent	.....	.....
George Bent	Interpreter	300	.....
John C. Balmford	Clerk	1,200	.....
John V. Carroll	Physician	1,200	.....
John W. Clark	Head farmer	900	.....
James Hickman	Engineer	900	.....
Hiram Day	Blacksmith	720	.....
William D. Cochran	Assistant farmer.	720	.....
Patrick Higgins	Teamster	480	.....
Wm. P. Bradley	Carpenter	720	.....
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.—continued.			
W. J. Allen	Assistant farmer.	$720	.....
E. P. Kilroy	Issue clerk	720	.....
Hailstone	Herder	360	.....
Capturer	....do	360	.....
Lawrence Azur	Carpenter's apprentice.	120	.....
Gone High	Herder	360	.....
Chas. Sebastien	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120	.....
Chas. Perry	Butcher	720	.....
Frank Buck	Laborer	240	.....
Thunder Pipe	....do	240	.....
Jerry R. Fisher	Captain	.....	$15
Wetan	Private	.....	10
No Bear	....do	.....	10
Skunk	....do	.....	10
The Bull	....do	.....	10
Shaking Bird	....do	.....	10
Robt. Took Shirt	....do	.....	10
Horse Boy	....do	.....	10
Heree Back	....do	.....	10
Tall Youth	....do	.....	10
Frank Loper	....do	.....	10
Bear Shirt	....do	.....	10
Lame Chicken	....do	.....	10
Edward Strong	....do	.....	10
Otter Robe	....do	.....	10
Lizard	....do	.....	10
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK.‡			
J. S. Murphy	Agent	1,500	.....
Thomas Smith	Interpreter	360	.....
Jonas Engberg	Blacksmith	840	.....
C. E. Farrell	Sawyer, carpenter and miller.	840	.....
F. Glenn Mattoon	Farmer	840	.....
H. McLaughlin	Engineer and laborer.	780	.....
Joseph R. Finney	Physician	1,200	.....
A. O. Davis	Clerk	1,200	.....
Joseph Packineau	Head farmer	900	.....
Charles Malnourie	Farmer	840	.....
George Wilde	Apprentice	180	.....
Edward Nagle	....do	180	.....
Harry Gillett	....do	180	.....
Peter Sherwood	....do	180	.....
Sitting Bear	Judge	.....	10
Good Bear	....do	.....	10
Black Eagle	....do	.....	10
Geo. K. Bassett	Assistant Blacksmith.	.....	15
Thomas Rogers	Assistant farmer.	480	.....
Calvin Haucock	Sheep herder	.....	25
Hiram Price	....do	.....	25
Frank Packineau	Captain	.....	15
Harry Badgun	Private	.....	10
Bears Ghost	....do	.....	10
Sam Jones	....do	.....	10
White Face	....do	.....	10
Henry Horn	....do	.....	10

* Also agreement approved May 1, 1888.

† Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK.—continued.			
Rabbits Head	Private		$10
Poor Wolf	...do		10
Little Soldier	...do		10
Four Rings	...do		10
Strike Enemy	...do		10
William Bell	...do		10
Frank Wells	...do		10
John Butcher	...do		10
FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO.*			
S. G. Fisher	Agent	$1,500	....
Joseph Rainey	Interpreter	300	....
W. F. Wass	Clerk	1,000	....
M. A. Miller	Physician	1,200	....
C. P. Pierce	Farmer	840	....
L. C. Main	...do	840	....
J. P. York	...do	840	....
Charles H. Wood	Carpenter	720	....
P. J. Johnson	Blacksmith and miller.	840	....
Burt W. Pierce	Additional farmer.	840	....
L. J. Porter	...do	840	....
Annie Rainey	Issue clerk	300	....
Edward Lavatta	Butcher	600	....
Hubert Teloby	Blacksmith's apprentice.	200	....
Packa Pokibero	Laborer	180	....
Joe Wheeler	Judge		10
Billy George	...do		10
Jacob Weeks	...do		10
Rufus Timoke	Private		10
Fred Tatsup	...do		10
J. D. Yandell	...do		10
Gun Edetsy	...do		10
Jack Hurley	...do		10
Box Sumner	...do		10
Sam Wohuna	...do		10
Raphael Lavatta	...do		10
William House	...do		10
Big Ute	...do		10
Pandore Conna	...do		10
John Peap	...do		10
Joe Sheetawa	...do		10
T. J. Barber	...do		10
Buffalo West	...do		10
FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT.†			
C. R. A. Scobey	Agent	2,000	....
Philip Alvares	Interpreter	300	....
Henry Archdale	...do	300	....
F. A. Hunter	Clerk	1,200	....
J. L. Atkinson	Physician	1,200	....
J. K. Chase	Farmer in charge.	900	....
J. C. Gregory	Commissary clerk.	809	....
W. H. Babcock	Sawyer and engineer.	720	....
W. S. Patch	Carpenter	720	....
George Cooley	Farmer	600	....
FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT.—continued.			
James Linderman	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	$720	....
J. P. Larson	Blacksmith	720	....
John Koon	Butcher	600	....
Noell Burshia	Assistant farmer.	360	....
Fast Bear	...do	120	....
Nicholas Alvares	...do	400	....
James Melbourne	Carpenter's apprentice.	240	....
Nick Hail	Blacksmith's apprentice.	60	....
Emory Miller	...do	60	....
Red Thunder	Judge		$10
Medicine Bear	...do		10
Rush After Crow	...do		10
Jeff Gerry	Chief herder	600	....
Wm. Brugnier	Assistant farmer.	360	....
Whit Wright	Watchman	180	....
John Lone Dog	Captain		15
Red Breast Eagle	Private		10
Finds the Bear	...do		10
Bad Temper	...do		10
Lance	...do		10
Bears Neat	...do		10
Bear Eagle	...do		10
Dunn	...do		10
Thundering Hawk	...do		10
Black Fox	...do		10
Sam Couger	...do		10
Iron Horn Bull	...do		10
Coffee	...do		10
Red Dog	Captain		15
Yellow Boy	Private		10
Mad Knife	...do		10
Duck-No. 1	...do		10
Gives Blanket	...do		10
Red Feather	...do		10
GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, OREGON.			
E. F. Lamson	Agent	1,200	....
Andrew Kershaw	Physician	1,000	....
J. B. Trullinger	Miller and sawyer.	780	....
James Winslow	Carpenter	500	....
Davis Holmes	Additional farmer.	600	....
Joseph Shangaraba	Judge		10
Frank Quenel	Private		10
Robert Metcalf	...do		10
Henry Wallace	...do		10
David Lano	...do		10
Moses Allen	...do		10
Isaac Stevens	...do		10
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.‡			
C. S. Kelsey	Agent	2,000	....
Joseph Gauthier	Interpreter	300	....
C. E. Kelsey	Clerk	1,200	....

* Treaty of July 3, 1868.

† Act approved June 12, 1890, and interest on Menominee funds.

‡ Agreement approved May 1, 1888.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.—continued.			
John S. Winans	Farmer	$900	....
Hans Paulson	Miller	360	....
Henry C. Graffam	Assistant farmer.	900	....
Augusta Meamann	Hospital matron.	450	....
Mary Meagher	Assistant matron.	400	....
Clarissa Walsh	Hospital cook.	350	....
Arch. Bishop	Assistant clerk; logging appraiser.	....	$75
Emma Zahner	Hospital nurse.	300	....
Joseph T. D. Howard	Physician	1,200	....
Patrick E. Doyle	Superintendent logging.	1,800	....
John Blacksmith	Blacksmith	400	....
Louis Decham	Wagonmaker.	400	....
Gabriel Nahwahnahtuck.	Teamster	400	....
Jos. Oshkeeshquam	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
Ne-o-pet	Judge		5
Chickeny	...do		5
Nyatawoyamy	...do		5
Mitchell Macoby	Blacksmith		40
John Archiquette	Captain		15
Simon Hill	Private		10
Thos. Wheelock	...do		10
Louis Metoxen	...do		10
Thos. Cornelius	...do		10
David Istaca	...do		10
Edward Waukatch	...do		10
Louis Shawano	...do		10
Frank Kak-Kak	...do		10
Isaac Abpahkee	...do		10
Petowowascum	...do		10
HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.			
I. A. Beers	Agent	1,200	....
John Colgrove	Interpreter	180	....
William Doherty	Clerk	720	....
Cyrus H. Mills	Blacksmith	720	....
F. A. Harlow	Physician	1,000	....
Charles B. Newel	Additional farmer.	720	....
C. C. Strong	Miller and sawyer.	720	....
Milo Ferry	Messenger	84	....
Willis Mailliton	Additional farmer.	240	....
James Davis	...do	120	....
George Latham	Private		10
Freddie Pedro, jr	...do		10
JICARILLA SUB-AGENCY, N. MEX.			
J. H. Robertson	Agent	1,500	....
Juan N. Espinoza	Interpreter	300	....
Paul Jones Hogan	Clerk	1,000	....
JICARILLA AGENCY, N. MEX.—continued.			
F. W. Wyman	Physician	$1,000	....
Eudora Cordova	Additional farmer.	720	....
Hosea Van Brocklin	Teamster	420	....
Sarah E. Moore	Field matron		$60
John L. Gaylord	Farmer	720	....
Aaron L. Frees	Blacksmith and carpenter.	720	....
Garcia	Apprentice	120	....
Truche	...do	120	....
Agustin Velarde	Captain		15
Vicentito	Private		10
Juan Duran	...do		10
Pantrachelo	...do		10
Grande Garcia	...do		10
Juan Gonzales	...do		10
Elote	...do		10
Antonio Maria	...do		10
KAW SUB-AGENCY, OKLA.			
L. W. B. Long	Physician	1,200	....
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.*			
J. G. Day	Agent	2,000	....
Thos. F. Woodward	Interpreter	500	....
C. R. Hume	Physician	1,200	....
Fred Schlegel	Blacksmith	720	....
Charles Drury	Miller, sawyer and engineer.	750	....
G. D. Madera	Herder	600	....
John Burdick	Blacksmith	720	....
John Nestell	Issue clerk	670	....
E. W. Day	Additional farmer.	720	....
A. M. Dunn	Ford agent and inspector.		50
T. R. Peddecord	Farmer	600	....
G. W. Rose	...do	600	....
A. Selby	Carpenter	720	....
A. M. Kessler	Storekeeper	600	....
A. J. Meers	Assistant farmer.		50
Harry Veidt	...do		50
R. L. Ware	Clerk	1,200	....
J. Eugene Buck	Assistant clerk.	720	....
D. M. Farlss	Assistant farmer.		50
Charles Cha-cha-goots.	Assistant miller and engineer.	240	....
Henry Clark	Laborer and ox driver.	240	....
John Moor	...do	240	....
James Guadalupe	Butcher	240	....
Arche Laco	Assistant carpenter.	180	....
George Parton	Judge		10
Quanah Parker	...do		10
John Chad-dle-kaung-ky.	...do		10

* Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.			
Geo. Washington	Assistant blacksmith.	$240	....
James Behoe	....do	120	....
William Adams	Stableman	240	....
James Togamote	Assistant herder.	240	....
Hugh Kelley	Woodchopper.	240	....
Jesse Ta-ne-pe-ah-by	Captain	....	$15
Samuel Sittint	Lieutenant	....	15
Charles Ohettonit	Sergeant	....	10
George Koyon	Private	....	10
John Pewenofpet	....do	....	10
Harry Karosé	....do	....	10
Henry Tawhaw	....do	....	10
Edward Pahbe	....do	....	10
Jackson Adams	....do	....	10
William Skawacer	....do	....	10
Punjo Guy	....do	....	10
Henry Weir	....do	....	10
John Taceltaiah	....do	....	10
Bert Arkó	....do	....	10
Charles Nouche	....do	....	10
James We-tigh-le	....do	....	10
Thomas Asa-per-my	....do	....	10
Paddy Quitap	....do	....	10
Marcus Poco	....do	....	10
Peter Pappoose	....do	....	10
Earl Par-do-ko	....do	....	10
Thomas Aung-ko-to-ye	....do	....	10
George A-quo-yate	....do	....	10
Eugene Red Buffalo	....do	....	10
Mason Pokee	....do	....	10
Dave Pan Peatly	....do	....	10
KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.			
D. W. Matthews	Agent	1,200	....
Horace W. Cox	Physician	1,000	....
Seldon K. Ogle	Additional farmer.	800	....
Will W. Nickerson	Sawyer	800	....
Logan Pompey	Blacksmith	360	....
Bob Hook	Captain	....	15
Henry Howe	Private	....	10
Henry Jackson	....do	....	10
John Wesley	....do	....	10
Charles Pitt	....do	....	10
Isaac Modoc	....do	....	10
James Dowase	....do	....	10
Scott Modoc	....do	....	10
James Noneo	....do	....	10
LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.			
Lieut. W. A. Mercer	Agent	....	....
R. G. Rodman, jr.	Clerk	1,200	....
Geo. E. Wheeler	Blacksmith	700	....
Roderick MacLennan	Additional farmer.	....	75
Daniel Sullivan	....do	600	....
Wm. G. Walker	....do	600	....
J. E. Mullowney	Assistant clerk.	900	....
Fred. J. Vine	Additional farmer.	....	75
LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.—continued.			
A. J. Klore	Stableman	$500	....
Peter Hawkins	Additional farmer.	....	$75
Joseph Stoddard	Private	....	10
J. I. Coffee	....do	....	10
Frank Demarrah	....do	....	10
Louis Bellile	....do	....	10
Be-na-tha	....do	....	10
James Gray	....do	....	10
John Whitefeather	....do	....	10
Dan. McCloud	....do	....	10
Frank Houle	....do	....	10
Ben. Gauthier	....do	....	10
Getchi-gi-ji-queb	....do	....	10
Ay-we-weg-jig	....do	....	10
Joe Na-gan-ab	....do	....	10
LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO.			
G. H. Monk	Agent	1,200	....
Robert Dempsey	Interpreter	300	....
E. M. Yearian	Clerk	900	....
F. S. Wright	Physician	1,000	....
Will Kadletz	Blacksmith and carpenter.	840	....
R. B. Stocker	Additional farmer.	720	....
John Colico	Private	....	10
William Burton	....do	....	10
John Tsomuzo	....do	....	10
Jim Sterns	....do	....	10
George Mateaw	....do	....	10
Tedin Tendoy	....do	....	10
LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK.			
A. P. Dixon	Agent	1,800	....
James P. Byrns	Interpreter	300	....
W. R. Burkholder	Clerk	1,200	....
J. N. Hughey	Physician	1,200	....
A. M. Ross	Carpenter	840	....
Harry A. Holmes	Blacksmith	840	....
Lewis B. Hall	Farmer	720	....
T. E. Carter	Storekeeper and overseer.	800	....
J. C. Jones	Additional farmer.	....	75
Joseph Offut	Laborer	240	....
Joseph Thompson	Assistant carpenter.	240	....
Martin Leeds	Judge	....	10
John DeSomit	....do	....	10
Bull Head	....do	....	10
Reuben Estes	Assistant blacksmith.	240	....
Wesley Huntsman	Laborer	360	....
George Estes	Tinner	240	....
Stephen Spotted Horse.	Captain	....	15
James High Elk	Private	....	10
George Elk	....do	....	10
Samuel White	....do	....	10
Thomas Fish	....do	....	10
Frank Liar	....do	....	10
Philip Hawk	....do	....	10

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
LOWER BRULÉ AG'CY, S. DAK.—continued.			
Battiste B. Horse	Private	....	$10
James Crow	....do	....	10
Thomas Bow	....do	....	10
Paul Councellor	....do	....	10
Thomas Rattler	....do	....	10
Albert Legge	....do	....	10
Poor Clown	....do	....	10
Peter Two Hawks	....do	....	10
Two Eagle	....do	....	10
MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX.			
Richard Hudson	Agent	$1,600	....
José Carrillo	Interpreter	300	....
Thomas W. Keeney	Blacksmith	720	....
John F. Pricat	Farmer	720	....
Samuel F. Miller	Chief herder and butcher.	720	....
Rodney H. Fry	Clerk	1,000	....
James Wilson	Teamster	480	....
Nathaniel J. Kennedy	Physician	1,000	....
Sans Puer	Assistant farmer.	240	....
Nautizla	Judge	....	5
Alex Natogohlin	....do	....	5
Peso	Captain	....	15
Patricio	Private	....	10
Magoosh	....do	....	10
Poxmark	....do	....	10
Chinnoe	....do	....	10
Chino	....do	....	15
Chiquca	....do	....	10
Boneski	....do	....	10
Ejjo	....do	....	10
Shash	....do	....	10
Ghi-tuhn	....do	....	10
Onesea	....do	....	10
Joe Treas	....do	....	10
Peter Wheeler	....do	....	10
MISSION, TULE RIVER AGENCY, CAL.			
.....	Agent	....	....
John Charlton	Clerk	900	....
C. C. Wainwright	Physician	1,000	....
Luther Anderson	Additional farmer.	....	75
Anna Hayward Johnson.	Field matron	....	60
Julia M. French	....do	....	60
John Morongo	Private	....	10
Joseph Maguil	....do	....	10
Louis Ventura	....do	....	10
José Garcia	....do	....	10
Juan Ramon	....do	....	10
NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX.			
Lieut. E. H. Plummer	Agent	None.	....
Charles Damou	Interpreter	600	....
T. L. Craig	Physician	1,200	....
James Francis	Additional farmer.	....	75
William Meadows	Engineer and sawyer.	900	....
NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX.—continued.			
John Woods	Ox driver	$600	....
Peter Stauffer	General mechanic.	900	....
Mary E. Raymond	Field matron	....	$60
W. S. Burnham	Additional farmer.	....	75
R. H. Goings	Blacksmith and carpenter.	900	....
J. F. LaTourrette	Clerk	1,200	....
John Watchman	Laborer	180	....
Black John	Laborer at sawmill.	360	....
Waneka	Judge	....	10
Char-lot-si	....do	....	10
Peshli-kl	....do	....	10
Benjamin F. Hardison.	Teamster and watchman.	240	....
Jim Stocking	Laborer at sawmill.	360	....
Belone	Captain	....	15
Hosteen-Tso-sin	Private	....	10
Dit Chauley	....do	....	10
Becintl-be-gay	....do	....	10
Chester Arthur	....do	....	10
Captain Sam	....do	....	10
Hiram Price	....do	....	10
Hosteen Dez	....do	....	10
Captain Tom	....do	....	10
Bokodl-be-tah	Lieutenant	....	15
Adam	Private	....	10
Nahi	....do	....	10
Charles Teller	....do	....	10
Yeo-et-a-che	....do	....	10
Dena-el-socle-gay	....do	....	10
Denet-chilice	....do	....	10
Nawt-li	....do	....	10
Belld-al-soy	....do	....	10
Big Horse	....do	....	10
NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.			
W. L. Powell	Agent	1,200	....
Peter Brown	Interpreter	300	....
Charles Williams	Judge	....	10
Chestoqua Peterson	....do	....	10
Shubld Hunter	Carpenter	420	....
Schuyler Colfax	Judge	....	10
Frank Smith	Teamster	300	....
Frank Parker	Private	....	10
Albert Washington	....do	....	10
Selwish Johnson	....do	....	10
William Kaloppa	....do	....	10
Jimmie Howe	....do	....	10
Luke Hobucket	....do	....	10
Charley White	Captain	....	15
James Lighthouse	Private	....	10
NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.			
C. C. Warner	Agent	1,600	....
Charles W. Jones, jr.	Clerk	1,000	....
Rodney H. Richardson.	Physician	1,000	....
Charles L. Lowry	Farmer	840	....
Nelson Hammond	....do	840	....
George W. Bailey	Carpenter	800	....

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1893—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.
NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.—continued.			
Benjamin F. Bennett	Assistant farmer and issue clerk	$720	....
John W. Davies	Blacksmith	800	....
Thomas King	Judge	....	$10
William Pancho	....do	....	10
Joseph Morgan	....do	....	10
Frank Jones	Captain	....	15
Robert Carson	Private	....	10
Robert Holbrook	....do	....	10
James Natches	....do	....	10
Dave Man Wee	....do	....	10
Henry Clay	....do	....	10
Jackson Hickory, jr.	....do	....	10
James King	....do	....	10
Joseph Walaworth	....do	....	10
Patrick O'Day	....do	....	10
Patrick Walker	....do	....	10
John Bolwar	....do	....	10
James Benjamin	Captain	....	15
George P. Henry	Private	....	10
James Moose	....do	....	10
NEW YORK AGENCY, N. Y.			
A. W. Ferrin	Agent	1,000	....
Harrison Halftown	Interpreter	150	....
Ella C. Casler	Messenger	400	....
A. D. Lake	Physician	200	....
NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY, IDAHO.*			
W. D. Robbins	Agent	1,600	....
R. D. Stainton	Clerk	1,000	....
James T. Conley	Farmer	720	....
John A. Campbell	Blacksmith	720	....
Fred Werscheid	Miller and sawyer.	720	....
W. R. Arant	Carpenter	720	....
W. G. Ramsey	Physician	1,200	....
Henry Powcke	Laborer	300	....
James Grant	Judge	....	10
Felix Corbett	....do	....	10
E. J. Conner	....do	....	10
Noah Bedell	Private	....	10
Seth	....do	....	10
Abraham Johnson	....do	....	10
Peter Pliter	....do	....	10
Benjamin Harrison	....do	....	10
Abel Newton	....do	....	10
Homer Conditt	....do	....	10
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.†			
R. 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	....
Smith H. Grant	Additional farmer.	800	....
Henry G. Niebuhr	Farmer	800	....
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.—continued.			
Charles H. Prophet	Carpenter	$400	....
Charles Decora	Blacksmith	400	....
Joseph McKee	Assistant blacksmith.	180	....
Henry W. Thompson	Assistant farmer.	300	....
Henry Freiich	Assistant carpenter.	180	....
Alex. Payer	Captain	....	$15
George Thunder	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, OKLA.‡			
L. J. Miles	Agent	1,600	....
G. W. Sutton	Physician	1,200	....
W. H. Todd	....do	1,200	....
L. Shadley	Chief of police	1,200	....
C. A. Solerstrom	Stableman	600	....
J. H. Edmundson	Clerk	1,200	....
Franklin Revard	Private	....	10
Charles E. Revard	....do	....	10
J. R. Townsend	....do	....	10
Wilson Kirk	....do	....	10
Olo-hah-wal-la	....do	....	10
Otevin Pappan	....do	....	10
Ed. Pollard	....do	....	10
OTOE SUB-AGENCY, OKLA.‡			
James Cleghorn	Interpreter	300	....
William Stevens	....do	120	....
W. McKay Dougan	Physician	1,200	....
William H. Atkinson	Farmer	600	....
Garrett C. Brewer	General mechanic.	720	....
Columbus A. Jones	Carpenter	600	....
M. F. Lake	Clerk in charge	900	....
Emily Ladue	Tollkeeper	300	....
Richard Whitehorse	Judge	....	5
William Faw Faw	....do	....	5
Joseph Leclair	Laborer	300	....
William Burgess	Carpenter's apprentice.	240	....
John Primeaux	Blacksmith	600	....
James Barnes	Private	....	10
Joseph Jeans	....do	....	10
Louis Robedeaux	....do	....	10
Ben Rich	....do	....	10
Jesse Rulo	....do	....	10
Richard Robedeaux	Captain	....	15
Wendall Jackson	Private	....	10
Josiah Wapache	....do	....	10
Grant Richards	....do	....	10
Sherman Miles	....do	....	10
OURAY SUB-AGENCY, UTAH.			
Henry James	Interpreter	300	....

* Also treaty of June 9, 1863.
† Also treaty of Nov. 1, 1837, and Osage interest fund, act July 15, 1870.
‡ Also treaty of Mar. 15, 1854.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1893—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.
OURAY SUB-AGENCY, UTAH—continued.			
J. M. Smith	Clerk	$1,200	....
C. M. Sawtelle	Physician	1,200	....
J. J. Newcomb	Carpenter	720	....
John McAndrews	Chief herder	900	....
McClure Wilson	Farmer	720	....
L. B. Curtin	....do	720	....
Wilmer J. Burgess	Blacksmith	720	....
Ben New Cow Ree	Assistant herder.	480	....
John Smith	....do	480	....
John Nachoop	....do	480	....
Isaac Ashta	Laborer	400	....
James Kanspatch	Apprentice	150	....
Albert Ceapooch	....do	00	....
James Wyasket	Captain	....	$15
John McCook	Private	....	10
Tim Elkhart	....do	....	10
John Jones	....do	....	10
Sam Atchee	....do	....	10
Dick Wass	....do	....	10
James Little	....do	....	10
PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA.*			
D. J. M. Wood	Agent	1,500	....
Battist Bayhylle	Interpreter	300	....
Charles M. Hill	Clerk in charge	1,000	....
Christian Shutz	Miller and engineer.	720	....
H. R. Roberson	Blacksmith	720	....
George Cotton	Additional farmer.	720	....
C. W. Driesbach	Physician	1,000	....
Wm. F. Daniel	Additional farmer.	720	....
William Bayhylle	Carpenter	480	....
Abram Pratt	Assistant carpenter.	300	....
George Howell	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
Adolphus Corrion	Assistant miller.	400	....
Ralph J. Weeks	Judge	....	5
Henry Eagle Chief	....do	....	5
John Box	....do	....	5
William Morris	Laborer	240	....
John Crazy Horse	Private	....	10
William Morgan	....do	....	10
Alfred Murie	....do	....	10
James R. Murie	....do	....	10
Harry Coons	Captain	....	15
Samuel Thomas	Private	....	10
U. S. Grant	....do	....	10
PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.			
C. W. Crouse	Agent	1,800	....
Harry Azul	Interpreter	500	....
J. H. Wenn	Blacksmith	800	....
C. L. Hawley	Carpenter	800	....
J. M. Berger	Additional farmer.	800	....
Earnest Crismon	Miller	....	75
A. E. Marden	Physician	1,200	....
PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ. continued.			
Tom	Teamster	$480	....
Juan Enos	Laborer	360	....
Pablo	Judge	....	$10
Juan Thomas	....do	....	10
Francisco	....do	....	10
Ralph Blackwater	Assistant miller and engineer.	....	25
Solon Jones	....do	....	25
Malchu	Captain	....	15
Havelina	Private	....	10
Yahnico	....do	....	10
Jose Pedro	....do	....	10
Carlos Rios	....do	....	10
Juan	....do	....	10
Juan Louis	....do	....	10
Juan Curley	....do	....	10
Cher-o-quis	....do	....	10
Vahn ye co	....do	....	10
Conver	....do	....	10
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.†			
Capt. G. Le R. Brown	Agent	None.	....
Louis Menard	Interpreter	720	....
George P. Comer	Clerk	1,200	....
A. L. Clyborne	Carpenter	900	....
J. O. Aplan	Blacksmith	900	....
J. O. Rourke	Additional farmer.	....	75
B. J. Gleason	....do	....	75
Katie C. Bradley	Instructor in domestic economy.	....	60
Fred. D. Hill	Assistant clerk.	900	....
Joseph Rooks	Additional farmer.	....	75
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	1,200	....
R. O. Pugh	Chief herder, etc.	900	....
Chas. Dalkenberger	Issue clerk	900	....
L. Woodhouse	Wheelwright	900	....
William Allman	Additional farmer.	....	75
George C. Getchell	Engineer and sawyer.	900	....
E. G. Bettelyoun	Assistant clerk.	600	....
Benjamin Mills	Herder	480	....
W. P. Janis	....do	480	....
John Cottler	Assistant carpenter.	300	....
A. Livermore	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
G. F. Thunder	Painter and tinner.	300	....
Mitchell Jarvis	Laborer	360	....
William P. Fire	....do	120	....
George Sword	Judge	....	10
Frank F. Horse	....do	....	10
George Grass	....do	....	10
Raymond Smith	Watchman	300	....
Roan Eagle	Herder	480	....

* Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.
† Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement approved February, 23 1877.

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.—cont'd.			
A. Le Buff	Assistant farmer.	$480	....
Philip White	Laborer	240	....
John Lormer	....do	180	....
White Bird	Judge	....	$10
Jacob R. Against	Laborer	240	....
Frank Cross	....do	180	....
Peter Runs Along the Edge.	....do	180	....
Joseph Yellow Bull	....do	180	....
Vincent Sears	....do	120	....
Richard Two Elk	....do	120	....
Frank Bird Necklace	....do	120	....
Richard Thayer	Assistant farmer.	480	....
Peter Richard	....do	480	....
Thomas Tyon	....do	480	....
Alex. Adams	Assistant chief herder.	600	....
John Davidson	Additional farmer.	....	75
Frank Martinus	Assistant farmer.	480	....
Antwine Bouyer	Laborer	360	....
John Thunder Bear	Captain	....	15
Charles T. Bull	Second Lieutenant.	....	15
Oliver Lone Bear	Private	....	10
Amos R. Owl	....do	....	10
George Charging	....do	....	10
Jos. R. C. To Lodge	....do	....	10
James Short Pine	....do	....	10
Horace Two Tails	....do	....	10
John Grass	....do	....	10
John White Horse	....do	....	10
James White Wolf	....do	....	10
Joshua M. Elk	....do	....	10
Grover Short Bear	....do	....	10
Arthur Kills in Winter.	....do	....	10
Horace Brown Ears	....do	....	10
Henry Crow	....do	....	10
Ambrose Mexican	....do	....	10
Peter Catching Bear	....do	....	10
Preston White Cloud	....do	....	10
James Clinches	....do	....	10
John No Ears	....do	....	10
Frank Meat	....do	....	10
Jos. Dog Chief	....do	....	10
Henry Yellow Shield	....do	....	10
John Spotted Bear	....do	....	10
James Dismounts Thrice.	....do	....	10
William Corn	....do	....	10
John Red Horse	....do	....	10
Charles Twiss	....do	....	10
Charles Little Hoop	....do	....	10
Jos. Medicine Boy	....do	....	10
Asa Pumpkin Seed	....do	....	10
Wilson Yellow Bull	....do	....	10
Joseph P. Bird	....do	....	10
Oliver Standing Soldier.	....do	....	10
Aaron Long Horn	....do	....	10
Francis L. Dog	....do	....	10
Grover Y. Boy	....do	....	10
P. F. Wells	....do	....	10
Jackson Bissonette	....do	....	10
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.—cont'd.			
Henry Johnson	Private	....	$10
Louis Hawkins	....do	....	10
John Little Commander.	....do	....	10
Harry T. Stars	....do	....	10
Noah B. Wound	....do	....	10
Arthur Kills in Winter, jr.	....do	....	10
John Big Mouth	....do	....	10
William Black Heart	....do	....	10
James Little Moon	....do	....	10
Frank Good Boy	....do	....	10
Thomas Crow	....do	....	10
Jacob One Feather	....do	....	10
Fay Running Horse	....do	....	10
Levi Ghost Dog	....do	....	10
Wm. Hunts Horses	....do	....	10
George White Face	....do	....	10
James Little Bull	....do	....	10
Cook White Blanket	....do	....	10
Filmore Loud Voice Hawk.	....do	....	10
Fells Spotted Eagle	....do	....	10
Benjamin Chief Eagle	....do	....	10
Thos. Kills in Timber	....do	....	10
Adlai Black Beard	....do	....	10
Morris Wounded	....do	....	10
Wm. Big Charger	....do	....	10
Grant Weasel Bear	....do	....	10
Geo. Looking Elk	....do	....	10
Frank Broken Kettle	....do	....	10
John Sitting Bear	First sergeant	....	15
Howard Slow Bull	Private	....	10
Joseph Bush	First lieutenant.	....	15
Joseph Running Hawk.	Second lieutenant.	....	15
Thomas Two Lances.	Second sergeant.	....	15
Guy Belt	Third sergeant	....	15
Austin Red Hawk	Fourth sergeant.	....	10
Henry Black Elk	Fifth sergeant	....	10
Stanley Red Feather.	Sixth sergeant.	....	10
John Blunt Horn	Seventh sergeant.	....	10
John Ghost Bear	Eighth sergeant.	....	10
Crandall Stobber	Private	....	10
John Bad Elk	....do	....	10
Joseph P. Bird	....do	....	10
John Rooks	....do	....	10
PONCA SUB-AGENCY, OKLA.			
John Bull	Interpreter	$300	....
J. S. Stanley	Superintendent and clerk.	1,200	....
Lawrence F. Michael	Physician	1,000	....
Albert H. Upton	Assistant clerk.	720	....
Philip Kugelman	Blacksmith and engineer.	720	....
Robert Maxwell	Miller	720	....

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.
PONCA AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.			
A. J. Beverlin	Additional farmer.	$720	....
Louis Delodge	Assistant carpenter.	800	....
Peter Mitchell	....do	180	....
Samuel Gayton	Laborer	300	....
George Little Standing Buffalo.	Judge	....	$5
Henry Five Shakes	....do	....	5
Hugh Kemble	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
Louis Primeaux	Captain	....	15
John Delodge	Private	....	10
Paul Delodge	....do	....	10
Sam Black Hair Horse.	....do	....	10
Edward Leclair	....do	....	10
George Eagle	....do	....	10
Charles Roy	....do	....	10
Larmie Cerie	....do	....	10
POTTAWATOMIE, ETC., AGENCY, KANS. *			
J. A. Scott	Agent	1,200	....
Herbert Wallace	Clerk	1,200	....
L. P. Paddock	Physician	300	....
Fritz Haggart	Wheelwright	600	....
James Price	Blacksmith	600	....
J. R. Collard	Physician	1,000	....
Marion Templin	Blacksmith	660	....
Henry Cadue	Apprentice	120	....
Waw-me-go	Private	....	10
Henry Mee-mee	....do	....	10
John Ship-she	....do	....	10
Peter Bourdon	....do	....	10
Belone Deroin	....do	....	10
J. Wah-thah-o-sheck	....do	....	10
John Mas-que-qua	....do	....	10
Daniel Kaw-ke-kah	....do	....	10
John Roubidoux	....do	....	10
Shab-e-nah	....do	....	10
Richard Rice	Captain	....	15
Charles A. Sheppard	Private	....	10
Joseph Roubidoux	....do	....	10
PUEBLO AGENCY, N. MEX.			
J. H. Robertson	Agent	1,500	....
William J. Eaton	Interpreter	360	....
Robert Harvey	Clerk	900	....
PUYALLUP AGENCY (CONSOLIDATED), WASH.			
Edwin Eells	Agent	1,600	....
George W. Bell	Clerk	1,200	....
Phillip B. Swearingen	Physician	1,000	....
Edward Bailey	....do	1,000	....
Robert J. Huston	....do	1,000	....
PUYALLUP AGENCY (CONSOLIDATED), WASH.—continued.			
Charles McIntyre	Teamster and farmer.	$600	....
Atwin Jackson	Judge	....	$3
James Cross	....do	....	3
Matthew Seattle	Clerk, Indian court.	24	....
Chehalis Jack	Judge	....	3
David Charley	....do	....	3
Jim Yellout	....do	....	5
Henry Martin	....do	....	3
Moses Leslie	....do	....	3
Johnny Longfred	Clerk, Indian court.	24	....
Tyer Bob	Judge	....	5
Peter Klabach	....do	....	3
Henry Cooper	....do	....	3
John D. Simmons	Clerk, Indian court.	24	....
John Smith	Judge	....	3
William Choke	....do	....	3
Billy Williams	....do	....	5
John Cook	....do	....	3
Richard Wood	....do	....	3
David Hunter	Clerk, Indian court.	24	....
William J. Garfield	Judge	....	3
John Sotomish	....do	....	3
Albert Smith	Clerk, Indian court.	24	....
Arthur Pope	....do	24	....
Joe Swyall	Private	....	10
Joe Fredrick	....do	....	10
James Bremer	....do	....	10
Edward Jackson	....do	....	10
Jim Walker	....do	....	10
George Ben	....do	....	10
Shale	....do	....	10
Joseph Capoman	....do	....	10
Dick Lewis	....do	....	10
Frank H. Peterson	....do	....	10
Johnson	....do	....	10
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.†			
T. J. Moore	Agent	1,400	....
J. L. Elliff	Clerk	1,200	....
J. S. Lindley	Physician	1,200	....
Louis Loflin	Carpenter	600	....
Clifford Lemon	Blacksmith	400	....
C. H. Mason	....do	400	....
T. H. Downing	....do	350	....
B. A. Mudeater	Additional farmer.	600	....
John W. Earley	Judge	....	8
James M. Long	....do	....	8
John Winney	....do	....	8
Isaac Zane	Captain	....	15
James Cotter	Private	....	10
Hiram Blackfish	....do	....	10
Moses Pooler	....do	....	10
Mitchel Spicer	....do	....	10
Louis Imbeau	....do	....	10
R. A. Dawson	....do	....	10

* Also treaties of October 16, 1826, September 20, 1828, July 29, 1829, Pottawatomies; May 18, 1854, Kickapoos; May 17, 1854, Iowas; October 21, 1837, Sac and Fox of Missouri.

† Also treaties of May 13, 1883, Quapaws; July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, Senecas and Shawnees.

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK.[1]			
J. G. Wright	Agent	$2,200	....
J. P. Schwelgman	Interpreter	400	....
Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200	....
A. Judson Morris	Physician	1,200	....
Hugh J. Caton	Farmer	900	....
R. B. Howell	Wagonmaker	800	....
S. H. Kimmel	Carpenter	800	....
H. W. Dunbar	Issue clerk	800	....
Charles Benard	Butcher	520	....
Amos Randall	Laborer	480	....
Charles Deersa	Janitor	180	....
Frank Robinson	Additional farmer.	....	$75
A. J. Smith	....do	....	75
C. H. Bennett	....do	720	....
M. W. Griswold	....do	....	10
Kate Morris	Instructor in domestic economy.	....	60
D. L. McLane	Assistant clerk.	800	....
John Brown	Master transportation.	800	....
Charles Roubideau	Blacksmith	800	....
Joseph Prue	Laborer	360	....
Joseph Claymore	....do	360	....
Henry Rolfe	....do	300	....
Samuel Spaniard	....do	300	....
John Pawnee	Apprentice	120	....
George Stead	Assistant farmer.	120	....
Norris Stranger Horse	....do	120	....
Alex. Desersa	....do	120	....
Olive Prue	....do	120	....
Baptiste Claymore	....do	120	....
Wm. Horse Ring	....do	120	....
Michael Ghost Face	....do	120	....
Daniel Kill Alive	....do	120	....
John Yellow Wolf	Laborer	240	....
Louis Roubideau	Watchman	440	....
Aloysius Shooting Cat.	Assistant farmer.	120	....
Richard Yellow Robe	....do	120	....
Wm. F. Schmidt	....do	720	....
Charles Tackett	Additional farmer.	720	....
Thomas Thompson	Laborer	300	....
Charles White Cat	....do	300	....
James Herman	Assistant issue clerk.	600	....
William Horse	Apprentice	180	....
John Frost	....do	120	....
Jacob Eagle Elk	....do	180	....
Wm. Thunder Hawk	Assistant farmer.	120	....
Jared Good Shield	Captain	....	15
George Thunder Hawk	First lieutenant.	....	15
James Poly	Second lieutenant	....	15
Constant Black Bear	First sergeant	....	10
Alfred Little Elk	Second sergeant.	....	10
Jesse One Feather	Third sergeant	....	10
Jonah Crow	Fourth sergeant	....	10
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.			
Alfred Afraid of Bear	Private	....	$10
Antoine Ladoux	....do	....	10
George Bear Man	....do	....	10
Joseph Bad Man	....do	....	10
Thomas Bear Dog	....do	....	10
James Braids His Forehead	....do	....	10
Paul Black Bull	....do	....	10
Johnson Brave Heart	....do	....	10
Alfred Shoot Him	....do	....	10
George Black Tail Deer.	....do	....	10
Joseph Bad Hand	....do	....	10
Homer C. Thunder	....do	....	10
Wm. Cloud	....do	....	10
David Coffee	....do	....	10
Joseph Charging Elk	....do	....	10
Frank C. Whirlwind	....do	....	10
Guy Elk Looks Back	....do	....	10
Richard Rain Water	....do	....	10
John Foolish Elk	....do	....	10
George Kills Little	....do	....	10
Samuel Kills Two	....do	....	10
Joseph Little Brave	....do	....	10
Richard L. White Cow	....do	....	10
Frank Long Hair	....do	....	10
Charles Left Hand	....do	....	10
Lewis Lance	....do	....	10
Robert Muggins	....do	....	10
Joseph Milk	....do	....	10
Rufus Punch Him	....do	....	10
Joseph Red Tail	....do	....	10
Charles Rec	....do	....	10
Norris Stands for Them.	....do	....	10
Jesse Short Picket Pin.	....do	....	10
William Sorrel Horse	....do	....	10
Robert Scout	....do	....	10
James Standaby Him	....do	....	10
John Snow Fly	....do	....	10
Charles B. Chief	....do	....	10
Ernest White Horse	....do	....	10
George Weeds	....do	....	10
Grover Mountain Sheep	....do	....	10
Daniel Hawk	....do	....	10
Hoke Red Thunder	....do	....	10
ROUNDVALLEY AGENCY CAL.			
Lieut. Thos. Connolly	Agent	None.	....
J. S. Ryder	Clerk	$1,000	....
B. C. Bellamy	Physician	1,000	....
Geo. D. Grist	Additional farmer.	....	75
P. G. Tuttle	Herder	720	....
C. M. Brown	Sawyer	900	....
A. M. Brown	Logger	720	....
J. L. Dunlap	Carpenter	720	....
Walter Updegraff	Assistant harnessmaker.	120	....
Jack Anderson	Hostler	120	....
Wesley Hoxie	Blacksmith	360	....

[1] Also agreement approved February 28, 1877; treaty of April 29, 1868.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.
ROUNDVALLEY AGENCY CAL.—continued.			
Alex. Frazier	Assistant blacksmith.	$120	....
Enoch Pollard	Private	....	$10
Jim Anderson	....do	....	10
Frank Perry	....do	....	10
David Lincoln	....do	....	10
Billy Johns	....do	....	10
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA.			
W. R. Lesser	Agent	1,000	....
John McIntosh	Interpreter	50	....
Albert Cory	Additional farmer.	600	....
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA.[1]			
S. L. Patrick	Agent	1,200	....
D. G. Chessman	Clerk	1,000	....
Cossette Stratton	Assistant clerk.	600	....
J. C. Sutton	Physician	1,000	....
B. F. Hamilton	....do	1,000	....
E. S. Honso	Blacksmith	700	....
J. C. Schalles	....do	700	....
Frank Graff	Additional farmer.	600	....
Elizabeth Test	Field matron	....	40
James D. Gilmp	Laborer	300	....
Thomas W. Alford	Additional farmer.	600	....
Alex. Connolly	Captain	....	15
Joseph Johnson	Private	....	10
Peter Washington	....do	....	10
Jeptha Wilson	....do	....	10
Charley Beaver	....do	....	10
U. S. Grant	....do	....	10
W. G. Foster	....do	....	10
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.			
Capt. Lewis Johnson	Agent	None.	....
Constant Bread	Interpreter	450	....
John Riley	....do	300	....
Carl Hyldahl	Clerk	1,200	....
S. T. Wetrick	Physician	1,200	....
W. M. Cornelius	Engineer and miller.	900	....
Joseph Schwartz	Blacksmith	900	....
William F. Muller	Additional farmer.	840	....
Frank Porter	....do	840	....
Edward Hays	....do	840	....
James H. Kemble	Farmer and saddler.	840	....
R. C. Dupont	Miller	840	....
James Warren	Additional farmer.	840	....
Joseph Nennhuber	Issue clerk	900	....
Oliver Eaton	Interpreter	450	....
F. E. Cadwell	Carpenter and wheelwright.	900	....
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.—continued.			
William O. Tuttle	Additional farmer.	$840	....
W. H. Kay	....do	840	....
Don Juans	Ox driver	840	....
Edward Hatyalo	....do	360	....
Andrew Pat	....do	360	....
Marshall Pete	Judge	....	$10
Chase Mutton	....do	....	10
Faust Nosi	Assistant miller.	420	....
Laurence Janie	Assistant blacksmith.	180	....
John Maytayhah	Assistant wheelwright.	180	....
Henry George	Ox driver	360	....
Charlie Nadkeyay	Assistant blacksmith.	180	....
Mike Burns	Assistant issue clerk.	540	....
Agnes Loco	Judge	....	10
Frank Panya	Ox driver	360	....
Edward Bacon	Captain	....	15
William Molegla	Private	....	10
Charles Chantsole	....do	....	10
Richard Garle	....do	....	10
John Mahlah	....do	....	10
Thomas Katsahah	....do	....	10
Charlie Reed	....do	....	10
Martin Nattozas	....do	....	10
Charley Nockey	....do	....	10
Randall Delchey	....do	....	10
Hiram Doctor	....do	....	10
John Shay	....do	....	10
Tom Shaggy	....do	....	10
Frank Wat	....do	....	10
David Dona	....do	....	10
Dago Till	....do	....	10
Socrates Charlie	Lieutenant	....	15
Sclpio Segutible	Private	....	10
Agool Kahy	....do	....	10
Hon Skittle	Captain	....	15
Joe Katy	Private	....	10
Aden Nay	....do	....	10
Claflis Kaligale	....do	....	10
She Chassay	....do	....	10
Lee Two	....do	....	10
Go Klist	....do	....	10
Eskem Chegay	....do	....	10
Gose Klegay	....do	....	10
SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.[2]			
J. E. Helms	Agent	1,200	....
James C. Payyay	Interpreter	240	....
Joseph C. Vitzy	Clerk	1,000	....
George W. Ira	Physician	1,200	....
V. N. Swan	....do	200	....
Albert D. Dorl	Head farmer	720	....
Ella Penny	Matron	500	....
L. H. Douglas	Field matron	....	60
William B Rayer	Farmer and overseer.	900	....
Chas. H. Riche	Assistant farmer.	600	....

[1] Also treaty Oct. 11, 1842, Sac and Fox.
[2] Also treaty April 29, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1893—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.—continued.			
Henry Jones	Issue clerk	$720	....
Joseph Kitto	Blacksmith	700	....
Jacob Wilson	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
Olivet La Croix	Carpenter	600	....
Patrick Henry	Harnessmaker	360	....
Louis Robinett	Teamster	480	....
Thomas O. Knudsen	Carpenter	300	....
Henry James	Wagonmaker	600	....
Vine P. Mitchell	Miller	600	....
William Abraham	Carpenter's apprentice.	150	....
Eli Jones	Blacksmith's apprentice.	150	....
Thomas Arrow	Overseer	360	....
Joshua Crow	Miller's apprentice.	200	....
James Roy	Blacksmith	400	....
Smoke Maker	Private		$10
SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO.*			
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	....
John Nikbo	Blacksmith	800	....
L. S. Clark	Butcher and issue clerk.	800	....
Edward Collins	Farmer	720	....
William Boyd	Additional farmer.	800	....
J. A. Couch	Carpenter at issue station.	800	....
Geo. S. Russell	Assistant clerk.	1,000	....
Levi W. Vandervoort	Carpenter	800	....
William Painter	Blacksmith	800	....
John Sinclair	Herder	600	....
White Sinclair	....do	600	....
Curley Hair	Blacksmith's apprentice.	60	....
Tone vook	Judge		10
Balmgooshia	....do		10
Gun	....do		10
Eagle Chief	....do		10
William Penn	Teamster		30
Faustinus Antelope	Carpenter's apprentice.	60	....
Paul Rever	Blacksmith's apprentice.	60	....
Water Man	Captain		15
John Brazill	Lieutenant		10
Wah-wat-se	Private		10
Shoyo	....do		10
Ed Brazill	....do		10
Iree	....do		10
Lone Bear	....do		10
Yellow Calf	....do		10
Garfield	....do		10
Goes in the Lodge	....do		10
Foot	....do		10
SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO.—continued.			
Broken Horn	Private		$10
Quiver	....do		10
Jim Toquottea	....do		10
Peter Toshia	....do		10
SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON.			
T. J. Buford	Agent	$1,200	....
Oscar B. Brown	Interpreter	300	....
Eugene S. Clark	Physician	1,000	....
Willard S. Linville	Clerk	900	....
John McCluskey	Additional farmer.	720	....
Andrew Smith	Ferryman	100	....
John Adams	Judge		8
Able Logan	Teamster	400	....
George Harney	Captain		15
Antone Selsic	Private		10
H. C. Calahan	....do		10
Jacob Johnson	....do		10
Barney Williams	....do		10
Wm. Smith	....do		10
John Spencer	....do		10
William Klamath	....do		10
SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK.†			
Capt. G. W. H. Stouch	Agent	None.	....
N. W. Robertson	Interpreter	300	....
W. H. Rouse	Physician	1,000	....
Eben Taplin	Carpenter and mill superintendent.	720	....
Chas. A. Robertson	Wheelwright	300	....
Peter LaBelle	Teamster	240	....
Charles Thompson	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180	....
Agnes P. Rice	Clerk	1,000	....
Geo-Wa-bin-yau-wi-ca-kte.	Blacksmith	400	....
T. R. Simons	Private		10
Joh Nina-I-yo-pte	....do		10
Joseph Hart	....do		10
John Nahoton	....do		10
John Buffalo	....do		10
Hin-hau-ro-ta	....do		10
SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLO.‡			
C. A. Bartholomew	Agent	1,400	....
John Taylor	Interpreter	300	....
Oscar C. Wood	Clerk	1,000	....
John A. James	Farmer	840	....
Frank C. Blachly	Physician	1,200	....
Frank Elledge	Blacksmith	720	....
Harry Carpenter	Assistant farmer.	720	....
Job A. Cooper	Apprentice	120	....
John Lyon	Captain		15
Charles Buck	Private		10
Peter Snow	....do		10
Charles Shoshone	....do		10

* Also treaty July 3, 1868 and treaty May 10, 1868.
† Also treaties October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868, and Ute 5 per cent interest fund.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1893—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLO.—continued.			
Aaron Bear	Private		$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
Benj. North	....do		10
John Dale	....do		10
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.*			
James McLaughlin	Agent	$1,800	....
M. L. McLaughlin	Interpreter	400	....
William Dobson	Clerk	1,200	....
James Brewster	Physician	1,200	....
Thomas J. Reedy	Head farmer	900	....
Edward Forte	Carpenter	900	....
William Pamplin	Additional farmer.		75
Frank B. Steinmetz	Blacksmith	900	....
Henry Ten Broek	Harnessmaker	900	....
Aaron C. Wells	Additional farmer.		75
Joseph Primeau	Issue clerk	1,000	....
Charles Halsey	Assistant farmer.	300	....
Charles DeRockbrain	....do	300	....
Nick Cadotte	....do	300	....
George Pleets	Assistant carpenter.	300	....
Charles Marshall	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
Thomas Winter	Assistant harnessmaker.	240	....
Philip Onehawk	Laborer	300	....
Robert Clown	....do	300	....
John Pleets	Stableman	300	....
John Grass	Judge		10
Gabriel Grayeagle	....do		10
David Standingsoldier.	....do		10
Eugene Yellow lodge	Harnessmaker's apprentice.	60	....
Charles Bearshield	Assistant blacksmith.	210	....
Micheal Whitemouse	....do	180	....
Peter Bearboy	....do	120	....
Joseph Trackhider	....do	300	....
John Crowman	Blacksmith's apprentice.	60	....
Peter Blackhawk	Assistant harnessmaker.	300	....
William Whitesell	Farmer	600	....
Baptiste Pierre	Assistant farmer.	300	....
Meluad Whitehorse	Assistant carpenter.	180	....
Albert No Heart	....do	120	....
William Fleury	Carpenter's apprentice.	60	....
James Yellow	Assistant carpenter.	300	....
Thomas Frostel	....do	240	....
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.—continued.			
Luke Chase Alone	Physician's assistant.	$180	....
Walter Lee	Copyist	720	....
Samuel Brugier	Additional farmer.		$75
Marcellus Reltomahawk.	Captain		15
George Flyingby	Second Lieutenant.		15
Joseph Brownwolf	Private		10
John Loneman	....do		10
Alexander Middle	....do		10
Martin Higheagle	....do		10
Antoine Onefeather	....do		10
Eugene Littlesoldier	....do		10
Joseph Whitebird	....do		10
Francis Fearless	....do		10
Paul Redhall	....do		10
Hugh Swifthawk	....do		10
Joseph Paintsbrown	....do		10
Robert Bearsghost	....do		10
Henry Redthunder	....do		10
Luke Whitebuffalo	....do		10
Philip Bullhead	....do		10
George Keepeagle	....do		10
Henry Butcher	....do		10
Faustinus Changingeagle.	....do		10
Tiberius Many Wounds.	....do		10
Charles Take the Gun	....do		10
Paul Ironcedar	....do		10
Charles Hawk	....do		10
Edward Goodelk	....do		10
Leon Bathorse	....do		10
Thomas Longelk	....do		10
Elias Brownman	....do		10
Jacob Crossbear	....do		10
Emeran Holymedicine.	....do		10
Oliver Lookingelk	....do		10
Richard Running hawk.	....do		10
Dauuls Take the Hat	....do		10
William Red Bear	....do		10
Bernard Ironthunder	....do		10
Louis Goodeagle	....do		10
Peter Magpieeagle	....do		10
Daniel Bobtail	....do		10
Joseph Otterrobe	....do		10
Pius Brought	....do		10
James Rooster	....do		10
William Taken Alive	....do		10
Joseph Rosebud	....do		10
John Twoshields	....do		10
Mark Goodwood	....do		10
David Chatkab	....do		10
Henry Medicine	....do		10
TONQUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT.†			
John Tully	Agent	1,500	....
William Rowland	Interpreter	600	....
B. D. Hogan	Clerk	1,000	....
Julius Silberstein	Physician	1,000	....

* Also treaty April 29, 1868; agreement approved February 28, 1877.
† Also treaty May 10, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT.—continued.			
H. W. Niemann	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	$720	....
James Haywood	Farmer	720	....
Edward McGehee	Additional farmer.	720	....
Frank Wolf Volve	Assistant farmer.	480	....
James Rowland	Additional farmer.	720	....
Edward Bird Bear	Judge		$10
Samuel Curley	Apprentice	120	....
Chester Crowling	Judge		10
Jack Sun Bear	do		10
George Bear Tusk	Captain		15
Lick Walks Behind	Private		10
Martin Bull Sheep	do		10
William Wolf Name	do		10
Frank Red Bird	do		10
Little W. Man	do		10
Louis Round Stone	do		10
Samuel Little Sun	do		10
Martin White Shield	do		10
Frank Stump Horn	do		10
TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.			
C. C. Thornton	Agent	1,200	....
Frederick S. Summers.	Clerk	900	....
E. Buchanan	Physician	1,000	....
Ed. Bristow	Additional farmer.	600	....
J. V. Roe	do	600	....
R. Simpson	do	600	....
Joseph Parady	do	600	....
William McCluskey	Millwright	720	....
David Tense	Judge		8
Dick Shoemaker	do		8
Norbert Hillaire	do		8
Henry Quinagh	do		8
Hillaire Crockett	do		8
John Davis	do		8
Charles George	do		8
William Sheldon	Sawyer	600	....
James Thomas	Captain		15
Sheriff Joe	Private		10
John Jackman	do		10
John Williams	do		10
Charles Hillaire	do		10
James Snoqualine	do		10
Thomas Ewye	do		10
Sam Carrier	do		10
William Adams	do		10
Robert James	do		10
William Neason	do		10
Ed Preston	do		10
UINTAH AGENCY, UTAH.			
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	....
W. M. Wayman	Additional farmer.	720	....
T. P. Morehead	do	720	....
L. Wickom	Carpenter	720	....
Henry E. Harris	Issue clerk	700	....
William Wash	Herder	480	....
Paul Pagarcose	Stableman	400	....
James Toopanjook	Captain		$15
Frank Doctor	Private		10
James Columbus	do		10
Joe Gross	do		10
Cyrus Towats	do		10
Ralph Redcap	do		10
Bob Ridley	do		10
James Hardy	do		10
Albert Chapoose	do		10
UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON.			
J. W. Crawford	Agent	1,200	....
John McBean	Interpreter	300	....
E. L. Briggs	Carpenter	720	....
Carl Jansen	Blacksmith	720	....
John A. Cuyer	Clerk	900	....
R. J. Pilkington	Physician	1,000	....
Peter Hansen	Laborer, etc	480	....
James U-sha-Kite	Judge		10
Richard Long Hair	do		10
John Shumkin	Captain		15
Luke Quiaamush-shona-kin.	Private		10
John Che-ke-na-win	do		10
Frank Pal-e-net-hi-hi.	do		10
Caleb Ti-Con-ney	do		10
Julius Williams	do		10
Isaiah Two Creeks	do		10
George Mo fan-le	do		10
Frank Bonifer	do		10
Abraham Lyman	do		10
George Mo-lack	do		10
UNION AGENCY, IND. T.			
Lee E. Bennett	Agent	1,500	....
Fred Morris	Clerk	1,200	....
Emm Duncan	Assistant clerk.	900	....
Charles Lafore	Captain		15
Thomas R. Knight	Lieutenant		15
R. Cobb	Sergeant		10
William Foreman	do		10
B. T. Kell	do		10
R. L. Murray	do		10
L. Alexander	Private		10
E. Bohanan	do		10
William Burgess	do		10
Riddle Benge	do		10
Mitchell Ellis	do		10
David Folsom	do		10
Isaac Folsom	do		10
Tandy Folsom	do		10

* Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868, and the 5 per cent interest fund.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
UNION AGENCY, IND. T.—continued.			
Scott Gentry	Private		$10
Frank Hicks	do		10
D. M. Lee	do		10
Solomon H. Mackey	do		10
Robert Marshall	do		10
George W. Mayes	do		10
Isaac N. McDonald	do		10
Wiley McIntosh	do		10
Henry F. McLish	do		10
E. R. Parris	do		10
Noble D. Perryman	do		10
Luke Sixkiller	do		10
William Vann	do		10
Cornelius Word	do		10
John C. West	do		10
John R. Willey	do		10
John H. Walner	do		10
Alfred McCay	Lieutenant		15
Joseph Ward	Sergeant		10
George W. Secor	Private		10
Chokuleea	do		10
George W. Adams	do		10
B. E. Hardridge	do		10
Grove E. Chase	do		10
Joshua Cudjo	do		10
Forbis Manning	do		10
Joseph M. McKellop	do		10
F. B. Henry	do		10
David Bohanan	do		10
R. P. Lindsay	do		10
WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON.			
J. C. Luckey	Agent	$1,200	....
S. A. Lester	Clerk	600	....
S. E. Starr	Additional farmer.	720	....
J. L. Lamb	Physician	900	....
David Washamna	Blacksmith	600	....
Lewis Gerand	Sawyer	600	....
WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.			
W. I. Plumb	Agent	1,500	....
N. Tobias	Clerk	900	....
W. T. Smith	Forwarding agent.	100	....
C. W. Ells	Blacksmith	720	....
John F. Turner	Physician	1,000	....
Capt. Buck	Judge		10
Richard Ross	do		10
Capt. Charley	do		19
Hiram Price	Farmer	360	....
Alex McKee	Mail carrier	240	....
George Jefferson	Laborer	120	....
George Prentiss	Farmer	360	....
Charles Thacker	Captain		15
George Washington	Private		10
Sargent Mike	do		10
Richard McIntosh	do		10
Charles Damon	do		10
Samuel Oregon	do		10
William Ruby	do		10
Samuel Golconda	do		10
WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.			
C. A. Ruffee	Agent	$1,800	....
P. H. Beaulieu	Interpreter	400	....
Peter Graves	do	300	....
Henry Bonga	do	300	....
E. H. Funk	Clerk	1,200	....
W. H. Jackson	Ass't clerk	900	....
A. L. Mahaffey	Physician	1,200	....
Jacob Nelson	Blacksmith	720	....
George B. Read	Overseer and farmer.	1,000	....
Jacob Datling	Blacksmith	720	....
James R. Walker	Physician and overseer.	1,200	....
N. D. McKay	Transportation agent.		$10
J. A. Walker	do		10
Geo. S. Davidson	Physician	1,200	....
Thomas Sweeney	Blacksmith	720	....
John McDonald	Teamster	400	....
Frank P. Roy	do	400	....
Alex Jourdon	do	300	....
Edward Reese	do	300	....
May-sha-ke-ge-shig	Millovereer	180	....
John G. Morrison	Additional farmer.		75
John Beaulieu	do		75
Robert Fairbank, sr.	Judge		10
Mart Brauuchard	Blacksmith	720	....
Joseph Charette	Captain		15
Peter Parker	Private		10
D. Knickerbocker	do		10
Henry Bellonger	do		10
David McArthur	do		10
Paul Beaupre	do		10
John Morgan	do		10
George Parker	do		10
Frank Martin	do		10
Gay-bay-gah-bow	Captain		15
Henry Defoe	Private		10
Wien Ding	do		10
She-mah-gun	do		10
Wah-he-mah-dub	do		10
Be-wah-bick-o-gwon	do		10
Way-mit-e-go-skeence	do		10
Grant Jackson	do		10
Peter Taylor	do		10
Wm. Martin	do		10
Ne-gah-ne-gwon-abe	do		10
She-mah-gun-ish	do		10
James Bassett	Captain		15
Henry Hanks	Private		10
YAKAMA AGENCY, WASH.			
Jay Lynch	Agent	1,800	....
Charles Waunassy	Interpreter	300	....
Charles H. Lombard	Clerk	1,100	....
William H. Embree	Carpenter and wagon-maker.	840	....
Herbert Williams	Issue clerk	500	....
W. S. Noblitt	Physician	1,200	....
S. W. Spaulding	Engineer	840	....
Andrew Nilsson	Additional farmer.		75
Emily O. Miller	Field matron		60
Abraham Lincoln	Blacksmith	840	....

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by act of February 8, 1892—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1893, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.
YAKAMA AGENCY, WASH.—continued.			
Stick Joe	Judge		$5
Satus Shuster	do		5
Thos. Croo	do		5
Wilbur Spencer	Sawyer	$840	
Peter Klickitat	Captain		15
Wm. Croo	Private		10
Charles Miller	do		10
James Solomon	do		10
Isaac Asa	do		10
James Warpat	do		10
Yah Yowan	do		10
Wallace Arquette	do		10
YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.			
E. W. Foster	Agent	1,600	
C. F. Picotte	Interpreter	360	
J. B. Wallbridge	Clerk	1,200	
C. A. May	Physician	12.00	
S. G. Tyler	Superintendent shops.	900	
G. A. Lance	Farmer	900	
F. D. Goodrich	Additional farmer.	720	
F. H. Craig	do		75
J. A. Crossman	do	720	
J. D. Wallbridge	Assistant issue clerk.	400	
D. Tatekiya	Judge		10
D. Raye	do		10
R. I. Clarkson	do		10
C. H. Bonnin	Issue clerk	720	
J. H. Ellis	Groom	300	
S. Spider	Teamster	300	
F. Lyman	Painter	300	
E. Sherman	Tinsmith	300	
S. Packard	Wagonmaker	300	
L. Claymore	Blacksmith	400	
J. Butcher	Butcher	120	
T. Benton	Carpenter	300	
Baptiste Matokoki-papi	Apprentice	60	
B. Franklin	do	60	
P. Blaine	do	60	
S. C. De Foud	Additional farmer.	480	
F. T. Bonnot	do	480	
J. B. Cournoyer	do	480	
F. St. Pierre	do	480	
J. Pitotte	do	480	
D. Ree	Carpenter		20
C. Bruguier	Shoe and harness maker.	300	
G. Stricker	Carpenter		20
W. T. Selwyn	Additional farmer.	480	
YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.			
J. Gray	Apprentice	$60	
H. Finetalker	do	60	
J. Rondell	Captain		$15
A. Sitoka	Private		10
Iron Soldier	do		10
Nape	do		10
Hampaquin	do		10
J. Omaha	do		10
D. Bubuna	do		10
C. Wanikiya	do		10
RUSHVILLE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR.			
J. E. West	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1,200	
T. W. Comer	Assistant receiving and shipping clerk.	600	
G. N. Popplewell	Assistant clerk and operator.	600	
VALENTINE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR.			
J. Wesley Tucker	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1,200	
Charles W. Canfield	Assistant receiving and shipping clerk.	600	
KEAM'S CAÑON SCHOOL, ARIZ.			
A. E. Maupin	Well-digger		50
Perfecto Garcia	do		40
Peter Stauffer	General mechanic.	900	
F. S. Calfee	Field matron		60
FORT MOJAVE SCHOOL, ARIZ.			
Josie Gaddis	Instructor in domestic economy.		30
John F. Gaddis	Additional farmer.		75
FORT MCDERMITT RESERVATION, NEV.			
Henry F. Ross	Additional farmer.		75

* Also treaty of Apr. 19, 1858.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and March 3, 1893.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Albuquerque training school, Albuquerque, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 635.)
Creager, W. B	Superintendent	$1,800		May 25, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Winslow, Charles E	Physician	720		Aug. 30, 1891	do	
Stevens, William H	Clerk	1,000		Apr. 17, 1893	do	
Creager, John G	Industrial teacher	800		Aug. 1, 1891	do	
Fisher, Elspeth L	Principal teacher	900		Apr. 4, 1893	do	
Burton, Ella	Teacher	600		Sept. 28, 1891	do	
Dennis, Fannie J	do	600		Jan. 3, 1894	do	
Sweet, Clymena M	do	600		Jan. 1, 1893	do	
Harrington, Lyllian	Assistant teacher	600		Sept. 8, 1893	Sept. 8, 1893	
Creager, Belle M	Matron	600		June 6, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Clinton, Mrs. Etta M	Assistant matron	500		Sept. 3, 1891	do	
Liston, Harry F	Disciplinarian	720		Sept. 1, 1889	do	
Huston, Jasper N	Farmer and engineer.	720		Jan. 21, 1892	do	
Longenbaugh, Noah	Carpenter	720		Oct. 18, 1892	do	
De Vol, Edward	Shoemaker and band teacher.	720		June 20, 1892	do	
Cline, Rebecca	Baker	600		Aug. 20, 1893	do	
Columbia, Joseph	Tailor	600		Feb. 15, 1893	do	
Orr, Charles E	Harness and saddle maker.	720		July 1, 1891	do	
Owens, Catherine D	Cook	600		Aug. 1, 1891	do	
Huston, Elzadah	Seamstress	500		Jan. 21, 1892	do	
De Vol, Mill	Assistant seamstress.	400		Jan. 1, 1893	do	
Page, Tillie	Laundress	500		Oct. 3, 1893	do	
Blackfeet boarding school, Blackfeet Agency, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 618.)
Matson, W. H	Superintendent	1,200		Aug. 13, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Johnson, Horace J	Teacher	840		May 2, 1892	do	
Matson, Mary G	do	720		Aug. 13, 1892	do	
Moll, J. Alfred	do	720		Feb. 25, 1893	do	
Lowe, Alice V	Matron	600		May 1, 1893	do	
Pool, Helen M	Assistant matron	500		Jan. 10, 1893	do	
Bisnette, Alice	Cook	480		July 1, 1893	do	
Kennedy, Catherine	Seamstress	480		Apr. 7, 1893	do	
Groves, Zana Olive	Laundress	480		Apr. 10, 1893	do	
Cooke, William S	Industrial teacher	720		Aug. 25, 1893	Aug. 25, 1893	
Birch Cooley day school, Birch Cooley, Minn.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Hinman, R. H	Assistant teacher		$60	Feb. 28, 1892	Sept. 1, 1893	
Carlisle Traning School, Carlisle, Pa.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 635.)
Pratt, R. H	Superintendent	1,000		Nov. 1, 1879	July 1, 1893	
Standing, A. J	Assistant superintendent.	1,500		July 1, 1888	July 27, 1893	
Montezuma, Carlos	Physician	1,200		Jan. 23, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Beitzol, W. D	Clerk	1,200		Apr. 1, 1893	do	
Wheelock, Dennison	Clerk and bandmaster.	1,000		Nov. 1, 1891	do	
Luckenbach, A. S	Clerk	600		July 1, 1891	do	
Bender, L. A	do	720		Sept. 1, 1890	do	
Bakeless, O. H	Principal teacher	1,200		June 13, 1893	do	
Cutter, Emma A	Senior teacher	720		July 1, 1888	do	
Hamilton, Anna C	Normal teacher	720		July 1, 1889	do	
Hudelson, H. M	Teacher	600		July 4, 1893	July 4, 1893	
Paull, Fanny G	do	600		Aug. 21, 1888	July 1, 1893	
Marshall, T. Marcellus	do	600		July 12, 1893	July 12, 1893	
Bottsford, Della F	Teacher	600		July 15, 1889	July 1, 1893	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Carlisle Training School, Carlisle, Pa.—Cont'd.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 635.)
Carter, Frances M	Assistant teacher.	$600		Sept. 1, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Phillips, M. E. B	....do	600		July 1, 1888	....do	
Wiest, Katherine J	....do	600		Mar. 1, 1893	....do	
Deaver, T. L	....do	600		July 15, 1893	July 15, 1893	
Campbell, N. J	Music teacher	600		Sept. 1, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Moore, Annie B	Assistant music teacher.	600		July 1, 1891	....do	
Shaffner, Lily R	Matron	600		June 1, 1892	....do	
Russell, Fannie E	Assistant matron	540		July 1, 1893	....do	
Given, Lida B	....do	720		July 1, 1889	....do	
Campbell, Mary E	....do	600		July 1, 1888	....do	
Barr, M. S	Nurse	720		Mar. 1, 1893	....do	
Anthony, Clara	Assistant nurse	480		Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Campbell, W. P	Disciplinarian	1,000		July 1, 1893	....do	
Thompson, W. Grant	Assistant disciplinarian.	600		Aug. 6, 1893	Aug. 6, 1893	
Caswell, Benj	....do	120		Apr. 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Robe, Chauncey G	....do	120		July 1, 1893	....do	
Burgess, M	Superintendent of printing.	1,000		July 1, 1888	....do	
Claudy, W. R	Assistant printer	600		Feb. 1, 1892	....do	
St. Cyr, Levi	....do	240		July 1, 1893	....do	
Harris, O. T	Blacksmith and wagonmaker.	720		July 1, 1888	....do	
Gardner, H	Carpenter	720		....do	....do	
Walker, A. Woods	Tinner	600		....do	....do	
Reighter, T. S	Tailor	600		....do	....do	
Kemp, Geo. W	Harness-maker	600		....do	....do	
Morrett, W. H	Shoemaker	600		....do	....do	
Norman, Phil	Wagon trimmer and painter.	500		....do	....do	
Weber, Harry F	Engineer	600		July 1, 1893	....do	
Forney, Isaac	Assistant engineer	480		July 1, 1888	....do	
Rudy, I. D	Fireman	360		Mar. 1, 1893	....do	
Bushman, J. Scott	Farmer	720		Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Harlan, Oliver	Assistant farmer	600		July 1, 1888	....do	
Davis, Richard	Dairyman	480		Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Foulk, George	Teamster	360		July 1, 1888	....do	
Masten, J. Edward	Cook	600		Apr. 15, 1893	....do	
Masten, Henrietta T	Assistant cook	300		July 1, 1893	....do	
Worthington, A. M	Superintendent of sewing room.	660		July 1, 1888	....do	
Corbett, E	Seamstress	300		....do	....do	
Leininger, Mary E	....do	300		July 1, 1891	....do	
Jacobs, Lizzie C	....do	300		Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Jourdan, Annie R	Laundress	600		July 1, 1888	....do	
Thompson, C. F	Assistant laundress.	300		Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Brown, Mary E	....do	300		July 1, 1891	....do	
Jamison, R. M	....do	300		July 1, 1889	....do	
Ely, A. S	Agent for out pupils.	1,000		July 1, 1888	....do	
Kensler, August	Storekeeper	600		Dec. 1, 1892	....do	
Walker, Joshua	Assistant baker	60		Nov. 1, 1891	....do	
Sohanandore, Edwin	Baker	300		Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
McAdam, Clara C	Teacher	600		Feb. 1, 1890	....do	
Cochran, Jennie P	....do	600		July 1, 1891	....do	
Drum, Philip L	Assistant teacher.	600		July 1, 1893	....do	
Carson training school, Carson, Nev.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 635.)
Gibson, W. D. C	Superintendent	1,500		May 15, 1890		
Lee, S. L	Physician	500		Feb. 1, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Bevier, Louis	Clerk	1,000		Sept. 8, 1890	....do	
Larimer, Robt	Principal teacher	800		Aug. 1, 1889	....do	
Gibson, Helen M	Matron	620		Sept. 8, 1890	....do	
Pohl, Theresa C	Assistant matron	500		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Sweeney, Eugene	Carpenter	740		July 10, 1893	July 10, 1893	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN BUREAU SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Carson training school, Carson, Nev.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 635.)
Furlong, James	Industrial teacher and farmer.	$740		May 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Washoe, James	Assistant industrial teacher and farmer.	300		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Cowan, Elvira	Cook	540		Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Benedict, Lou	Seamstress	540		Mar. 1, 1892	....do	
Washoe, Maggie	Laundress	300		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Maris, Lydia A	Teacher	600		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—						Act Mar. 3, 1891. (27 Stat., 694.)
ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Dwire, Isaac W	Superintendent	1,000		Sept. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Blackburn, Josephine	Teacher	600		Mar. 11, 1891	....do	
Dwire, Alice G	....do	600		Dec. 5, 1890	....do	
Russell, Martha S	....do	600		Nov. 1, 1891	....do	
Frakes, Cynthia	Matron	600		June 13, 1893	....do	
Sponhauer, Myrtle I	Assistant matron	400		Oct. 2, 1891	....do	
Prentiss, Noble	Assistant industrial teacher.	300		Aug. 22, 1892	....do	
Edson, Casper	Shoemaker	300		Sept. 21, 1891	....do	
Phillips, Margarete L	Seamstress	400		Nov. 1, 1891	....do	
Keown, Sallie	Laundress	60		Nov. 19, 1892	....do	
Fees, Lily G	Baker	400		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Frakes, Kate	Cook	400		....do	....do	
Dunn, A. M	Farmer	720		Aug. 28, 1893	Aug. 28, 1893	
CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hall, H	Superintendent	1,200		July 1, 1888	Sept. 1, 1893	
Johnson, W. H	Teacher	600		Oct. 25, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Dunn, Cora M	....do	600		Mar. 1, 1893	....do	
Potter, T. W	....do	600		Mar. 4, 1893	....do	
Fithian, Job	Industrial teacher.	720		July 1, 1893	....do	
Tyler, Leonard	Assistant industrial teacher.	300		Mar. 1, 1893	....do	
Martin, D. Miles	Farmer	720		Nov. 28, 1892	....do	
Firecved, Solomon H	Carpenter	720		Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Hansel, William	Shoemaker	300		May 20, 1893	....do	
Firecved, E. J	Baker	400		Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Baines, Mary L	Cook	400		Sept. 6, 1893	....do	
Tyler, Jennie	Assistant cook	300		July 1, 1893	....do	
Fees, Mary	Seamstress	400		Mar. 22, 1891	....do	
Canfield, Bertha	Laundress	400		Sept. 6, 1892	....do	
Bull, Mabel	Assistant laundress.	300		July 1, 1893	....do	
Horn, Colonel	Tailor	300		July 10, 1893	July 10, 1893	
Fithian, Eva	Assistant matron	300		July 28, 1893	July 28, 1893	
Hall, Fanny D	Matron	600		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
SEGER COLONY BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Seger, J. H	Superintendent	1,200		Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Davis, Charles L	Clerk and industrial teacher.	900		Nov. 17, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Hoag, Anna C	Teacher	600		July 1, 1889	....do	
Brookaw, Martha A	Matron	600		Aug. 8, 1893	Aug. 8, 1893	
Ralstaf, Peter P	Farmer	720		Jan. 9, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Keown, Lucinda A	Cook	420		Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Seger, Mary E	Laundress	420		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Bosserman, Linnie	Teacher	600		Sept. 11, 1893	Sept. 11, 1893	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Chilocco training school, Chilocco, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 635.)
Coppock, B. S	Superintendent	$2,000		Dec. 1, 1889		
French, B. I	Clerk	1,200		Sept. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Harvey, Flora E	Teacher	600		Aug. 25, 1892	....do	
Paxton, Emma F	....do	600		Mar. 1, 1892	....do	
Noland, Florence E	....do	600		Aug. 26, 1892	....do	
Youngblood, John E	Assistant teacher	600		Aug. 15, 1893	Aug. 15, 1893	
Coppock, Julia G	Matron	720		Feb. 12, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Carson, Belle	Assistant matron	600		Sept. 3, 1892	....do	
Paxton, Annette A	....do	500		Nov. 1, 1891	....do	
Albertson, Emma W	Nurse	600		Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Day, W. H	Carpenter and industrial teacher.	720		Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Schurman, George	Gardner and dairyman.	600		Oct. 28, 1892	....do	
Scothorn, W. A	Engineer and fireman.	720		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Robinson, Albert	Shoemaker	600		Aug. 25, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Frink, H. S	Tailor	600		Jan. 2, 1890	....do	
French, Sophia V	Assistant tailor	500		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Hoskin, Joseph	Blacksmith	600		July 1, 1888	July 1, 1893	
Mathis, Albert	Nurseryman	600		Sept. 14, 1891	....do	
Owen, Catherine	Stewardess	600		Aug. 21, 1893	Aug. 21, 1893	
Seaman, Emma A	Cook	600		Apr. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Atchison, M. A	Seamstress	500		Mar. 14, 1890	....do	
Cook, Delia C	Laundress	500		Apr. 18, 1893	....do	
Cook, James A	Night watchman	360		July 17, 1893	July 17, 1893	
Kingcaid, Alice	Assistant teacher	600		Aug. 15, 1893	Aug. 15, 1893	
Owen, Trice S	Farmer	900		Aug. 21, 1893	Aug. 21, 1893	
Smith, Ada	Hospital cook	180		Aug. 16, 1893	Aug. 16, 1893	
Allen, Edgar A	Principal teacher	900		Aug. 3, 1893	Aug. 31, 1893	
Sleeth, Emma H	Teacher	600		Aug. 31, 1893	....do	
Colorado River boarding school, Colorado River Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Carruthers, David	Superintendent	1,000		Mar. 22, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Snoddy, Mabel	Teacher	720		Oct. 3, 1892	....do	
Murtaugh, Edw. G	....do	720		Mar. 21, 1893	....do	
Ellis, Lillian E	Matron	720		Dec. 29, 1893	....do	
Ford, Louis C	Industrial teacher	600		Sept. 5, 1892	....do	
Mitchell, Henrietta R	Cook	600		Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Palmer, Emma B	Seamstress	600		Mar. 22, 1893	....do	
Colville boarding school, Colville Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Hanks, Henry	Teacher	1,000		Apr. 15, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Olston, Otto	....do	600		Jan. 10, 1893	....do	
Ashcraft, Lulu	....do	600		Jan. 11, 1893	....do	
Deems, Anna	Matron	600		Mar. 30, 1893	....do	
Hanks, Martha B	Seamstress	600		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Crow boarding school, Crow Agency, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Arkwright, H. D	Superintendent	1,200		Oct. 4, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Arkwright, C. B	Principal teacher	720		....do	....do	
Belanger, Stella	Teacher	600		Feb. 10, 1892	....do	
Woolston, L. L	Matron	600		Sept. 16, 1892	....do	
Curtis, Mary E	Assistant matron	480		June 10, 1893	....do	
Wilson, J. S	Industrial teacher	900		July 1, 1891	....do	
Fitch, Hattie	Baker	540		Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Clark, Laura	Cook	540		July 1, 1893	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Crow boarding school, Crow Agency, Mont.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
McCormick, Louisa	Nurse	$540		Apr. 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Gogarty, M. A	Seamstress	480		July 1, 1892	....do	
Clancy, M	Assistant seamstress.	360		June 10, 1893	....do	
Wash, Eva	Laundress	480		July 1, 1891	....do	
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 624.)
CROW CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Jester, R. M	Superintendent	1,000		Dec. 21, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Silcott, M. L	Teacher	600		Sept. 19, 1892	....do	
Smith, Henrietta R	....do	600		May 10, 1893	....do	
Blanchard, M. E	Matron	540		July 1, 1888	....do	
Jester, Florence L	Assistant matron	500		Feb. 1, 1892	....do	
Johnson, Fred	Industrial teacher	600		Sept. 14, 1892	....do	
Lonergan, Hannah	Cook	480		July 1, 1888	....do	
Le Croix, Mary J	Seamstress	400		Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Collins, Mildred B	Teacher	600		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Davis, Bettie A	....do	600		....do	....do	
Shubert, Helen	Laundress	400		....do	....do	
GRACE MISSION DAY SCHOOL.						
Reason, Mary A	Teacher		$60	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
LOWER BRULÉ BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Nellis, George W	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900		Mar. 14, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Church, May D	Teacher	600		Nov. 4, 1891	....do	
Foster, Emma	....do	600		Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Nellis, Electa S	Matron	500		....do	....do	
Dent, William	Industrial teacher	600		Apr. 1, 1891	....do	
Fisher, Martha E	Cook	360		June 5, 1893	....do	
Curran, Kate E	Seamstress	360		Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Anderia, Anasteria	Laundress	360		Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Philibert, Dinah	Assistant matron	200		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
HOSPITAL.						
Porter, Ada J	Nurse	720		June 13, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOLS.						
Salt, Wellington	Teacher		72	Sept. 1, 1890	Sept. 1, 1893	
Day, Jeff D	Teacher		72	Mar. 1, 1893	....do	
Rolette, Emily	Teacher		72	Jan. 11, 1892	....do	
Eastern Cherokee training school, Cherokee, N. C.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 637.)
Spencer, Andrew	Superintendent	1,400		Aug. 1, 1892		
Oberlander, Hartman L	Clerk	600		May 9, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Marr, Carrie Virginia	Teacher	600		Feb. 23, 1893	....do	
Spencer, Mrs. Minerva E.	Matron	600		Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Stutts, Wm. H	Industrial teacher	720		Jan. 17, 1893	....do	
Stutts, Cora M	Seamstress	480		....do	....do	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Flandreau training school, Flandreau, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 635.)
Duggan, W. V	Superintendent	$1,500	....	July 14, 1891		
Spafford, F. A	Physician	480	....	July 10, 1893	July 10, 1893	
Locke, Hosea	Principal teacher	720	....	Mar. 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Wood, Blanch V	Teacher	600	....	Apr. 10, 1893	....do	
Eastman, John	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	....	Nov. 10, 1893	July 3, 1893	
Nugent, Jennie	Cook	500	....	Mar. 2, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Mass, Minnie	Seamstress	500	....	Feb. 11, 1893	....do	
Mead, Beebie	Laundress	500	....	Feb. 24, 1893	....do	
Nobles, James B	Carpenter	720	....	Sept. 15, 1893	Sept. 15, 1893	
Forest City Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 624.)
FORT BENNETT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hart, J. C	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	....	Apr. 7, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Cavalier, Louise	Teacher	720	....	July 1, 1888	....do	
Thomas, E. M	Industrial teacher	720	....	May 14, 1891	....do	
Hodgkiss, Emma	Cook	360	....	May 13, 1893	....do	
Thomas, Ruth H	Seamstress	480	....	Sept. 11, 1891	....do	
Smith, M. L	Matron	500	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Estes, Joseph T	Teacher		$60	Dec. 1, 1892	Sept. 1, 1893	
Brown, Annie	....do		60	July 1, 1888	....do	
De Vinney, Marcia	....do		60	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Carson, John F	....do		60	Apr. 15, 1891	....do	
FOREST CITY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frasier, John A	Superintendent	1,000	....	Dec. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Lockhart, Agnes J	Teacher	600	....	Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Kemp, Zada T	Assistant teacher.	600	....	Aug. 26, 1893	Aug. 26, 1893	
Mitchell, Chloe E	Matron	600	....	Apr. 4, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Jeffres, E. M	Assistant matron.	360	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Carter, Frances J	Cook	360	....	Apr. 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Bangs, Nettie A	Seamstress	480	....	July 13, 1893	July 13, 1893	
Pigge, Henry C	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	....	Aug. 10, 1893	Aug. 10, 1893	
Fort Apache boarding school, Fort Apache, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Casselberry, John H	Superintendent and teacher.	900	....	Sept. 1, 1892		
Seldomridge, Wm A	Industrial teacher	840	....	Aug. 14, 1893	Aug. 14, 1893	
Fort Belknap boarding school, Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Compton, L. M	Superintendent	$1,200	....	Jan. 10, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Asbury, Calvin	Teacher	600	....	Dec. 16, 1892	....do	
Compton, Elvira E	Matron	600	....	May 12, 1893	....do	
Gambon, J. A	Industrial teacher.	720	....	May 19, 1893	....do	
Newlon, Etta	Cook	480	....	Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Cushman, Minnie B	Seamstress	500	....	May 20, 1893	....do	
Comtois, Mary F	Laundress	480	....	Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Marriott, Lizzie M	Teacher	600	....	Sept. 4, 1893	Sept. 4, 1893	
Bradley, E. Laura	....do	600	....	Sept. 6, 1893	Sept. 6, 1893	
Nixon, Lizzie	Assistant seamstress.	300	....	Sept. 11, 1893	Sept. 11, 1893	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Genoa training school, Genoa, Nebr.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 636.)
Backus, W. B	Superintendent	$2,000	....	Apr. 1, 1889		
Belsinger, S. C	Clerk	1,000	....	June 16, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Backus, Laura D	Principal teacher	720	....	Apr. 1, 1889	....do	
Mosher, Maud	Teacher	600	....	Apr. 26, 1893	....do	
Sisson, Ada B	....do	600	....	May 5, 1893	....do	
Wellee, Mary E	....do	600	....	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Clother, Hannah	Matron	720	....	Feb. 20, 1892	....do	
Bliss, Louise E	Assistant matron	500	....	Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
McFayden, H. M	Disciplinarian	720	....	Apr. 15, 1889	....do	
Tannahill, John	Industrial teacher.	600	....	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Hoare, Edwin	Farmer	800	....	May 20, 1889	....do	
Campbell, Eldiree	Carpenter	600	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Travis, John M	Blacksmith	600	....	Sept. 8, 1890	....do	
Craig, H. C	Shoemaker	600	....	July 1, 1890	....do	
Beckett, Willard F	Harness-maker and band teacher.	840	....	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Storm, John	Tailor	600	....	July 1, 1892	....do	
Harris, Joseph B	Superintendent printing.	600	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Taber, A. J., sr	Broom-maker	600	....	July 1, 1891	July 24, 1893	
Young, Elizabeth	Cook	600	....	July 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Storm, Cora E	Laundress	400	....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Bickett, Mildred	Seamstress	500		....do	....do	
Carr, R. F	Physician	900		....do	....do	
Tannahill, Emma A	Assistant matron	500	....	Sept. 12, 1893	Sept. 12, 1893	
Grand Junction training school, Grand Junction, Colo.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 636.)
Lemmon, T. G	Superintendent	1,500	....	June 19, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Schooley, Chas. H	Clerk	900	....	Feb. 1, 1890	....do	
Skinner, James G	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	900	....	Feb. 25, 1893	....do	
Lemmon, M. V	Teacher	600	....	May 14, 1891	....do	
Bull, Herman R	Physician	450	....	July 1, 1889	....do	
Bales, George W	Farmer and industrial teacher.	900	....	Mar. 16, 1893	....do	
Carner, O. G	Carpenter	840	....	Mar. 25, 1892	....do	
Whitmire, Nathan	Cook	600	....	July 5, 1891	....do	
Alexander, Adela	Seamstress	560	....	July 27, 1891	....do	
Richardson, Kate	Laundress	480	....	Aug. 2, 1889	....do	
Oliver, Joe D	Shoe and harness maker.	840	....	Sept. 4, 1893	Sept. 4, 1893	
Castilo, Hortense	Matron	600	....	Aug. 18, 1893	Aug. 18, 1893	
Grand Ronde boarding school, Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Butch, Rosa	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	....	July 1, 1888	July 1, 1893	
Thebadeau, Mary	Matron and seamstress.	480	....	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Callaghan, John	Industrial teacher.	600	....	Nov. 1, 1891	....do	
Riland, Anna	Cook and laundress.	480	....	July 1, 1891	....do	
Hess, Clara	Assistant cook.	300	....	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Fort Hall training school, Blackfoot, Idaho.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634).
Clark, E. S	Physician and nurse.	900	....	Apr. 1, 1892	July 13, 1893	
Funkhouser, Ira	Clerk	900	....	July 25, 1893	July 25, 1893	Do.
Warner, Lillian M	Teacher	600	....	Nov. 28, 1892	July 1, 1893	Do.

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Hall training school, Blackfoot, Idaho.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 614.)
Taber, Wm. P	Teacher	$600		Jan. 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Baker, Henrietta	Matron	720		do	do	
Foote, J. H	Farmer and industrial teacher.	840		do	do	
Doud, E. A	Harness maker	720		July 1, 1888	do	
Scott, Anna	Cook	300		Apr. 1, 1890	do	
Parker, John W	Night watchman	360		Jan. 9, 1891	do	
Baker, J. L	Superintendent	1,500		July 19, 1893	July 19, 1893	
Funkhousen, Mrs. Ira	Assistant matron	480		July 25, 1891	July 25, 1891	
Farmer, A. M	Carpenter and blacksmith.	720		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Doud, Bertha F	Seamstress	480		do	do	
Scott, May	Laundress	480		do	do	
Odekirk, Dora N	Principal teacher	720		Aug. 26, 1890	Aug. 26, 1891	
Fort Lapwai training school, Fort Lapwai Idaho.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634.)
McConville, Ed	Superintendent	1,500		Oct. 1, 1890		
West, O. J	Clerk	840		Apr. 1, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Standing, Maggie	Teacher	600		Oct. 16, 1890	do	
Hamline, Carrie M	do	600		Sept. 1, 1892	do	
Gibson, L. C	do	600		Mar. 1, 1893	do	
Ebel, Ernestine	Matron	600		Jan. 16, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Young, Minnie	Assistant matron	600		Sept. 1, 1892	do	
Spafford, Harriet	Nurse	600		Oct. 1, 1892	do	
Dyer, W. S	Industrial teacher	720		Feb. 1, 1891	do	
Hilbert, D. B	Farmer	720		July 16, 1893	July 16, 1891	
Standing, Bertha	Tailoress	720		Sept. 1, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Bronchean, Charles	Baker	300		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Smith, Wm. L	Blacksmith and engineer.	840		Oct. 16, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Anthony, Ira S	Cook	600		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Woodin, Charlotte	Seamstress	600		Dec. 16, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Thomas, Ollie	Laundress	600		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Fort Lewis training school, Fort Lewis, Colo.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634.)
Morgan, Lewis	Superintendent	1,500		Mar. 18, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Morgan, Emma K	Matron	720		do	do	
Newman, J. C	Carpenter	720		May 14, 1892	July 5, 1893	
Custer, B. B	Blacksmith and engineer.	720		May 26, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Theel, Paul W	Tailor	600		Sept. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
McDanold, Mary	Cook	600		Jan. 1, 1893	do	
Aspoas, Annette	Seamstress	540		Apr. 28, 1893	do	
Theel, Mary	Laundress	540		July 9, 1893	July 9, 1893	
Fort Mojave training school, Fort Mojave, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 637).
McCowan, S. M	Superintendent	1,500		June 13, 1893	July 13, 1893	
Scott, J. A	Clerk	900		July 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Allen, Edgar A	Teacher	600		Jan. 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Stillwell, Lucy	Assistant teacher	500		Mar. 16, 1891	do	
McCowan, Emma A	Matron	600		Sept. 15, 1890	do	
Lovett, Florence	Assistant matron	500		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Olson, E. J	Carpenter	720		Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Bedell, S. A	Blacksmith and engineer.	720		May 2, 1891	do	
Larson, A. E	Cook	500		July 1, 1893	do	
Bedell, Pamela E	Seamstress	500		Jan. 24, 1893	do	
Backus, Henry	Shoemaker	600		Sept. 8, 1893	Sept. 8, 1893	
	Night watchman					

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Shaw training school, Fort Shaw, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634).
Winslow, W. H	Superintendent	$1,500		Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Roberts, Ida M	Teacher	600		Aug. 25, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Parker, Lawrence W	do	600		Aug. 25, 1892	Aug. 26, 1891	
Roberts, Belle	Matron	600		Aug. 25, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Pleas, M. J	Clerk and assistant matron.	900		Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Pleas, J. H	Industrial teacher	840		do	do	
White, Byron E	Carpenter	800		Sept. 26, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Blanchard, Clara C	Cook	600		May 9, 1891	July 1, 1891	
White, Olive B	Seamstress	540		Sept. 26, 1892	do	
Taylor, Etta C	Laundress	540		May 10, 1893	do	
Johnson, Alice O	Nurse	600		July 21 1891	July 21, 1891	
Parker, E. L	Assistant superintendent and disciplinarian.	1,000		do	do	
Fort Stevenson training school, Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634).
Burton, Clark A	Superintendent	1,500		June 1, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Dickinson, Chas. S	Physician	1,000		Nov. 29, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Parsons, F. W	Clerk	900		Mar. 22, 1892	do	
Gates, Oliver H	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	720		Nov. 11, 1893	do	
Burton, Mary F	Teacher	600		June 1, 1891	do	
Kneeland, Sylvia A	do	600		Mar. 20, 1893	do	
Staley, Fanny	Assistant teacher	600		Sept. 5, 1892	do	
Hull, Jennie M	Matron	600		June 3, 1890	July 1, 1891	
Tower, Allie E	Assistant matron	480		Jan. 18, 1892	do	
Leroy, Daniel	Farmer and industrial teacher.	800		Oct. 29, 1892	do	
Cromarty, John	Carpenter	800		May 1, 1893	do	
Lowe, John	Tailor	600		Mar. 4, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Whitlock, Mrs. M. S	Cook	600		June 17, 1893	do	
Le Roy, Annie	Nurse	480				
House, Mrs. L	Seamstress	480		Aug. 21, 1891	July 1, 1893	
	Laundress	480		June 1, 1893	do	
Fort Totten training school, Fort Totten, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 636).
AT FT. TOTTEN.						
Canfield, Wm. F	Superintendent	1,500		June 13, 1890		
Blakes, Frank W	Clerk	900		Oct. 16, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Clerk, Edward P	Storekeeper and clerk.	720		Dec. 1, 1892	do	
Bice, Georgia E	Teacher	600		Dec. 10, 1892	do	
Crane, Flora A	do	600		Aug. 25, 1892	do	
Ellis, Carrie C	Matron	600		Jan. 12, 1891	do	
Canfield, Maria C	Assistant matron	500		Mar. 8, 1891	do	
Wells, Eliel P	Industrial teacher	720		Aug. 1, 1892	do	
Trontman, John A	Farmer	720		Oct. 1, 1891	do	
Crandall, Chas. E	Engineer and carpenter.	800		Oct. 13, 1891	do	
Hastings, Howard W	Shoe and harness maker and band teacher.	720		Dec. 1, 1891	do	
Benson, Andrew	Tailor	600		Jan. 4, 1892	do	
Fisher, Joseph	Baker	500		Feb. 10, 1891	do	
Smith, Wm. H	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	800		Sept. 3, 1893	Sept. 3, 1893	
Holm, Nels	Cook	500		Sept. 14, 1893	Sept. 14, 1893	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Totten training school, Fort Totten, N. Dak.—Cont'd.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 636.)
AT AGENCY.						
Page, Margaret Jean	Principal teacher	$600	....	Oct. 27, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Cleary, Margaret	Teacher	500	....	....do	....do	
Hart, Mary	....do	500	....	....do	....do	
Christin, Mary E	Matron	600	....	July 27, 1891	....do	
Robinson, Elizabeth	Assistant matron	400	....	Nov. 1, 1892	....do	
Bender, Mary	Cook	480	....	Aug. 4, 1892	....do	
Arsenault, Alodia	Seamstress	400	....	Oct. 27, 1892	....do	
Renaud, Mary Rose	Laundress	480	....	....do	....do	
Fort Yuma training school, Fort Yuma, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
O'Neill, Mary	Superintendent	1,200	....	May 1, 1886	July 1, 1893	
Hefferman, W. T	Physician and clerk.	1,200	....	Apr. 11, 1890	....do	
O'Connor, Mary	Principal teacher	720	....	May 1, 1890	....do	
Byrne, Felicita	Teacher	600	....	July 1, 1888	....do	
Franco, Virginia	....do	600	....	....do		
Reilly, Lizzie	Matron	600	....	Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
O'Brien, M. V	Industrial teacher	840	....	July 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Martin, P. J	Shoemaker	840	....	Aug. 1, 1891	July 1, 1893	
O'Connor, Anna	Cook	600	....	May 1, 1893	....do	
Killion, Margaret	Seamstress	500	....	Oct. 1, 1888	....do	
Martin, Rose	Assistant seamstress.	360	....	Apr. 1, 1891	....do	
Hipah, Annie	Laundress	300	....	Oct. 1, 1888	....do	
Green Bay Agency, Wis.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Pike, Robert G	Teacher		$60	Oct. 1, 1888	Sept. 1, 1893	
Burleson, Mary E	....do		60	Apr. 1, 1891	....do	
Cornelius, Jemima W	....do		60	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
McCormick, Flora	....do		60	Feb. 1, 1892	....do	
MENOMONEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act June 12, 1890. (26 Stat., 146.)
Watson, Leslie	Superintendent	1,200	....	Feb. 15, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Osborne, Nellie J	Principal teacher	600	....	Aug. 5, 1893	Aug. 5, 1893	
Davis, George G	Teacher	600	....	Mar. 14, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Shaw, Henry N	....do	600	....	May 1, 1893	....do	
Smith, Catherine C. M	Matron	600	....	Sept. 22, 1892	....do	
Watson, Huldith	Assistant matron	400	....	Aug. 22, 1893	Aug. 22, 1893	
Dickey, Henry	Industrial teacher	600	....	Aug. 30, 1893	Aug. 30, 1893	
Reinheimer, Charles	Carpenter	600	....	Apr. 7, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Weaver, Mary	Cook	400	....	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Towle, Nellie	Seamstress	400	....	Nov. 16, 1891	....do	
Jourdan, Algerina	Laundress	400	....	Feb. 1, 1893	....do	
Waukechon, Peter	Shoemaker	600	....	Aug. 30, 1893	Aug. 30, 1893	
Wanbanascum, Simon	Industrial teacher	600	....	July 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
ONEIDA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634.)
Peirce, Charles F	Superintendent	1,200	....	Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Young, Ellen E	Teacher	600	....	Mar. 14, 1893	....do	
Kite, Henrietta M	Matron	600	....	Mar. 17, 1893	....do	
Hans, George W	Industrial teacher	600	....	Oct. 5, 1892	....do	
Sturm, Matilda A	Cook	400	....	Mar. 16, 1892	....do	
Harder, Maggie E	Seamstress	400	....	Feb. 6, 1893	....do	
Sturm, Lizzie E	Laundress	400	....	Mar. 16, 1893	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Greenville day school, Greenville, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Ament, Edward N	Teacher		$60	Oct. 17, 1891	Sept. 1, 1893	
Ament, Floy M	Assistant teacher		30	Feb. 1, 1892	....do	
Hoopa Valley boarding school, Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Spinks, Jane	Cook	$600	....	Jan. 10, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Spinks, Gifford	Seamstress	540	....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Briggs, Sarah E	Laundress	540	....	July 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
O'Keagan, Margaret	Matron	600	....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Keam's Cañon training school, Keam's Cañon, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Goodman, C. W	Superintendent	1,500	....	Sept. 6, 1893	Sept. 6, 1893	
McKee, Mary H	Physician	1,000	....	Jan. 22, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Dawson, Emma	Teacher	720	....	Dec. 21, 1892	....do	
Fain, C. H	....do	720	....	Oct. 28, 1891	....do	
Thomas, Annie	Matron	720	....	Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Maupin, A. E	Industrial teacher	840	....	Jan. 10, 1893	....do	
Pollock, Nona	Cook	600	....	Feb. 8, 1893	....do	
Conklin, Cora M	Seamstress	600	....	Sept. 7, 1892	....do	
Fain, H. Eliza	Laundress	600	....	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
ORAIBA DAY SCHOOL.						
Russell, J. M	Teacher		$60	May 24, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Kiowa Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Haddon, J. W	Superintendent	1,200	....	July 1, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Haddon, Nannie F	Teacher	600	....	....do	....do	
Woods, Nellie M	....do	600	....	....do	....do	
Bowman, A. B	Matron	600	....	April 1, 1893	....do	
Freeman, Sarah A	Assistant matron	500	....	Feb. 4, 1893	....do	
Cooley, Emma	Nurse	480	....	Sept. 30, 1892	....do	
Dallinger, Martha	Cook	480	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Dallinger, Jesse	Assistant cook and butcher.	480	....	Mar. 9, 1893	....do	
Patterson, Rufus	Helper	150	....	....do	....do	
Holland, W. M	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
KIOWA (WASHITA) BOARDING SCHOOL.						
McCormack, B. F	Superintendent	1,000	....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Jack, Dora M	Teacher	600	....	Apr. 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Jones, Mattie	....do	600	....	Dec. 23, 1892	....do	
Smith, Mattie	....do	600	....	Jan. 4, 1893	....do	
McCormack, Carrie	Matron	600	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Clark, Anna M	Assistant matron	480	....	June 13, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Clark, George W	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	....	Feb. 16, 1891	....do	
Handley, P. H	Half physician	360	....	Feb. 9, 1891	....do	
Garen, Louis	Shoemaker	300	....	May 24, 1892	....do	
Garen, Thomas W	Night watchman and baker.	480	....	Mar. 7, 1892	....do	
Frakes, Kate	Cook	480	....	Feb. 20, 1892	....do	
Palin, Jolie	Seamstress	480	....	Nov. 19, 1890	....do	
Daly, Mary E	Teacher	600	....	May 17, 1893	....do	
Doanmere, Laura	Laundress	480	....	Feb. 16, 1891	....do	
				July 1, 1893	....do	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
RAINY MOUNTAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Cox, W. H	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	....	Mar. 18, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Cox, Lucy W	Matron	600	....	June 13, 1893	....do	
Griffin, M. F	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
March, Martha E	Cook	480	....	July 26, 1893	July 26, 1893	
March, M. L	Night watchman and baker.	480	....	July 27, 1893	July 27, 1893	
Walters, Anna M	Seamstress	480	....	July 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Zimmerman, Leda	Laundress	480	....	July 29, 1893	July 29, 1893	
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Pigg, G. L	Superintendent	1,000	....	June 13, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Shearer, Alice	Teacher	600	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Dyson, Anna S	Assistant matron and nurse.	480	....	Oct. 12, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Handley, P. H	Half carpenter	360	....	May 24, 1892	....do	
Woods, William	Night watchman and baker.	360	....	July 1, 1892	....do	
Ridgely, Mary E	Seamstress	480	....	Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Richard, M. L	Assistant seamstress.	360	....	Nov. 13, 1892	....do	
Connors, Winnie	Laundress	360	....	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Buntin, J. A	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Shedden, Nannie E	Matron	600	....	....do	....do	
Klamath Agency, Oregon.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 631.)
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
King, Geo. W	Superintendent	1,000	....	Oct. 22, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Nickerson, R. Ella	Teacher	600	....	Feb. 5, 1892	....do	
Matthews, Fannie A	....do	600	....	Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Needham, Milton J	....do	600	....	Dec. 14, 1892	....do	
Needham, Cerilla E	Matron	600	....	Sept. 3, 1892	....do	
King, Martha S	Assistant matron	480	....	....do	....do	
Moore, William	Industrial teacher.	720	....	Apr. 24, 1893	....do	
Cherrington, Caleb	Carpenter	800	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Nutley, Geo. L	Half shoe and harness maker.	360	....	Nov. 9, 1891	....do	
Moore, Lucinda	Cook	300	....	Feb. 13, 1892	....do	
Cherrington, Lucinda	Seamstress	500	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Kirk, Amilo	Laundress	500	....	July 1, 1890	....do	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Willitt, Levi F	Superintendent	1,000	....	Feb. 17, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Fanning, George J	Physician	1,000	....	Dec. 5, 1892	....do	
Terry, Frank	Principal teacher	720	....	June 4, 1893	....do	
Willetta, Laura A	Teacher	600	....	Oct. 23, 1891	....do	
Brown, Adaline L	....do	600	....	May 25, 1893	....do	
Terry, Laura E	Matron	500	....	June 4, 1893	....do	
Stanford, William J	Industrial teacher and engineer.	720	....	Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Loosley, George W	Carpenter, sawyer, and wagonmaker.	800	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Nutley, George L	Half shoe and harness maker.	360	....	Nov. 9, 1891	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Klamath Agency, Oreg.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Schonchin, Irene	Cook	$300	....	July 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Loosley, Emma T	Seamstress	500	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Robinson, Ellen	Laundress	500	....	July 18, 1893	July 18, 1893	
La Pointe Agency, Wis.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
FOND DU LAC DAY SCHOOL.						
Lindsay, E. E	Teacher		$60	Feb. 24, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
GRAND PORTAGE DAY SCHOOL.						
Madwayosh, Morse	Assistant teacher		48	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
LAC DU FLAMBEAU DAY SCHOOL.						
Sullivan, Cordelia	Teacher		60	July 1, 1889	Sept. 1, 1893	
Curran, Julia	Assistant teacher		48	Apr. 1, 1891	....do	
NORMANTOWN DAY SCHOOL.						
Lampson, Lizzie M	Teacher		60	Sept. 8, 1892	Sept. 1, 1893	
PAHQUAHWONG DAY SCHOOL.						
Geraghty, A. F	Teacher		60	Oct. 1, 1889	Sept. 1, 1893	
Geraghty, Carrie	Assistant teacher		30	Apr. 1, 1891	....do	
VERMILLION LAKE DAY SCHOOL.						
Dunster, C. K	Teacher		60	Sept. 1, 1892	Sept. 1, 1893	
Dunster, Janet	Assistant teacher		30	....do	....do	
LAC COURT D'ORRILLES DAY SCHOOL.						
Morgan, Nora	Teacher		60	Sept. 1, 1889	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lawrence, Kans						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 636.)
HASKELL INSTITUTE.						
Meserve, Chas. F	Superintendent	2,000	....	Oct. 1, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Swett, J. A	Assistant superintendant.	1,200	....	Feb. 14, 1890	....do	
Dixon, C. R	Physician	1,200	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Alden, J. W	Clerk	1,200	....	May 1, 1890	....do	
Grant, C. W	Assistant clerk	900	....	July 1, 1890	....do	
Jewett, C. W	....do	720	....	Nov. 10, 1890	....do	
Wilber, S. M	Storekeeper and issue clerk.	900	....	Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Peaire, H. B	Principal teacher	1,200	....	July 1, 1889	....do	
Brown, Sarah A	Principal's assistant.	900	....	Jan. 1, 1890	....do	
Ball, Helen W	Teacher	600	....	Sept. 1, 1889	....do	
Cours, Daisy L	....do	600	....	Dec. 2, 1889	....do	
Mack, Lovella L	....do	600	....	July 11, 1890	....do	
Wallace, Louisa	....do	600	....	Jan. 20, 1891	....do	
Stanton, Rachel A	....do	600	....	July 1, 1891	....do	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Lawrence, Kans.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 636.)
HASKELL INSTITUTE—continued.						
Jones, Lucy P	Teacher	600		Jan. 15, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Woods, Marietta	do	600		Nov. 6, 1892	do	
Williams, Mary C	do	600		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Lutkins, Laura	Matron	720		July 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Clark, Emma L	Dining-room matron.	540		Oct. 6, 1890	do	
Johnson, E. L	Assistant matron	600		Aug. 1, 1890	do	
Reece Mary	do	600		Feb. 9, 1891	do	
Seeley, Rachel L	Nurse	660		Apr. 10, 1889	do	
Kclso, E. N	Disciplinarian and farmer.	900		Mar. 1, 1889	do	
Hoyt, R. O	Farmer	900		Sept. 1, 1892	do	
Donald, R. Z	Gardner	540		Mar. 23, 1892	do	
Iliff, A. B	Carpenter	780		Sept. 17, 1889	do	
Lindley, W. M	Engineer	900		Sept. 1, 1889	do	
Hickey, H. S	Blacksmith	600		Apr. 4, 1889	do	
Dore, O. R	Harness-maker	600		Aug. 13, 1888	do	
Cannon, J. W	Shoemaker	600		July 1, 1888	do	
Bunker, David	Wagon-maker	600		Mar. 14, 1891	do	
Moffett, W. H	Cook's baker	600		Apr. 1, 1892	do	
Churchill, J. B	Painter	600		July 1, 1888	do	
Fischer, Anna	Seamstress	600		Oct. 1, 1889	do	
Anderson, Eva	Laundress	540		July 1, 1888	do	
Beech, John	Handmaster	360		July 1, 1889	do	
Caldwell, Anthony	Night watchman	540		Feb. 21, 1889	do	
Lemhi boarding school, Lemhi Agency, Idaho.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Welch, J. H	Superintendent and principal teacher.	800		Jan. 19, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Welch, Julia C	Matron and seamstress.	500		Apr. 10, 1892	do	
Kirkham, Robert	Industrial teacher.	720		Sept. 7, 1892	do	
Boyle, Annie	Cook and laundress.	500		Apr. 9, 1892	do	
Johnson, Maud	Assistant matron and seamstress.	400		Dec. 6, 1892	do	
Mescalero boarding school, Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Atchison, Andrew	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900		Mar. 7, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Green, Bello	Teacher	600		Feb. 1, 1892	do	
Atchison, Florence	Matron	600		Mar. 7, 1892	do	
Rowland, J. M	Industrial teacher.	720		Aug. 1, 1892	do	
Little, Andrew	Carpenter	480		Sept. 1, 1890	do	
Holmes, Nora	Seamstress	500		Feb. 1, 1892	do	
Baker, Roa	Laundress	420		Aug. 1, 1892	do	
Brown, Henry C	Cook	540		July 1, 1893	do	
Mission Day Schools.						
Mission Agency, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Morris, Sarah E	Teacher		72	July 1, 1888	July 1, 1893	
Noble, Mary L	do		72	do	do	
Salsberry, N. J	do		72	May 19, 1890	do	
Babbitt, J. H	do		72	Sept. 1, 1890	do	
Platt, Mary J	do		72	July 1, 1889	do	
Nickerson, Hylena A	do		72	do	do	
Golsb, Flora	do		72	Sept. 1, 1890	do	
Salmon, Ora M	do		72	July 1, 1888	do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Mount Pleasant training school, Mount Pleasant, Mich.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 637).
Riopel, E. E	Superintendent	1,500		Apr. 6, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Stewart, Mary F	Teacher	600		Apr. 21, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Holliday, Veronica	Assistant teacher.	600		Feb. 7, 1893	do	
Brooks, Charles M	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720		Apr. 12, 1893	do	
Slater, Charles	Carpenter	600		Dec. 19, 1892	do	
Ayling, Josephine	Cook	500		Jan. 2, 1893	do	
Ward, Fronia	Seamstress	500		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
St. Arnold, Maggie	Laundress	500		July 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Navajo boarding school, Navajo Agency, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634).
Merritt, C. A	Superintendent	1,000		July 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Egan, Anna C	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	600		June 1, 1892	do	
Darnell; Carrie M	Teacher	600		Sept. 1, 1892	do	
DeVore, Emma	Matron	600		Oct. 12, 1891	do	
Thackara, Eliza W	Assistant matron.	400		May 8, 1893	do	
Myers, Fred. P	Industrial teacher.	600		June 9, 1893	do	
Coon, W. H	Carpenter	900		Apr. 9, 1892	do	
Koen, William	Shoemaker	720		Apr. 1, 1893	do	
Rowland, Elizabeth J	Seamstress	540		July 1, 1893	do	
Riggin, Ida I	Laundress	480		Jan. 19, 1893	do	
Noble, F. W	Cook	480		Aug. 8, 1893	do	
Neah Bay Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634).
NEAH BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Taber, A. J	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900		Jan. 19, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Myers, O. W	Teacher	600		Dec. 1, 1892	do	
Govan, David	Industrial teacher.	720		Feb. 18, 1890	do	
Webster, Minnie F	Cook	300		Apr. 1, 1892	do	
Donnell, E	Seamstress	480		Jan. 1, 1892	do	
Powell, E. M	Matron	600		July 21, 1893	July 21, 1893	
QUILLEHUTE DAY SCHOOL.						
Smith, A. W	Teacher		60	Apr. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Thompson, Kate M	Assistant teacher.		40	July 1, 1892	do	
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634.)
OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 7, 1882, (22 Stat., 341).
Campbell, Fred. C	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900		Aug. 14, 1890	July 1, 1893	
La Flesche, Susan	Physician and teacher (Indian).	720		Sept. 1, 1890	do	
Picotte, Marguerite L	Teacher	600		Mar. 14, 1892	do	
Stephenson, Laura G	do	600		do	do	
Campbell, Ella	Matron	600		Feb. 17, 1893	do	
Diddock, Walter F	Industrial teacher	600		Apr. 1, 1891	do	
Thorston, Charles S	Carpenter and machinist.	800		July 14, 1891	do	
Ferguson, Albert C	Blacksmith	600		Aug. 1, 1892	do	
Smith, Cordelia R	Cook	400		Jan. 16, 1891	do	
Johnson, Jane	Seamstress	400		July 1, 1888	do	
Pasch, Lottie G	Laundress	400		do	do	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.—Con.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
WINNEBAGO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Atkinson, Enos B	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900		Sept. 1, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Langley, Harry G	Teacher	600		Apr. 1, 1891	....do	
Atkinson, Sara M	Matron	500		Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Babbitt, Jesse A	Industrial teacher.	600		July 1, 1893	....do	
Lowry, Benjamin	Assistant industrial teacher.	420		....do	....do	
Holsworth, Josie	Cook	400		....do	....do	
Heath, Lucy A	Seamstress	400		....do	....do	
Purdy, Lizzie	Laundress	400		....do	....do	
Osage Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634.)
KAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Spray, Uriah	Superintendent	900		Aug. 11, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Fyburn, Lou	Teacher	600		Mar. 17, 1891	....do	
Spray, Mary	Matron	480		Aug. 11, 1889	....do	
Delzell, John F	Industrial teacher.	480		July 20, 1893	July 20, 1893	
Ray, W. S	Farmer	480		Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Thompson, W. D	Cook	400		Nov. 26, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Beals, Nettie	Seamstress	400		Apr. 1, 1891	....do	
Lowe, Mary	Laundress	400		Jan. 1, 1891	....do	
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act July 15, 1870, (16 Stat., 342.)
Kendall, C. E	Superintendent	1,500		Feb. 16, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Haines, Alice	Teacher	600		Sept. 28, 1891	....do	
Taylor, Lee Dante	....do	600		Feb. 4, 1891	....do	
Nunnelly, May	....do	600		Aug. 1, 1893	....do	
Pollock, Mary	....do	600		Nov. 14, 1892	....do	
French, Etta M	....do	600		Aug. 1, 1893	....do	
Lockridge, Berta D	Music teacher	600		Jan. 7, 1893	....do	
Marsh, E. A	Girls' matron	720		Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
French, Flora L	Boys' matron	600		July 1, 1891	....do	
Kendall, Lydia M	Assistant matron	400		Nov. 7, 1891	....do	
Spurgeon, Ella	....do	400		Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Caldwell, M. J	Hospital nurse	400		Feb. 29, 1892	....do	
Reynolds, Chas. A	Industrial teacher.	600		Oct. 17, 1891	....do	
Johnson, F. F	Farmer	600		Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Pike, Lizzie	Cook	400		Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Gray, Josiah	....do	400		Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Rush, Clara	....do	400		Oct. 10, 1892	....do	
Haines, Mary J	....do	400		Oct. 20, 1892	....do	
Kenworthy, Elda	Seamstress	400		Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Hayes, Marietta	....do	400		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
McArthur, Maude	....do	400		Aug. 26, 1893	Aug. 26, 1893	
Luppy, Ida	Laundress	400		Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Sutton, Laura B	....do	400		Oct. 3, 1892	....do	
Baker, Zana	....do	400		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Smith, Helen	....do	400		....do	....do	
Hale, G. A	Engineer	900		....do	....do	
Perris training school, Perris, Cal.						(Act Mar. 3, 1893, 27 Stat., 638).
Savage, M. H	Superintendent	1,500		June 27, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Savage, Mrs. C. E	Clerk and assistant matron.	900		Dec. 3, 1892	....do	
Davis, Mrs. Kate L	Teacher	600		Dec. 13, 1892	....do	
Rankin, Mrs. M. A	Matron and teacher.	720		Feb. 7, 1893	....do	
Davis, C. J	Farmer and industrial teacher.	900		Sept. 12, 1892	....do	
Marlee, Mrs. E. J	Cook	500		Jan. 10, 1893	....do	
Hallock, F. M	Seamstress	500		Jan. 24, 1893	....do	
Stratton, O. A	Laundress	500		....do	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Phœnix training school, Phœnix, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 636.)
Rich, Wellington	Superintendent	$1,800		Apr. 12, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Culbertson, M. K	Principal teacher	720		Aug. 28, 1893	Aug. 28, 1893	
Patton, Hugh	Teacher	600		Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Nott, Sarah	....do	600		Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Rich, Prudence E	Matron	600		Oct. 12, 1891	....do	
Tappan, E. A	Assistant matron	500		Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Matthews, A. G	Farmer	750		Aug. 12, 1890	....do	
Hershey, Emanuel S	Carpenter	800		Feb. 25, 1891	....do	
Schooler, Dulcenia	Cook	600		Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Wood, Kate	Seamstress	500		Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Matthews, Eliza	Laundress	500		Aug. 1, 1891	....do	
Alexander, James B	Clerk	1,000		Sept. 8, 1893	Sept. 8, 1893	
Pierre training school, Pierre, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 635.)
Davis, Crosby G	Superintendent	1,500		Feb. 10, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Wheeler, Clarence R	Clerk	600		Apr. 16, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Cressman, Krauth H	Teacher	600		May 29, 1893	....do	
Shearer, Alice	....do	600		Jan. 14, 1892	....do	
Brown, Emeline J	Matron	600		Sept. 6, 1892	....do	
Voone, Rida	Laundress	400		Sept. 7, 1893	Sept. 7, 1893	
Sauce, Etta	Cook	500		Aug. 31, 1893	Aug. 31, 1893	
Martin, William S	Storekeeper	600		Sept. 11, 1893	Sept. 11, 1893	
Pima boarding school, Pima Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Winn, Lola M	Teacher	720		July 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Cates, Estler G	....do	720		Apr. 1, 1892	....do	
Wood, Sarah J	Assistant matron	400		Jan. 1, 1892	....do	
Wood, Albert A	Farmer and disciplinarian.	700		Sept. 7, 1891	....do	
Quinn, George N	Carpenter and issue clerk.	840		July 29, 1891	....do	
French, Kate M	Cook and baker	600		Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Schulze, Lizzie	Laundress	480		Nov. 1, 1892	....do	
Wilson, William W	Superintendent	1,200		Aug. 10, 1893	Aug. 10, 1893	
Young, Nannie B	Matron	600		Aug. 21, 1893	Aug. 21, 1893	
Rankin, Ella	Seamstress	480		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Osborne, Annis R	Teacher	720		Sept. 11, 1893	Sept. 11, 1893	
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 624.)
OGALLALA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Morgan, Mary	Teacher	600		July 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
True, Clara D	....do	600		June 9, 1893	....do	
Burr, Annie D	....do	600		Nov. 1, 1891	....do	
Stocker, Quasie	....do	600		May 19, 1893	....do	
Hall, Fannie D	Matron	600		Mar. 3, 1893	....do	
Nold, V	Shoemaker and harnessmaker.	720		May 14, 1893	....do	
Tyler, Winnie	Baker	480		Oct. 1, 1891	....do	
Willis, Alma	Cook	480		July 1, 1891	....do	
Clyborne, Florence N	Assistant seamstress.	360		July 1, 1893	....do	
Lemaugh, M	Laundress	480		Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Morter, Howard O	Tailor	720		July 1, 1893	....do	
Pede, J. L	Dairyman	600		....do	....do	
McArthur, Pearl	Musician	600		....do	....do	
Long, Fred	Wheelwright	800		....do	....do	
Dorman, Fred	Laborer	240		....do	....do	
Dorsner, Oscar	Farmer	600		Sept. 4, 1893	Sept. 4, 1893	
Taylor, Ben. F	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	900		....do	....do	
HOSPITAL.						
Pede, Augusta W	Nurse	500		Mar. 11, 1893	July 1, 1893	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 624).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Hutson, T. A	Teacher		$60	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Henry, Mary R	....do		60	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Parker, Z. A	....do		60	July 1, 1888	....do	
Brown, H. P	....do		60	Oct. 1, 1888	....do	
Keith, E. M	....do		60	July 1, 1888	....do	
Prescott, M. O	Teacher (helper)		60	Feb. 1, 1892	....do	
Sweeney, J. M	Teacher		60	Oct. 1, 1888	....do	
Robertson, W. M	Teacher (helper)		60	Feb. 1, 1892	....do	
Gleason, E. W	Teacher		60	Oct. 1, 1891	....do	
Craven, Jessie	Teacher (helper)		60	Feb. 1, 1892	....do	
Draper, Julia	Teacher		60	....do	....do	
Stare, Clarence T	Teacher (helper)		60	....do	....do	
Garrett, William	Teacher		60	Sept. 1, 1883	....do	
Wells, Mary T	Assistant teacher		30	Nov. 1, 1890	....do	
Parker, William	....do		30	Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Brown, Lizzie J	....do		30	Sept. 1, 1893	....do	
Chief, Elmore L	Assistant teacher (Indian).		30	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Keith, M. G	Assistant teacher (helper).		30	....do	....do	
Long Wolf, H	Assistant teacher (Indian).		30	Sept. 1, 1893	....do	
Prescott, E. D	Assistant teacher (helper).		30	Feb. 1, 1892	....do	
Shoulder, Mary	Assistant teacher (Indian).		30	Sept. 1, 1893	....do	
Sweeney, G. A	Assistant teacher		30	Jan. 1, 1892	....do	
Knight, Joseph	Assistant teacher (helper).		30	Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Robertson, A. A	....do		30	Sept. 1, 1893	....do	
Belt, Maggie	Assistant teacher (Indian).		30	Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Craven, C. A	Assistant teacher		30	Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Stare, Jennie T	Assistant teacher (Indian).		30	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Cordier, Angeline	....do		30	May 20, 1893	....do	
Bear, Luther S	....do		30	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Garrett, Jennie	Assistant teacher		30	Sept. 1, 1893	....do	
Johns, Mary	Assistant teacher (helper).		30	....do	....do	
Cunningham, L. A	Assistant teacher		30	....do	....do	
Pipestone training school, Pipestone, Minn.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 637).
Crandall, C. J	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,500		Apr. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Heidelman, John H	Physician		360	May 23, 1893	....do	
Werts, F. W	Teacher		600	Apr. 5, 1893	....do	
Crandall, Minnie M	Matron		400	Feb. 1, 1893	....do	
Green, George D	Industrial teacher		600	Apr. 10, 1893	....do	
Condy, Mary	Seamstress		400	Feb. 1, 1893	....do	
Hemenover, Grizella	Laundress		400	July 17, 1893	July 17, 1893	
Doud, Georgiana E	Cook		400	....do	....do	
Ponca Agency, Okla.						
OAKLAND DAY SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634).
Brewer, M. H	Teacher		60	Jan. 1, 1891	Sept. 1, 1893	
PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 620, 634).
Wright, Mary W	Teacher		600	Nov. 10, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Fish, Julia F	....do		600	Nov. 18, 1892	....do	
Hutchinson, Rebecca	Matron		540	Nov. 10, 1890	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Ponca Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
PAWNEE SCHOOL—Continued.						
Nelson, J. F	Carpenter		600	Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Suthard, J. W	Shoemaker		600	Apr. 1, 1892	....do	
Tunin, Jennie	Seamstress		400	Nov. 10, 1890	....do	
Goodrich, Susan P	Laundress		400	....do	....do	
Nelson, Anna	Assistant matron		360	....do	....do	
Hodge, Emma J	Nurse		400	July 31, 1893	July 31, 1893	
Cotton, Lizzie M	Cook		400	Aug. 2, 1893	Aug. 2, 1893	
Jones, A. C	Industrial teacher		720	July 31, 1893	July 31, 1893	
Phillips, G. H	Superintendent		1,200	Sept. 11, 1893	Sept. 11, 1893	
Phillips, Nettie G	Teacher		600	....do	....do	
Cotton, George	Assistant cook and baker.		400	July 31, 1893	July 31, 1893	
OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1876, (19 Stat., 206); act Mar. 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 380).
Patterson, Ella L	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000		Sept. 6, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Stebbins, Georgiana	Matron		600	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Furry, Henry F	Industrial teacher		600	Oct. 16, 1891	....do	
Kennedy, Minnie A	Cook		400	Dec. 7, 1892	....do	
Whitesides, H. A	Seamstress		540	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Wells, M. L	Laundress		400	Feb. 24, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Compton, Charles	Laborer		480	Jan. 28, 1893	....do	
Black, Maud	Teacher		600	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634).
Robinson, Chas. W	Superintendent		1,000	Aug. 21, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Robinson, Anna D	Teacher		600	....do	....do	
Bryce, Eugenia	....do		600	....do	....do	
Wheelan, Mary H	Matron		600	Aug. 31, 1891	....do	
Hubbard, Rachel J	Baker		400	Nov. 10, 1892	....do	
McQuam, Mary	Cook		400	Feb. 5, 1892	....do	
Hobbs, Annie	Laundress		400	May 27, 1892	....do	
Manners, Effie M	Teacher		600	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Barr, J. H	Industrial teacher		720	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Smith, William	Laborer		480	....do	....do	
Woolsey, Sadie A	Seamstress		540	....do	....do	
Nevada Agency, Nev.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634).
PYRAMID LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Phipps, William	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000		Mar. 15, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Betts, David U	Teacher		720	May 6, 1893	....do	
Phipps, Mary A	Matron		600	Mar. 15, 1892	....do	
Lowery, John D	Industrial teacher		720	Oct. 1, 1891	....do	
Bodden, Daisy D	Seamstress		480	Oct. 1, 1890	....do	
Graham, James R	Teacher		720	Aug. 17, 1893	Aug. 17, 1893	
WALKER RIVER DAY SCHOOL.						
Hammond, Ellen E	Teacher		72	Apr. 1, 1891	Sept. 1, 1893	
WADSWORTH DAY SCHOOL.						
Macaulay, Kitty C	Teacher		72	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pottawatomie Agency, Kans.						
IOWA AND SAC AND FOX OF MISSOURI BOARDING SCHOOL.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Avery, Frank F	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	....	Sept. 2, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Tillson, Lou E	Teacher	600	....	Sept. 6, 1893	Sept. 6, 1893	
Avery, Anna M	Matron	600	....	Jan. 31, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Kemp, Warren A	Industrial teacher	480	....	May 4, 1891	....do	
Crows, Nellie V	Cook	300	....	Jan. 2, 1893	....do	
Bowser, Dollie	Seamstress	300	....	Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Bartling, Belle	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	....	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634.)
McArthur, E. T	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	....	July 15, 1893	July 15, 1893	
Schoof, Lena M	Matron and assistant teacher.	600	....	July 28, 1893	July 28, 1893	
Atwater, Chas. L	Industrial teacher.	480	....	Sept. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Schaffer, Anna M	Seamstress	300	....	Aug. 29, 1892	....do	
Teter, Cora	Cook	300	....	Aug. 30, 1892	Sept. 6, 1893	
Heise, Lizzie	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	....	Jan. 3, 1893	July 1, 1893	
POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Act Sept. 26, 1893, (7 Stat., 432.)
Cook, R. M	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	....	Feb. 9, 1891	July 1, 1893	
James, Ellen A	Assistant teacher (Indian).	540	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Schaffer, Mary W	Matron	480	....	Jan. 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Dellis, Anna	Cook	300	....	Nov. 1, 1891	....do	
Patterson, Ella	Seamstress	300	....	Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Cherry, O. E	Assistant cook and laundress.	300	....	Sept. 15, 1891	....do	
Schaffer, John G	Industrial teacher.	480	....	Oct. 1, 1891	....do	
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634.)
COCHITA DAY SCHOOL.						
Grozier, Mrs. J. B	Teacher	.....	$20	Mar. 4, 1891	Sept. 1, 1893	
LAGUNA DAY SCHOOL.						
Sayre, Anna M	Teacher	.....	20	Sept. 16, 1891	Sept. 1, 1893	
SANTA CLARA DAY SCHOOL.						
Dozier, Thomas S	Teacher	.....	20	Mar. 28, 1891	Sept. 1, 1893	
ZIA DAY SCHOOL.						
Hoomer, Caroline E	Teacher	.....	20	Sept. 13, 1892	Sept. 1, 1893	
Puyallup Agency, Wash.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634.)
CHEHALIS BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Vicks, Andrew H	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	....	Oct. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Meade, Chauncey A	Physician	250	....	July 1, 1890	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Puyallup Ag'cy, Wash—Continued.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
CHEHALIS BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Vicks, Emily J	Teacher	$600	....	Oct. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Gordon, John F	Industrial teacher.	600	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Van Eaton, Fanny	Cook	450	....	Oct. 1, 1891	....do	
Hock, Lena	Seamstress	300	....	Oct. 1, 1890	....do	
Dobse, Millie E	Matron	500	....	Aug. 26, 1893	Aug. 26, 1893	
JAMESTOWN DAY SCHOOL.						
Malone, John E	Teacher	.....	$60	Apr. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
PORT GAMBLE DAY SCHOOL.						
Winslow, L. Alice	Teacher	.....	60	June 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
PUYALLUP BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Chalcraft, Edwin L	Superintendent	1,500	....	Apr. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Phillips, Henry J	Principal teacher	700	....	....do	....do	
Henderson, Kate	Teacher (Indian)	600	....	....do	....do	
Southworth, Nellie B	Teacher	600	....	Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
McGlide, Rachel	Matron	600	....	Feb. 15, 1892	....do	
Edwards, Eugene M	Assistant matron	450	....	Feb. 29, 1892	....do	
Churchwood, Philip H	Industrial teacher	700	....	Apr. 1, 1892	....do	
Burchart, John M	Farmer and gardener.	700	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Milbane, John	Assistant farmer (Indian).	450	....	Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Clanahan, John	Carpenter	700	....	....do	....do	
Harmon, Clara M	Cook	450	....	Apr. 11, 1891	....do	
Hilland, Agatha	Seamstress	450	....	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Miller, Helen M	....do	450	....	May 22, 1893	....do	
				Jan. 5, 1893	....do	
QUINAIELT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Agar, E. W	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	....	Oct. 16, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Agar, Jennie	Matron	450	....	....do	....do	
Agar, Annie B	Cook	450	....	....do	....do	
Dumond, Anna	Seamstress	450	....	July 22, 1893	do	
McAleer, William J	Industrial teacher	600	....	July 19, 1893	July 19, 1893	
S'KOKOMISH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Graham, Rodney S	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	....	Jan. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Graham, Nellie	Matron	500	....	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Shutt, Robert D	Industrial teacher	600	....	Dec. 9, 1893	....do	
Van Eaton, Hattie	Cook	450	....	Nov. 10, 1892	....do	
Graham, Mary E	Seamstress and assistant teacher.	500	....	Oct. 1, 1891	....do	
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
PEORIA DAY SCHOOL.						
Johnson, Eva	Assistant teacher	.....	$8	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T. Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
McKoin, John J	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	....	Feb. 16, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Scott, Abbie W	Teacher	600	....	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Walker, B. N. O	Teacher (Indian)	600	....	Sept. 10, 1892	....do	
McKoin, Susie	Matron	600	....	Feb. 16, 1892	....do	
Orr, Charles T	Industrial teacher	600	....	May 1, 1893	....do	
Webber, Mamie	Cook	420	....	Dec. 2, 1892	....do	
Woolf, Sallie	Seamstress	420	....	Nov. 17, 1892	....do	
Walker, Cora E	Laundress (Indian)	420	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Walker, T. E	Farmer (Indian)	500	....	July. 1. 1891	....do	
SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Meteer, J. H	Superintendent	1,000	....	July 1, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Cannon, K. W	Teacher	600	....	Sept. 10, 1889	....do	
Allen, Clara	....do	600	....	Apr. 1, 1890	....do	
Moore, Dorcas	....do	600	....	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Tyson, Gustavus P	....do	600	....	Mar. 18, 1893	....do	
Meteer, J. A	Matron	600	....	Aug. 1, 1891	....do	
Johnson, Mack	Industrial teacher	600	....	Apr. 1, 1893	....do	
Perrin, Solon	Farmer	600	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Hicks, Della	Seamstress	420	....	May 5, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Robison, Verda	Laundress	420	....	Sept. 2, 1892	....do	
Rosebud day schools, Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 624.)
Clements, Jos	Teacher		$60	July 1, 1888	Sept. 1, 1893	
Comrie, Alex	....do		60	Nov. 9, 1889	....do	
Harpold, A. D	....do		60	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Meade, Minnie E	....do		60	....do	....do	
Bauer, R. C	....do		60	....do	....do	
Eaton, Henry E	....do		60	Sept. 25, 1890	....do	
Corbin, J. M	....do		60	Apr. 24, 1891	....do	
Warne, E. J	....do		60	Sept. 10, 1891	....do	
Tripp, John B	....do		60	Oct. 14, 1891	....do	
Ferris, Elizabeth	....do		60	Dec. 17, 1892	....do	
Thomas, E. A	....do		60	Dec. 24, 1892	....do	
Purviance, Sidney D	....do		60	Jan. 17, 1893	....do	
Clements, Lavinia	Assistant teacher		30	July 1, 1888	....do	
Comrie, Ella V	....do		30	Nov. 9, 1889	....do	
Harpold, Rose A	....do		30	Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Bauer, Clema	....do		30	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Eaton, Hattie F	....do		30	Sept. 25, 1890	....do	
Corbin, Martha A	....do		30	Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Warner, Eunice A	....do		30	Sept. 10, 1891	....do	
Tripp, Emelina H	....do		30	Oct. 14, 1891	....do	
Gordon, Julia	Assistant teacher (Indian).		30	Sept. 1, 1893	....do	
Thomas, Libbie S	Assistant teacher.		30	Dec. 24, 1892	....do	
Round Valley boarding school, Round Valley Agency, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Watson, Rose K	Principal teacher	$800	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Dunlap, Maggie	Cook	500	....	....do	....do	
Peter, Mrs. Margaret	Seamstress	500	....	....do	....do	
Sac and Fox day school, Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Stoops, W. S	Teacher		72	July 28, 1891	July 1, 1893	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.						
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634).
Harris, De Witt S	Superintendent and teacher.	$1,000	....	Oct. 24, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Gillette, Mary C	Matron	500	....	Oct. 19, 1891	....do	
Allen, A. D	Industrial teacher	600	....	Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Walbridge, Jennie B	Seamstress	400	....	Oct. 26, 1891	....do	
Allen, Angie	Cook	400	....	May 29, 1893	....do	
Peck, C. K	Laborer	360	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Whipple, Della H	Teacher	600	....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
SAC AND FOX (MISSISSIPPI) BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 621.)
Ross, J. E	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	....	July 1, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Ullom, Thomas P	Teacher	600	....	Apr. 27, 1893	....do	
Quigg, Bertha	Matron	560	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Hageman, Fannie	Seamstress	400	....	Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Olson, Edith	Laundress	300	....	Jan. 10, 1891	....do	
Chapman, Minnie	Teacher	600	....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Salem training school, Chemawa, Oregon.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 636.)
Wasson, C. W	Superintendent	2,000	....	Apr. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Clark, John C	Clerk	1,000	....	Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
Clark, Mary C	Assistant clerk	300	....	Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Walker, Levi C	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	1,000	....	Aug. 20. 1892	....do	
Walker, Belle P	Teacher	600	....	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Dunnington, Mary W	....do	600	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Brewer, David E	Assistant teacher (Indian).	500	....	....do	....do	
Bristow, Hattie E	Assistant teacher.	500	....	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Burford, Kate	....do	500	....	Feb. 1, 1893	....do	
Watts, Ella	Music teacher	500	....	July 23, 1891	....do	
Miles, Prudence	Assistant matron	450	....	Jan. 9, 1893	....do	
Adair, Elizabeth T	Nurse	450	....	May 5, 1890	....do	
Savage, Orin G	Farmer	900	....	July 1, 1891	....do	
Rogers, Henry	Carpenter	800	....	July 1, 1892	....do	
Read, Lewis	Engineer and plumber.	900	....	Feb. 20, 1892	....do	
Baughman, Jacob H	Blacksmith and wagonmaker.	800	....	Dec. 11, 1889	....do	
Staiger, Jonathan F	Shoemaker	600	....	Aug. 27, 1891	....do	
Peterson, Axel	Tailor	600	....	Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Thompson, Theodore M	Harness-maker	600	....	Oct. 1, 1891	....do	
Rogers, Mary J	Cook	450	....	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Read, Dora	Seamstress	400	....	....do	....do	
Pottorf, Mary A	Laundress	400	....	Dec. 12, 1889	....do	
Wasson, Ella N	Matron	720	....	Jan. 9, 1893	....do	
Rice, Prescott L	Physician	1,000	....	Mar. 21, 1892	....do	
San Carlos boarding school, San Carlos Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Hogue, Thomas L	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	....	May 14, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Lee, Rachel	Teacher	720	....	Sept. 17, 1892	....do	
Gould, Anna B	....do	720	....	July 1, 1889	....do	
Hunt, W. S	Industrial teacher	840	....	June 6, 1892	....do	
Franck, Henry	Shoe and harness maker.	840	....	Mar. 28, 1892	....do	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
San Carlos boarding school, San Carlos Agency, Ariz.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 631.)
Ah Son	Cook	$540		May 2, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Brown, Ella	Seamstress	540		April 1, 1892	....do	
Wo Kee	Laundress	540		July 1, 1891	....do	
Santee boarding school, Santee Agency, Nebr.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 624.)
Stahl, McKendree	Superintendent	1,000		Aug. 17, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Rathburn, E. Irene	Teacher	600		Aug. 15, 1889	....do	
Frank, Margaretta A	....do	600		Sept. 24, 1890	....do	
Raper, Grace	....do	600		Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Ira, Maud E	....do	600		....do	....do	
Robinson, Emma V	Matron	600		Mar. 1, 1893	....do	
Selber, Mary	Cook	480		Apr. 2, 1892	....do	
Meacham, Bell	Seamstress	480		Jan. 13, 1892	....do	
Bruns, Minnie	Laundress	480		Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
Abrams, John M	Industrial teacher	600		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Seminole school, Fort Myers, Fla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Brecht, J. F	Industrial teacher	1,000		Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Henderson, Geo. S	Night watchman	300		July 27, 1893	July 27, 1893	
Wheaton, Albert	Carpenter and assistant sawyer.	780		Jan. 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Parks, T. M	Engineer, blacksmith, and sawyer.	900		Feb. 13, 1893	....do	
Stevens, H. K	General laborer	600		Apr. 25, 1893	....do	
Tippins, F. B	Teamster	600		....do	....do	
Fooke, C. T	Carpenter	720		July 1, 1893	....do	
Shoshone boarding school, Shoshone Agency, Wyo.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 636.)
Thornton, Joseph R	Superintendent	1,500			Oct. 12, 1893	
McKonzie, Bessie	Principal teacher	720		Sept. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Hauk, Maggie	Teacher	600		Sept. 16, 1891	....do	
Patton, Fanchon	Matron	600		July 1, 1893	....do	
Posey, Fred	Cook	600		Mar. 2, 1893	....do	
Wroe, Josie	Seamstress	480		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Siletz boarding school, Siletz Agency, Oregon.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Hunt, Lydia L	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900		Aug. 22, 1889	July 16, 1893	
Peter, Fannie I	Teacher	600		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Hurt, Sarah M	Matron	500		Sept. 9, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Hurt, Orlando V	Industrial teacher	720		June 1, 1891	....do	
Raines, Carrie	Nurse	500		Sept. 13, 1893	Sept. 13, 1893	
Alexander, Jessie F	Seamstress	400		Aug. 27, 1893	Aug. 27, 1893	
Modie, Eliza C	Cook	400		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Sisseton boarding school, Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1891. (26 Stat., 1039.)
Shelland, J. C	Superintendent	1,000		Feb. 21, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Gardner, Anna	Teacher	600		Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Sieverling, Ella C	....do	600		....do	....do	
Johnson, F. E	....do	600		Mar. 13, 1891	....do	
Shelland, Annie D. F	Matron	730		Feb. 2, 1892	....do	
Hann, J. B	Industrial teacher	720		July 1, 1893	....do	
Geisler, Gustave	Harness and shoemaker.	500		Aug. 1, 1892	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Sisseton boarding school, Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.—Con.						Act Mar. 3, 1891. (26 Stat., 1039.)
Collins, Louisa	Baker		30	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
DeLeeuw, Marie	Cook		20	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Miles, Alice M	Seamstress		20	July 19, 1893	July 19, 1893	
DeChon, Albert	Fireman		30	June 1, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Standing Rock Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 624.)
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Kensl, Martin	Superintendent	1,000		July 1, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Walker, Bernardine	Principal teacher	720		Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Rhabana, Stoup	Assistant teacher	600		July 1, 1889	....do	
Eugster, Adela	Matron	480		Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Hohelsel, Felix	Industrial teacher	600		April 1, 1890	....do	
Meagher, Edward C	Carpenter	800		Jan. 1, 1891	....do	
Doppler, Rosalia A	Cook	480		Oct. 1, 1890	....do	
Camenzind, Cecilia	Seamstress	480		July 1, 1889	....do	
Markle, Theresa	Laundress	360		....do	....do	
CANNON BALL DAY SCHOOL.						
Witzleben, C. C	Teacher		60	Oct. 1, 1890	Sept. 1, 1893	
Witzelben, Agnes V	Assistant teacher (helper).		30	....do	....do	
INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Sonderegger, Beatrice B	Superintendent	1,000		July 1, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Schoule, Elis. G	Principal teacher	720		Aug. 1, 1891	....do	
Ecker, Seraphine E	Assistant teacher	600		Sept. 1, 1891	....do	
McCalligan, Bridget	....do	600		Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Schaefer, Placida	Matron	480		July 1, 1889	July 1, 1893	
Sassel, Anastasia	Hospital nurse	360		Sept. 11, 1891	....do	
Helmig, Joseph	Industrial teacher	600		July 1, 1889	....do	
Uhing, Petronilla	Cook	480		July 1, 1891	....do	
Huse, Walburga	Hospital cook	360		....do	....do	
Pleete, Ann B	Seamstress	480		July 1, 1893	....do	
Bright, Alphonsa	Laundress	360		Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1: Drum, Simon H	Teacher		60	Sept. 11, 1891	Sept. 1, 1893	Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 623.)
No. 2: Fredette, Agnes J	Teacher		60	Mar. 16, 1891	Sept. 1, 1893	
No. 4: DeRockbrain, Antoine.	Teacher		60	Oct. 1, 1891	Sept. 1, 1893	
Tomah training school, Tomah, Wis.						Act Mar. 3 1893. (27 Stat., 637.)
Sanborn, S. C	Superintendent	1,500		Apr. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Richards, Miss Lizzie A	Teacher	600		Jan. 25, 1893	....do	
Smith, Miss Sue O	....do	600		Nov. 18, 1892	....do	
Hoye, Miss Mary E	Matron	720		Jan. 16, 1893	....do	
Hall, Charles D	Farmer	720		July 1, 1893	....do	
Turner, George E	Carpenter	720		Nov. 1, 1892	....do	
Bigelow, Wm. F	Engineer	720		Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Emery, Mrs. Jessie E	Cook	500		Jan. 19, 1893	....do	
Little, Mrs. Sarah J	Seamstress	500		Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Bigelow, Mrs. Etta E	Laundress	500		Jan. 23, 1893	....do	
Tongue River day school, Tongue river Agency, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Coghill, Emma T	Teacher		60	Sept. 26, 1892	Sept. 1, 1893	

REF0071194

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Uintah Agency, Utah						Act June 15, 1880. (21 Stat., 204.)
OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Waters, Lewis D	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	....	Jan. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Waters, Sara	Teacher	720	....	Jan. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Rube, Albert	Industrial teacher	720	....	Mar. 16, 1893	....do	
Culler, Kate	Cook	500	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Duvall, Sallie	Seamstress	500	....	Mar. 18, 1893	July 1, 1893	
Newcomb, Rosa A	Laundress	400	....	May 24, 1893	....do	
UINTAH BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Binford, I. S	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	....	July 21, 1891	July 1, 1893	
Busby, Allie B	Teacher	720	....	Jan. 8, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Stanley, Libbie C	....do	720	....	Jan. 16, 1892	....do	
Binford, Minnie J	Matron	720	....	Sept. 14, 1891	....do	
Shimp, B. R	Industrial teacher	720	....	Sept. 21, 1892	....do	
Calkins, Ella	Cook	500	....	Sept. 1, 1890	....do	
Wayman, Olive M	Laundress	400	....	Jan. 1, 1892	....do	
Malaby, Lillian	Seamstress	500	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Umatilla boarding school, Umatilla Agency, Oregon.						Act Aug. 5, 1892. (22 Stat., 298.)
Bushee, Effie Coffin	Teacher	900	....	Nov. 10, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Southwick, A. R	Industrial teacher	600	....	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Briggs, Ella	Cook	400	....	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Southwick, Cora	Laundress	400	....	Aug. 1, 1892	....do	
Morris, Lizzie C	Assistant matron	600	....	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 1, 1893	
Crawford, Emma	Seamstress	400	....	Nov. 28, 1892	....do	
McCann, Margaret	Teacher	600	....	Sept. 1, 1893	....do	
Geither, Mollie V	Superintendent	1,000	....	Aug. 1, 1893	Aug. 1, 1893	
Ukiah day school, Ukiah, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Glazier, Martha B	Teacher		60	Oct. 17, 1891	Oct. 1, 1893	
Potter Valley day school, Potter Valley, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Chamberlain, Mattie	Assistant teacher		60	Feb. 22, 1892	Oct. 1, 1893	
Upper Valley day school, Upper Valley, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
Cole, Sarah M	Assistant teacher		60	Feb. 22, 1892	Oct. 1, 1892	
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.						Act Mar. 3, 1893. (27 Stat., 634.)
SINEMASHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hertzog, S. L	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	....	Aug. 12, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Lieler, Kate	Teacher	600	....	Apr. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
Hertzog, Josephine	Matron	600	....	Aug. 12, 1892	....do	
Kalama, Peter	Industrial teacher (Indian).	720	....	Mar. 1, 1893	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat. 634.)
WARM SPRINGS BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mann, F. R	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	....	Aug. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Lucky, E. W	Teacher	600	....	Apr. 1, 1890	....do	
Mann, Hattie	Matron	600	....	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Hindman, H. F	Industrial teacher.	720	....	Sept. 1, 1888	....do	
Jackson, Nellie D	Seamstress	480	....	Feb. 15, 1890	....do	
Western Shoshone boarding school, Western Shoshone Agency, Nev.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, 27 Stat., 634.
Kidney, Eugene E	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	....	Aug. 30, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Smith, Anienzo	Industrial teacher.	600	....	Feb. 11, 1893	....do	
Kidney, Charlotte E	Cook	480	....	....do	....do	
Smith, Tacy E	Seamstress	400	....	....do	....do	
Graves, W. Vincent	Teacher	600	....	Apr. 15, 1893	....do	
White Earth Agency, Minn.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, 27 Stat., 632.
LEECH LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Haslett, Kirk	Teacher	600	....	Dec. 3, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Taylor, Essie	Laundress	300	....	Sept. 1, 1892	Sept. 1, 1893	
PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Oakland, John A	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	....	Sept. 19, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Phillips, Minnie	Teacher	600	....	Mar. 1, 1892	....do	
Knickerbocker, Etta	Matron	600	....	....do	....do	
Doran, Lottie	Cook	360	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Knickerbocker, Emma C	Seamstress	480	....	Mar. 1, 1892	....do	
Tarr, Isabelle	Laundress	360	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Wilson, H. E	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	....	Apr. 1, 1890	July 1, 1893	
English, Mary C	Assistant teacher (helper).	500	....	....do	....do	
Wilson, Tama M	Matron	360	....	Mar. 12, 1890	....do	
Needham, Patsy	Janitor	300	....	Oct. 1, 1892	....do	
WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hume, S. M	Superintendent	1,000	....	July 1, 1888	July 1, 1893	
Jackson, Mary	Teacher	600	....	....do	....do	
Grantham, Nellie E	....do	600	....	....do	....do	
Tyndall, Martha R	Matron	480	....	July 1, 1891	....do	
Louzon, J. B	Carpenter and industrial teacher.	840	....	July 1, 1888	....do	
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Scherfenberg, A. F	Superintendent	840	....	Mar. 1, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Cook, Viola	Teacher	600	....	Feb. 16, 1893	....do	
Knickerbocker, Nettie L	Matron	600	....	Mar. 1, 1892	....do	

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List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Compensation. Per annum.	Compensation. Per month.	Date of original appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
White Earth Agency, Minn.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, (27 Stat., 634.
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Channondette, Julia	Seamstress (helper).	$480	....	Oct. 18, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Ousager, Julia H.	Laundress	360	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Channondette, O	Janitor	300	....	Jan. 1, 1893	....do	
Yakima boarding school, Yakima Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1891, 27 Stat., 634.
Roberts, S. C.	Superintendent	1,000	....	Jan. 7, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Clendening, John W.	Teacher	600	....	May 13, 1892	....do	
Simpson, Alice	....do	600	....	Oct. 1, 1890	....do	
Kishbaugh, Maggie	....do	600	....	Oct. 9, 1891	....do	
Hall, Marie A	Matron	720	....	Jan. 4, 1893	....do	
Pearne, Agnes	Assistant matron (Indian).	500	....	Feb. 1, 1892	....do	
Bond, Fred. A	Industrial teacher	720	....	Sept. 1, 1892	....do	
Steinman, Anna	Cook	600	....	Oct. 26, 1893	....do	
Green, Florence L	Seamstress	500	....	Jan. 4, 1893	....do	
Yankton boarding school, Yankton Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893, 27 Stat., 634.
Wood, E. D	Superintendent	1,200	....	Aug. 5, 1892	July 1, 1893	
Wood, M. E	Teacher	600	....	....do	....do	
Wagner, M. F	....do	600	....	Oct. 28, 1891	....do	
Cournoyer, H	Assistant teacher (Indian).	480	....	Oct. 20, 1890	....do	
Vandall, M. J	....do	480	....	July 1, 1893	....do	
Tyler, N	Matron	600	....	Aug. 5, 1890	....do	
Streeter, W. N	Industrial teacher	720	....	Nov. 3, 1891	....do	
Ely, E. E	Cook	480	....	Jan. 26, 1892	....do	
Ingham, H. M	....do	480	....	Oct. 1, 1890	....do	
Craig, C. V	Seamstress	480	....	Jan. 1, 1892	....do	
Thomas, J	Laundress	480	....	July 1, 1891	....do	

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes.**

[The grants do not convey the fee simple of the property, but the right of occupancy for the aforesaid purposes.]

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.†	Name of organization	For what purpose used.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River				
Gila River	160	1890	Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.	School and mission.
Do	6	1891	Presbyterian	Church.
Papago	5	.....	Roman Catholic	One church.
Pima	.....	1868	Presbyterian	One church. No claim to land.
San Carlos	160	1890	Woman's National Indian Association.	Mission and school.
CALIFORNIA.				
Hoopa Valley	160	1890	Massachusetts Indian Association.	Mission and school.
Mission	.....	.....	Roman Catholic	Churches at St. Ignacio and Santa Isabel.
Do	5	1890	Ladies' Mission Society of Riverside, Cal.	School and mission.
Do	.....	1889	Wisconsin Indian Association.	Mission.
Do	5	1889	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school at Coahuilla.
Do	5	1889	do	Mission at Portrero.
Round Valley	2½	1887	Women's Baptist Home Mission Society.‡	Mission and school.
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute	.....	.....	.....	.....
DAKOTA (NORTH AND SOUTH).				
Cheyenne River	160	1873	Protestant Episcopal	Church and school.
Do	80	1879	....do	Church.
Do	10	1884	....do	Chapel.
Do	20	1874	....do	Do.
Do	80	1888	....do	Church and rectory.
Do	.....	1873 to 1885	American Missionary Association.	Mission buildings at 11 stations and 160 acres at each asked for.
Do	1	1892	Protestant Episcopal	Mission.
Crow Creek	10	1872	....do	Church and parsonage.
Do	40	1887	....do	Church.
Do	80	1887	Grace Mission	Industrial school.
Do	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Boarding school.
Lower Brulé	30	1872	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	40	1886	....do	One church.
Turtle Mountain	10	1886	....do	Mission.
Do	80	.....	Roman Catholic	Two churches and school.
Devil's Lake	160	1889	....do	Two churches and two mission dwellings.
Do	40	.....	Presbyterian	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do	7	1891	Episcopal	Church.
Fort Berthold	22	1886	American Missionary Association.	One church and a school.
Do	160	1892	....do	Mission.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	School.
Pine Ridge	10½	.....	Protestant Episcopal	One church and parsonage.
Do	80	1885	....do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	(§)	1886	....do	Mission dwelling.
Do	50	1886	....do	Chapel.
Do	40	1890	....do	Mission.
Do	1	1890	Presbyterian	Do.
Do	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Church and school.
Ponca	160	1884	American Missionary Association.	Mission.
Rosebud	150	1885	Protestant Episcopal	School.
Do	20	1892	....do	Church.
Do	160	1892	Roman Catholic	School.

* This table is brought down to October 18, 1893.
† In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.
‡ Transferred to American Baptist Home Mission Society.
§ Lot 96 by 240 feet

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Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes—Continued.

[The grants do not convey the fee simple of the property, but the right of occupancy for the aforesaid purposes]—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
DAKOTA (NORTH AND SOUTH)—Continued.				
Rosebud—Continued			Protestant Episcopal	Church and rectory at agency and three churches and two school buildings at camps.
Do		1890	do	Chapel.
Do	160	1885	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do			American Missionary Association.	Two schools.
Do	30	1890	Holland Christian Reformed	Mission.
Sisseton	*40	1870	Presbyterian	Church, school, and parsonage.
Do			do	Five churches at different points on reserve.
Do	(‡)	1881	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	160	1886	do	Chapel.†
Do	‡160	1889	Roman Catholic	Mission.
Standing Rock		1879	do	One church and mission dwelling.
Do		1882	do	Do.
Do		1884	do	One church.
Do		1886	do	Mission and school.
Do	160	1884	Protestant Episcopal	Chapel and school.
Do	20	1887	American Missionary Association.	Hospital and mission.
Do		1882	do	Mission building.
Do		1886	do	Do.
Do	20	1887	Roman Catholic	Hospital and mission.
Do	160	1888	do	School and mission.
Yankton	2	1889	Presbyterian	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	80	1877	do	One church.
Do	23	1869	Protestant Episcopal	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	4	1870	do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	2	1870	do	Chapel.
IDAHO.				
Cœur d'Alène	640	1845	Roman Catholic	Mission.
Do	1,920	1865	do	Two schools and missions. Donation of this land to church by Indians not yet confirmed by Congress.
Nez Percés		1860	Presbyterian	Four churches. Work conducted and buildings owned by Indians.
Do	1	1891	do	Mission.
Do	20	1892	do	Church.
Do		1873	Roman Catholic	Church, mission, residence, and school.
Do	640		A. B. C. F. M.	In litigation.
Fort Hall	160	1890	Connecticut Indian Association.	Mission and school.
Lemhi				
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Wyandotte	2	1873	Friends and Methodist	Church and parsonage.
Do	10	1882	Friends	House.
Seneca	3	1882	do	Church.
Do	20	1890	Methodist Episcopal	Mission.
Ottawa	20	1890	Friends	Do.
Do	20	1890	Baptist	Do.
Modoc	5	1890	do	Do.
Quapaw	40	1893	Roman Catholic	Church.
IOWA.				
Sac and Fox				

* Patented in 1892.
† It is reported that Episcopalians have another church on the reserve.
‡ Consent of Indians required.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
KANSAS.				
Chippewa and Munsee	160		Moravians	Church and school.
Do	30	1890	Reformed Church in the United States.	Do.
MICHIGAN.				
Michigan				Mission work done and building erected on reservation, but accurate statistics are wanting.
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth	63		Protestant Episcopal	Two churches, hospital, and parsonage.
Do	70		do	Church, school, and dwelling.
Do	49		do	Church and parsonage.
Do	1	1884	do	School.
Do	40		do	School and dwelling.
Red Lake		1876	do	Church and parsonage.
Do			do	Do.
Leech Lake			do	Church and two parsonages.
Winnebagoshish			do	Church and parsonage.
White Earth	171	1875	Roman Catholic	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Do	160	1891	Swedish Christian Mission Society.	Mission.
Red Lake			Roman Catholic	Church and parsonage.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Do	160	1889	Protestant Episcopal	Mission and school.
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet	160	1889	Roman Catholic	Not yet occupied or selected.
Do	160	1891	Brooklyn Women's Indian Association.	Mission.
Crow	160	1886	Methodist Episcopal	Not yet occupied.
Do	160	1886	Unitarian	School.
Do	160	1886	Roman Catholic	School, church, and mission dwellings.
Do	160	1888	do	School.
Do	1	1890	do	School and mission.
Fort Belknap	160	1887	do	Church and school.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Flathead	60		do	Do.
Do	172		do	Do.
Do	470		do	For pasture.
Fort Peck	4		Presbyterian	Church and school.
Do	1		do	Mission dwellings.
Tongue River		1889	Roman Catholic	Do.
NEBRASKA.				
Winnebago	85	1889	Presbyterian	Church.
Omaha	160	1889	do	School and church.
Do	5	1889	Women's National Indian Association.	Missionary and educational.
Santee	†440	1885	American Missionary Association.	Normal school with eighteen buildings.
Do	140	1885	do	Bazille chapel.
Do	80	1885	Protestant Episcopal‡	Chapel.
Do	80	1872	do	Chapel and mission building.
NEVADA.				
Nevada Agency				
Western Shoshone				

* Transferred to Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church.
† See letter "L 10408-1892."
‡ This society also has chapel on land patented to a Santee Sioux Indian.

REF0071197

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
NEW MEXICO.				
Jicarilla Apache	80	1888	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Mescalero	80	1890	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Navajo*	80	1887	Methodist Episcopal	
Do	160	1889	....do	
Do	160	1889	....do	
Do	160	1890	Woman's National Indian Association.	Do.
Do	640	1892	Methodist Episcopal	Mission and school.
Moqui†	160	1889	Roman Catholic	
Pueblo	10		Presbyterian	Schools and missions at three pueblos. Land and buildings used by permission of Indians.
Zuñi Pueblo		1888	....do	School and mission.
Pueblo			Roman Catholic	A church in each pueblo, and schools in several pueblos; land owned by Indians
NEW YORK.				
New York				Mission work done and buildings erected on several reservations, but accurate statistics are wanting.
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Eastern Cherokee				Several church buildings are owned by the Indians.
OKLAHOMA.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho	100	1880	Mennonites	School.
Do	100	1880	....do	Do.
Do			Young Men's Christian Association.	Meeting house.
Kiowa, etc	160	1888	Presbyterian	School and mission.
Do	160	1890	....do	Do.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	Do.
Do	160	1889	Methodist Episcopal, South	Do.
Do	160	1890	Reformed Presbyterian	Do.
Do	160	1889	Baptist	Do.
Do	160	1892	Christian Church	Mission.
Osage	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Schools and church.
Do		1887	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Ponca and Otoe	40	1887	....do	Mission.
Pawnee	2		....do	Do.
Sac and Fox	5	1878	Baptist	Church.
Absentee Shawnee		1884	Friends	Church and parsonage.
Citizen Pottawatomie	290		Roman Catholic	Church and school. They claim 640 acres.
Kickapoo	160	1892	Friends	Church and mission.
OREGON.				
Grande Ronde			Roman Catholic	Church and residence.
Klamath				
Siletz	10	1891	Methodist Episcopal	Mission.
Umatilla	13	1884	Presbyterian	Do.
Do	60	1889	....do	School.
Do‡	§160	1889	Roman Catholic	Do.
Warm Springs	2	1895	United Presbyterian	Mission.
Do	160	1888	....do	Do
UTAH.				
Uintah and Ouray				
WASHINGTON.				
Colville			Roman Catholic	Two chapels.
Neah Bay			Episcopal	Mission. No land.

*Partly in Arizona and Utah.
†In Arizona.
‡Authority to occupy 80 acres (granted in 1883) revoked in 1892.
§Location changed in 1892.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
WASHINGTON—Cont'd.				
Misqually			Presbyterian	Church.
Puyallup			Roman Catholic	Do.
Do			Presbyterian	Do.
Quinaielt				
Lummi			Methodist Episcopal	School among Nooksack Indians.
Tulalip	130	1857	Roman Catholic	
Lummi	86		....do	
Muckleshoot			....do	Six churches.
Swinomish	90		....do	
Port Madison	83		....do	
Yakama	165	1891	Methodist Episcopal	Church.
Do			Roman Catholic	One church.
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay				Mission work has been done and buildings have been erected on several reservations belonging to these agencies, but accurate statistics are wanting.
La Pointe				
Oneida	5	1891	Roman Catholic	Church.
WYOMING				
Shoshone	160	1887	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do	160	1888	Protestant Episcopal	Church and dwelling.

NOTE.—In some cases the favorable action of the Indians is still wanting in order to complete the validity of the grants; in others the Government authorization is not clear.

REF0071198

EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS FROM NOVEMBER 29, 1892, TO NOVEMBER 23, 1893.

HOH RESERVATION, WASH.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 11, 1893.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of Washington, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the mouth of the Hoh River, Jefferson County, Washington, and running thence up said river in the middle of the channel thereof one mile; thence due south to the south bank of said river; thence due south from said south bank one mile; thence due west to the Pacific Ocean, and thence with the Pacific coast line to the place of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Hoh Indians not now residing upon any 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 existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

OSETTE RESERVATION, WASH.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 12, 1893.*

It is hereby ordered that the following described lands, situated and lying in the State of Washington, viz: Commencing at Point Apot-Sloes (Indian name), on the ocean beach about one-half a mile north of the Indian village Osette in Clallam County, said State; thence due east one mile; thence due south to the point of intersection with the southern boundary line of the said Indian village extended eastward, and the northern boundary line of Charley Weberhard's claim; thence due west to the Pacific Ocean; thence with the Pacific Ocean to the point of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Osette Indians not now residing upon any 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 existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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 the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.a	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River b	Colorado River	Hwahpai, Kenaiwivi (Tamaxwid), Kaohaulla, Kokopa (c) Mohavi, and Yuma	d 320, 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	Papabo	1 721, 291	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	357, 120	558	Act of Congress approved, Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualapai		Hawalapai	750, 800	1, 142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui	Navajo	Moqui (Shimmo)	2, 472, 320	3, 863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papabe	f 371, 566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299, the residue, 41, 622.56 acres, allotted to 291 Indians and 14 acres reserved for school site. (See letter book 290, p. 404.)
Total			6, 400, 357	10, 000	
CALIFORNIA.					
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	e 46, 720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Supai		Supai	638, 400	60	Executive order, Jan. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravaipi, Gileños, Chiricahuas, Kolodero, Mimbres, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	d 2, 464, 000	3, 850	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Jan. 9, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 7, 1876, Jan. 26, and May 15, 1877.
Total					Act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1931, vol. 25, p. 699.
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hamawtmey, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishlamalan.	d 118, 433	185	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39 Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Feb. 19, 1891. There have been allotted to 701 Indians 9, 760.79 acres, leaving 108, 672.21 acres unallotted and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892, 457 Stats., p. 82; 15, 096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 293, p. 96).
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission, Tule	Coahuilla, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	e 182, 313	284	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 16, 1885, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Clear Lake, Konkau, Little Lake, Nome Lac-kee, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallakki, and Yuki.	e 31, 000	64	Act of Congress approved Apr. 9, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1871, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1873, and July 26, 1876, act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 650.

a Approximate. b Partly in California. c Now on reservation. d Outboundaries surveyed. e Partly surveyed. f Surveyed.

REF0071199

REF007200

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.
CALIFORNIA—cont'd.					
Tule River	Mission, Tule	Kawia (b), Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni (b).	c 48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma Apache	d 45,889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
Total			438,868	685½	
COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muuchi, and Wiminuchi Ute	e 1,094,400	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 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total			1,094,400	1,710	
IDAHO.					
Cœur d'Aléne	Colville	Cœur d'Aléne, Kutenay (b), Pend d'Oreille (b), and Spokane.	cc 413,440	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. 1027–1034.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boise and Bruneau Bannak (Panaiti) and Shoshoni.	cc 864,000	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	cc 746,651	1,166½	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	c 64,000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875, and act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, pp. 687–699.
Total			2,088,091	3,262½	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	c 5,031,351	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	d 4,650,935	7,267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611,
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	c 6,688,000	10,450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	c 3,040,000	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: 3,976 acres allotted to 58 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Ottawa	do	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	d 1,587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres; unallotted. (Letter book 229, p. 115.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	d 6,851	10¾	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. The residue, 43,450 acres, allotted.
Quapaw	do	Kwapa	d 56,685	88½	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867 vol. 15, p. 513.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	c 375,000	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	d 26,086	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)	d 2,543	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, 10,484.31 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 36 acres reserved for agency purposes. (Letter books 208, p. 268, and 233, p. 297.)
Wyandotte	do	Wyandotte	d 535	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,696.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted. (Letter book, 228, p. 332.)
Total			19,879,573	31,062	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	d 2,900	4½	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov. 1876, and 1882 and 1883, June, July, and Oct., 1892 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891), (vol. 26, p. 749). (See annual report, 1891, p. 681.)
Total			2,900	4½	

a Approximate. b Not on reservation. c Outboundaries surveyed. d Surveyed. e Partly surveyed.

REF007201

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.
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee.	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsi	*b* 4,395	6½	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	*b* 20,273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomi	*b* 49,128	76¾	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. (28,229.24 acres allotted to 265 Indians, residue unallotted. (Letter Looks 238, p. 328, and 258, p. 437.)
Total			73,796	115¼	
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.	*b* 19,121	30	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; the residue, 33,360 acres, allotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 678	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	*f* 107,509	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1856, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 62.)
Deer Creek *d*	do	do	23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883; 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.	*b* 92,346	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.	*f* 51,840	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).	Cass Lake, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.	*g* 94,440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; 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., p. 49.)
Mille Lac *d*	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	*b* 61,014	95	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.)
Red Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas	*f* 800,000	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, 1892.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe *c*	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	*b* 1,080	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.	*b* 703,512	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, vol. 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 Oak of Mississippi Chippewas.	*b* 320,000	500	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive order, 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	3,522	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	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	*g* 3,504,000	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.

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.

REF00712O2

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 the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. a	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—continued.					
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. 12, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 116.
Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille	b 1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	c 371,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total			9,382,400	14,660	
NEBRASKA.					
Iowa d	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa			Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted, to 143 Indians, 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.)
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux	c 1,131	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, 1869, Nov. 16, 1877, Aug. 31, 1880, 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	c 65,191	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	Ponca			Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 888, 27,202.68 acres allotted to 167 Indians, 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339, also President's proclamation, Oct. [illegible], 1890; vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sac and Fox d	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	c 1,616	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. (3,343.97 acres in Kansas and 3,568.66 acres in Nebraska allotted to 76 Indians. The residue 1,615.32 acres unallotted. (Letter book 223, p. 361.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 26, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	c 14,612	22½	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			114,550	179	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley f	West'n Shoshone.	Pi-Ute and Western Shoshoni	b 312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River	Nevada	Kai-bab-bit Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	b 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)	b 322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	b 318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,490½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	c 416,000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	b c 474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 29, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo g	Navajo	Navajo	c 7,698,560	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. (1,769,600 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	b 17,510	1,081	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 1890, p. 658.
Pueblo: Acoma			b 95,792		
Pueblo: San Juan			b 17,545		
Pueblo: Picuris			b 17,461		
Pueblo: San Felipe			b 34,767		
Pueblo: Pecos			b 18,763		
Pueblo: Cochiti			b 24,256		
Pueblo: St. Domingo			b 74,743		
Pueblo: Taos			b 17,361		
Pueblo: Santa Clara			b 17,389		
Pueblo: Tesuque			b 17,471		
Pueblo: St. Ildefonso			b 17,293		
Pueblo: Pojoaque			b 13,520		
Pueblo: Zia			b 17,515		
Pueblo: Sandia			b 24,187		
Pueblo: Isleta			b 110,080		
Pueblo: Nambe			b 13,598		
Pueblo: Laguna			b 125,225		
Pueblo: Santa Ana			b 17,361		

a Approximate. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d In Kansas and Nebraska. e Surveyed. f Partly in Idaho. g Partly in Arizona and Utah.

REF007203

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.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—continued.					
Zuñi	Pueblo	Pueblo	b 215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			9,495,645	14,837	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	b 30,469	47⅛	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	b 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	b 640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	b 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	Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis	b 6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis	do	St. Regis	b 14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca	b 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. 165.)
Tuscarora	do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	b 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	b 50,000 b 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	

NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Assiniboine, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	bc 128,993	158⅛	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. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 101,407.49 acres allotted to 869 Indians. The residue held in common. (letter book 247, p. 154.)
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arikara, 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, 1882; agreement, Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.
Standing Rock	Standing Rock	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.	c 2,672,640	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	d 46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Total			3,812,833	5,957⅛	
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; 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians, 231,828.55 acres for school lands, 32,243.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes, the residue 3,500,562.05 opened to settlement. (See Pres. Proc., Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.)
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; 8,685.30 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. 969. (See annual report 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	d 100,137	156⅜	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo	d 206,466	322⅝	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	d 2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.

a—Approximate. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d Surveyed.

REF007204

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.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.					
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan			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.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue 79,276.60 acres open to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 249.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	*b* 1,470,058	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	*b* 129,113	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	do	Pawnee (Pani)			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. 476.) 12,856.94 acres allotted to 321 Indians; 640 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes. The residue 169,320 acres opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.)
Ponca	do	Ponca	*b* 101,894	159	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 297; 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 Pottawatomi.			Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 383,161 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. 1016–1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,498 Pottawatomies and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 562 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 23 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 443, 444, and Annual Report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sac and Fox	do	Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 18, 1890; ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 97,893.64 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. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Annual Report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ioni, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Waco, and Wichita.	*b* 743,610	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. 191.)
			b 1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total			7,231,747	11 300	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grand Ronde	Kalapuya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, and Yamhill.	*b* 26,111	40¾	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1854, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. Of the residue, 440 acres reserved for Government uses and 33,145 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 216, p. 338.)
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	*c* 1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siuslaw, Tootootena, Umqua, and thirteen others.	*b* 225,280	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	*b* 157,714	246¼	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.	*c* 464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total			1,929,105	3,014¼	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, and Minnekonjo Sioux.	*b* 92,004	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 pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035–1038. 310,711 acres allotted to 1,139 Indians; 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes 1,347.61 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 573,982.26 acres open to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Partly surveyed.

REF00712O5

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.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.					
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	b 193,518	302½	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	
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux	c 472,550	738⅜	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux	c 3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Ogalalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux.	c 3,228,160	5,044	
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux	b 262,229	409⅞	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; the residue, 167,-224.12 acres, allotted to 1,484 Indians, and 851.88 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book, 297, p. 1.)
Total			10,271,501	16,049⅛	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River and White River Ute.	cd 2,039,040	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	do	Tabequache Ute	c 1,933,440	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	b 471	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	d 24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 22, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 78.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.

Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methaz, Nespeelium, 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.
Hoh River		Hoh	640	1	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi (Chah-chooosen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Suk-wamish, and Swiwamish.	b 1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,426 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Kwilleihut and Makah	d 23,040	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	b 3,367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 30, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, 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.
Oaette		Oaette	640	1	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	b 2,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,289.48 acres, allotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated.)	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	b 599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17,463 acres, allotted.
Quillehute	do	Kwillehiut	b 837	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 and Tsihalis	b 335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	do	Klallam, S'Kokomish, and Twana	b 276	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 Swiwamish.	b 8,930	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 (Klah-chemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksanamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1133; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	b 1,710	2⅔	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5,469 acres, allotted.
Yakama	Yakama	Klickitat, Palouse, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakama.	c 800,000	1,250	Treaty of Wallawalla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951; Executive order, Nov. 28, 1882.
Total			4,046,564	6,323	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe e	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b 31,096	48⅝	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1880, Apr. 4, 1889. (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.	b 62,817	98⅛	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians, see report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 7,086.23 acres allotted.

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d Outboundaries surveyed. e In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

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.
WISCONSIN—continued.					
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b 97, 668	152½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. The residue, 26,634.97 acres, allotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859.)
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b 11, 457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1854.) See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1868.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) The residue, 2,695.91 acres, allotted.
Menominee	Green Bay	Menominee	c 231, 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	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. All allotted and reserved for school purposes except 94.08 acres.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge	b 11, 803	18¾	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; 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	697½	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	c 1, 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, 1897.
Total			1, 810, 000	2, 828	
Grand total			85, 872, 614	134, 175¾	

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Partly surveyed.

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.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1893.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.
				Sex.		Race.		
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
ARIZONA.								
Colorado River Agency:								
Colorado River boarding	By Government	100	.....	4	7	6	5	70
Navajo Agency:								
Navajo boarding	....do	150	.....	5	7	3	9	113
Keam's Cañon: Moqui boarding	....do	100	.....	2	8	2	8	106
Moqui Reservation: Oreiba day	....do	.....	40	1	.....	.....	1	33
Fort Mojave: Boarding	....do	150	.....	12	4	5	11	134
Phœnix: Training	....do	130	.....	11	13	13	11	121
Pima Agency:								
Pima boarding	....do	140	.....	4	10	3	11	143
San Carlos Agency:								
San Carlos boarding	....do	*75	.....	4	8	2	10	108
Fort Apache day	....do	.....	50	1	1	.....	2	43
Tucson: Boarding	By contract	150	.....	6	10	2	14	133
Perris: Training	By Government	120	.....	4	8	4	8	113
CALIFORNIA.								
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding	By Government	250	.....	17	12	14	15	132
Hoopa Valley Agency:								
Hoopa Valley boarding	....do	75	.....	3	4	.....	7	44
Mission Agency:								
Agua Caliente day	....do	.....	28	.....	1	.....	1	29
Coahuila day	....do	.....	32	.....	1	.....	1	45
La Jolla day	....do	.....	34	.....	1	.....	1	40
Mesa Grande day	....do	.....	26	.....	1	.....	1	30
Portrero day	....do	.....	32	.....	1	.....	1	24
Rincon day	....do	.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	29
San Jacinto day	....do	.....	40	.....	1	.....	1	27
Pachanga day	....do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	30
Round Valley Agency:								
Headquarters day	....do	.....	40	1	.....	.....	1	55
San Diego: Industrial training	By contract	150	.....	.....	4	1	3	95
Banning: St. Boniface's Industrial boarding.	By contract and special appropriation.	125	.....	3	6	.....	9	120
Hopland: Day	By contract	.....	50	.....	1	.....	1	25
St. Turibius: Day	....do	.....	40	1	.....	.....	1	25
Ukiah: Day	....do	.....	50	.....	1	.....	1	29
Greenville: Day	By Government	.....	100	1	1	.....	2	65
Bishop: Day	....do	.....	65	1	1	.....	2	48
Ukiah: Day	....do	.....	40	.....	1	.....	1	31
Shasta County: Public day, Ailion district.	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego County: Public day, Helm district.	....do	.....	20	.....	1	.....	1	14
Inyo County: Public day, Round Valley district.	....do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	30
COLORADO.								
Grand Junction: Boarding	By Government	120	.....	10	4	4	10	102
Fort Lewis: Boarding	....do	300	.....	13	7	8	12	94
IDAHO.								
Fort Hall Agency:								
Fort Hall boarding	By Government	250	.....	10	8	3	15	106
Lemhi Agency:								
Lemhi boarding	....do	40	.....	2	4	1	5	36
Fort Lapwai boarding	....do	200	.....	9	10	4	15	186
INDIANA.								
Wabash: White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute.	By contract and special appropriation.	30	.....	4	8	.....	12	85
Rensselaer: St. Joseph's normal	....do	100	.....	9	7	.....	16	74

* No report from this school. † Also 600 pounds of honey.

the year ended June 30, 1893.

Average attendance.		Number 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.*
61	.....	8	$7,960.35	$16.31	.....	.....	4	8	.....	73	.....	.....	200	500
97	.....	10	15,143.90	13.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	.....	10	16,939.46	14.26	.....	.....	35	.....	100	4	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	28	3	175.97	2.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	.....	10	20,866.71	14.73	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	.....	12	18,174.88	14.42	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	51	35	.....	5,000	5,000
124	.....	10	15,016.70	10.09	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	130	330	.....	.....
91	.....	12	13,438.28	12.31	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	40	25	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	8	1,034.60	8.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	.....	10	13,743.61	9.24	$6,546.20	$4.40	42	300	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	6	12,693.58	23.51	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	.....	10	18,018.50	16.15	.....	.....	4	6	.....	7	.....	.....	10	30
85	.....	6	7,454.44	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	10	750.76	4.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29	10	763.16	2.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	10	750.76	4.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	750.76	4.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	10	750.76	6.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	10	750.76	3.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	10	721.61	3.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	10	726.16	3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	41	7	815.20	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	.....	12	11,875.00	10.42	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	130	100	†600	200	200
116	.....	10	12,500.00	8.98	1,250.00	.90	80	10	.....	2,080	35	200	200	100
.....	17	10	413.50	2.43	25.55	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	10	332.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	10	449.50	2.50	24.48	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	31	10	900.00	2.90	437.00	1.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	28	10	940.25	5.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	10	704.85	3.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	9	320.49	3.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	10	405.83	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	.....	12	16,877.50	14.35	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	23	†469	.....	.....
63	.....	12	15,149.69	20.04	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	641	18	.....	.....	.....
87	.....	12	16,721.22	16.02	.....	.....	45	.....	225	495	150	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	10	4,972.17	12.95	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	200	25	100	.....	.....
150	.....	12	24,524.23	13.62	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	455	70	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	12	10,020.00	13.25	2,888.30	3.82	560	2,400	2,940	2,525	130	2,300	300	100
60	.....	10	8,330.00	11.57	3,070.00	5.10	300	1,500	1,730	335	90	§520	.....	400

† Also 170 pounds of honey. § Also 40 pounds of honey.

REF0071207

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1893.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
INDIAN TERRITORY.								
Quapaw Agency:								
Quapaw boarding	By Government	120	.....	4	12	10	6	122
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding.	.....do	150	.....	4	13	8	9	143
IOWA.								
Sac and Fox Agency:								
Sac and Fox day	By Government	.....	40	1	.....	.....	1	82
KANSAS.								
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:								
Kickapoo boarding	By Government	80	.....	2	4	.....	6	39
Pottawatomie boarding	.....do	25	.....	2	4	.....	6	39
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding	.....do	50	.....	3	4	.....	7	52
Halstead: Mennonite Mission boarding	By contract	40	.....	5	3	.....	8	31
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	By Government	500	.....	28	18	10	36	606
MICHIGAN.								
Baraga: Chippewa boarding	By contract	140	.....	3	6	.....	9	50
Baraga: Day	By Government	.....	50	.....	1	.....	1	49
L'Anse: Day	.....do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	34
Harbor Springs: Boarding	.....do	140	.....	4	8	1	11	126
Mount Pleasant: Training	.....do	100	.....	2	6	1	7	59
MINNESOTA.								
White Earth Agency:								
White Earth boarding	By Government	110	.....	3	6	4	5	97
Leech Lake boarding	.....do	50	.....	3	4	4	3	72
Red Lake boarding	.....do	50	.....	2	5	5	2	60
St. Benedict's orphan	By contract	200	.....	.....	7	.....	7	110
Red Lake boarding (St. Mary's)	.....do	80	.....	3	5	3	5	59
Pine Point boarding	By Government	80	.....	2	5	3	4	57
Wild Rice River boarding	.....do	75	.....	3	6	4	5	77
Birch Cooley: Day	.....do	.....	36	1	.....	.....	1	25
Avoca: St. Francis Xavier's boarding	By contract	50	.....	1	5	.....	6	41
Clontarf: St. Paul's industrial	By contract and special appropriation.	180	.....	8	2	.....	10	67
Collegeville: St. John's Institute	.....do	100	.....	4	.....	.....	4	52
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady	By contract	80	.....	.....	7	.....	7	55
Morris: Sisters of Mercy	.....do	125	.....	2	10	.....	12	83
St. Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy	By contract and special appropriation.	100	.....	.....	10	.....	10	54
Becker County: Public day, district No. 4.	By contract	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	3
Pipestone: Training	By Government	75	.....	2	7	3	6	61
MONTANA.								
Blackfeet Agency:								
Blackfeet boarding	By Government	110	.....	4	7	.....	11	110
Holy Family boarding	By contract and special appropriation.	125	.....	5	10	.....	15	121
Crow Agency:								
Crow boarding	By Government	100	.....	2	11	.....	13	95
Montana industrial	By contract	55	.....	4	7	.....	11	58
St. Xavier's industrial	.....do	250	.....	8	8	.....	16	122
Flathead Agency:								
St. Ignatius industrial	By contract and special appropriation.	450	.....	20	23	3	40	347
Fort Belknap Agency:								
St. Paul's industrial	By contract	300	.....	8	8	1	15	224
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	110	.....	6	11	8	9	126

year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Average attendance.		Number 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.*
100	.....	10	$14,785.92	$12.32	.....	.....	70	700	800	1,996	50	1,000	2,000	2,000
117	.....	10	14,940.99	10.63	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1,215	40	.....	100	500
.....	13	10	967.35	7.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	10	3,304.87	12.71	.....	.....	50	1,000	.....	115	65	.....	50	50
31	.....	10	4,257.02	11.44	.....	.....	70	1,000	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	10	4,819.71	8.73	.....	.....	60	1,000	.....	280	43	.....	300	500
31	.....	12	3,750.00	10.08	$1,983.95	$5.33	400	3,200	4,700	515	60	2,800	.....	600
538	.....	12	80,781.06	12.51	.....	.....	200	1,474	1,227	2,065	270	237	.....	.....
46	.....	12	4,883.00	8.76	4,424.00	8.01	120	.....	30	1,450	70	600	.....	.....
.....	24	10	600.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	7	438.60	6.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	.....	10	10,220.40	7.34	2,500.00	1.80	16	19	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	6	4,694.14	21.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	10	10,221.69	11.36	.....	.....	7	10	.....	1,105	20	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	10	4,922.92	7.46	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	435	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	10	4,778.15	9.96	.....	.....	6	30	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	.....	10	9,720.00	7.86	.....	.....	15	5	300	610	90	800	.....	.....
42	.....	10	4,203.10	8.34	.....	.....	3	12	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	10	5,340.73	14.84	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	10	6,296.45	10.93	.....	.....	4	20	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	10	606.75	3.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	10	3,780.00	8.51	.....	.....	5	35	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	12	6,098.65	12.71	10,387.45	21.64	500	40	7,100	1,973	400	3,000	.....	.....
50	.....	10	7,500.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	.....	12	5,400.00	8.65	.....	.....	5	25	.....	221	.....	200	.....	.....
68	.....	12	7,537.05	9.24	5,210.08	6.38	220	50	1,700	1,600	125	200	.....	.....
51	.....	12	7,500.00	12.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	5	8,207.05	43.19	.....	.....	80	300	500	510	75	150	.....	.....
94	.....	12	14,848.04	13.16	.....	.....	15	(*)	.....	10	68	196	.....	.....
107	.....	12	12,500.00	9.73	2,500.00	1.95	12	.....	15	804	60	.....	.....	.....
82	.....	12	14,556.10	14.79	.....	.....	27	90	126	922	.....	367	300	5,000
58	.....	12	5,400.00	8.49	8,063.55	12.68	40	50	.....	362	25	.....	.....	500
108	.....	12	11,340.00	8.75	8,660.00	6.68	40	50	250	1,550	125	360	.....	.....
301	.....	10	45,000.00	12.46	9,000.00	2.49	275	50	3,900	1,650	300	2,500	250	200
163	.....	10	16,136.32	8.25	900.00	.46	75	250	575	2,140	150	1,000	200	.....
96	.....	10	14,233.51	12.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Crops an entire failure by reason of frost.

REF0071208

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.
				Sex.		Race.		
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
MONTANA—continued.								
Fort Peck Agency:								
Poplar Creek boarding	By Government	*50		6	8	7	7	92
Tongue River Agency:								
St. Labre's boarding	By contract	65		3	8	1	10	50
Agency day	By Government		30		2		2	42
St. Peter's: Mission boarding	By contract	400		7	9	5	11	226
Fort Shaw: Training	By Government	250		9	13	8	14	171
NEBRASKA.								
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:								
Omaha boarding	By Government	75		4	7	2	9	102
Omaha Mission boarding	By contract	65		3	6		9	68
Winnebago boarding	By Government	40		4	4	2	6	51
Thurston County:								
Public day, district No. 1	By contract		6		1		1	8
Knox County:								
Public day, district No. 10	do		5		1		1	5
Public day, district No. 87	do		4		1		1	7
Santee Agency:								
Santee boarding	By Government	120		6	14	7	13	147
Santee normal training	By contract	170		11	17	3	25	171
Hope boarding (Springfield, S. Dak.)	do	50		2	5		7	47
Flandreau day	By Government		50	1			1	50
Genoa: Training	do	400		16	13	6	23	416
NEVADA.								
Nevada Agency:								
Pyramid Lake Boarding	By Government	66		5	7	6	6	100
Walker River day	do		24		1		1	37
Wadsworth day	do		24		1		1	22
Carson: Training	do	125		11	12	11	12	122
Western Shoshone Agency:								
Western Shoshone boarding	do	50		2	5	1	6	44
NEW MEXICO.								
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	300		25	27	27	25	269
Mescalero Agency:								
Mescalero boarding	do	50		6	3	4	5	48
Pueblo Agency:								
Bernalillo boarding	By contract	125		1	9		10	70
St. Catharine's boarding, Santa Fé	do	125		2	4	1	5	100
University of New Mexico, Santa Fé	do	60		1	4		5	54
Cochiti day	By Government		30		1		1	19
Laguna day	do		40		1		1	22
Santa Clara day	do		30	1			1	29
Zia day	do		25		1		1	41
Acoma day	By contract		50		1		1	29
Isleta day, No. 2	do		40		1		1	39
Jemez day, No. 1	do		50		1		1	56
Jemez day, No. 2	do		60		2		2	67
Sesma day	do		60		2		2	51
Pahuate day	do		50		1		1	33
San Juan day	do		50	1			1	39
Taos day	do		50		1		1	34
Zuni day	do		75		3		3	36
Santa Fé: Training	By Government	175		19	14	14	19	173
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Eastern Cherokee Agency:								
Cherokee training	By Government	80		2	7	2	7	110
Big Cove day	do		40	1			1	37
Bird Town day	do		32	1			1	18
Cherokee day	do		35	1			1	12
Soco day	do		60	1			1	37

*Buildings burned. † Hailstorm destroyed crop.

Average attendance.		Number 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.*
27	....	3	$2,249.03	$27.77										
37	....	8	1,000.48	9.01	$1,497.00	$13.49	†18							
....	12	9	959.20	8.97										
204	....	12	19,440.00	7.94	2,000.00	.82	120	....	380	650	200	500	....	....
136	....	6	20,459.44	25.07			50	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
73	....	10	12,490.57	14.46			55	400	200	50	40	....	....	....
43	....	10	4,089.49	7.93	2,793.88	5.41	45	600	....	85	40	‡400	....	....
40	....	10	6,979.48	14.54			75	1,920	696	207	19	....	....	....
....	6	10	200.00	3.84			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	9	77.83	2.88			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	4	6	80.00	3.33			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
101	....	10	20,456.34	16.88			25	....	17	129	....	30	....	....
141	....	10	12,401.10	7.38	11,308.39	6.68	25	400	....	215	108	....	....	....
40	....	10	3,971.79	8.27	2,127.24	4.43	5	50	....	139	....	....	....	45
....	35	6	1,190.54	5.67			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
340	....	12	49,744.40	12.19			480	1,000	....	230	100	3,000	....	....
74	....	10	9,744.67	10.97			5	70	....	815	....	....	500	720
....	16	10	1,091.49	6.06			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	18	10	588.69	4.53			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	12	17,991.15	18.74			90	370	667	1,092	30	213	500	1,000
35	....	5	5,285.84	30.20			50	....	159	335	20	....	....	....
222	....	12	47,023.92	17.88			20	....	....	874	13	....	....	600
42	....	10	7,873.55	15.62			42	160	....	175	11	75	....	....
64	....	10	§1,785.00	2.32	5,685.00	7.44	30	300	....	458	30	600	....	500
80	....	9	6,477.19	9.00	7,522.81	10.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	....	10	5,451.74	10.51	2,075.00	4.02	12	40	42	275	20	....	....	....
....	8	10	852.34	10.65			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	14	10	801.99	5.73			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	15	10	862.70	5.75			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	27	10	861.15	3.19			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	21	9	435.00	2.30	66.00	.34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	10	10	185.23	1.85	414.77	4.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	28	10	603.77	2.16	25.00	.09	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	20	10	349.68	1.75	850.32	4.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	17	10	365.14	2.14	834.86	4.91	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	23	9	450.00	2.17	50.00	.24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	28	10	543.33	1.94	56.00	.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	29	9	450.00	1.72	50.00	.19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	20	10	358.44	1.79	1,241.46	6.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
118	....	12	27,273.60	19.26			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	....	6	6,601.80	14.67			15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	8	4	230.43	7.20			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	7	4	174.33	6.22			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	8	4	184.00	5.75			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	15	4	164.00	2.73			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

‡ Also 200 pounds of honey. § Contract abrogated.

REF0071209

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.
				Sex.		Race.		
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
NORTH DAKOTA.								
Devils Lake Agency:								
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	425	.....	14	22	6	30	290
Turtle Mountain boarding	By contract	175	.....	3	14	3	14	185
Turtle Mountain, No. 1, day	By Government	.....	50	1	.....	.....	1	32
Turtle Mountain, No. 2, day	do	.....	50	1	.....	.....	1	48
Turtle Mountain, No. 3, day	do	.....	50	.....	1	1	.....	36
Episcopal Mission day, Turtle Mountain.	By Episcopal Church	.....	30	.....	1	1	.....	20
Fort Berthold Agency:								
Fort Berthold boarding	By contract	50	.....	4	3	5	7	47
St. Edward's Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	100	.....	.....	5	5	.....	11
Fort Stevenson industrial	By Government	150	.....	8	13	8	13	151
Standing Rock Agency:								
Agency boarding	do	110	.....	3	10	5	8	121
Agricultural boarding	do	100	.....	6	9	5	10	83
Cannon Ball day	do	.....	60	2	1	2	1	60
Grand River day	do	.....	50	1	2	3	.....	51
No. 1, day	do	.....	30	1	1	2	.....	33
No. 2, day	do	.....	30	1	1	2	.....	21
No. 4, day	do	.....	30	2	.....	2	.....	30
Marmot day	do	.....	40	2	.....	2	.....	25
Little Eagle day	do	.....	40	2	.....	1	1	22
Bullhead day	do	.....	40	2	.....	1	1	26
St. Elizabeth's boarding	By Government and religious society.	36	.....	1	4	.....	5	32
Rolette County: Public day, St. John Township, No. 1.	By contract	.....	40	.....	1	.....	1	54
OKLAHOMA.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:								
Arapaho boarding	By Government	100	.....	7	13	8	12	105
Cheyenne boarding	do	200	.....	9	12	7	14	101
Mennonite boarding (agency)	By Government and religious society.	40	.....	2	2	.....	4	17
Mennonite boarding (cantonment)	do	80	.....	3	4	.....	7	81
Seger Colony	By Government	75	.....	4	7	3	8	79
Chilocco: Training	do	200	.....	22	20	20	22	236
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:								
Riverside boarding	do	60	.....	6	10	7	9	78
Washita boarding	do	125	.....	10	12	8	14	101
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	50	.....	3	1	1	3	.....
Fort Sill boarding	do	125	.....	6	9	4	11	100
Methodist Episcopal Mission boarding.	By Government and religious society.	100	.....	2	5	2	5	45
Cache Creek Mission boarding	do	40	.....	2	3	.....	5	29
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding	do	50	.....	2	1	2	1	20
Osage Agency:								
Kaw boarding	By Government	80	.....	6	4	1	9	55
Osage boarding	do	150	.....	5	23	3	25	162
St. John's Mission boarding	By contract	200	.....	2	10	.....	12	52
St. Louis boarding	do	125	.....	3	8	.....	11	53
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:								
Pawnee boarding	By Government	100	.....	6	12	4	14	202
Ponca boarding	do	100	.....	3	13	5	11	95
Otoe boarding	do	80	.....	2	7	.....	9	63
Oakland day	do	.....	20	.....	1	.....	1	10
Sac and Fox Agency:								
Absentee and Shawnee boarding	do	70	.....	5	10	6	9	85
Sac and Fox boarding	do	100	.....	6	11	4	13	102
Sacred Heart boarding	By contract	120	.....	11	11	.....	22	55
Stillwater: Public Day*	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OREGON.								
Grand Ronde Agency:								
Grand Ronde boarding	By Government	†80	.....	2	6	2	6	87

* No reports from this school.

† Also accommodations for 30 additional day pupils.

year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Average attendance.		Number 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.*
223	....	12	$99,934.86	$14.92	.....	.....	136	200	2,000	1,191	350	.....	.....	.....
135	....	10	14,040.00	8.67	$2,500.00	$1.54	160	.....	1,800	400	190	750	.....	.....
.....	14	10	317.09	5.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	10	849.53	4.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	832.13	8.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	.....	.....	600.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	....	10	4,536.00	8.23	3,370.00	6.15	40	100	.....	1,010	15	100	.....	.....
5	....	2	.....	.....	600.00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	....	10	22,979.21	12.52	.....	.....	100	.....	749	625	100	594	.....	.....
108	....	12	14,276.11	11.02	.....	.....	6	20	.....	758	.....	450	.....	900
75	....	12	12,915.60	14.35	.....	.....	96	100	760	713	40	470	900	1,000
.....	44	10	1,539.16	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	10	1,485.78	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	10	853.11	3.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	10	838.27	5.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	10	923.54	2.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	8	681.20	4.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	7	716.72	7.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	10	867.11	5.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	....	10	1,447.27	3.42	3,000.00	7.14	10	30	50	155	20	150	200	100
.....	41	3	341.00	2.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	....	10	14,373.74	13.16	.....	.....	110	300	1,275	570	30	.....	.....	500
76	....	10	16,264.36	17.83	.....	.....	400	200	2,250	1,200	100	.....	.....	500
13	....	4	126.22	2.44	2,472.70	47.55	100	110	800	60	15	250	.....	.....
57	....	5	967.96	3.40	3,454.30	12.12	95	80	160	87	20	400	.....	200
68	....	6	7,888.22	19.84	.....	.....	100	45	360	195	.....	185	.....	.....
224	....	10	27,913.03	10.38	.....	.....	555	3,000	4,823	1,650	869	592	.....	1,200
65	....	10	11,849.46	15.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	....	10	16,411.02	16.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	....	1,777.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	....	10	10,809.13	14.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	....	12	569.28	1.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	....	9	382.69	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	....	6	119.63	1.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	....	10	7,174.08	12.90	.....	.....	100	1,500	500	210	40	65	.....	.....
135	....	10	24,392.98	15.06	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	315	100	.....	.....	.....
41	....	10	4,554.95	9.26	.....	.....	90	1,200	800	2,763	100	506	100	318
42	....	10	4,884.45	9.69	.....	.....	18	250	.....	209	80	300	.....	700
121	....	10	12,354.29	7.86	.....	.....	240	2,000	500	805	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	....	10	12,012.79	10.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	....	10	7,797.19	11.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	10	682.83	7.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	....	10	9,959.15	13.17	.....	.....	50	800	375	218	.....	.....	105	.....
74	....	10	11,520.10	12.97	.....	.....	68	1,500	200	330	40	.....	400	500
50	....	10	5,356.00	8.93	644.00	1.07	200	200	500	815	50	30	.....	50
78	....	9	6,756.77	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	1,327	331	.....	200	.....	.....

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Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
OREGON—continued.								
Klamath Agency:								
Klamath boarding	By Government	150	.....	6	9	6	9	110
Yahnax boarding	do	100	.....	7	8	5	10	91
Siletz Agency:								
Siletz boarding	do	90	.....	4	7	5	6	79
Umatilla Agency:								
Umatilla boarding	do	100	.....	2	6	....	8	84
Warm Springs Agency:								
Warm Springs boarding	do	60	.....	3	5	2	6	66
Sinemaeho boarding	do	75	.....	2	6	3	5	66
Chemawa: Salem training	do	300	.....	18	13	7	24	336
Lane County: Public day, District No. 32.	By contract	.....	20	....	1	....	1	3
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Carlisle: Training	By Government	600	.....	31	41	13	59	840
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract and special appropriation.	200	.....	10	22	....	32	255
SOUTH DAKOTA.								
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:								
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	110	.....	7	15	11	11	135
Lower Brulé boarding	do	70	.....	2	10	3	9	78
Immaculate Conception boarding	By contract	130	.....	7	10	1	16	115
Grace Howard Mission Home boarding.	do	35	.....	1	6	2	5	29
Forest City Agency:								
Boys' boarding, Fort Bennett	By Government	50	.....	3	6	3	6	47
Forest City Agency boarding	do	120	.....	2	5	1	6	35
Oahe industrial	By contract	75	.....	1	4	....	5	37
St. John's boarding	By Government and religious societies.	60	.....	1	2	....	3	46
No. 1, day	By Government	.....	30	1	....	1	....	17
No. 2, day	do	.....	20	....	1	....	1	17
No. 3, day	do	.....	25	2	....	1	1	25
No. 4, day	do	.....	25	....	1	....	1	16
No. 7, day	do	.....	25	....	1	....	1	15
No. 8, day	do	.....	24	1	....	....	1	41
Pine Ridge Agency:								
Pine Ridge boarding	do	200	.....	7	19	10	16	198
Holy Rosary boarding	By contract	200	.....	12	11	....	23	144
No. 1, day	By Government	.....	35	....	1	....	1	45
No. 2, day	do	.....	36	1	1	....	2	36
No. 3, day	do	.....	23	....	1	....	1	47
No. 4, day	do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	55
No. 5, day	do	.....	44	....	1	....	1	49
No. 8, day	do	.....	36	....	1	....	1	44
No. 9, day	do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	46
No. 10, day	do	.....	40	....	1	....	1	45
No. 11, day	do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	36
No. 12, day	do	.....	30	1	....	....	1	31
No. 13, day	do	.....	20	1	....	....	1	14
No. 14, day	do	.....	26	1	....	....	1	46
No. 15, day	do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	42
No. 16, day	do	.....	40	....	2	....	2	38
No. 17, day	do	.....	45	....	1	....	1	40
No. 18, day	do	.....	25	....	1	....	1	31
No. 19, day	do	.....	40	....	2	....	2	43
No. 20, day	do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	41
No. 21, day	do	.....	23	....	1	....	1	23
No. 22, day	do	.....	28	....	1	....	1	36
Rosebud Agency:								
St. Francis Mission boarding	By contract	160	.....	15	12	....	27	100
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	45	.....	1	6	....	7	58
Agency day	By Government	.....	40	....	2	1	1	22
Black Pipe Creek day	do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	23
Butte Creek day	do	.....	40	....	2	....	2	26

year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Average attendance.		Number 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.*
91	....	12	$14,283.97	$13.03	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	210	75	.....	.....	.....
76	....	12	13,575.67	16.73	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	100	75	.....	.....	.....
69	....	12	8,378.37	10.12	.....	.....	90	.....	1,172	1,150	52	108	.....	.....
65	....	10	10,199.80	13.06	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	50	80	.....	.....	.....
54	....	10	9,329.41	15.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	....	10	8,978.17	14.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
248	....	12	35,754.70	12.01	.....	.....	80	560	.....	7,231	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	4	26.57	3.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
731	....	12	105,541.66	12.03	$4,407.63	$0.50	266	900	1,174	889	234	648	.....	.....
210	....	12	33,400.00	13.25	9,920.12	3.94	2	.....	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	....	10	22,019.61	13.90	.....	.....	80	300	.....	60	15	420	50	50
96	....	10	11,148.39	14.08	.....	.....	82	110	.....	.....	.....	573	.....	.....
24	....	10	10,026.00	8.89	1,191.45	1.06	180	125	658	68	300	250	.....	60
27	....	10	2,500.00	7.72	3,100.00	11.56	*14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	....	10	8,275.25	17.66	.....	.....	10	30	.....	66	.....	.....	50	100
25	....	3	7,200.56	48.00	.....	.....	8	15	.....	42	.....	.....	50	100
29	....	10	2,131.80	6.13	3,469.00	9.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	....	10	1,918.22	3.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	10	685.01	5.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	7	480.77	5.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	10	672.61	3.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	10	659.10	5.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	10	684.02	5.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	10	705.78	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	....	12	21,539.28	15.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	....	10	11,949.16	8.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	10	729.17	3.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	10	666.64	4.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29	10	1,007.32	3.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29	10	903.13	3.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	34	10	978.28	2.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	10	978.91	3.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	10	972.00	3.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	10	978.78	3.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	10	978.78	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	3	525.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	1	137.01	16.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	9	984.65	4.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	10	965.73	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	10	883.25	1.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	10	849.16	2.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	10	942.00	4.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37	10	924.16	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	10	595.23	2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	1	180.00	9.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	10	980.31	4.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	....	10	10,256.20	8.63	8,500.00	7.15	100	300	500	521	....	.....	.....	.....
42	....	9	1,547.31	4.09	4,000.00	10.58	37	.....	245	130	60	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	10	1,067.90	5.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	10	1,030.32	5.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	9	919.78	5.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Crops failure.

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Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.
				Sex.		Race.		
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.								
Rosebud Agency—Continued.								
Corn Creek day	By Government	.....	26	1	1	.....	2	26
Cut Meat Creek day	....do	.....	40	1	1	.....	2	45
Big Dog Camp day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	26
Little Oak Creek day	....do	.....	23	1	1	.....	2	21
Little White River day	....do	.....	26	1	1	.....	2	24
Lower Cut Meat day	....do	.....	40	1	1	.....	2	29
Pine Creek day	....do	.....	26	1	1	.....	2	28
Red Leaf Camp day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	21
Ring Thunder Camp day	....do	.....	28	1	1	.....	2	26
Spring Creek day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	26
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	....do	.....	40	1	1	.....	2	41
White Thunder Creek day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	35
Sisseton Agency:								
Sisseton industrial	By Government	125	.....	6	11	5	12	91
Good Will Mission boarding	By contract	150	.....	7	14	6	15	107
Yankton Agency:								
Yankton industrial boarding	By Government	125	.....	4	16	10	10	151
St. Paul's boarding	By Government and religious society.	48	.....	2	6	.....	8	30
Flandreau: Training	By Government	150	.....	6	6	2	10	92
Pierre: Training	....do	180	.....	11	5	1	15	147
Red River district: Public day	By contract	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	19
UTAH.								
Uintah and Ouray Agency:								
Uintah boarding	By Government	80	.....	3	6	.....	9	72
Ouray boarding	....do	75	.....	3	4	.....	6	24
Box Elder County: Public day, District No. 12.	By contract	.....	60	.....	1	.....	1	35
St. George: Shebit day	By Government	.....	40	1	1	1	1	30
VIRGINIA.								
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	By contract and special appropriation.	150	.....	16	22	.....	38	153
WASHINGTON.								
Colville Agency:								
Colville boarding	By contract	150	.....	7	8	3	12	106
De Smet boarding	....do	200	.....	10	8	.....	18	93
Okanogan boarding	By Government	60	.....	4	3	3	9	107
Neah Bay Agency:								
Neah Bay boarding	By Government	56	.....	5	6	6	5	64
Quillehute day	....do	.....	60	1	1	1	1	55
Puyallup (consolidated) Agency:								
Chehalis boarding	By Government	60	.....	2	5	2	5	52
Puyallup boarding	....do	150	.....	6	11	5	12	156
Quinaielt boarding	....do	40	.....	4	5	4	5	32
S'Kokomish boarding	....do	60	.....	3	4	1	6	51
Jamestown day	....do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	26
Port Gamble day	....do	.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	24
Tulalip Agency:								
Neokmook boarding	By contract	60	.....	.....	3	.....	3	21
Tulalip boarding	....do	150	.....	6	7	.....	13	110
Lummi day	By Government	.....	50	2	.....	.....	2	80
Yakima Agency:								
Yakima boarding	By Government	120	.....	10	10	10	10	119
North Yakima: St. Francis Xavier boarding.	By contract	30	.....	2	6	.....	8	73
King County: Public day, district No. 87	....do	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	7
Pierce County: Public day, district No. 10	....do	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
WISCONSIN.								
Green Bay Agency:								
Menemonee boarding	By Government	125	.....	7	9	5	11	126
Oneida boarding	....do	98	.....	3	7	3	7	92
St. Joseph's boarding	By contract	170	.....	9	8	.....	17	102
Cornelius day, No. 4	By Government	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	34

year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Average attendance.		Number 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.*
.....	23	10	$1,062.75	$3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	10	1,047.79	2.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	6	625.12	4.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27	10	1,038.07	3.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	10	1,040.12	3.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	10	1,047.77	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	10	1,082.22	3.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	10	1,065.65	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	10	925.69	4.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	6	602.35	4.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	6	606.34	4.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	10	1,025.74	5.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	.....	10	17,647.50	20.43	.....	.....	45	.....	365	131	77	500	.....	.....
63	.....	10	5,805.00	7.60	$6,272.64	$8.57	75	10	1,311	189	75	.....	.....	.....
108	.....	10	21,159.44	16.33	.....	.....	90	500	300	228	.....	.....	200	.....
84	.....	10	945.67	2.33	3,600.00	8.82	8	100	.....	75	.....	125	.....	.....
86	.....	4	11,669.44	32.92	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	.....	10	21,583.76	14.98	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	120	55	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	9	225.01	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	10	7,778.03	14.73	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	214	7	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	3	1,253.22	50.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	10	593.56	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	6	722.45	5.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	.....	12	19,278.64	13.97	.....	.....	460	3,000	2,000	8,600	200	300	500	500
77	.....	10	7,920.00	7.60	5,955.00	6.44	100	.....	1,398	1,025	150	400	25	150
79	.....	10	7,560.00	7.97	6,892.00	7.27	450	.....	7,650	5,030	320	625	310	1,300
60	.....	12	13,197.16	18.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	.....	10	6,581.74	9.79	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	42	9	807.66	2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	10	7,920.20	12.07	.....	.....	60	.....	1,087	718	35	750	.....	.....
121	.....	10	14,915.73	12.13	.....	.....	40	20	380	2,425	70	130	.....	.....
21	.....	10	1,474.43	14.07	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	205	22	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	10	6,065.13	11.13	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	975	50	320	.....	.....
.....	22	10	598.66	2.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	8	460.00	3.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	10	1,288.69	8.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	.....	10	10,486.96	9.29	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	205	.....	180	30	.....
.....	51	10	1,115.71	2.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	.....	10	16,293.89	13.44	.....	.....	75	.....	500	65	100	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	10	4,946.02	8.59	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	70	150
.....	6	6	83.00	2.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	10	40.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	.....	10	15,108.76	12.64	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	62	10	456	50	200
71	.....	3	2,221.73	36.60	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	120	.....	300	.....	300
147	.....	10	14,946.00	7.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	5	420.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0071212

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
WISCONSIN—continued.								
Green Bay Agency—Continued.								
East Union day	By Government		25	1			1	16
High Hill day	do		25		1		1	16
Hobart day	do		120		1		1	51
Oneida day No. 1	do		50	1			1	30
South Oneida day	do		30		1		1	26
Stockbridge day	do		40		1		1	39
La Pointe Agency:								
Bayfield boarding	By contract	50			6		6	34
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation.	do	100		2	8		10	81
Bayfield day	By Catholic Church		150		2		2	44
Court d'Oreilles day	By Government		36		1		1	46
Fond du Lac day	do		30	1			1	45
Grand Portage day	do		25	1			1	25
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	By contract		80		4		4	77
Lac du Flambeau day	By Government		50		2		2	59
Normantown day	do		30		1		1	23
Pahquayahwong day	do		30	1	1		2	55
Red Cliff day	By contract		50		2		2	45
St. Mary's day, Bad River Reservation.	do		75		2		2	81
Vermillion day	By Government		60	1	1		2	57
Wittenberg: Boarding	By contract	200		7	8	1	14	164
Ashland County: Public day, Ashland district.	do		15		1		1	6
Sawyer County: Public day, Round Lake district.	do		20		1		1	20
Tomah: Training	By Government	100		4	4		8	98
WYOMING.								
Shoshone Agency:								
Wind River boarding	By Government	125		6	9	5	10	112
St. Stephen's mission boarding	By contract	150		4	9	2	11	61

year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Average attendance.		Number 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.*
	12	5	$880.00	$6.24										
	9	5	400.00	2.89										
	21	10	600.00	2.86										
	10	10	606.00	6.06										
	18	10	600.00	3.33										
	18	10	600.00	3.33										
22		12	3,750.00	9.77	$1,767.38	$4.60	½	2		79		250		
65		12	5,130.00	6.58	1,200.00	1.54	160		50	680	80	650		
	28	10			300.00	1.07								
	16	10	733.00	4.58										
	17	8	550.00	5.39										
	12	10	590.00	4.92										
	49	10	1,118.88	2.28			2			27				
	23	10	1,040.33	4.53										
	14	10	733.33	5.24										
	27	10	1,053.33	3.90										
	31	10	753.51	2.43	196.49	.63								
	18	10	443.57	2.46										
	24	10	1,095.83	4.57			2			100				
133		12	14,195.66	8.89	524.74	.33	25		20	138	32			
	3	10	47.75	1.59										
	4	6	102.66	4.28										
77		6	11,286.48	24.43			200	695	732	299	70	1,008	759	
77		3	10,096.19	46.30			23		110	233	16			
46		10	4,703.79	8.52	1,300.00	2.36	43	2	200	559	12	150		

REF0071213

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, 1893.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Under contract with Indian Bureau.							
Arizona:							
Tucson (industrial boarding)	150	150	$125.00	10	138	124	$13,743.61
California:							
San Diego (industrial boarding)	150	95	125.00	12	95	95	11,875.00
St. Turibius (Mission day)	40	20	30.00	10	25	13	332.22
Hopland (day)	50	20	30.00	10	25	17	413.50
Uklah (day)	50	20	30.00	10	29	13	449.50
Idaho:							
Cœur d' Alêne Reservation, De Smet mission (boarding)	300	70	108.00	10	93	79	7,560.00
Kansas:							
Halstead (Mennonite Mission boarding)	40	30	125.00	12	31	31	3,750.00
Michigan:							
Baraga (Chippowa boarding)	160	50	108.00	12	50	46	4,833.00
Harbor Springs (boarding)	140	95	108.00	10	126	116	10,220.40
Minnesota:							
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier's Academy)	50	35	108.00	10	41	37	3,780.00
Graceville (Convent of Our Lady)	60	50	108.00	12	55	52	5,400.00
Morris (Sisters of Mercy)	125	90	108.00	12	83	68	7,537.05
White Earth Reservation (St. Benedict's orphan	200	90	108.00	10	110	103	9,720.00
Red Lake Reservation (St. Mary's boarding)	60	40	108.00	10	59	42	4,203.10
Montana:							
Crow Reservation (industrial boarding)	55	50	108.00	12	58	53	5,400.00
Crow Reservation (St. Xavier's boarding)	250	105	108.00	12	122	108	11,340.00
Fort Belknap Reservation (St. Paul's boarding)	300	150	108.00	10	224	163	16,136.32
Tongue River Reservation (St. Labre's boarding)	65	40	108.00	3	50	37	1,000.48
St. Peter's Mission (boarding)	400	180	108.00	12	226	204	19,440.00
Nebraska:							
Omaha Reservation (mission boarding)	65	45	108.00	10	68	43	4,089.49
Santee Reservation (normal training)	170	125	108.00	10	171	141	12,401.10
New Mexico:							
Bernalillo (Sisters of Loretto)	125	60	125.00	10	70	64	1,785.00
Santa Fé (St. Catharine's boarding)	125	100	125.00	9	100	80	6,477.19
Santa Fé (University of New Mexico)	60	50	125.00	10	54	43	5,451.74
Acoma Pueblo (day)	50	20	30.00	9	29	21	435.00
Isleta Pueblo (day No. 2)	40	10	30.00	10	39	10	165.23
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 1)	50	30	30.00	10	56	28	603.77
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 2)	60	15	30.00	10	67	20	349.68
Pahuate (day)	50	20	30.00	9	33	23	450.00
San Juan (day)	50	22	30.00	10	39	28	543.23
Seauna (day)	60	15	30.00	10	51	17	365.14
Taos (day)	50	20	30.00	9	34	29	450.00
Zuñi (day)	75	15	30.00	10	36	20	358.44
North Dakota:							
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. Mary's boarding)	175	130	108.00	10	165	135	14,040.00
Fort Berthold Reservation (boarding)	50	42	108.00	10	47	46	4,536.00
Standing Rock Reservation (St. Elizabeth's boarding)	30			10	52	35	1,447.27
Oklahoma:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, (Mennonite boarding, agency)	40			4	17	13	126.22
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation (Mennonite boarding, cantonment)	60			5	81	57	967.96
Osage Reservation (St. John's Mission boarding)	200	40	125.00	10	52	41	4,554.95
Osage Reservation (St. Louis boarding)	125	50	125.00	10	53	42	4,884.45
Pottawatomie Reservation (Sacred Heart boarding)	120	50	108.00	10	55	50	5,356.00
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation (M. E. Mission boarding)	100			12	49	30	569.28

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Under contract with Indian Bureau—Continued.							
Oklahoma—Continued.							
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation, Cache Creek (Mission boarding)	40			9	29	17	$382.69
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation (Wichita Baptist Mission boarding)	50			6	20	13	119.63
South Dakota:							
Cheyenne River Reservation (St. John's boarding)	60			10	46	42	1,918.22
Peoria Bottom (Oahe industrial)	75	25	$108.00	10	37	29	2,131.30
Crow Creek Reservation (Immaculate Conception boarding)	130	95	108.00	10	115	94	10,026.00
Crow Creek Reservation (Grace Howard Mission Home board'g)	35	25		10	29	27	2,500.00
Pine Ridge Reservation (Holy Rosary boarding)	200	125	108.00	10	144	118	11,949.16
Rosebud Reservation (St. Francis Boarding)	160	95	108.00	10	100	99	10,258.20
Rosebud Reservation (Antelope Creek, St. Mary's boarding)	45			9	50	42	1,547.31
Sisseton Reservation (Good Will Mission boarding)	150	60	108.00	10	107	62	5,805.00
Yankton Reservation (St. Paul boarding)	48			10	39	34	948.67
Springfield (Hope boarding)	50	45	108.00	10	47	40	3,971.79
Washington:							
Colville Reservation (boarding)	150	65	108.00	10	100	77	7,020.00
Tulalip Reservation (industrial boarding)	150	100	108.00	10	116	94	10,485.98
Tulalip Reservation, Lynden (Nooksack boarding)	60	60	108.00	10	21	12	1,283.09
North Yakima (St. Francis Xavier boarding)	90	50	108.00	10	73	48	4,946.02
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield (boarding)	50	30	125.00	10	34	32	3,750.00
Menomonee Reservation (St. Joseph's boarding)	170	130	108.00	10	163	147	14,040.00
Wittenberg (boarding)	200	140	108.00	12	164	133	14,195.66
Bad River Reservation (St. Mary's boarding)	100	40	108.00	12	81	65	5,130.00
Bad River Reservation (day)	75	20	30.00	10	31	18	443.57
Red Cliff (day)	50	20	30.00	10	45	31	753.51
Lac Court d'Oreilles (day)	80	40	30.00	10	77	49	1,118.88
Wyoming:							
St. Stephen's Mission (boarding)	150	40	108.00	10	61	46	4,703.79
Total	6,969				4,798	3,791	326,989.79
Specially appropriated for by Congress.							
California:							
Banning (St. Boniface's Industrial)	125	100	125.00	10	120	116	12,500.00
Indiana:							
Rensselaer (St. Joseph's Normal Institute)	100	60		10	74	60	8,330.00
Wabash (White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute)	80	60	167.00	12	85	63	10,020.00
Minnesota:							
Collegeville (St. John's Institute)	100	50	150.00	10	52	50	7,500.00
Clontarf (St. Paul's Industrial)	180	100	150.00	12	67	40	6,098.63
St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy)	100	50	150.00	12	54	51	7,500.00
Montana:							
Blackfeet Agency (Holy Family Boarding)	125	100	125.00	12	121	107	12,500.00
Flathead Agency (St. Ignatius Mission)	450	300	150.00	10	347	301	45,000.00
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia (Lincoln Institution)	260	200	167.00	12	255	210	33,400.00
Virginia:							
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	150	120	167.00	12	152	115	19,273.64
Total	1,670				1,827	1,113	162,122.27
Aggregate	8,639				6,125	4,904	489,112.06

REF0071214

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools		19,641
Capacity of day schools		5,261
Number of employés		2,425
Male		958
Female		1,467
Indian		542
White		1,883
Enrollment of boarding schools		16,646
Enrollment of day schools		4,471
Average attendance of boarding schools		13,635
Average attendance of day schools		2,668
Cost of maintaining schools:		
To Government		$2,007,842.44
To other parties		180,219.74
Acres cultivated by schools		11,257
Crops raised:		
Corn	bushels	37,029
Wheat, oats, and barley	do	68,210
Fruit and vegetables	do	83,239
Hay	tons	7,799
Butter and cheese	pounds	35,460
Pumpkins	number	13,794
Melons	do	27,423
Honey	pounds	1,650

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	No.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	No. of employés.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Boarding	74	7,507	6,780	5,447	970	$359,849.25
Day	102	3,780	3,589	2,165	146	79,067.93
Training	20	4,425	4,346	3,621	510	577,264.40
Total Government schools	196	15,718	14,715	11,233	1,626	1,516,181.58
Contract schools:						
Boarding	51	6,139	4,182	3,449	565	319,738.12
Day	15	830	616	342	24	7,251.67
Boarding specially appropriated for by Congress	10	1,670	1,327	1,113	189	162,122.27
Total contract schools	76	8,639	6,125	4,904	778	489,112.06
Public	16	265	202	123	13	2,548.80
Mission:						
Boarding	1	100	11	5	5	.....
Day	2	180	64	58	3	.....
Total mission schools	3	280	75	43	8	.....
Aggregate	291	24,902	21,117	16,303	2,425	2,007,842.44

REF0071215

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	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.	Forest City, S. Dak.	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	17
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																	
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																	
Cerebro-spinal fever							1										
Chicken pox								23	2								
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)																	
Epidemic roseola (German measles, Rötheln)						1					3		73	23			
Influenza (la grippe)	3	39	22			9		62			1			2			
Measles	4	9				7		2				62		8	43	13	42
Mumps											4						3
Relapsing fever (famine fever)					1							1	5		9		
Scarlet fever								1									
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)	8	1				1		2	5		3			1	9		
Tuberculosis, lymphatic	9	7		4	21	1	32	7	6	2	8		30	21	3	35	
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	8	6		4	1	9	2	26	1	2	7	13	12	30	7	29	7
Whooping cough		4						25		56	1	12					3
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																	
Chancroid																	
Erysipelas				1						2							2
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)	1	7	2	1	4	3	4	1			1	1			3		
Gonorrhœal warts										31		33	2	2	6	20	
Septicæmia (pyæmia)						1	1										
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)						1				1							
Syphilis, primary		1	1	1	1					1		3					
Syphilis, secondary		1	4			3		1	11	1				2	30		
Syphilis, tertiary						1											
ORDER III. — EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																	
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)																	
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)			2					3					11		1		
Diarrhœa	2	9				1				1				1	4	3	
Dysentery	14	50	22	3	2	14	1	45	3	34	2	4	43	51	12	9	9
Enteric fever (typhoid)	3	2	27			3		3		12		1	6	1	1	25	
Leprosy (elephantiasis græcorum)			1			6	3	6				3				1	
Typho-malarial fever							2			2							
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																	
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)		73		7	1	8		2		2							
Remittent fever	1	4				6	1	4	2	1			3				
Pernicious fever										2							
Other diseases of this class																	1
CLASS II. — ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																	
ORDER I. — DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																	
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)	1			4	2							7		4		14	
Bronchocele (goitre)															1	1	
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)				1							4			2			
Hæmophilia (bleeder disease)															1		

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

AGENCIES.																				
Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma (Indians at), Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, etc., Okla.	Klamath, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Michigan Indians.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, 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.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	87			7				1					6						5			
		1														1						
	67		5		60	56	17	14	51	12	768	72	18	17	9	4	64	18	47			18
						10			11						4		1					
				6					2						2		5					
									2										6			
	8			9			1	1							1		5	1	4			
	12			4	1	64			1		1					8	12	3	28	34		
	19	3	3	8	2	45	4	4	3	1	10	1	1	7	1	9	3	4	10	7	4	3
				16	1	13			50		109			41		7			78	5	22	3
		2				5			6						2				2			
2	29	10	1	4	2				5	6		1			1			6	1	32	3	
				4	32	7		10	5	5	50	2	13	1	31	2	2		6	21	1	2
				1											1							
				1															1			
6	20			1	12						26	1		5		2						
4	25	3			27	1		1			8		2	1	1				10			2
					4									3								
				2	4	7	3		4	4		44			9			1	17		7	1
					2	30				10			2				15	6			4	5
5	196	10	33	35	9	125	1	15	7	11		64	48	16	6	10	23	17	189	43	4	4
	87	31	1	6	1	27			2	15	33	3							10	14	6	2
		1					1		1						1				1			
				1	2					1	3								1		2	
				4	2	644	1			1					218	4	28	5	12	14	39	36
	70		47	1		100	4			2	8		3		5		1	1	37	96	5	
																		7				
	49			1		87		15		7			13	17			13		23			2
				1							8					1						
				3					1		4	1		1		24	2		2			

REF00712161

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	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.	Forest City, S. Dak.	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	17
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Cont'd.																	
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC OR PREDISPOSED—Continued.																	
Leucocythemia (leukæmia)															1		
Noma (gangrenous stomatitis)		1															
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	4	3	14	2	14	6	9	29	7	19	9	5	17	12	36		20
Rickets (rachitis)															1		
Other diseases of this order															1		
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.																	
Adenoma (glandular tumor)															3		
Carcinoma (common cancer)								1	1								
Cystoma (cystic tumor)												1					
Enchondroma (cartilaginous tumor)																1	
Epithelioma (epithelial tumor)															1		
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)										1							
Lymphoma (lymphatic tissued tumor)															1		
Myxoma (mucous tumor)		1															
Osteoma (bony tumor)																1	
Sarcoma																	
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																	
Atelectasis, pulmonary															1		
Difficult dentition				3													
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)					1							1			2	7	
Hydrocele																2	
Imperforate urethra																1	
Paraphymosis																	
Other affections of this order															5		
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																	
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																	
Angina pectoris	1														1		
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)															1		
Catalepsy									2								
Convulsions		2						2								1	2
Chorea (St. Vitus's dance)						2					2	1		2			
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)																	
Epilepsy	1							1						1	1	4	
Headache	13	8	10	5	2	1	1	10	1	24	4	12		8	10	5	40
Hemiplegia																	
Hysteria								5	1			1				1	
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)	1															1	
Insomnia	2																
Meningitis											1						
Neuralgia	43	10	13	1	17	4	5	6	1	14	4	51	34	17	19	58	30
Neurasthenia		1													2		
Pachymeningitis (inflamed dura mater)	1																
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)	1								1		1			1	2	1	1
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)					2												
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)																	2
Vertigo									1								
Other diseases of this order																	

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																					
	Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma (Indians at), Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, etc., Okla.	Klamath, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Michigan Indians.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, Cal.	Moqui Indians, Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Nesh Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Cont'd.																							
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC OR PREDISPOSED—Continued.																							
Leucocythemia (leukæmia)																							
Noma (gangrenous stomatitis)	4	100	2	7	24	27		16			1	66	20	29	9	131	29	3	1	80	21	2	8
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)											7	1				1				1			
Rickets (rachitis)																							
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.																							
Adenoma (glandular tumor)			1						2											1			1
Carcinoma (common cancer)																							
Cystoma (cystic tumor)																							
Enchondroma (cartilaginous tumor)																1							
Epithelioma (epithelial tumor)																	1						
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)																							
Lymphoma (lymphatic tissued tumor)																							
Myxoma (mucous tumor)																							
Osteoma (bony tumor)												1											
Sarcoma																							
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																							
Atelectasis, pulmonary											5												
Difficult dentition		1	2		3					1		15								1			
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)		1	3							1	1									1			
Hydrocele				1																			
Imperforate urethra															2					1			
Paraphymosis																							
Other affections of this order																							
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																							
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																							
Angina pectoris					3					1										1			
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)																				1			
Catalepsy				1	1		1	1		2	2				1								
Convulsions					2	1			1	1							1	2				1	5
Chorea (St. Vitus's dance)																							
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)					1															2			1
Epilepsy			1	2	6	2	199	11	7	5	4	374	6		2	1	10	6	11	6			2
Headache					1																		
Hemiplegia											1							1					
Hysteria											1									3			
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)											1		3					1		4	1	1	
Insomnia																							
Meningitis																							
Neuralgia	1	137		18	22	2	180	4	14	12	11	328		6	9	2	24	13	23	91	18	2	6
Neurasthenia					1										2			2					
Pachymeningitis (inflamed dura mater)						1				1													
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)											1				3				6				
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)					1																		
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)																							
Vertigo																			6				
Other diseases of this order																							

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DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																	
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	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.	Forest City, S. Dak.	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	17
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																	
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																	
Aneurism																	
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)											2						
Debility, cardiac									1		4				1		1
Degenerations (arterial, cardiac)															1		
Failure, cardiac (syncope)								1	1		1	6					
Functional cardiac derangement														1			
Grave's disease																	
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)							1		1						1	2	
Varix										1						10	
Other diseases of this order			1														
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																	
Asthma (bronchial spasm)	1																
Bronchitis	58	104	1	11	56	8	8	30	1	53	5	58	20	18	61	29	81
Catarrh, nasal	3								8		2	1		1		10	1
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)	2															2	1
Dislocation of nasal cartilage																	
Epistaxis	1													2	1	2	
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)																	
Hemoptysis	2								1		9	1		4	6	1	
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)			2														
Laryngitis	2					1	1	1				14		11	8		15
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)																	
Pharyngitis	10	5			3	2				7							
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	1	1	2	2	1			4	3		4			5	2	1	
Pneumonia	5	3	2		2	16	3	1	5	1	43	1	14	1	10	8	6
Rhinitis																	
Other diseases of this order								1									
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																	
Obstetrical.																	
Abortion						2											
Abscess, mammary							1							1		2	1
Convulsions, puerpural																1	
Fissure of nipple														1		1	1
Galactorrhœa	1																
Hemorrhage, post partum	1						1										
Inertia, uterine	1																
Inflammation, mammary																	
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)														2		1	5
Placenta prævia																	
Premature labor																	
Presentations, faulty															2	1	
Presentations, natural		4						1							2	33	5
Retained placenta							1	1								2	
Stillbirth																	

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																			
	Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma (Indians at), Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, etc., Okla.	Klamath, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Michigan Indians.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, Cal.	Moqui Indians, Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																				
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																				
Aneurism												3								
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)											1									3
Debility, cardiac					2															
Degenerations (arterial, cardiac)																				
Failure, cardiac (syncope)					2						2	6		1	1					
Functional cardiac derangement					1		11													
Grave's disease											2									
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)			1			3					1	4					5			1
Varix											1									
Other diseases of this order										1	3									
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																				
Asthma (bronchial spasm)					1	1										1				
Bronchitis	19	72	105	17	71	40	447	4	38	27	27	78	29	8	8	1	109	72	36	84
Catarrh, nasal		35			1	3	51				3	159			8		4			14
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)																				14
Dislocation of nasal cartilage											1									
Epistaxis				1	2	1			1	2				2	1					
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)					1						2									
Hemoptysis		2		2	3	7	2	2				2								2
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)																				
Laryngitis	2		1		9	1	103		6		11		4		2	1		9		3
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)																				
Pharyngitis			4		5	2		1	1									2	13	
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	1	1	1		2	2		4			3	19		1				6		5
Pneumonia		45		1	2	5	32	3	1	4	5	2	2	4	1			4		4
Rhinitis															9	1				
Other diseases of this order																			2	
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																				
Obstetrical.																				
Abortion						2		3			3		1			1		1		1
Abscess, mammary				1		1	2			2	1			1				2	3	
Convulsions, puerpural										1										
Fissure of nipple				1	4					1										
Galactorrhœa																				
Hemorrhage, post partum									1											
Inertia, uterine									1											
Inflammation, mammary																1				
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)					1						1		1		1				1	
Placenta prævia																				
Premature labor																				
Presentations, faulty																				
Presentations, natural											2								2	
Retained placenta		1																1		
Stillbirth																			2	

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DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	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.	Forest City, S. Dak.	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	17
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																	
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.																	
Gynæcological.																	
Amenorrhœa																	5
Anteflexion (cervical, etc.)																2	
Areolar, hyperplasia																	
Dropsy (ovarian, tubal)																1	
Dysmenorrhœa	1				1		1		3	1	4				1	1	10
Endometritis																	1
Hemorrhage, pudendal											1	1					
Leucorrhœa													9				
Menopause																	
Menstrual suppression												5					
Oöphoritis																	
Peritonitis, pelvic	1														1	1	
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)																1	
Stricture (cervix, vaginæ)																	
Subinvolution, uterine																	
Vulvitis									1					1			
Vaginitis																	
Other diseases of this order																	
Male and Urinary.																	
Balinitis																	
Calculi (gravel)								1								1	
Congestion of kidneys	1								2			1					
Cystitis	1	1							1		2			1	1		
Diabetes											1						
Epididymitis																	1
Hæmaturia						1											
Ischuria (suppression of urine)								1	1	1				1			
Incontinence of urine	1							1						2			
Masturbation																	
Nephritis (Bright's disease)	1					1					2			1	1	1	
Varicocele																1	
Other diseases of this order																	
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																	
Ascites														2			
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)																	
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)									1			2					
Dilatation (gastric œsophageal)																	
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	8	5		3		20	2		1	13	1	22		21	15	22	9
Enteritis	1									2	2			2			2
Gall stone																	
Gastritis	2					1		1	4		1						
Glossitis												1					
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)																	
Hepatitis, acute											2						
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)																1	1
Jaundice								2									

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

	AGENCIES.																				
	Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma (Indians at), Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, etc., Okla.	Klamath, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Michigan Indians.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, 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.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																							
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.																							
Gynæcological.																							
Amenorrhœa					2	1			2			74					2		2				
Anteflexion (cervical, etc.)																				1			
Areolar, hyperplasia																							
Dropsy (ovarian, tubal)																							
Dysmenorrhœa		3			1	6	2		1		4	97					1	2		3	4		
Endometritis					1	4																	
Hemorrhage, pudendal						1			4			193										1	
Leucorrhœa					1			1								1				1			
Menopause																							
Menstrual suppression		2													1				1				
Oöphoritis					1	2							1							1			
Peritonitis, pelvic																							
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)																							
Stricture (cervix, vaginæ)					2	1					2									1			
Subinvolution, uterine																						1	
Vulvitis																							
Vaginitis											1												
Other diseases of this order																							
Male and Urinary.																							
Balinitis					1	1										1							
Calculi (gravel)		1									1												
Congestion of kidneys		14	4	1	1		19								1	1	3			7			
Cystitis		1	2		1		8		2	1							6						
Diabetes																				1			
Epididymitis																							
Hæmaturia								1												1			2
Ischuria (suppression of urine)																							
Incontinence of urine											1												
Masturbation					3										1		3			2			
Nephritis (Bright's disease)			1			1													2				
Varicocele																							
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																							
Ascites						1						3								1			
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)					1															1			
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)																							
Dilatation (gastric œsophageal)																							
Dyspepsia (indigestion)		1			14	1	86	2	2			207			2	2	36	35	14	81	11		
Enteritis								1			1												
Gall stone								2					2	1						2			4
Gastritis			4						1		1					1	1						
Glossitis																							
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)																							
Hepatitis, acute				4		1											1				1		
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)																							
Jaundice					1		2				1									2			

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DISEASES.	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	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.	Forest City, S. Dak.	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	17
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																	
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS—Continued.																	
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	27	51		5						78	20	81		60	43		
Peri-hepatitis															1		
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)	2	8		2		1	1	1	2			7		21	4	2	
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	1		2	1	1	14	1	2	2	1		40		6	3	6	9
Stomatitis, ulcerative	4	7		1	3				1					7			2
Thrush (aphthæ)		1	2			3								1		1	3
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)																	
Other diseases of this order	4		4	2				1									
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																	
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																	
Abscess				2	1	10	1								3		2
Acne					1							1	3		2		
Dermatitis, exfoliate															1		
Eczema	21	30	2	4	19	9	1	5	9	5	1	9		3	8	19	87
Erythema (chilblain)																	
Furuncule (boils)		2	1	1	2		1	3			2			1		1	1
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)		6			1	1			1	8		1			1	3	
Ichthyosis																	
Keloid																	
Milium	1																
Pemphigus	1																
Phtheriasis (lice)		6			12									4			
Pityriasis																	
Porrigo																	
Pruritis (prurigo)		3		1						1							1
Psoriasis (dry tetter)				1					1		1	6			1	1	
Scabies (itch)		7		1						4		18		1			35
Scorbutus																	
Scrofuloderma	7								1								
Seborrhœa																	
Syphiloderma	2																
Trychophytosis						1											
Ulcer	1	2			1	2				4		3			10		
Uticaria	2														1		
Verruca															1		
Wen							1										
Whitlow (onychia)															1	1	1
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																	
Abscess of caruncle																	
Abscess of cornea																	
Arcus senilis															1		
Cataract				2													
Conjunctivitis	27	90	15	8	48	18	7	56	3	158	12	13		28	56	103	116
Contusion of globe	1		1													4	
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc					1					3		1				2	
Glaucoma																1	
Injuries (orbital)																	

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma (Indians at), Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, etc., Okla.	Klamath, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Michigan Indians.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, 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.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1		1		35	1	302	10	3		1		3		4			2	6	84			
											134											
	80		3	5	4	70									1	1		1	28			
	54	2	6	1	13	4	3	5	1	13		36	42	10	7	9	2	1	35	6		2
		1		2		82											2	6				
		3	1	2	3					9		1	5	3			2	1	1			
				3																		
				35						1				10			8	6				1
		2			1	4								14			1		12		2	
		5		3										1			1	1				
	3			16	1	93			1	4	5		12	6	1	2	16	4			3	
				1		2				2			1	1				1				
	1	1		2		22		7		1		7							14		4	4
						69				3						1						
																	1					
																	1					
					1							42										
				1															1			
		1										7										
				1	8	44	3				324			5		1			10	20		1
						21																
											21											
		10					1	1														
	6	13		2		26	1			3		1		8			2	7				4
						13						1					1					
																			3			
		3								1		1	1		1							
																			1			
												2										
				1															8			
3	134	7	1	13	18	536	16	27		48	265	84	64	26	253	15	29	46	65	41	36	29
		2		3										1								
						1																

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Coeur d'Alene), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	Flathead, Mont.	Forest City, S. Dak.	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	17
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																	
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.																	
Iritis											2				4	1	
Kerato-conjunctivitis	1				1											1	
Kerato-iritis											14					1	
Myopia (short-sightedness)																5	
Obstruction (canaliculi, lachrymal duct)																1	
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)	3			1												43	4
Presbyopia (long sight)															1	1	
Pterygium	2				1									2	8	9	
Staphyloma																2	
Synechia																1	
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)															3	6	1
Xerosis																1	
Other diseases of this order				2	5												
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																	
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)			2			1		1				1				1	
Deaf mutism																	
Deafness		1			2												
Foreign bodies in external meatus												1					
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)	5				3	1						12				2	
Impacted cerumen	1																
Labyrinth, diseases of																	
Mastoiditis																	
Otalgia		2												2		1	
Otitis	7	3			1	2	1	1		1	1			5	11	1	
Tinnitus		1															
Ulcer of auricle																	
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																	
ORDER I.—POISONS.																	
Alkaloids and their salts								1									
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc.															1		
Plants	1	1			3									2	1		
Poisonous stings and bites		2						2						2			
Ptomaines and toxalbumens																	
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																	
Bones and joints.																	
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)												2					
Caries	8				1												
Dislocations	1			1				1	1		2			2	3	1	
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)															1		
Fractures (comminuted, complicated, compound)													2		1		
Fractures, simple	1			1		2	1	1	1		1			2	1	1	
Sprains	3	4		2	13	4	1	4	2	3	2	8		4	2	2	3
Synovitis						1			2	1	2				2	2	
Other diseases of this section												1			1		

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

DISEASES.	Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma (Indians at), Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, etc., Okla.	Klamath, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Michigan Indians.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, Cal.	Moqui Indians, Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Nebr.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																							
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.																							
Iritis											6									3			
Kerato-conjunctivitis		21			16														13				
Kerato-iritis																							
Myopia (short-sightedness)																							
Obstruction (canaliculi, lachrymal duct)																		1					
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)						1																	
Presbyopia (long sight)							1																
Pterygium																							
Staphyloma																							
Synechia																							
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)		19			1		35	1			2						1	1					
Xerosis															2								
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																							
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)							42				2												
Deaf mutism																							
Deafness																							
Foreign bodies in external meatus					1															1			
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)							31				5		1		1		1	1		2			
Impacted cerumen								1			1								1				
Labyrinth, diseases of																							
Mastoiditis	1																						
Otalgia					2	1					4			18						7			
Otitis	1		7			1	8				3				1			4		5			2
Tinnitus																							
Ulcer of auricle			1																				
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																							
ORDER I.—POISONS.																							
Alkaloids and their salts					1																		
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc.																							
Plants					12			1			1						2						1
Poisonous stings and bites					1		5				2			2						2			
Ptomaines and toxalbumens											2												
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																							
Bones and joints.																							
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)													1										
Caries					1												2	1					
Dislocations	1		1		1		1	2		3	2			1	2			1		1	1	1	
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)				2								1	1										2
Fractures (comminuted, complicated, compound)					5					2			2	2	1	1		1		1		1	1
Fractures, simple	1		2		1		1	5	3		1			12	3		5	8	5				
Sprains			1			1									1			4		1			
Synovitis																							
Other diseases of this section																							

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DISEASES, ETC.	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	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.	Forest City, S. Dak.	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	17
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Cont'd.																	
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.—Cont'd.																	
The soft parts.																	
Abscess	3	1			1	4		1			2	1		2		1	2
Bites, nonpoisonous	3																
Burns	5	7		3	7	4			1	3	1	2		1			8
Bed sores																	1
Contusion (bruise)	8	5	1		1	3	2	2		3				2	8	2	
Frost bite	4				6										7	6	4
Gangrene (acute)																	
Laceration	25	3			1						3				2	2	
Piles (hæmorrhoids)		1		1								2				1	2
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gun-shot wounds		1	1	1	2	5	2	6		1	1			3	8	4	1
OPERATIONS.*																	
Abscission of cornea, etc																1	
Amputations												1				4	1
Aspirating																1	
Caustics																	1
Dilation (of urethra, of anus)																6	
Divisions or direct cuttings (colotomy, etc.)																3	
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)					1											4	
Extraction of cataract																2	
Fracture setting																1	
Incision and drainage of abscesses																1	
Ligature (in aneurisms, etc.)																1	
Operations, special												2				1	1
Seton (in bronchocele, etc.)																2	
Tapping (paracentesis)																6	
Other operations, including extraction of teeth																2	
DEATHS.*																	
Death by accident	1														1		1
Death by homicide							3							1	3		
Suicide								1					1				
BIRTHS.																	
Male		3	2		1	5	1	21	11			20		33	25	13	
Female		1	2	2	1	5	3	27	23	1		6	3	25	20	15	
Indians		1	4	1	2	7	3	47	34	1		5	3	49	37	22	
Halfbreeds		1		1		3	1	1				21		9	16	2	
Whites		2													2	2	
VACCINATED.																	
Successfully		1														203	
Unsuccessfully																289	

*Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma (Indians at), Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, etc., Okla.	Klamath, Oreg.	Lemi, Idaho.	Michigan Indians.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, 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.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Abscess			2		1		15	1	2				1	1	1			11					1
Bites, nonpoisonous																							
Burns	1	1	14		3	1	1	3			1			14	6			2					
Bed sores																							
Contusion (bruise)			11			2	3	3	1		2			4	1		1	16		1			
Frost bite		34																					
Gangrene (acute)					1																		
Laceration			7		2			1			2							2					
Piles (hæmorrhoids)		5				1					4				1		1				6		
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gun-shot wounds		3				2			3		1				11			2	3	1	2		
OPERATIONS.*																							
Abscission of cornea, etc																							
Amputations		1			1	1																	
Aspirating																							
Caustics																							
Dilation (of urethra, of anus)						1																	
Divisions or direct cuttings (colotomy, etc.)																							
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)												1											
Extraction of cataract																							
Fracture setting																							
Incision and drainage of abscesses												3											
Ligature (in aneurisms, etc.)																							
Operations, special																							
Seton (in bronchocele, etc.)																							
Tapping (paracentesis)																							
Other operations, including extraction of teeth					27																		
DEATHS.*																							
Death by accident					1							2											
Death by homicide		1																					
Suicide		1		1																			
BIRTHS.																							
Male				3		9		3	4	5	11	9		21		5				14			5
Female				3	1	12		1	6		6	14		13		1				18			3
Indians				6	1	21		4	10	2	16	16		34		6				30			6
Halfbreeds										3		7								2			
Whites											1												
VACCINATED.																							
Successfully											8		25		614								
Unsuccessfully											2		12										

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Number.	AGENCIES.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining under treatment last year.	Total.	RESULTS.									
						Deaths.						Recovered.			
						Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.		Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.			Remaining under treatment June 30, 1893.	Number.
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		
1	Blackfeet, Mont	219	168	6	393	5	3	2	1	11	36	201	145	0	1
2	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla	337	291	47	675	10	6	4	4	24	13	224	246	38	2
3	Colorado River, Ariz	90	65	2	157						2	88	62	5	3
4	Colville, Wash	56	42	0	98	1				1	14	37	37	8	4
5	Nespelim, Wash	150	126	15	291	1	1	5	1	14	26	138	121	0	5
6	Cœur d'Alene, Wash	112	102	0	214	4	7	2	1	14	2	105	92	12	6
7	Tonesket, Wash	44	35	3	82	5		2		7	8	29	32	9	7
8	Crow Creek, S. Dak	204	173	16	393	16	10	11	13	56	0	171	145	27	8
9	Lower Brulé, S. Dak	62	56	0	118	11	8	4	6	29	5	43	41	8	9
10	Crow, Mont	195	185	0	351	1	1		1	3	35	267	233	13	10
11	Devil's Lake, N. Dak	152	92	0	244	6	1			7	3	142	97	3	11
12	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak	309	156	9	474			2	2	11	223	150	136	14	12
13	Flathead, Mont	174	155	38	367	11	8	4	5	28	1	159	110	30	13
14	Forest City, S. Dak	239	187	37	463	15	11	12	5	43	6	294	145	65	14
15	Fort Belknap, Mont	253	211	14	478	11	18	4	6	39	19	257	180	1	15
16	Fort Berthold, N. Dak	317	239	33	589	7	12	4	12	35	86	229	223	66	16
17	Fort Hall, Idaho	462	282	8	752	8	3			11	2	408	284	12	17
18	Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz	36	13	0	49							32	14	12	18
19	Fort Peck, Mont	307	554	133	1,024	21	13	15	9	58	49	333	513	151	19
20	Fort Yuma (Indians at) Cal	171	139	21	331	2	1			3	14	162	130	13	20
21	Grand Ronde, Oregon	85	79	3	167	1	3		2	6	0	80	66	5	21
22	Green Bay, Wis	235	125	1	361	4	5	3	2	14	19	255	201	12	22
23	Hoopa Valley, Cal	194	161	75	430	2	4	5	5	16	85	164	136	29	23
24	Kiowa, etc., Okla	1,921	1,855	151	3,927	8	4	1	1	14	664	1,586	1,529	5	24
25	Klamath, Oregon	82	62	18	162	5	2	1	2	10	0	76	61	5	25
26	Lemhi, Idaho	144	56	4	204	2	4	1		7	1	142	53	1	26
27	Michigan Indians	115	108	7	230	3				3	1	112	110	4	27
28	Mescalero, N. Mex	174	154	10	338	3	7	1	1	12	36	153	130	7	28
29	Mission Tule, Cal	1,501	1,818	451	3,770	42	32	5	4	83	13	1,466	1,775	409	29
30	Moqui Indian, Ariz	251	247	0	498					0	28	219	212	38	30
31	Navajo, N. Mex	297	81	1	379	1			1	2	2	295	79	1	31
32	Neah Bay, Wash	178	128	19	325	1	6	2	2	11	77	141	89	8	32
33	Nevada, Nev	417	284	13	714	1				1	10	413	283	6	33
34	New York, N. Y	161	294	68	523					0	7	156	196	75	34

35	Nez Percé, Idaho	249	212	8	469	2	2		1	4	43	220	199	12	35
36	Omaha, Nebr	117	176	10	303	1				1	20	109	164	6	36
37	Winnebago, Nebr	630	530	46	1,206	12	13	5	9	39	5	526	591	36	37
38	Osage, Okla	250	198	7	455	3	5			8	1	343	196	9	38
39	Gray Horse, Okla	87	106	0	193	1	3		2	6	3	88	87	4	39
40	Kaw, Okla	124	54	5	183	8	3		1	12	1	107	45	18	40

* Reports for six months.

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.					
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56					
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																					
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																					
Cerebro spinal fever																					
Chicken pox	46	12									2				5						
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	6								1					6							
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Rötheln*)		5																			
Influenza (la grippe)			16			30	3		60					8	89	5					
Measles	18				31			13													
Mumps		2																			
Scarlet fever																					
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)		16	1						2						4						
Tuberculosis, lymphatic	6	61	21				1		1	3	3	3			6						
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	7	36	5	3	3	2	1	1	12	3	1	9	9	2	1						
Whooping cough	34			12			4														
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																					
Chancroid	5														1						
Erysipelas	8	4					2		2					1	1	1					
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)	10	16					7		1	2	7	4	7	5	1						
Gonorrhœal warts																					
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	1		2																		
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)							1		1						3						
Syphilis, primary		3	1		1		1				1										
Syphilis, secondary		7	4	1		1	2			3	2	1		1	1						
Syphilis, tertiary	3		2							6	1										
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																					
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)	9	30	4		4		13		2		3			16							
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	11	22	2		5		15		4					1							
Diarrhœa	117	48	63	51	22	3	12	5	10	10	2	2	39	29	22	10					
Dysentery	67	4	10	23	54		1		4	17			16	4	2						
Enteric fever (typhoid)	4						1	2		7					1						
Typho-malarial fever				1			6			6					1						
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																					
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	10		79	27	127	10	88	4	13	4			56	5		58					
Remittent fever		11	2	61	3	2	4		6	11			21	3	9						
Pernicious fever																					
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																					
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																					
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)	12	10	17	9		4	45			9		4		4							
Bronchocele (goitre)		2																			
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)		10	2				1								1	2					
Leucocythæmia (leukæmia)			2	1																	
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)																					
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	15	55	17	1	4	8	9	11	7		6	10	8	8	11	2					
Rickets (rachitis)	1																				

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																				
	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Sheta, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																							
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																							
Cerebro spinal fever																1				62	1		
Chicken pox						1																	
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)				2			4																
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Rötheln*)		3		2																			
Influenza (la grippe)	15	52	4	12	7	9		25		37	147		119			11	1		100	6	4		11
Measles		6		92	5	6												1	50				
Mumps		131	31		2	9				10	2	1		10		3							
Scarlet fever				10							2												
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)					1		13	1		1	1			1	1			2	1	2	1	1	
Tuberculosis, lymphatic	1	1		6	1		49	2			118	3	14		1	3	2	1	9	2	2	15	20
Tuberculosis, pulmonary		12	2	6		1	19	11	11		1	2	18	6		2	6	1	5	2	10	18	11
Whooping cough	4	34		16		13	6						1	3		1							19
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																							
Chancroid										5				2		1				8		3	
Erysipelas		16		6		2		1	1		9			1		4	1		1	8			6
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)	7	38	13				12	4		29	1		2	12	25	12	2	4	6	1		14	
Gonorrhœal warts																						1	
Septicæmia (pyæmia)				2				1										2					
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)										2						1	1						
Syphilis, primary		5	1							1						1	1	2		1	1	10	
Syphilis, secondary		10	5				3			1		1	1							2		1	
Syphilis, tertiary			1				+																
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																							
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)				2		1			3	3	15		14			27			17	1	1		
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	5			1	3	5			1	7	12			7		27	1		3	3			9
Diarrhœa	7	86	41	61	31	10			30	68	75	31	9	40		33	3		96	141		55	96
Dysentery	6	6	22	6	1	3		2		2	15	5		1		11	2	11	1	2		10	
Enteric fever (typhoid)	1	1	3	1				2	3							1					1	1	4
Typho-malarial fever																						1	
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																							
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	45	2	31	5		14				11			23			30	15	1				15	
Remittent fever	23	2	12	4	4	9	9		3	7	3					2						30	13
Pernicious fever																							3
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																							
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																							
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)									1	3	15		1		7		2		2	8		58	
Bronchocele (goitre)		15		5						5		31		1	6								
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)				1	1					1												1	
Leucocythæmia (leukæmia)										1													
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)										6													
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	4	4	38	4	3		78	5	26	13	8	4	44	6	2	12	1	7	2	23	2	26	3
Rickets (rachitis)		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.	Picarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.	Sacred Fox, Okla.					
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56					
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Cont'd.																					
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.																					
Adenoma (glandular tumor)		2													1						
Carcinoma (common cancer)																					
Cystoma (cystic tumor)							1														
Epithelioma (epithelial tumor)																					
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)		1																			
Lymphoma (lymphatic tissued tumor)																					
Osteoma (bony tumor)		1																			
Other new formations				1																	
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																					
Difficult dentition	5	6								1				1							
Hare lip																					
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)	1	2								1				1	1						
Hydrocele																					
Paraphymosis				1																	
Phymosis																					
Other affections of this order																					
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																					
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEMS																					
Abscess of brain																					
Anæmia, cerebral		2																			
Angina pectoris		1																			
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)	1																				
Catalepsy		1																			
Convulsions	4		2	4			2		1					6							
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)		2											1								
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)							1			1											
Embolism, cerebral (embolic apoplexy)										1											
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)														1							
Epilepsy	1	1					1														
Headache	3	95	36	6			3			2		5		12	18						
Hemiplegia														1							
Hysteria			1				2														
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)		1																			
Insomnia	1													3							
Meningitis	1	1							2												
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)																					
Neuralgia	36	61	62	5	15		18		4	6		16	12	1	53	2					
Neurasthenia		1	1																		
Neuritis																					
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio, dura, etc.)		10												1							
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)		1									1										
Spasms (histrionic, etc.)	1		2				4														
Vertigo	1	1												1		2					
Other diseases of this order																					

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																				
	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Sliletz, Oreg.	Siseeton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Cont'd.																							
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.																							
Adenoma (glandular tumor)	1					1														1			1
Carcinoma (common cancer)																							
Cystoma (cystic tumor)	1										1												
Epithelioma (epithelial tumor)																				1			
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)																				1			
Lymphoma (lymphatic tissued tumor)																							
Osteoma (bony tumor)																							
Other new formations																							
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																							
Difficult dentition						5						2				1							
Hare lip						1				1									1				
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)		1	1							1		1				1			1				
Hydrocele																							
Paraphymosis		1								1										1			
Phymosis																					1		
Other affections of this order																							
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																							
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEMS																							
Abscess of brain										1										1			
Anæmia, cerebral											1												
Angina pectoris																					1		
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)		1											4										
Catalepsy																							
Convulsions		1	2		16	2			1	1		2				1			1	3	1	1	3
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)						1																	2
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)																				1			
Embolism, cerebral (embolic apoplexy)																							1
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)																							
Epilepsy	2	99	19	6		13	7	13			30	82	3	16	57		9	1	5		8		31	34
Headache		1										1						1			1		1	2
Hemiplegia											5												
Hysteria						1															1		
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)									2					2									
Insomnia															1								
Meningitis												66											
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)						3																	
Neuralgia	6	12	38	6	8	16	14		2	6	8	1	2	18	3	10	3	2	34	1		6	22
Neurasthenia										2													
Neuritis		1											2				1				2		1
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio, dura, etc.)			1						2								1						
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)																				2			
Spasms (histrionic, etc.)															1							1	
Vertigo						3														1		3	
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.					
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	4	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56					
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.																					
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																					
Aneurism																					
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)			1				2			1	2			1							
Debility, cardiac										2	1			1	1						
Failure, cardiac (syncope)		1																			
Functional cardiac derangement															3						
Grave's disease														1							
Thrombosis			1																		
Valvular disease (aortic, mitial, pulmonic)	1		6		1		1			3											
Varix														1							
Other diseases of this order			1																		
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																					
Asthma (bronchial spasm)	1	2								1			1	1							
Bronchitis	72	112	69	46	12	26	43	9	6	68	34	9	12		152	37					
Catarrh, nasal		26					6						3	1	9						
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)		4		1										40							
Dislocation of nasal cartilage																					
Dysphonia	1																				
Epistaxis	1	1			1		1			1				1	1						
Hæmoptysis		5			1					1				3	3						
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turpinated bones, etc.)																					
Laryngitis	16	73	5	4	1		12		7	1	1	16		2	15						
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)												1									
Ozœna																					
Pharyngitis	24	8	1				1		2	3											
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	6	5		1			2			1			6	2							
Pneumonia	4	6	7	13	7	3	9		3	3			7	20	32	1					
Rhinitis		5																			
Tracheitis														1							
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc																					
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																					
Obstetrical.																					
Abortion	1	2		1			1								3						
Abscess, mammary	3						1		2						1						
Agalactia	3																				
Anorexia										1											
Convulsions, puerpural																					
Fissure of nipple	2	1																			
Hemorrhage, post partum	2																				
Inflammation, mammary		1													1						
Monstrosities (ectopic gestation)																					
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)										1											
Placenta previa																					
Premature labor	1	1																			
Presentations, faulty		1																			
Presentations, natural	3	6									4			6							

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																				
	Marion Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.																							
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																							
Aneurism												2											
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)								1															
Debility, cardiac												2								2			
Failure, cardiac (syncope)														1									
Functional cardiac derangement																							
Grave's disease																							
Thrombosis																							
Valvular disease (aortic, mitial, pulmonic)					1						2	3								2	1		
Varix																							
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																							
Asthma (bronchial spasm)												3											
Bronchitis	7	13	5	5	30	10	221	9	18	90	100	28	350	54		6	4	60	23	93	3	63	5
Catarrh, nasal	1		25	6		7				10		3						1	4	2		13	
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)	3			13	1				4													12	4
Dislocation of nasal cartilage													1										
Dysphonia																							
Epistaxis		5	5			2			4	6								1		1		4	
Hæmoptysis								2		10	1				1	5							
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turpinated bones, etc.)										2													
Laryngitis	1			2		1			1	1	11	3	4	1	1	1	1	7		3	1	23	
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)																							
Ozœna										6													
Pharyngitis			15		2				1		5		1		2	3		50	19			12	
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	3			8				3		4	15	6		2					3	2		1	4
Pneumonia	18	1	9	15	1			11	7	2	15	3	7	1	5	7		1	4	9	13	3	39
Rhinitis												2									1		
Tracheitis																							
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc											2												
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																							
Obstetrical.																							
Abortion				2		1		1		2	1	1	1					1		1		1	
Abscess, mammary		1		4		1		3			2	1			2	2			1	1			
Agalactia		2																					
Anorexia															1								
Convulsions, puerpural						2				2	1											1	2
Fissure of nipple					1							2	1							1		1	
Hemorrhage, post partum																							1
Inflammation, mammary				3		1		2								1					1		
Monstrosities (ectopic gestation)								1															1
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)											1												
Placenta previa																							
Premature labor																							
Presentations, faulty																							
Presentations, natural	1										1												

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DISEASES.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Potawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	Y'Kakomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.	Sac and Fox, Okla.
	41	42	43	44		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.																
Obstetrical—Continued.																
Retained placenta	1				1		1									
Still birth		1		1								1				
Gynæcological.																
Amenorrhœa	4	7			2								3	2		
Dysmenorrhœa	6	21		1			2						5	4	1	
Endometritis		3								1				1		
Hemorrhage, pudendal		1		1												
Leucorrhœa							3									
Menopause	1						1			1						
Menstrual suppression	1	2					1							3		
Oöphoritis		2													1	
Peritonitis, pelvic		1														
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)														1		
Sterility (absence of ovaries, etc.)							1									
Subinvolution, uterine							1	1		4						
Vaginismus																
Vulvitis																
Vaginitis		1														
Other diseases of this order		2														
Male and Urinary.																
Balinitis			2													
Calculi (gravel)																
Congestion of kidneys																
Chyluria														1		
Cystitis	1	6	2	2			1			1		1	2	4	3	
Diabetes										1						
Epididymitis															1	
Hæmaturia																
Ischuria (suppression of urine)		2		1	2									4		
Incontinence of urine	5	3	1						5					1	1	
Masturbation	1															
Nephritis (Bright's disease)							1							1		
Varicocele																
Other diseases of this order						1									1	
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																
Ascites		2														
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)								1								
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)		1														
Dyspepsia (indigestion)		150	18	5		1	1		5		6		11	24	1	
Elongated uvula																
Enteritis		15							4			2	1			
Gastritis	1	25					2	3	3		4		1			
Glossitis	1	1					2									

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
Retained placenta					1						4												2
Still birth																					2		
Amenorrhœa						1										2	2					1	
Dysmenorrhœa		2	12	2		1				1	4		2					2			2		
Endometritis			1								1				1								
Hemorrhage, pudendal		1				1					4					3						1	
Leucorrhœa																							
Menopause																1							
Menstrual suppression																							
Oöphoritis																							
Peritonitis, pelvic			1	1				1					1										
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)																							
Sterility (absence of ovaries, etc.)																							
Subinvolution, uterine												1											
Vaginismus	1										1												
Vulvitis							1				1												
Vaginitis											4												
Other diseases of this order																							
Balinitis															2								
Calculi (gravel)																							
Congestion of kidneys	1										1						1						
Chyluria																							
Cystitis			2		1			1			2	1		1		2		1	1	1			
Diabetes																		1					
Epididymitis								1			1	2								1			
Hæmaturia									2														
Ischuria (suppression of urine)			2																				
Incontinence of urine								1			1								1				
Masturbation																							
Nephritis (Bright's disease)																				1			
Varicocele																							
Other diseases of this order																							
Ascites									1										1				
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)																							
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)											1												
Dyspepsia (indigestion)				5		3		33			7			2		1	2	3		1		1	1
Elongated uvula												1											
Enteritis							2				1	2		3			2	1			4		
Gastritis			15	1						1			2			1					1	12	2
Glossitis							2				3												

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

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.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.—Continued.																					
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Continued.																					
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)																					
Hepatitis, acute		3					3	1											3		
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)							1			1				1	1					1	
Jaundice	1						1							1	1						
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)		37	40				23			1	1			10	13		2	124	25	3	
Peri-hepatitis			1																		
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)		43	7	11	1		19	5		4				3						5	
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	7	11	1	6	1		12			7	7	5		2	6	3	1	19	11	12	
Stomatitis, ulcerative							7								5				8		
Thrush (Apahthæ)	10	1		1						2	2	1					2	18		21	
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc)	1						1										1				
Other diseases of this order		4	1					2							1						
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																					
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																					
Abscess	5	8	1		1			3						2	5				15		1
Acne		2					5	1		1							1	1		1	
Bromidrosis															9						
Comedo		1					2														
Dermatitis (exfoliate)																			5		
Eczema	2	99		1			36	6		9	5			1	6	4	3	5	3	3	1
Erythema (chilblain)		5					1														
Furuncula (boils)	7	8		3			5			1				2	5			3	14	8	
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)	3	5		1			3					1		2	6			2			
Hyperidrosis																					
Leucoderma																					
Lichen																					
Phtheriasis (lice)	9			19																	
Pityriasis														1							
Porrigo																					
Pruritis (prurigo)																					
Psoriasis (dry tetter)																					
Scabies (itch)	2	18	1	4		1	20			3				32			17		1		
Scrofuloderma							1							6							
Seborrhœa																					
Trychophytosis																					
Ulcer	11	3		6			4	1		2	1	2		1	5						
Uticaria	3									1											
Verruca		3																			
Whitlow (onychia)	2	1					1							3							
Other diseases of this order		1																			
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																					
Abscess of caruncle				3																	
Abscess of cornea	3	2																			
Amaurosis		3																			
Astigmatism																					
Asthenopia																					

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																				
	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Skokomish, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.—Continued.																		
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—Continued.																		
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)							1											
Hepatitis, acute			1															
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)				3														
Jaundice							1											
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	35	1	3						2		2	5		4		27		
Peri-hepatitis																		
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)				1	30	7				1	1			5				
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	17			34	7	29	2	14	8	6					2	8	3	
Stomatitis, ulcerative					2	4		1						1				
Thrush (Apahthæ)						4									1			
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc)																9		
Other diseases of this order						1												
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																		
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																		
Abscess				1							1		1	5	1			
Acne			1											2		2		
Bromidrosis														2				
Comedo																		
Dermatitis (exfoliate)														5				
Eczema	32	4	2		8			3	23	5	2	21	3	1	1	37		
Erythema (chilblain)						2												
Furuncula (boils)	1	5			4	5		3	1	2	2	4				14		
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)		4			4			3			1					4		
Hyperidrosis											1							
Leucoderma			1											2				
Lichen																		
Phtheriasis (lice)				84				7	53	10		4		1				
Pityriasis						3												
Porrigo					1	1				1						1		
Pruritis (prurigo)			3	4	1									2				
Psoriasis (dry tetter)						21	1	7	2	5		1						
Scabies (itch)				1														
Scrofuloderma				2		2				1				1		6		
Seborrhœa														2		1		
Trychophytosis																		
Ulcer																31		
Uticaria																		
Verruca																		
Whitlow (onychia)																		
Other diseases of this order																		
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																		
Abscess of caruncle																		
Abscess of cornea																1		
Amaurosis												3						
Astigmatism					1													
Asthenopia					2													

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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.	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.						
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56						
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																						
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.																						
Cataract										3												
Cellulitis, orbital																						
Chemosis																						
Closure, lachrymal																						
Conjunctivitis	198	115	70	102	3	5	34	27	8	21		5	12	18	35	25						
Fistula, lachrymal																						
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc	3																					
Hypermetropia										1												
Hypopyon																						
Injuries (orbital)				1																		
Irido-cyclitis																						
Iritis	1	7	1							9		1			11							
Kerato-conjunctivitis		1	4												2							
Kerato-iritis																						
Muscæ volitantes																						
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)		1																				
Presbyopia (long sight)																						
Pterygium								1		1												
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)	1	2	3					1		8												
Other diseases of this order		2		1																		
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																						
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)	1				2						2	1										
Aspergillus																						
Deafness		2					1															
Foreign bodies in external meatus											1											
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)			1								2	1			4							
Impacted cerumen																						
Obstruction of eustachian																						
Otalgia	5		4				8							5								
Otitis	2	19	2	3			18	2		7												
Ulcer of auricle	1																					
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.															1							
ORDER I.—POISONS.																						
Alcohols	1																					
Alkalies	1	1																				
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc																						
Plants		9												5								
Poisonous stings and bites	4																					
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																						
Bones and Joints.																						
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)		1																				
Antrum (diseased)	1																					
Caries		4																				
Dislocations	2	1			1					1												
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)										1												

or the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

	AGENCIES.																					
	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Sitetz, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																							
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.																							
Cataract																				1		3	
Cellulitis, orbital											1						3						
Chemosis																							
Closure, lachrymal	1																						
Conjunctivitis	13	197	44	78		29	88		21	42	215	33	107	40	4	30	3	44		36	4	64	116
Fistula, lachrymal					1							1								1			1
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc						1														1			
Hypermetropia												1											
Hypopyon																							
Injuries (orbital)		1										4	1								1		1
Irido-cyclitis					3						2									1			
Iritis																							
Kerato-conjunctivitis											1												
Kerato-iritis											2									3		2	
Muscæ volitantes																							
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)					1				1							1	1				2	2	3
Presbyopia (long sight)											2								1			1	
Pterygium																							
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)																							
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																							
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)	1	1		2		1			6							1				1			
Aspergillus					1																		
Deafness	1			1				1					2					1					1
Foreign bodies in external meatus																1							
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)	1				3						1									2			
Impacted cerumen																							
Obstruction of eustachian	2		6			2				1	4	1		1		4				4		11	
Otalgia																							
Otitis																							
Ulcer of auricle																							
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																							
ORDER I.—POISONS.																							
Alcohols																							
Alkalies																							
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc		3	2	7								1		1		1			1	2			
Plants												1											
Poisonous stings and bites																							
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																							
Bones and Joints.														1									1
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)											2												
Antrum (diseased)	2		1	3				1			1					2	1		3		2		
Caries																							
Dislocations																							
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)																							

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	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.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Cont'd.																
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.—Continued.																
Bones and Joints—Continued.																
Fractures (comminuted, complicated, compound)		1														
Fractures, simple	1	3	1	1			5		1	1	2		1	3		
Sprains		9					12		1	3		5	1	8	7	
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)																
Synovitis		3									1					
Other diseases of this section						1										
The Soft Parts.																
Abscess	5	2	2				12			3				12	1	
Bites, nonpoisonous	3															
Burns	5	4	3	2						1	1	2		5		
Contusion, (bruise)	5	18		5			8			1		2		12	6	
Frost bite														22		
Gangrene (acute)		1			1											
Laceration	1														3	
Nævus (birth mark)																
Piles (hemorrhoids)		15	2	1			2							2		
Other diseases and injuries of this section including gun-shot wounds	9	4		1						1				10	18	
OPERATIONS.*																
Amputations	1															
Dilatation (of urethra, of anus)	1															
Divisions or direct cuttings (colotomy, etc.)		1														
Excision (of elbow, etc.)																
Fracture setting																
Incision and drainage of abscesses																
Ligature (in aneurisms, etc.)	1															
Operations, special																
Puncture (bladder, rectum, etc.)																
Other operations, including extraction of teeth	19	1														
DEATHS.*																
Death by accident		4	1													
Death by homicide		5								3						
Suicide		1		1						1				1		
BIRTHS.																
Male	39	66	18	7	7	3	2		10	2	4	25	49	6		
Female	39	54	12	9	15	2		1	7	1		19	60	7		
Indians	77	98	30	16	21	4	2	1	14	2	4	26	94	11		
Halfbreeds	1	30			1	1			2	1		12	11	2		
Whites		4							1				4			
VACCINATED.																
Successfully	265								28	100						
Unsuccessfully	59								39	50						

*Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
	1	1			1		1		2	1	1			1	1	1		5	1			1	
		22	3		1						2								5	3	1	1	2
		2	2								1			6		1		5				8	
		1																			1		
																						1	
	1																						
							3	1			1				1							1	
	6	14	1								5	1	2		1	3							
	3	17	3				1				1		2		2	2		3	2	1	1	6	
											2	1				2				1	1	6	3
		3								1					2	3		3					
																				1			
		8				4						1								2		2	3
	1	22							2	1	2							6	6		2	12	
				1																1			
											1												
											1												
										1									2				
																	1						
																	1						1
											2							1	1			5	
		2	6	1			1				3		1	1			3	1	1			1	2
												1	1					1				2	2
1	7	18	21				34	6	1	1	67	6	33	9	1		3	1	1	9	7	11	35
	3	12	17				32	4			81	3	27	3	1		3	6	5	10	9	15	22
1	10	40	30				56	9	1	1	141	10	53	10	2		5	7	2	18	10	25	60
			1				8	1			5	4	7	2			1		4	1	2	1	3
							3				2												
													278			109							
													18			15							

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Number.	AGENCIES.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining under treatment from last year.	Total.	RESULTS.									Number.
						Deaths.				Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment June 30, 1893.	
						Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.							
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		
41	Pima, Ariz	461	426	47	934	3	3	3		9	5	441	450	29	41
42	Pine Ridge, S. Dak	723	771	40	1,534	10	13	4	5	32	68	721	683	30	42
43	Ponca, Okla	322	327	8	657	4	3	1		8	4	313	326	14	43
44	Pawnee, Okla	256	197	54	507	2	2	1	1	6	36	192	190	27	44
45	Otoe, Okla	197	115	13	325	4	4	3	1	12	0	186	111	2	45
46	Oakland, Okla	48	50	1	100	4	1			5	1	44	48	2	46
47	Pottawotomie, Kans	336	231	5	572	2	1		1	4	15	325	225	6	47
48	Kickapoo, Kans	45	36	4	87		1			1	1	47	36	3	48
49	Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex	78	25	0	103	1	2	1	0	4	0	78	43	0	49
50	Puyallup, Wash	186	180	13	379	9	9	4	2	24	41	159	147	8	50
51	S'Kokomish, Wash	58	37	16	111	1	1	4		6	0	47	35	23	51
52	Quinaielt, Wash	64	56	0	120			1	1	2	0	58	45	0	52
53	Quapaw, Ind. T	106	118	11	234	4	2			6	2	95	110	21	53
54	Rosebud, S. Dak	176	214	2	392	5	5	3	4	17	2	163	200	8	54
55	Round Valley, Cal	373	278	10	661	4	4	3	2	13	3	355	254	24	55
56	Sac and Fox, Okla	78	95	8	171	1	1			2	0	70	84	6	56
57	Mex. Kickapoo, Okla	130	101	6	237		2			2	3	121	101	0	57
58	San Carlos, Ariz	461	304	18	783	1	1		4	6	1	454	297	17	58
59	White Mount Apache, Ariz	291	189	24	504	1				1	36	288	174	5	59
60	Santee, Nebr	248	248	16	512	4	5	5	8	22	0	199	231	21	60
61	Flandreau, Nebr	78	64	10	*152			2		2	0	76	65	9	61
62	Ponca, Nebr	130	69	0	199					0	0	129	69	1	62
63	Shoshone, Wyo	347	192	76	715	12	24	6	5	47	33	302	156	28	63
64	Siletz, Oreg	56	58	18	132	12	11	2	7	32	10	40	35	15	64
65	Sisseton, S. Dak	75	83	2	160	4	1	5	4	14	2	54	71	9	65
66	Southern Ute, Colo	319	236	5	560	2	1	1		4	35	258	212	1	66
67	Standing Rock, N. Dak	586	702	5	1,093	2			1	3	2	379	628	15	67
68	Tongue River, Mont	156	128	9	293	1	1			2	15	141	129	14	68
69	Tulalip, Wash	351	330	37	718	15	12	5	11	43	5	304	293	65	69
70	Uintah, Utah	214	113	4	331	2	2	1	1	6	11	188	106	7	70
71	Ouray, Utah	87	60	18	175	2	2	1	1	6	2	79	78	26	71
72	Umatilla, Oreg	159	182	74	*415	1	5	1		7	65	150	178	22	72
73	Warm Springs, Oreg	86	101	0	187	6	3	1	0	10	3	78	98	4	73

74	West Shoshone, Nev	151	84	7	242	1	1			2	4	143	78	17	74
75	White Earth, Minn	336	154	5	545	3	3	5	3	14	4	313	346	8	75
76	Leech Lake, Minn	282	151	95	528	4	3	3	2	12	6	275	154	46	76
77	Red Lake, Minn	38	40	20	98	2	2	0	0	4	0	34	39	21	77
78	Yakima, Wash	438	351	128	905	13	9	5	1	28	159	374	313	31	78
79	Yankton, S. Dak	139	136	51	497	26	19	4	5	54	0	292	200	22	79

* Reports for eight months. † Reports for nine months.

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.													
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Forest City (Cheyenne River), S. Dak.	St. Johns, S. Dak.	Fort Belknap, 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
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.														
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.														
Chicken pox					81							8		
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Rötheln*)													5	36
Influenza (la Grippe)	2	56	6		19					4				45
Measles		1												
Mumps												13		
Scarlet fever					1									
Small pox (variola)														
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)							2							
Tuberculosis, lymphatic		6			11	1	12	3	2	3				25
Tuberculosis, pulmonary		1					1					2		
Whooping cough		30			10		68							
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.														
Erysipelas														1
Septicæmia (pyæmia)														
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)														
Syphilis, secondary				5			1							
Syphilis, tertiary														
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.														
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)														
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)		2	2											
Diarrhœa		5		2				2		1	3 24	1		
Dysentery			2											
Enteric fever (typhoid)			2	3										
Typho-malarial fever				4						1				
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.														
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)		21			2	1	1				7		41	174
Remittent fever		1	1	4			1				45		5	
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.														
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.														
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)														
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)										3				
Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease)														
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)														
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)				5		3								
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.														
Adenoma (glandular tumor)										3				
Other new formations														
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.														
Idiocy														
Phymosis														

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																			
	Klamath and Yainax, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Potawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw (Seneca, etc.), Ind. T.	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																						
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																						
Chicken pox	38	11	3	6			5		3			11	9				3				9	18
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Rötheln*)	48	2	28	8	33			8					21		2		12				10	34
Influenza (la Grippe)			1											12						59		
Measles	5				1																	
Mumps					1																	
Scarlet fever												1							1			1
Small pox (variola)	5		3				11	2	61		2	8	4				1	2	7			1
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)	4	2			5		1	2			1	1	1				3	1	4	5	16	
Tuberculosis, lymphatic					15				7		5		21									25
Tuberculosis, pulmonary																						
Whooping cough																						
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																						
Erysipelas	2		2		1				22		3											
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	1																					3
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)		5	1									1					7	1			2	
Syphilis, secondary																		1				
Syphilis, tertiary																						3
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																						
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)																						
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)		12	4 2	1	15		14	8			12	1	12	1		4	4	1	1	14	3	5
Diarrhœa			1								2			3	1		1			5		5
Dysentery	7															1						2
Enteric fever (typhoid)																						1
Typho-malarial fever																						
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																						
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)			1			4		3	5			4	1	4	8 1	5 1	4			74 18	61	47 22
Remittent fever	1							135														
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																						
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																						
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)	1										2											
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)			2									1			2		1					
Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease)																	11					
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)			1																			
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	2					1			5			1							3	4		1
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.																						
Adenoma (glandular tumor)		4								2												
Other new formations																	1					
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																						
Idiocy																	1					
Phymosis																	1					

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.													
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Forest City (Cheyenne River), S. Dak.	St. Johns, S. Dak.	Fort Bellknap, Mont.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.														
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.														
Convulsions	1			1										
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)					1	1	1							
Embolism, cerebral (Embolic apoplexy)				1										
Epilepsy														
Headache		1	2	3			2						4	20
Hysteria		1		1										
Neuralgia	3	2	2	1	3						11	1		8
Neurasthenia														
Neurosis, vaso motor														
Spasm (Hiatrionic, etc.)														
Other diseases of this order												1		
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.														
Carditis (Inflammation of the heart)														
Debility, cardiac														
Functional cardiac derangement						1								
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.														
Asthma (bronchial spasm)												1		
Bronchitis	9	10		32	1		38			5	7	4	23	15
Catarrh, nasal														
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)			2			1								
Deflection of nasal septum														
Epistaxis	1										1			
Hæmoptysis		1							1					
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)														
Laryngitis						1				1		1	6	10
Pharyngitis	3	4		2			2					1		
Pleuritis (pleurisy)		4		2						1				
Pneumonia		2	1	8		1	1			2	1		6	4
Rhinitis														
Other diseases of this order														
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.														
Obstetrical.														
Abortion							1							
Abscess, mammary														
Anorexia														
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)												1		
Gynæcological.														
Amenorrhœa														
Dysmenorrhœa		1										1		
Leucorrhœa														
Menstrual suppression														
Subinvolution, uterine														

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																			
	Klamath and Yainax, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw (Seneca, etc.), Ind. T.	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																						
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																						
Convulsions											1											
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)									6			2				1				1		
Embolism, cerebral (Embolic apoplexy)																						
Epilepsy	1		1														1			1		
Headache				1	2		32				2	1					3					7
Hysteria																						
Neuralgia	1		5		1		3		3		11	3	1	5		1	3		5	2	1	11
Neurasthenia											1											
Neurosis, vaso motor																1						
Spasm (Hiatrionic, etc.)																	1					
Other diseases of this order																						
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																						
Carditis (Inflammation of the heart)					1																	
Debility, cardiac																	1					
Functional cardiac derangement														1								
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																						
Asthma (bronchial spasm)																						
Bronchitis			5	1	1		22	7			68	4		20	1	6	56		8	16	21	11
Catarrh, nasal			1		15			2			1	1					9	1		1		1
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)							1															
Deflection of nasal septum																	1					
Epistaxis											1	1										
Hæmoptysis																	2					
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)																1	5		1			
Laryngitis			6								33	2		5					12			
Pharyngitis	4				2		4				17	1	1				2			3		
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	4																				3	3
Pneumonia	2			1	1			1	2		1	3		9			2			3		23
Rhinitis					1												1					
Other diseases of this order																						
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																						
Obstetrical.																						
Abortion																						
Abscess, mammary																						1
Anorexia																	1					
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)																						
Gynæcological.																						
Amenorrhœa		1															2			11		
Dysmenorrhœa	1						5				5							1		1		
Leucorrhœa																					2	
Menstrual suppression																	1					1
Subinvolution, uterine																	1					

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DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Forest City (Cheyenne River), S. Dak.	St. Johns, S. Dak.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.														
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.														
Male and urinary.														
Calculi (gravel)														
Incontinence of urine							2							
Nephritis (Bright's disease)		1												
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.														
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)														
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	3													3
Enteritis														
Gastritis	1													1
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)														
Hepatitis, acute														
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)														
Jaundice														
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)							5	1						
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)												2		
Quinsy (tonsilitis)				1						2	13	1		2
Stomatitis, ulcerative										1				
Thrush (aphthæ)			1											
Other diseases of this order												8		
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.														
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.														
Abscess	1			1								1		1
Acne														
Eczema		3		4	7	3	6					2		
Erythema (chilblain)												1		
Furuncle (boils)		1								1				
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc)				6						1				2
Lichen														
Pemphigus														
Phtheriasis (lice)								6						
Pityriasis														
Psoriasis (dry tetter)														
Scabies (itch)				8										
Scrofuloderma	6													
Ulcer														
Urticaria														
Whitlow (onychia)				1			1							3
Other diseases of this order														
ORDER II.—THE EYE.														
Abscess of cornea														
Cataract														
Cellulitis, orbital														
Conjunctivitis	1	177		7	110	6	49	32	5	11		8	21	135

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																							
	Klamath and Yainax, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw (Seneca, etc.), Ind. T.	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.																						
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.																						
Male and urinary.																						
Calculi (gravel)																	1					
Incontinence of urine			7								2						1					2
Nephritis (Bright's disease)																	1					
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																						
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)																						2
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	1				1		17	1	5			6					1		1			
Enteritis											1	1				2			1			5
Gastritis											1											
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)	1																2					1
Hepatitis, acute																						4
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)			1				1					2					1	5				
Jaundice			2				17				7	2				2		1				
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	6	1	6	2	8			9	4		3	1				5	10	3	1	10	3	6
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)											1											7
Quinsy (tonsilitis)			2				17				7	2										
Stomatitis, ulcerative																						
Thrush (aphthæ)																						
Other diseases of this order																						
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																						
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																						
Abscess											2					1	2					
Acne	1		1		11													3				
Eczema	1		1	5	3	1	7				1				1	6	18					
Erythema (chilblain)							8					1		8			9	3				
Furuncle (boils)	1				1												1				1	2
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc)			22																			
Lichen											22								1			5
Pemphigus	27								3	5		1				1	22	24	16	46		
Phtheriasis (lice)	1				4		15				1					3	2					
Pityriasis					2		1										2					
Psoriasis (dry tetter)	1																					
Scabies (itch)											2						1					1
Scrofuloderma																	2					
Ulcer																						
Urticaria																						
Whitlow (onychia)																						
Other diseases of this order	18	3	23	9		1	45	39	121		50	35	106	25	3	4	100		7	135	31	24

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DISEASES	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
	1 Blackfeet, Mont.	2 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	3 Colorado River, Ariz.	4 Colville, Wash.	5 Crow Creek, S. Dak.	6 Lower Brule, S. Dak.	7 Crow, Mont.	8 Forest City (Cheyenne River), S. Dak.	9 St. Johns, S. Dak.	10 Fort Belknap, Mont.	11 Grand Ronde, Oreg.	12 Green Bay, Wis.	13 Clown, Okla.	14 Wichita, Okla.
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.														
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.														
Contusion of globe			1											
Glaucoma														
Injuries (orbital)														
Iritis														
Kerato-conjunctivitis										2				
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)														
Pterygium				1										
Retinitis														
Strabismus (squint)														
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)										4		1		14
Other diseases of this order														
ORDER III.—THE EAR.														
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)													1	3
Deafness														
Foreign bodies in external meatus														
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)													3	
Impacted cerumen														
Otalgia		1												
Otitis		1		6			2							1
Tinnitus		1												
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.														
ORDER I.—POISONS.														
Alcohols														
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc										1				
Plants				9								19		1
Poisonous stings and bites														
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.														
Bones and joints.														
Antrum (diseased)										1				
Caries														
Dislocations														
Fractures, simple	1		2	3										
Sprains	1			1								2	1	1
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)														
Synovitis														
The soft parts.														
Abscess		1				1	2			1				
Burns		1		1	4	1	1			1	1			
Bursæ (enlarged, fluid, etc.)														
Contusion (bruise)					1	1				3				2
Laceration							1			1		1		
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gunshot wounds			1	2				1		4				

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																				
	15 Klamath and Yainax, Oreg.	16 Lemhi, Idaho	17 Mescalero, N. Mex.	18 Navajo, N. Mex.	19 Neah Bay, Wash.	20 Nevada, Nev.	21 Omaha, Nebr.	22 Winnebago, Nebr.	23 Osage, Okla.	24 Kaw, Okla.	25 Pima, Ariz.	26 Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	27 Ponca, Okla.	28 Otoe, Okla.	29 Pottawatomie, Kans.	30 Kickapoo, Kans.	31 Puyallup, Wash.	32 S'Kokomish, Wash.	33 Quinaielt, Wash.	34 Quapaw (Seneca, etc.), Ind. T.	35 Sac and Fox, Okla.	36 Absentee Shawnee, Okla.
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																					
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.																					
Contusion of globe											1										
Glaucoma	1											1					1		1		
Injuries (orbital)			1																		
Iritis					3		1					1					2				
Kerato-conjunctivitis											3						1				
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)																					
Pterygium												1									
Retinitis																	1				
Strabismus (squint)	2											3					6				
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)																	3				
Other diseases of this order																					
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																					
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)														1					3		2
Deafness											1										
Foreign bodies in external meatus	1										1										1
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)												1									
Impacted cerumen							8				7				1		1				
Otalgia	1	1		4	1		1	1			1	2			3	1	7				7
Otitis						1															
Tinnitus																					
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																					
ORDER I.—POISONS.																					
Alcohols													2								
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc																					
Plants								1		1		1								1	
Poisonous stings and bites											2										
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																					
Bones and joints.																					
Antrum (diseased)																					
Caries							2										1				
Dislocations																					
Fractures, simple	3						3										2		1		
Sprains	3			2	3		3					1					6		1		
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)					1													2			
Synovitis																					
The soft parts.																					
Abscess	1		1	1							2				1		1	1			
Burns				3			3	2			1										
Bursæ (enlarged, fluid, etc.)																					
Contusion (bruise)	1		1	1			5				5	3					2				
Laceration																					
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gunshot wounds	1				4						4	2					12				

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SURGICAL OPERATIONS, ETC.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.													
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Forest City (Cheyenne River), S. Dak.	St. Johns, S. Dak.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
OPERATIONS.*														
Extraction of teeth														
DEATHS.*														
Death by accident										1				
BIRTHS.														
Male							1							
Indians							1							
VACCINATED.														
Successfully							61							
Unsuccessfully														

* Not included in aggregate of diseases and death.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.																								
Klamath and Yainax, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw (Seneca, etc.), Ind. T.	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
											1													
				1																1				
119		2								110						45	76							
63										21						23	39							

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Number.	Name and location.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining under treatment last year.	Total.	Results.									
						Deaths.				Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment June 30, 1893.	Number.
		Male.	Female.			Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.				Male.	Female.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
1	Blackfeet, Mont	158	175	5	338		3			3	0	180	155	0	—
2	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla	56	50	0	106					0	0	50	50	6	1
3	Colorado River, Ariz	150	150	0	300	1	1			2	0	145	145	8	2
4	Colville, Wash	59	51	0	110	1	1			2	0	48	48	12	3
5	Crow Creek, S. Dak	150	150	0	300					0	0	150	150	0	4
6	Lower Brulé, S. Dak	11	13	0	24					0	0	11	13	0	5
7	Crow, Mont	100	98	0	198				1	1	0	97	98	2	6
8	Forest City (Cheyenne River), S. Dak	23	24	0	47					0	0	23	24	0	7
9	St. Johns, S. Dak	5	5	0	10					0	0	5	5	0	8
10	Fort Belknap, Mont	40	40	0	80					0	0	40	40	0	9
11	Grand Ronde, Oreg	1	0	0	1					0	0	1	0	0	10
12	Green Bay, Wis	57	57	0	114					0	0	57	57	0	11
13	Iowa, Okla	31	30	0	61					0	0	31	30	0	12
14	Wichita, Okla	58	58	0	116					0	0	58	58	0	13
15	Klamath and Yainax, Oreg	240	240	0	480				1	1	0	239	240	0	14
16	Lemhi, Idaho	45	45	0	90					0	0	45	45	0	15
17	Mescalero, N. Mex	71	71	0	142					0	0	71	71	0	16
18	Navajo, N. Mex	73	73	0	146					0	0	73	73	0	17
19	Neah Bay, Wash	63	70	0	133		1			1	0	62	70	0	18
20	Nevada, Nev	4	4	0	8					0	0	4	4	0	19
21	Omaha, Nebr	140	146	0	286	1	1			2	0	138	146	0	20
22	Winnebago, Nebr	39	39	0	78					0	0	39	39	0	21
23	Osage, Okla	129	129	0	258					0	0	129	129	0	22
24	Kaw, Okla	6	9	0	15					0	0	6	9	0	23
25	Pima, Ariz	124	150	0	274		1			1	0	123	150	0	24
26	Pine Ridge, S. Dak	57	57	0	114					0	0	57	57	0	25
27	Ponca, Okla	95	96	0	191					0	0	95	96	0	26
28	Otoe, Okla	55	55	0	110		1			1	0	54	55	0	27
29	Pottawatomie, Kans	16	16	0	32					0	0	16	16	0	28
30	Kickapoo, Kans	17	15	0	32	1				1	0	15	15	1	29

31	Puyallup, Wash	235	139	20	394	2				3	438	134	138	7	31
32	S'Kokomish, Wash	56	48	9	113					0	0	52	52	11	32
33	Quinaielt, Wash	18	24	0	42		2			4	1	21	21	0	33
34	Quapaw (Seneca, etc.), Ind. T	197	216	13	426		1			1	0	196	216	11	34
35	Sac and Fox, Okla	76	90	4	170					0	0	78	89	7	35
36	Absentee Shawnee, Okla	151	146	2	299		1			3	*1	148	147	0	36

*Left school, etc.

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DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.														
	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.	
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.															
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.															
Cerebo-spinal fever															
Chicken pox				17											
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)									3						
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Rötheln*)		27													
Influenza (la grippe)	25			1		22			35	15	2		6		
Measles		46												36	
Mumps	66	14								1					
Scarlet fever															
Small pox (variola)															
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)															
Tuberculosis, lymphatic		7		1		20			15				5	11	
Tuberculosis, pulmonary		2		6					16						
Whooping cough	24	3												12	
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.															
Erysipelas		1							2			2			
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc)															
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)															
Syphilis, secondary															
Syphilis, tertiary															
Tetanus (lockjaw)															
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.															
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)															
Diarrhœa	15	12							3		8	9		2	
Dysentery				1							1				
Enteric fever (typhoid)	2														
Typho-malarial fever															
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.															
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)		1							1	3				2	
Remittent fever		2		7						3				2	2
Pernicious fever															1
Other diseases of this class															
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.															
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.															
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)									2				2		
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)															
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)															
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)				1									1		
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.															
Adenoma (glandular tumor)															

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES.	TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																					
	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Okla.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	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.	Pipestone, Minn.	Salem (Chemawa), Oreg.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Seger, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																							
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																							
Cerebo-spinal fever																							
Chicken pox					3		2			1		35				19		2			16		
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)																							
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Rötheln*)											33										15		
Influenza (la grippe)	163	1		4	15	14	62			67				39	120	307		64	2	1	21	1	14
Measles					17	1		104							9					2			
Mumps					6			18		36		91											
Scarlet fever																							
Small pox (variola)	3																						
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)	1	2		1						1				1									
Tuberculosis, lymphatic	1	4			4					21	5					12		6					2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	14	20			2						2		15	2		3				1	13	2	
Whooping cough						1	5								3		3	3					
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																							
Erysipelas																							
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc)		11			1						4	1				11	1	1		2	1	1	1
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)																2			1		2	1	
Syphilis, secondary					3	30				6													
Syphilis, tertiary	2										1												
Tetanus (lockjaw)																							
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																							
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)														1		28							
Diarrhœa	1	4 5		8		1	14	1				3		4	12	60		3			34	3	13
Dysentery		3		2			6					5						1				1	1
Enteric fever (typhoid)	1			2												5	1						
Typho-malarial fever		1		3																			
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																							
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)																177	15	4	4		548		90
Remittent fever	62	33		95		6	2		1							30	13	4	2		11		
Pernicious fever				10							2												
Other diseases of this class						1	1																
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																							
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																							
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)														2	1	7					2		
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)		1		5												1							
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)				1																			
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	11			3		5	1				3			2				2	3	1	3	2	
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.																							
Adenoma (glandular tumor)						2								5									

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DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.	
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.															
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
Catalepsy															
Chorea (St. Vitus's dance)															
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)															
Epilepsy											1				
Headache	31							2					15		
Hysteria						1							1		
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)															
Insomnia										1					
Neuralgia	5	1			2								2		
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)															
Vertigo															
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.															
Carditis (inflammation of the heart.)															
Debility, cardiac															
Failure, cardiac (syncope)													1		
Rupture (arterial, cardiac, etc)															
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)															
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.															
Asthma (bronchial spasm)													1		
Bronchitis	7	1	10	6	5	9					13		1		
Catarrh, nasal		30			48								13		
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)		1			39								2		
Hæmoptysis						1									
Laryngitis					4			1			1		1	1	
Pharyngitis											1		15		
Pleuritis (pleurisy)		1													
Pneumonia				9	4	1		1	8		1		1	8	
Rhinitis		1													
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO URINARY ORGANS.															
Obstetrical.															
Abortion															
Gynæcological.															
Amenorrhœa															
Dysmenorrhœa	1							1							
Leucorrhœa													1		
Vaginitis															
Other diseases of this order															
Male and urinary.															
Cystitis													1		
Incontinence of urine															
Nephritis (Bright's disease)															

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISEASES.	TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																					
	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Okla.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keam's Canon, Ariz.	Lawrence (Haskell), Kans.	Pawnee, Okla.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pipestone, Minn.	Salem (Chemawa), Oreg.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Seger, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																							
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																							
Catalepsy									1						1								
Chorea (St. Vitus's dance)											1												
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)									2					1		1					3	2	
Epilepsy			3		12	1				3	2					23	2	1		1		2	
Headache					1		1				41							1		1			
Hysteria										1						1							
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)			1		3	1					1					5		1	6	2	35	2	1
Insomnia						2												2					
Neuralgia																		2				1	
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)																							
Vertigo																							
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																							
Carditis (inflammation of the heart.)											3										2		
Debility, cardiac				1												1							
Failure, cardiac (syncope)											1									1			
Rupture (arterial, cardiac, etc)																					10		
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)																							
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																							
Asthma (bronchial spasm)			44	1		1	10		6		6	1	116		31	12	127	1	1	1	56	18	
Bronchitis			5				5			4	4	1				1	13			11	9	1	
Catarrh, nasal					2				2								2	1		4			
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)			3		1					3	1					10			1		3	3	
Hæmoptysis			51		15		18				1				2		3			1	1	1	
Laryngitis	1				1																94	55	
Pharyngitis	4		10	1	2	1	1	1	1		22					15	2	4	2		4	3	3
Pleuritis (pleurisy)										1													27
Pneumonia					1		2								1				3				
Rhinitis																							
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO URINARY ORGANS.																							
Obstetrical.																							
Abortion																1							
Gynæcological.																							
Amenorrhœa											16								4		3		
Dysmenorrhœa			1		1						1								1		1		
Leucorrhœa																			2				
Vaginitis																							
Other diseases of this order																					2		
Male and urinary.							1																
Cystitis			1				1			3							1		1		12	1	
Incontinence of urine							1																
Nephritis (Bright's disease)																							

*Sent to asylum.

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DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.																			
	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.						
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50						
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.																				
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																				
Ascites																				
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)																				
Dyspepsia (indigestion)																				
Enteritis																				
Gall stone																				
Gastritis	1			2								1	1							
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)																				
Hepatitis, acute																				
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)																				
Jaundice																				
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc)	1												2							
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)	3	7			1								16							
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	2	2																		
Stomatitis, ulcerative													6							
Thrush (aphthæ)																				
Other diseases of this order																				
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																				
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																				
Abscess																				
Acne																				
Eczema		11	5	9				3			1									
Furuncule (boils)				6								7								
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc)													31							
Phthiriasis (lice)																				
Scabies (itch)						8														
Scrofuloderma																				
Seborrhœa																				
Sycosis																				
Ulcer																				
Urticaria											1		4							
Whitlow (onychia)													1							
Other diseases of this order													2							
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																				
Abscess of cornea																				
Conjunctivitis	148	42	2	1	23	48	1	2	1		7		14	63						
Contusion of globe	1																			
Epiphera													1							
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc																				
Injuries (orbital)																				
Iritis	1																			
Kerato, conjunctivitis																				
Kerato, globus																				
Kerato, iritis					1								1							
Opacities (cornea vitreous)																				
Pterygium																				
Staphyloma																				
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)	1							1			1	1								
Other diseases of this order					1															

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																					
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Okla.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	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.	Pipestone, Minn.	Salem (Chemarva), Oreg.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Segar, Okla.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			1																			
		1								1				1								
	5		24	1	1				2	1						1	11	1			5	1
			1							11							2					
										1							1					
			1						1		15						3		1			
																	1					
										1												
	1																				1	
	13		61		6				2		1			15							1	
	15		7		1					2	1			2		5	10	9	3	43	36	
																			1		6	
		2			1	1								3						15		
							4	1	1					2	12		2	3		6	3	
1	2		8	2	31	1			3					2	12		3	17	1	306	2	
	2		11		3					6				1	4	1		3		73		
			8		1											8						
					50																	
			15		9															9		
			1								10								1			
			12	1			2	2		1				1	1		1			6		
			1												2					3		
			1	1				1												4		
10	14	1	243	13	46	50	1	4	38	13	1	71	7	4	114	51	22	60	7	126	88	28
					1																	
									1							1						1
	2			1						11			1				2	3				
										7												
			6		1							1										
	1																					
	2		1					1	6								1				1	
			1																			

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.

DISEASES, ETC	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.														
ORDER III.—THE EAR.														
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)													1	
Foreign bodies in external meatus														
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)			1											
Otalgia														
Otitis								1				1	3	
Ulcer of auricle														
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.														
ORDER I.—POISONS.														
Plants							2							
Poisonous snakes and bites	2													
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.														
Bones and joints.														
Caries														
Dislocations							1						1	
Fractures, simple						1				1			3	
Fractures, green stick														
Sprains														
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)														
Synovitis														
Other diseases of this section														
The soft parts.														
Abscess													2	
Burns													1	
Contusion (bruise)		1												
Frost bite														
Laceration					1								2	
Piles (hæmorrhoids)													1	
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gun-shot wounds														

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

DISEASES, ETC	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Okla.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	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.	Pipestone, Minn.	Salem (Chemawa), Oreg.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Seger, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																							
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																							
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)		1	7													2					1		
Foreign bodies in external meatus					3			1		3	2		1		1		1		1			2	
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)																6	1				2	5	
Otalgia					3																		
Otitis			1																				
Ulcer of auricle																							
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																							
ORDER I.—POISONS.																							
Plants		1	7	1		2	2		1										7		5	3	
Poisonous snakes and bites																							
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																							
Bones and joints.																							
Caries											1												
Dislocations	2	2		1						1	1			1	1	1		3				2	1
Fractures, simple	5	5		2		1				2	1					3			1		6	1	
Fractures, green stick		1			3																		
Sprains																							
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)																							
Synovitis																							
Other diseases of this section																							
The soft parts.																							
Abscess		2		3		1			2							3		1	1		3		
Burns	2	1		1	2	13	1			3	1	3			5		1		1		2		
Contusion (bruise)					2				1														
Frost bite	1																						
Laceration																							
Piles (hæmorrhoids)																							
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gun-shot wounds	3			6		1				2			1		1	15			1		22	2	

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Medical statistics of United States Indian service

SURGICAL OPERATIONS, ETC.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.													
	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock (Agricultural), N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
OPERATIONS.*														
Amputation														
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)														
Other operations, including extraction of teeth														
BIRTHS.														
Male														
Female														
Indians														
VACCINATED.														
Successfully														
Unsuccessfully														

* Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																					
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Okla.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Haskell's Cabon, Ariz.	Lawrence (Haskell), Kans.	Pawnee, Okla.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pipestone, Minn.	Salem (Chemarwa), Oreg.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Seger, Okla.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1																					
				1														2				
																					6	
																					1	
																					7	
173	231								61					58			111					
69	25								66					28							7	
																					7	

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Number.	Name and location.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining under treatment last year.	Total.	RESULTS.									
						Deaths.				Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment June 30, 1893.	Number.
		Male.	Female.			Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.				Male.	Female.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS—continued.														
37	San Carlos, Ariz	193	194		387					0		164	193		357
38	Santee, Nebr	199	172		371		1			1		188	111		300
39	Shoshone, Wyo														
40	Siletz, Oreg														
41	Sisseton, S. Dak														
42	Standing Rock, N. Dak														
43	Uintah, Utah														
44	Umatilla, Oreg														
45	Warm Springs, Oreg														
46	White Earth, Minn						1			1					
47	Leech Lake														
48	Red Lake														
49	Yakima, Wash														
50	Yankton, S. Dak						1			3					
	INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.														
1	Albuquerque, N. Mex														
2	Carlisle, Pa														
3	Carson, Nev														
4	Chilocco, Okla						1								
5	Flandreau, Nebr														
6	Fort Hall, Idaho						1								
7	Fort Lapwai, Idaho														
8	Fort Mojave, Ariz														
9	Fort Shaw, Mont														
10	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak						1		1						
11	Fort Totten, N. Dak						3								
12	Fort Yuma, Colo														
13	Genoa, Nebr						3								
14	Grand Junction, Colo								1						
15	Keam's Canon, Ariz														

16	Lawrence (Haskell), Kans	506	326												
17	Pawnee, Okla														
18	Phœnix, Ariz														
19	Pierre, S. Dak														
20	Pipestone, Minn														
21	Salem (Chemawa), Oreg														
22	Santa Fe, N. Mex														
23	Seger, Okla														

Left school, etc.

†One sent to asylum.

Aggregate of the foregoing tables.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agency.		Agency boarding schools.		Indian training and industrial schools.	
	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.						
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.						
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	1			1	1
Chicken pox	260	1	222		68	
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	119	30	2			
Epidemic roseola (German measles, Röthein)	15		68		125	
Influenza (la grippe)	2,585	32	449	2	823	1
Measles	245	7	99	2	49	
Mumps	376		175		151	
Relapsing fever (famine fever)	2					
Scarlet fever	38		7	1	4	
Small pox (variola)			1		3	1
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)	124	53	5	3	6	3
Tuberculosis, lymphatic	683	72	229	2	55	
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	568	411	74	24	71	27
Whooping cough	596	22	215	1	19	
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.						
Chancroid	63					
Erysipelas	135	1	36		31	2
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)	618				6	
Gonorrhœal warts	3					
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	9	3	1			
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)	11		3		4	
Syphilis, primary	93					
Syphilis, secondary	196	7	23		29	
Syphilis, tertiary	28	4	1		2	
Tetanus (lockjaw)					1	
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH PRODUCED.						
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)	206	25	3			
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	243	2	12		33	1
Diarrhœa	2,489	29	193		158	
Dysentery	638	20	22		23	1
Enteric fever (typhoid)	52	12	17	3	2	1
Leprosy (elephantiasis græcorum)	2					
Typho-malarial fever	33	5	6	1	10	2
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.						
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	1,776	3	468		883	
Remittent fever	679	10	218		172	2
Pernicious fever	5	1	1		2	
Other diseases of this class	8				2	
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.						
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.						
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)	491	1	7		18	
Bronchocele (goitre)	58	2				
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)	61	17	9		2	
Hæmophilia (bleeder disease)	1					
Leucocythæmia (leukæmia)	5	1	11			
Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease)	1	1			1	
Noma (gangrenous stomatitis)	6		1			
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)	1,276	8	27	1	39	1
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	15	9				
Rickets (rachitis)	1	1				
Other diseases of this order						
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.						
Adenoma (glandular tumor)	14		9		7	
Carcinoma (common cancer)	3	1				

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agency.		Agency boarding schools.		Indian training and industrial schools.	
	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Continued.						
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS OF NEW FORMATIONS—Continued.						
Cystoma (cystic tumor)	2					
Enchondroma (cartilaginous tumor)	1					
Epithelioma (epithelial tumor)	3					
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)	4	2				
Lymphoma (lymphatic tissued tumor)	2					
Myxoma (mucous tumor)	1					
Osteoma (bony tumor)	3	1				
Sarcoma	1					
Other new formations	1	1	1			
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.						
Atelectasis, pulmonary	1	1				
Difficult dentition	32					
Hare lip	2					
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc)	12					
Hydrocele	9					
Idiocy			1			
Imperforate urethra	1	1				
Paraphymosis	3					
Phymosis	3		1			
Other affections of this order	9	5				
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.						
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Abscess of brain	1	1				
Anæmia, cerebral	7	4				
Angina pectoris	9	1				
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)	8	6				
Catalepsy	3				1	
Convulsions	76	20	3		2	
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)	22		13			
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)	2		1			
Embolism, cerebral (embolic apoplexy)	1	1	1	1		
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)	3	3			1	
Epilepsy	22	2	5		9	
Headache	1,422	1	128		52	
Hemiplegia	3	1				
Hysteria	17		4		3	
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)	7	1			1	
Insomnia	20		1		4	
Meningitis	17	10				
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)	1	1				
Neuralgia	1,729	1	94		375	
Neurasthenia	10	1	1			
Neuritis	1					
Neurosis, vaso motor			1			
Pachymeningitis (inflamed dura mater)	1					
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)	34	11				
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)	6	3				
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)	17		1		6	
Vertigo	14				2	
Other diseases of this order	53		1	1	1	
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Aneurism	5	1				
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)	15	4	1		2	
Debility, cardiac	15	2	1		2	
Degenerations (arterial, cardiac)	1					
Failure, cardiac (syncope)	14	4	1		2	
Functional cardiac derangement	28		2			

REF0071244

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agency.		Agency boarding schools.		Indian training and industrial schools.	
	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.						
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—Continued.						
Grave's disease	4				1	
Rupture (arterial, cardiac, etc.)						
Thrombosis	1					
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)	40	12			2	2
Varix	13					
Other diseases of this order	6	1			10	
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.						
Asthma (bronchial spasm)	29		2			
Bronchitis	3,737	47	441		979	
Catarrh, nasal	364		129		55	
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)	177	8	46		10	
Deflection of nasal septum			1			
Dislocation of nasal cartilage	2					
Dysphonia	1					
Epistaxis	47	2	4			
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)	3					
Hæmoptysis	84	6	6		6	
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)	4		6			
Laryngitis	421	5	75		39	
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)	2	2				
Ozœna	7					
Pharyngitis	200	1	61		245	
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	163	7	14		8	
Pneumonia	568	108	108	6	76	8
Rhinitis	15		2		1	
Tracheitis	1					
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc	2					
Other diseases of this order	12		1		33	
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.						
Obstetrical						
Abortion	41	1	1		1	
Abscess, mammary	41		1			
Agalactia	3					
Anorexia	3		1			
Convulsions, puerperal	2	1				
Fissure of nipple	16					
Galactorrhœa	1					
Hemorrhage, post partum	8	2				
Inertia, uterine	2					
Inflammation, mammary	10					
Monstrosities (ectopic gestation)	1					
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)	20	1	1			
Placenta previa	2	2				
Premature labor	5					
Presentations, faulty	6					
Presentations, natural	80					
Retained placenta	16	1				
Stillbirth	7	7				
Gynæcological.						
Amenorrhœa	112	1	11		9	
Antiflection (cervical, etc.)	2					
Areolar, hyperplasia	1					
Dropsy (ovarian, tubal)	1					
Dysmenorrhœa	212	1	17		6	
Endometritis	22					
Hemorrhage, pudendal	10					
Leucorrhœa	217		3			
Menopause	5					
Menstrual suppression	21		2			

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agency.		Agency boarding schools.		Indian training and industrial schools.	
	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.						
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.						
Gynæcological—Continued.						
Oöphoritis	7					
Peritonitis, pelvic	13	5				
Prolapsus (uteri vaginæ)	6					
Sterility (absence of ovaries, etc.)	1					
Stricture (cervix, tubes, vagina)	1		1			
Subinvolution uterine	14		1			
Vaginismus	1					
Vulvitis	4					
Vaginitis	7		1			
Other diseases of this order	4	1			2	
Male and urinary.						
Balinitis	7					
Calculi (gravel)	5		1			
Congestion of kidneys	29	1				
Chyluria	1					
Cystitis	81	1	1		4	
Diabetes	4					
Epididymitis	6	1				
Hæmaturia	5					
Ishuria (suppression of urine)	25					
Incontinence of urine	20		14		22	
Masturbation	2					
Nephritis (Bright's disease)	21	9	2		1	
Varicocele	3					
Other diseases of this order	6					
ORDER V.—THE DIGESITVE ORGANS.						
Abscess (pancreatic, etc.)		1				
Ascites	10	8			1	
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)	3	1				
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)	13	1	2		3	
Dilatation (gastric, œsophogeal)	1					
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	880	2	89		53	
Elongated uvula	7					
Enteritis	40	4	1		14	
Gall stone	1		1		2	
Gastritis	99	5	17	2	26	
Glossitis	10					
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)	2		1		1	
Hepatitis, acute	22	1	1		1	
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)	8		3		1	
Jaundice	20		4		1	
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	1,168	3	18		51	
Peri-hepatitis	2	1				
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)	521		6		2	
Quinsy (tonsillitis)	585	2	130		160	
Stomatitis, ulcerative	141	2	9		7	
Thrush (aphthæ)	104	4	14		18	
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc)	10	3				
Other diseases of this order	93	3	33		4	
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.						
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.						
Abscess	110		24		34	
Acne	35		17			
Bromidrosis	2					
Comedo	2					

REF0071245

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agency.		Agency boarding schools.		Indian training and industrial schools.	
	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.						
ORDER I.—THE SKIN—Continued.						
Dermatitis, exfoliate	11					
Eczema	726		83		452	
Erythema (chilblain)	15		1			
Furuncle (boils)	181		44		118	
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)	137		21		19	
Hyperidrosis	1					
Ichthyosis	1					
Keloid	1					
Leucoderma	2					
Lichen	1		1			
Milium	1					
Pemphigus	1		1			
Phtheriasis (lice)	269		59		52	
Pityriasis	2		28			
Porrigo	4					
Pruritis (prurigo)	11					
Psoriasis (dry tetter)	46		3			
Scabies (itch)	617		160		13	
Scorbutus	21					
Scrofuloderma	10	3	8		15	
Seborrhœa	19				11	
Sycosis					1	
Syphiloderma	2					
Trychophytosis	3					
Ulcer	151		31		24	
Utricaria	29		4		6	
Verruca	8					
Wen	1					
Whitlow (onychia)	24		12		8	
Other diseases of this order	32		1		2	
ORDER II.—THE EYE.						
Abscess of caruncle	5					
Abscess of cornea	11		4			
Amaurosis	3					
Arcus senilis	2					
Astigmatism	1					
Asthenopia	2					
Cataract	22		1			
Cellulitis, orbital	3		2			
Chemosis	1					
Closure, lachrymal	1					
Conjunctivitis	4,463		1,631		1,631	
Contusion of globe	2		3			
Epiphora			1			
Fistula, lachrymal	1					
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc	18				1	
Glaucoma	3		1			
Hypermetropia	1					
Hypopyon	2					
Injuries (orbital)	3		2		3	
Irido-cyclitis	1					
Iritis	29		3		3	
Kerato-conjunctivitis	88		15		6	
Kerato-globus					11	
Kerato-iritis	17				7	
Muscæ volitantes	1					
Myopia (short sightedness)	5					
Obstruction (canaliculi, lachrymal duct						
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)	60		5		7	
Presbyopia (long sight)	3					
Pterygium	27		1		1	
Retinitis			1			
Staphyloma	2				1	
Strabismus (squint)			1			

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agency.		Agency boarding schools.		Indian training and industrial schools.	
	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.	Diseases, etc.	Deaths resulting therefrom.
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.						
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.						
Synechia	1					
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)	82		34		12	
Xerosis	1					
Other diseases of this order	16		4		1	
ORDER III.—THE EAR.						
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)	60		13		9	
Aspergillus	1					
Deaf-mutism	1					
Deafness	7		1			
Foreign bodies in external meatus	8		1		2	
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)	80		6		2	
Impacted cerumen	4		1			
Labyrinth, diseases of	1					
Mastoiditis	1					
Obstruction of eustachian	1					
Otalgia	66		22		11	
Otitis	157		40		29	
Tinnitus	1		2			
Ulcer of auricle	2		1		3	
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
ORDER I.—POISONS.						
Alcohols	1		2			
Alkalies	2	1				
Alkaloids and their salts	1	1				
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc	3	3	1	1		
Plants	51	2	40		27	
Poisonous stings and bites	32		4		1	
Ptomaines and toxalbumens	2					
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.						
Bones and joints.						
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)	6					
Antrum (diseased)	1		1			
Caries	19		1		1	
Dislocations	47		2		4	
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)	5	1				
Fractures (comminuted, complicated, compound)	13	1				
Fractures, simple	74	1	13		14	
Fractures, green stick					1	
Sprains	162		29		24	
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)	1		1		1	
Synovitis	25		2		1	
Other diseases of this section	6				4	
The soft parts.						
Abscess	79		13		12	
Bites, nonpoisonous	9					
Burns	156	3	18		18	
Bursæ (enlarged, fluid, etc.)			2			
Bed sores	1					
Contusion (bruise)	198		30		51	
Frost bite	76				6	
Gangrene (acute)	3	2				
Laceration	43		7		4	
Nævus (birthmark)	1					
Piles (hæmorrhoids)	99		1		1	
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gun-shot wounds	161	13	31		58	

REF0071246

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS, ETC.	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Industrial and training schools.
OPERATIONS.*			
Abcission of cornea, etc	1		
Amputations	12		1
Aspirating	1		
Caustics	1		
Dilatation (of urethra, of anus)	8		
Divisions or direct cuttings (colotomy, etc.)	5		
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)	6		1
Extraction of cataract	2		
Excision (of elbow, etc.)	1		
Fracture setting	4		
Incision and drainage of abscesses	5		
Ligature (in aneurisms, etc.)	2		
Operations, special (colotomy, etc.)	5		
Puncture (bladder, rectum, etc.)	1		
Seton (in bronchocele, etc.)	3		
Tapping (paracentesis)	6		
Other operations, including extraction of teeth	53	1	2
DEATHS.*			
Death by accident	26	3	
Death by homicide	29		
Suicide	12		
BIRTHS.†			
Male	734	1	6
Female	710		1
Indians	1,231	1	7
Halfbreeds	189		
Whites	24		
VACCINATED.			
Successfully	1,630	446	641
Unsuccessfully	434	146	195

SUMMARY.

	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining under treatment last year.	Total.	Results.								
					Deaths.				Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment June 30, 1893.
					Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.						
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
Agencies	20,285	17,993	1,927	40,205	412	382	185	186	1,195	2,170	18,585	16,381	1,874
Agency boarding schools	3,253	3,437	‡156	6,848	21	28	....	2	51	163	3,138	3,302	194
Indian training and industrial schools	4,266	2,982	221	7,469	27	24	1	2	54	178	4,188	2,929	120
Total	27,806	24,412	2,304	54,522	460	434	186	190	1,700	2,511	25,911	22,612	2,188

* 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 ——.

‡ Exclusive of 12 cases at Fort Peck school (building burned September, 1892), 3 at Mennonite school, omitted because incomplete, and 11 of Nez Percé school transferred to Fort Lapwai.

REF0071247

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress: Wholly.	Citizens' dress: In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses: Built by Indians during year.	Dwelling houses: Built for Indians during year.	Dwelling houses: Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River Agency.									
Mojave on reserve	642	300	442	95	50	11	.....	11	2
Mojave at Fort Mojave	*a* 700	1,300	424	120	800	.....	.....	.....	16
Hualapais	*a* 642								
Mojave at Needles	*a* 667								
Chimehuevis	*a* 100								
Navajo Agency.									
Navajo	*a*16,485	*a*451	800	112	150	40	.....	*a* 150	6
Moquis	2,029	20	50	136	100	13	.....	35	.....
Pima Agency.									
Pima	4,000	3,000	1,000	475	50	40	.....	200	10
Maricopa	200	150	50	25	5	2	.....	5	.....
Papago on San Xavier Reservation	427	427	.....	16	3	7	.....	52	1
Papago on Gila Bend Reservation	100	3,325	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Papago off reservation	*a*4,000								
San Carlos Agency.									
Coyotero Apache	568								
San Carlos Apache	1,064								
Tonto Apache	797	220	2,873	16	35	.....	.....	27	5
White Mountain Apache	1,627								
Mojave	486								
Yuma	204								
Indian prisoners at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala	324	324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.									
Suppai	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.									
Hoopa Valley Agency.									
Hoopa	486	486	.....	*a* 52	450	.....	.....	56	1
Lower Klamath(*a*)	505	500	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission Tule River Agency.									
Mission*d*	2,254	2,726	.....	898	1,369	.....	.....	350	.....
Desert	472		.....			.....	.....	.....	.....
Tule River	172	172	.....		150	.....	.....	55	.....
Yuma	1,084	1,084	.....		400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley Agency.									
Concow	157								
Little Lake and Redwood	109	546	.....	205	500	6	.....	130	6
Ukie and Wylackie	231								
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	49								
Indians in California not under an agent.									
Wichumni, Kaweah, and others *a*	6,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b*	.....

a Taken from last year's report.
b Also furniture, clothing, seeds, sewing materials, etc., for field matron work.
c Not known.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics.

CIVILIZATION. Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS. Missionaries. Male.	Missionaries. Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For education.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For church work.	MARITAL. Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Men now living in polygamy.	VITAL. Births.	Deaths.	CRIMINAL. Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
30	20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	*b*190	.....	.....	(*c*)	.....	.....	1	4	.....	3	10	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	101	2	.....	1,500	3	3	.....	81	71	5	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	5
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
100	.....	.....	3	165	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	17	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	161	87	16	1	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	37	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e*8	*f*6
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	265	2	.....	.....	13	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e*1	.....

d For detailed statistics for villages see agent's report, page 130.
e By civil authority.
f All dismissed.

REF0071248

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	Citizens' dress. In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
COLORADO.									
Southern Ute Agency.									
Capota Ute	183	1	10	1	3	.....	.....	24	1
Moache Ute	274								
Weminuchee Ute	545								
FLORIDA.									
Seminole	450	.....	250	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall Agency.									
Bannack	441	120	1,110	110	150	15	22	167	1
Shoshone	879								
Lemhi Agency.									
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	514	25	80	37	22	3	.....	25	.....
Nez Percé Agency.									
Nez Percé	1,800	600	700	323	425	10	.....	292	.....
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.									
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais	512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Quapaw Agency.									
Peoria	170	170	.....	100	150	11	10	57	3
Ottawa	156	156	.....	71	156	4	4	39	3
Quapaw	217	217	.....	90	150	35	42	46	1
Modoc	57	57	.....	28	40	5	.....	30	3
Eastern Shawnee	83	83	.....	45	70	.....	3	14	.....
Wyandotte	310	310	.....	215	310	6	6	85	5
Seneca	281	281	.....	140	220	11	7	64	4
Western Miami	82	82	.....	45	82	5	7	24	1
Union Agency.									
Cherokee	26,500								
Chickasaw	6,000								
Choctaw	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek	15,000								
Seminole	3,000								
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	389	75	300	100	a200	1	.....	a38	.....
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.									
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	532	410	122	263	225	10	.....	157	.....
Kickapoo	237	234	3	112	195	2	.....	40	.....
Iowa	170	170	.....	83	155	4	.....	45	.....
Sac and Fox of Missouri	81	81	.....	35	60	3	.....	25	.....
Chippewa and Christian	82	82	.....	50	76	2	.....	14	.....

a From report of last year

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. Missionaries. Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For education.	For church work.	MARITAL. Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Men now living in polygamy.	VITAL. Births.	Deaths.	CRIMINAL. Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
10	40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	27	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	$500	.....	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	25	25	1	1	.....	.....	$2,500	.....	.....	.....	18	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	7
40	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	26	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2
85	10	5	1	1	925	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	(*)	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	b1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	3	.....	40	1	.....	300	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	3	.....	60	2	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	3
100	.....	.....	3	.....	33	.....	.....	300	3	.....	.....	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	b1	1
80	.....	20	1	1	40	1	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	2	1	130	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1	2
100	.....	.....	1	3	65	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	3	.....	28	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	5	c50	.....	1	.....	.....	500	500	.....	.....	.....	18	20	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	b6	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
75	a25	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	a15	.....	.....	.....	100	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c2	3
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	1	15	1	.....	480	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not reported. b By civil authority. c Annuity payment.

REF0071249

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION							
		Citizens' dress.				Dwelling house			
		Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
MICHIGAN.									
*Not under an agent.**									
L'Anse and Vieux Sert	*a*721								
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River	*a*680								
Pottawatomie of Huron	*a*77								
Ottawa and Chippewa	*a*6,000								
MINNESOTA.									
White Earth Agency.									
Mississippi Chippewa	1,270	2,100	80	1,029	1,300	70	88	491	
Otter Tail Chippewa	684								
Pembina Chippewa	302								
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	1,135	1,400	152	251	250	16		86	
Cass Lake and Winnebagoshish Chippewa	417								
Red Lake Chippewa	1,265	1,200	65	125	25	3		150	
Gull Lake, Mille Lac, and White Oak Point Chippewa	‡1,121								
MONTANA.									
Blackfeet Agency.									
Piegan	1,956	768	1,188	481	582	59		*c*320	4
Crow Agency.									
Crow	2,160	700	1,460	308	308	3	1	350	5
Flathead Agency.									
Pend d'Oreilles	1,626	720	1,914	472	950	25		615	20
Kootenais									
Flathead									
Lower Kallspell	58								
Charlot's Band Flatheads	172								
Kootenais from Idaho	58								
Fort Belknap Agency.									
Gros Ventre	578	290	280	205	230	23		268	2
Assinaboine	844								
Fort Peck Agency.									
Yanktonnais	1,287	850	971	295	100	50		601	4
Assinaboine	734								
Tongue River Agency.									
Northern Cheyenne	1,249	75	1,174	49	34	17		77	1
NEBRASKA.									
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.									
Omaha	1,199	1,196	3	390	500	4		278	18
Winnebago	1,189	1,188	1	410	520		6	101	
Santee Agency.									
Santee Sioux	960			745	430	2		240	08
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	310	960		192	140			53	31
Ponca in Nebraska	206	310	502	80	105	2		40	

* Formerly under Mackinac agency, which has been discontinued.

‡ Number reported last year less number reported on page 34 as having removed permanently to White Earth.

a Taken from last year's report.

c Forty old dwellings torn down during year.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
Name of agency and tribe.	Percent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Men now living in polygamy.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during the year		Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.		Whisky sellers prosecuted.
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By Indians.	By whites.		By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
NEVADA.									
Nevada Agency.									
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	494	1,057	.....	77	600	4	.....	36	2
Pah-Ute at Walker River	563								
Western Shoshone Agency.									
Western Shoshone	419	628	.....	96	460	5	.....	43	....
Pi Ute	209								
Indians in Nevada not under an agent	6,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.									
Mescalero Agency.									
Mescalero Apache	503	1	50	70	30	1	14	29	....
Pueblo Agency.									
Pueblo	8,536	200	3,500	a2,800	.....	.....	.....	2,055	....
Jicarilla Apache	843	30	a792	48	15	25	.....	140	2
NEW YORK.									
New York Agency.									
Allegheny Reserve:									
Onondaga	72	972	.....	510	700	4	.....	300	....
Seneca	900								
Cattaraugus Reserve:									
Seneca	1,314	1,516	.....	910	1,000	6	.....	585	....
Onondaga	34								
Cayuga	168								
Oneida Reserve:									
Oneida	182	182	.....	70	125	.....	.....	16	....
Onondaga Reserve:									
Onondaga	361	436	.....	166	338	3	.....	108	....
Oneida	72								
St. Regis Reserve:									
St. Regis	1,159	1,159	.....	200	500	.....	.....	216	....
Tonawanda Reserve:									
Seneca	530	530	.....	248	337	3	.....	153	....
Tuscarora Reserve:									
Tuscarora	375	375	.....	200	300	3	.....	110	....
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee Agency.									
Eastern Cherokee	2,885	2,885	.....	500	800	6	.....	500	....
NORTH DAKOTA.									
Devil's Lake Agency.									
Sioux	1,053	1,050	3	280	100	.....	.....	275	3
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:									
Full blood	281	1,696	180	700	1,000	15	.....	312	....
Mixed blood	1,594								

a Taken from last year's report.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL.					
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Men now living in polygamy.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during the year		Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.		Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	
60	28	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	33	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	12	12	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23	$7,931	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	39	1	.....	.....	1	63	.....
13	.....	87	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	2	1	200	4	3,200	$1,300	.....	.....	.....	20	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
100	.....	.....	3	.....	250	3	.....	1,200	8	3	.....	55	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
100	.....	.....	2	.....	25	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	3	.....	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	3	.....	110	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	230	3	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	5	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	120	125	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	.....	20	5	.....	600	6	2,892	3,000	19	1	.....	36	41	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3
50	35	15	2	.....	.....	3	3,100	.....	21	1	3	90	49	.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....

b By other methods.

REF0071251

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizen dress. Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.									
Fort Berthold Agency.									
Arickaree	426					4		110	
Gros Ventre	318	905	137	250	324	6		92	4
Mandan	237					6		78	
Gros Ventre at Knife River	135								
Standing Rock Agency.									
Standing Rock Sioux	3,833	3,700	133	900	500	30		1,005	15
OKLAHOMA.									
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.									
Arapaho	1,042	500	2,000	600	750	9		a147	4
Cheyenne	2,044								
Kiowa Agency.									
Kiowa	1,017								
Comanche	1,512								
Apache	224								
Caddo	507								
Keechie	52	298	3,350	120	872	5	40	50	5
Delaware	94								
Towaconie	126								
Waco	37								
Wichita	153								
Osage Agency.									
Osage	1,613	691	165	485	745	40		632	
Kaw	205	98	28	75	113	2		48	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.									
Pawnee	759	130	140	231	225	12		312	3
Ponca	578	410	157	160	200	2		100	5
Otoe and Missouria	352	131	211	115	152	5	7	76	3
Tonkawa	60	60		17	60	2		12	
Sac and Fox Agency. (a)									
Sac and Fox (Mississippi)	527	250	277	190	215	21		96	
Iowa	101	41	60	22	35			11	
Absentee Shawnee	594	394	200	250	400			140	
Mexican Kickapoo	325	85	200	7	50			5	
Citizen Pottawatomie	754	600	125	415	600			286	
OREGON.									
Grande Ronde Agency.									
Rogue River	46								
Santiam	25								
Clackama	56								
Luckamute	27								
Cow Creek	29								
Wapato	34	382		138	350			104a	1
Marys River	27								
Yam Hill	28								
Calipoola	22								
Umpqua	78								

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. Missionaries. Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For education.	For church work.	MARITAL. Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Men now living in polygamy.	VITAL. Births.	Deaths.	CRIMINAL. Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
55	5	40	2	....	190	1	$3,970	.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....
30	....	70	2	26	815	12	3,757	$14,100	67	4	19	145	170	....	....	....	....	67	....	1
40	10	50	2	....	1	1	5,927	850	2	2	34	126	263	....	....	....	....	....	c9	....
50	....	50	7	6	150	7	1,200	1,200	3	....	....	208	271	....	....	1	....	1	....	2
100	....	....	3	1	220	2	....	(c)	11	2	16	75	93	1	....	....	....	....	12	23
100	....	....	1	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	....	....	1	75	1	....	....	5	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	10	....	....
100	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	47	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	23	34	....	....	....	....	12	....	....
100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	....	560	1	....	25	1	....	400	2	1	....	17	17	....	....	1	....	....	18	16
40	....	560	....	2	35	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	....	....	....	20	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	....	4	4	100	1	644	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	109a	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

b From annuity funds.
c Two churches maintained.

REF0071252

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics.

| Name of agency and tribe. | Population. | CIVILIZATION. | | |

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
UTAH.									
Uintah and Ouray Agency.									
Uintah Ute at Uintah	455	30	500	18	25	8	.....	25	2
White River Ute at Uintah	881								
Uncompahgre Ute at Ouray	1,067	.....	1,041	.....	50	10	.....	50	2
White River Ute at Ouray	31								
Indians in Utah not under an agent.									
Pah Vant	a 131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goship Ute	a 256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON.									
Colville Agency.									
Cœur d'Alêne	457	501	.....	100	270	60	.....	155	10
Spokane	47								
Columbia (Moses' band)	273	30	243	2	.....	5	3	13	....
Lower Spokane	412	112	.....	50	50	.....	.....	105	....
Nez Percés, Joseph's band	141	1	51	3	10	.....	.....	5	....
Nespelim	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	....
Okonagan	517	517	.....	80	90	.....	.....	75	....
Colville	294	294	.....	35	70	.....	.....	45	....
Lake	344	344	.....	50	30	.....	.....	60	....
Kalispel	a 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Puell	a 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay Agency.									
Makah	433	417	16	106	135	3	.....	135	4
Quillehute	a 213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puyallup Agency.									
Puyallup	631	631	.....	205	275	.....	.....	124	....
Chehalis	164	164	.....	70	82	.....	.....	29	....
Nisqually	120	120	.....	33	57	.....	.....	30	....
Squaxin	117	117	.....	35	60	.....	.....	28	....
S'Klallam	325	325	.....	89	180	.....	.....	103	....
S'Kokomish	216	216	.....	58	124	5	.....	57	....
Quinaielt	93								
Hoh	69								
Queet	66	288	.....	50	100	4	.....	58	....
Georgetown	51								
Humptulip	6								
Oyhut	3								
Tulalip Agency.									
Tulalip	430	430	.....	160	350	1	.....	106	13
Madison	165	165	.....	22	90	2	.....	29	....
Muckleshoot	166	166	.....	42	100	1	.....	36	....
Swinomish	265	265	.....	50	208	4	.....	24	....
Lummi	411	411	.....	71	270	.....	.....	50	....
Yakama Agency. (a)									
Yakama, Klickitat, Wasco, and others	1,200	300	400	150	120	.....	.....	150	6
Yakama not on reserve	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not under an agent.									
Nooksack	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Taken from last year's report.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL.					
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Men now living in polygamy.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during the year			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.		Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.						By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.		By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	
33	17	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	3	.....	501	1	$6,892	.....	15	.....	.....	42	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	δ 1	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	30	10	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	22	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
70	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5,685	.....	6	.....	.....	5	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	10	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	6	.....	12	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	$800	.....	.....	.....	25	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	40	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	10	.....	.....	.....	190	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	3
90	10	.....	1	.....	50	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	57	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	13	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
90	10	.....	1	.....	150	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12	6	1	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	50	10	2	.....	150	4	964	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

δ By civil authority.

REF0071254

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay Agency.									
Menomonee	1,583	1,280	.....	321	600	17	.....	303	....
Oneida	1,806	1,800	.....	736	700	.....	.....	302	....
Stockbridge	142	141	.....	113	142	.....	.....	23	....
La Pointe Agency.									
Chippewa at Red Cliff	588	588	.....	130	150	2	.....	72	....
Chippewa at Bad River	642	642	.....	575	500	.....	3	133	....
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,228	1,228	.....	325	614	.....	.....	200	1
Chippewa at Fond du Lac in Minnesota	779	779	.....	380	500	2	.....	82	....
Chippewa at Grand Portage in Minnesota	317	317	.....	165	160	3	.....	60	....
Chippewa at Boise Forte in Minnesota	772	772	.....	280	250	6	.....	103	....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	697	697	.....	140	300	4	.....	56	5
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.									
Winnebagoe	*a* 930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Pottawatomie	*a* 280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
WYOMING.									
Shoshone Agency.									
Shoshone	301	250	300	220	75	24	.....	170	4
Arapaho	823								
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Miami in Indiana	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Old Town Indians in Maine	*a* 410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

a Taken from last year's report.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	249,366
Exclusive of five civilized tribes.	
Population	178,866
Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly	79,425
in part	34,386
Indians who can read	31,965
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	36,409
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	21,317
Dwellings built by Indians	1,189
for Indians	245
Indian apprentices	310
Missionaries (not included under the head of teachers)—male	217
female	96
Church members, Indians (communicants)*	24,498
Church buildings	344
Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education*†	$209,494
for church work and other purposes*	$93,320
Formal marriages among Indians during the year	709
Divorces granted Indians during the year	47
Indian men now living in polygamy*	552

*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, etc.	Root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS. Missionaries. Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For education.	For church work.	MARITAL. Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Men now living in polygamy.	VITAL. Births.	Deaths.	CRIMINAL. Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
100	.....	.....	2	....	650	3	.....	$3,000	.....	11	.....	.....	61	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	2	....	*a* 397	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	12	8	1	....	400	1	$2,263	300	12	.....	.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	3	2	2	....	453	2	1,300	.....	4	.....	.....	9	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 7	.....
50	40	10	1	....	500	3	50	50	4	.....	1	32	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 2	6
97	3	.....	.....	....	220	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	37	13	1	....	50	1	.....	20	2	.....	.....	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	37	13	1	....	60	2	1,400	350	3	.....	2	18	30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	*b* 7	3
75	12	13	1	....	40	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	31	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 10	10
25	12	63	3	....	.....	2	1,300	1,400	.....	.....	35	61	72	.....	.....	2	.....	9	8	9	.....

b By civil authority.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Exclusive of five civilized tribes—Continued.

Births*	3,559
Deaths*	3,741
Indians killed during the year by Indians	53
by whites	8
Suicides	16
Whites killed during the year by Indians	9
Indian criminals punished during the year by court of Indian offenses	833
by other methods	215
Whisky-sellers prosecuted	364

†This includes $68,462 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools:

Tucson, Ariz	$6,546	Clontarf, Minn	$10,387
Banning, Cal	1,250	Morris, Minn	731
Ukiah, Cal	24	Carlisle, Pa	4,408
Hopland, Cal	26	Lincoln, Pa	9,920
Wabash, Ind	2,888	Pierre, S. Dak	78
Rensselaer, Ind	3,770	Hampton, Va	19,101
Halstead, Kans	1,984	Baraga, Wis	4,494
Harbor Springs, Mich	2,500	Wittenberg, Wis	586

REF0071255

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of Agency and tribe.	Lands.						Crops raised during the year.				
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*			*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*
Mojave (on reserve)	383	88	20	124	.....	40	300	.....	500	95	.....
Mojave (off reserve)	500	200	500	.....	.....	300	30	.....	1,000	100	50
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	a8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1,000	.....	a4,572	a785	.....
Moquis Pueblo	200	.....	1,000	700	.....	.....	10	.....	a5,000	160	.....
Pima Agency.											
Pima	8,500	500	8,500	700	.....	.....	50,000	20,000	2,000	2,000	200
Maricopa	600	25	600	100	.....	.....	6,000	.....	1,000	400	40
Papago (off reserve)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Papago, on San Xavier Reservation	800	100	8,000	800	60	12	4,000	600	100	40	.....
San Carlos Agency.											
Mojave, Yuma, and Apache	3,925	1,110	5,000	7,000	.....	1,020	8,560	9,780	25,300	102	1,000
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa and Lower Klamath	650	.....	900	.....	.....	200	a1,700	a4,540	a50	a215	a220
Mission Agency.											
Mission, Tule River, Yuma, and Desert	a5,000	.....	a4,500	.....	220	a2,579	1,800	3,500	400	2,305	1,030
Round Valley Agency.											
Cancow, Little Lake, Red Wood, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Name Lackie	280	.....	3,000	240	.....	134	3,500	1,260	250	485	400
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Capota, Moache, and Weeminucke Ute	550	.....	750	.....	.....	38	2,720	4,500	250	.....	340
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannack and Shoshone	800	40	6,000	2,000	.....	130	4,000	9,100	20	2,320	2,000
Lemhi Agency.											
Bannack, Shoshone, and Sheepeater	345	30	735	371	.....	60	75	2,030	.....	825	70
Nez Percés Agency.											
Nez Percés	18,000	12,000	75,000	50,000	250	225	75,000	30,000	1,500	8,525	1,500

a Taken from last year.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Name of Agency and tribe.	Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
	Butter made.	Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
				Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
	Lbs.	*M feet.*	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*											
.....	.....	.....	400	3	$25	$925	$175	130	20	.....	.....	630	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	2,480	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	1,000	.....	b1,250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,460	300	5	b2,000	330	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	250	287	565	3,999	45,000	2,750	2,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	4,000	275	100	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	1,150	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	7,000	100	210	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	80	3,500	100	1,325	29,700	19,300	1,588	2,892	.....	180	300	17	28	695
.....	.....	78	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	213	222	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	400	35	.....	.....	9,000	1,577	1,622	68	b523	3,982	8	44	75
.....	.....	300	100	.....	.....	300	1,600	160	170	200	.....	480	.....	8	30
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,015	50	.....	b4,000	130	.....	.....	12
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	15,000	3,506	400	33	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	75	28	278	425	940	2,726	5	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	c30	900	24	103	507	1,500	19,018	12,000	850	.....	15,000	15	5	250

b And goats.

c 75,000 feet of timber marketed.

REF0071256

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Crops raised during the year.				
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Quapaw Agency.											
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*			*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*
Eastern Shawnee	5,000	300	8,500	1,000	14	3	7,500	1,000	20,000	3,000	800
Miami	13,000	1,875	17,000	.....	28	26	12,000	6,000	38,000	6,600	800
Modoc	800	375	3,500	2,000	14	.....	.....	500	8,000	450	600
Ottáwa	6,000	200	11,000	2,500	22	29	12,000	3,500	16,000	15,000	1,200
Peoria	10,000	1,000	24,000	1,000	57	.....	10,000	13,700	30,000	5,900	1,600
Quapaw	10,000	5,000	42,000	5,000	46	.....	10,000	6,000	50,000	5,020	16,000
Seneca	10,500	500	14,000	300	70	2	40,000	10,500	30,000	6,500	1,000
Wyandotte	7,500	500	8,000	2,000	88	.....	10,000	5,400	20,000	6,200	300
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox	800	16	800	.....	.....	77	.....	500	12,000	900	260
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.											
Pottawatomie, Prairie band	5,445	375	16,160	4,000	57	89	100	.....	7,200	1,930	6,500
Kickapoo	4,200	2,387	10,600	2,500	20	19	3,500	1,000	90,000	1,250	1,100
Iowa	5,450	450	10,750	3,200	48	.....	3,000	2,000	80,000	1,240	400
Sac and Fox of Missouri	6,800	300	8,013	1,080	22	.....	5,000	2,500	100,000	370	500
Chippewa and Christain	913	23	3,423	980	10	.....	2,355	1,257	11,270	480	251
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Mississippi, Otter Tail Pillager, and Pembina Chippewa	8,448	1,401	16,240	6,280	300	.....	31,760	53,000	3,800	24,180	8,746
Red Lake Chippewa	240	.....	5,250	500	.....	250	.....	.....	2,500	2,250	150
Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Winnebagoshish Pillager Chippewa	405	.....	46	100	.....	100	.....	.....	1,200	1,740	200
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Piegan	400	25	1,200	2,500	.....	360	70	450	.....	465	1,700
Crow Agency.											
Crow	2,447	380	13,538	12,905	450	200	600	16,680	1,400	8,136	2,150
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead	10,600	680	18,000	1,510	.....	630	2,000	1,800	.....	1,840	1,000
Lower Kalispel							200	400	.....	200	100
Pend 'Oreilles							16,000	16,000	.....	10,380	3,000
Kootenais							2,000	1,800	.....	1,465	100
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assinaboine	525	50	2,700	3,350	.....	420	1,220	5,061	100	10,180	350

a Goats. *b* 10,000 feet marketed. *c* And goats.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
	Butter made.	Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
				Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
INDIAN TERRITORY.															
Quapaw Agency.															
	Lbs.	*M feet.*	*Cords.*	*M lbs.*											
Eastern Shawnee	700	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	$2,000	86	400	250	.....	1,200	5	.....	.....
Miami	2,000	30	500	.....	.....	.....	7,000	330	4,000	800	*a* 10	4,000	20	5	30
Modoc	1,200	.....	300	253	$253	.....	700	68	80	150	.....	335	20	5	20
Ottáwa	4,000	60	200	.....	.....	.....	3,000	113	600	500	.....	1,300	20	5	50
Peoria	4,000	100	250	.....	.....	.....	7,000	437	3,000	1,000	*a* 15	4,000	20	5	92
Quapaw	2,000	*b* 27	623	10	75	.....	4,000	504	1,000	650	*a* 2	4,000	20	10	40
Seneca	4,000	900	500	.....	.....	.....	4,000	408	1,500	1,500	*a* 10	4,000	20	50	120
Wyandotte	3,000	250	500	.....	.....	.....	2,500	315	1,100	800	*c* 320	3,000	20	50	150
IOWA.															
Sac and Fox Agency.															
Sac and Fox	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	1,500	500	7	25	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....
KANSAS.															
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.															
Pottawatomie, Prairie band	500	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	12,500	2,825	1,700	300	75	1,500	.....	5	20
Kickapoo	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	145	55	100	.....	750	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	250	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	15,000	204	90	45	.....	325	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox of Missouri	150	.....	300	.....	.....	$328	10,000	322	100	30	*c* 106	150	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa and Christain	1,092	.....	483	.....	.....	.....	5,000	178	141	.....	.....	1,000	.....	5	25
MINNESOTA.															
White Earth Agency.															
Mississippi, Otter Tail Pillager, and Pembina Chippewa	5,000	6,000	2,350	72	1,800	2,000	.....	716	2,200	800	*d* 404	7,000	10	50	440
Red Lake Chippewa	.....	.....	300	16	156	170	5,000	40	150	100	.....	30	.....	10	15
Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Winnebagoshish Pillager Chippewa	.....	300	250	800	1,000	300	.....	88	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA.															
Blackfeet Agency.															
Piegan	300	*d* 73	2,250	794	2,002	1,920	340	6,014	7,943	12	6	150	3	1	30
Crow Agency.															
Crow	.....	100	100	1,030	4,349	2,002	12,267	8,755	12,723	24	45	1,210	.....	20	112
Flathead Agency.															
Flathead	3,000	750	1,200	600	600	.....	12,000	1,700	1,500	200	.....	1,000	5	40	420
Lower Kalispel								50	10	.....	.....	.....			
Pend 'Oreilles								4,516	13,000	800	.....	3,500			
Kootenais								500	500	100	.....	200			
Fort Belknap Agency.															
Gros Ventre and Assinaboine	.....		*e* 200	100	1,200	1,207	1,517	1,000	1,006	1,980	50	.....	480	4	30

d Also 20,500 shingles. *e* 46,000 feet marketed.

REF0071257

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Crops raised during the year.				
			Fence.								
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Acres under.	Made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.
MONTANA—continued.											
Fort Peck Agency.											
Yankton and Assiniboine Sioux	*Acres.* 450	*Acres.* 175	8,000	*Rods.* 4,000	....	*a* 529	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.* 500	*Bush.* 650	*Tons.* 350
Tongue River Agency.											
Northern Cheyenne	300	....	1,700	....	....	85	....	....	651	523	400
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	7,000	200	50,000	....	300	2	10,000	5,000	62,000	6,150	10,000
Winnebago	6,744	100	35,000	2,500	220	250	12,000	6,000	10,000	5,700	7,500
Santee Agency.											
Santee Sioux	4,590	69	3,300	160	200	....	1,000	483	1,200	1,910	2,600
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	1,110	30	400	....	57	....	6,000	6,500	1,000	2,000	600
Ponca	771	125	1,200	35	13	....	1,800	1,250	6,200	550	550
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Ute	1,409	50	2,813	700	....	295	1,595	910	....	410	1,058
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Western Shoshone and Pi-Ute	450	50	2,400	3,000	....	85	2,333	3,646	....	1,125	1,200
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	430	20	800	1,500	....	50	....	800	1,200	96	45
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	5,500	350	4,000	....	....	2,000	11,500	8,250	2,000	5,750	600
Jicarilla Apache	300	....	....	....	138	....	800	300	200	470	600
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga	3,000	....	5,200	200	....	295	375	3,000	4,750	4,525	700
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga	4,500	....	5,650	200	....	500	2,500	6,000	15,000	18,800	25,000
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	120	....	60	....	16	25	....	....	75	122	50
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga and Oneida	2,800	....	450	50	....	108	1,500	1,200	2,000	1,650	800

a Taken from last year.

b 10,000 feet marketed.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.									
Butter made.	Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
Lbs.	*M feet.*	*Cords.*	*M lbs.*											
....	150	....	250	$500	$1,600	$7,300	1,640	1,227	....	....	500	....	40	75
....	....	....	392	2,938	500	....	2,359	32	....	....	265	....	....	....
3,000	....	500	160	240	....	10,000	906	300	500	....	4,000	....	40	45
....	*b* 20	1,000	154	468	600	29,000	440	100	260	....	3,000	6	15	75
300	....	200	....	....	527	8,000	502	325	300	*c* 4	1,800	....	....	495
200	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	300	40	30	2,000	....	....	....
1,550	....	156	14	21	....	2,500	164	192	125	....	1,050	....	....	80
....	....	100	343	1,791	1,101	8,658	1,154	....	....	....	274	....	20	151
....	....	125	113	2,788	3,434	9,000	1,303	400	20	....	175	....	25	300
75	....	100	....	....	550	500	70	100	....	....	40	4	6	140
....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	6,000	3,500	700	*c* 12,500	3,000	....	....	....
....	....	(*d*)	....	....	....	500	992	....	....	*c* 660	300	....	5	....
2,500	*b* 15	75	....	....	....	1,200	125	500	175	25	1,800	....	10	50
2,500	50	200	....	....	....	3,000	356	800	350	40	5,000	....	20	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	4	....	1,600	....	....	....
3,000	....	2,500	....	....	....	5,000	70	140	110	....	1,000	....	....	....

c Goats.

d 1,800 pounds wool.

REF0071258

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Crops raised during the year.				
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
NEW YORK—continued.											
New York Agency—C't'd.											
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*			*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	a5,000	.....	a 7,000	.....	.....	216	500	7,500	4,000	1,190	300
Tonawanda Reserve: Seneca	3,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	175	3,500	4,850	1,800	4,120	280
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora	5,000	900	4,500	.....	.....	110	4,000	3,500	1,000	2,150	1,500
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Eastern Cherokee	8,000	500	10,000	.....	a300	.....	500	800	7,000	1,700	.....
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Devil's Lake Agency.											
Sioux	3,500	.....	380	.....	290	.....	15,000	10,000	2,000	1,200	2,100
Chippewa at Turtle Mountain	3,626	301	1,527	2,000	.....	359	25,480	18,760	.....	7,902	4,500
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree	2,100	150	1,000	.....	.....	304	1,200	.....	1,200	849	880
Gros Ventre			1,000	.....	.....		400	.....	550	515	760
Mandan			700	.....	.....		100	.....	400	360	600
Standing Rock Agency.											
Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	5,000	146	5,000	.....	.....	1,005	1,000	18,900	10,000	30,600	11,000
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4,291	576	13,755	20,228	347	100	2,975	17,860	29,230	3,027	.....
Kiowa Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, Caddo, Towaconie, Keechie, Waco, and Delaware	a5,000	.....	75,000	.....	.....	500	2,000	7,300	10,000	1,750	500
Osage Agency.											
Osage	28,860	4,500	a788,000	6,400	.....	a300	a100,000	a5,300	350,000	a3,225	a8,000
Kaw	4,960	1,140	5,700	960	.....	a50	a2,300	.....	a16,000	a700	a700
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Pawnee	2,500	500	4,500	2,500	150	100	9,000	3,000	45,000	1,100	200
Ponca	1,800	312	2,500	1,500	125	.....	16,200	.....	18,000	.....	.....
Otoe	1,500	500	1,500	2,000	90	.....	6,000	4,000	20,000	810	.....
Tonkawa	.....	340	250	100	7	.....	1,000	200	2,000	250	.....

a Taken from last year. b Sale of baskets.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
Butter made.	Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
Lbs.	*M feet.*	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b435,000	300	500	200	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
2,500	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	180	460	.....	1,700	.....	5	.....
7,500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	11,000	122	200	300	.....	200	.....	6	.....
400	.....	200	50	$55	$800	2,500	25	1,000	1,000	500	8,000	.....	50	500
.....	.....	1,000	51	86	1,520	2,000	570	479	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,000	191	191	536	25,000	918	731	86	.....	1,230	.....	.....	.....
.....	c 140	530	282	1,473	7,337	6,800	531	600	20	.....	900	.....	.....	.....
							402	600	30	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
							232	390	20	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
2,360	.....	1,245	1,100	4,168	35,375	11,800	3,522	9,673	163	.....	7,877	.....	57	861
100	(d)	350	1,130	2,711	.....	5,000	6,714	1,474	145	e 6	903	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	600	948	2,370	586	.....	10,908	10,000	5,000	e 50	1,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	800	101	255	2,200	.....	a5,760	a23,000	a12,240	e 10	a5,700	.....	.....	.....
a165	.....	.....	36	90	330	.....	152	350	400	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
120	50	800	142	569	1,500	.....	600	350	150	.....	300	.....	4	1
.....	25	300	106	178	.....	.....	a606	a50	a200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
400	.....	100	162	325	.....	.....	445	50	100	e 10	1,000	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	50	2	12	.....	48	.....	.....	.....

c 140,000 feet marketed. d 13,000 feet marketed. e Goats.

REF0071259

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
OKLAHOMA—continued.											
Sac and Fox Agency. (a)	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*			*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	1,318	35			90						
Absentee Shawnee	3,000	100			135						
Mexican Kickapoo	344	344	22,000				5,000	19,200	210,000	10,000	10,000
Citizen band of Pottawatomie	4,500	400			350						
Iowa	300	100			9						
OREGON.											
Grand Ronde Agency.											
Grand Ronde	a1,268		a6,000		a97	a6	1,000	7,000		a2,005	a800
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake	3,080	50	22,000	1,200		225	6,500	3,800		1,650	3,500
Siletz Agency.											
Siletz	633		2,240	415	110	20	650	18,160		8,200	321
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla	51,600	3,650	60,000	9,000	130	25	975,000	210,000	3,000	43,400	20,000
Warm Springs Agency. (a)											
Wasco, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Pi Ute	1,440	200	7,500	1,000	80	201	1,000	700	50	1,150	200
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	3,250	100	5,000	1,500	290	50	900		800	200	1,000
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,250	30	2,000	100	200	20	500	1,000	500	500	2,000
Forest City Agency. (a)											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	1,703	96	2,413			528		546	3,200	1,168	4,300
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Sioux and Northern Cheyenne	4,680	1,455	13,000	5,000		a1,890	1,500	1,200	600	3,440	1,500
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Loafer, Waziazlah, Two Kettle, and Northern bands of Sioux	3,743	138	7,096	3,483	56	769	2,506	5,625	10,712	662	10,631
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	5,247	1,237	a1,500		347		16,398	18,370	2,208	4,240	5,368

a Taken from last year.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.						Rounds.	
Butter made.	Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
Lbs.	*M feet.*	*Cords.*	*M lbs.*											
			1,000	$6,000	$630		1,150	1,000	350	12	1,500			
							1,040	600	2,000		4,000			
							650	30	50		300			
							2,150	1,500	5,000		6,000			
							60	30	200		200			
a210		a300					a400	a700	a641	a b 248	a1,400			
2,150	227	2,030	223	2,212	862	$10,000	2,970	2,150	225		3,500		12	95
500	c 8232	540	264	769	3,433	6,830	213	305	319	288	389	1	20	175
1,000		2,500			560	50,000	6,025	1,200	1,200		15,000	10	20	150
200	200	500	115	1,926	5,885	500	6,000	4,000	1,000	4,800	3,000	13	10	40
600			325	209	673	3,877	2,500	1,084	1,728			901		
			150	204	408	419		1,506	2,500			100		
200			340	1,422	3,143	79,315	16,000	4,521	7,260	24		1,820		
			2,300	a4,102	a19,124			10,774	17,961			1,000		5
850			1,984	3,222	15,466	34,715	1,737	4,763	12,991	210	522	2,017	66	15
500			449	545	622	812		1,126	207		30	3,839		

b Goats.

c 52,000 feet marketed.

REF0071260

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Crops raised during the year.				
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
SOUTH DAKOTA—con'd.											
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	*Acres.* 4,307	*Acres.*	a10,599	*Rods.* 1,500	550	60	*Bush.* 26,880	*Bush.* 510,500	*Bush.* 30,000	*Bush.* 6,200	*Tons.* 5,000
UTAH.											
Uintah and Ouray Agency.											
Uintah and White River Utes	a2,290	1,500	3,000	1,200		175	250	5,000		420	220
Uncompahgre and White River Ute	260	40	600			90	200	1,000	20	320	70
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Cœur d'Aléne	4,800	7,800	10,200	192,000		138	27,600	56,500		2,750	2,760
Lower Spokane	2,100	300	2,000			110	2,000	5,000	150	167	100
Moses' band of Columbia	100	40	4,000	610		70	200	250	6	156	160
Nespilem	80	15	3,000			14	150	300	12	250	100
Okonagon	1,500	300	3,800			150	21,000	17,000	300	1,065	500
Colville	1,600		2,200			63	5,000	10,000	150	1,670	80
Lake	2,500		2,800			90	7,000	12,500	200	1,153	110
Nez Percé, Joseph's band	60	15	500	350		30	300	100	8	175	80
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah	60		250	40		(c)				619	50
Quillehute a	7		7			14				625	10
Puyallup Agency.											
Puyallup	2,159		2,880	883	160	30	1,730	14,020	219	40,134	1,222
Chehalis	208	4	980	320	40		1,000	1,200		1,250	80
Nisqually	227		1,351	710	30		200	700		4,288	241
Squaxon	50		220	40	24			160		1,008	45
S'Klallam	110	10	240							2,200	60
S'Kokomish	271	10	1,400	300	48	9		2,475		2,110	359
Hoh, Queet, Georgetown, Humptulip or Oyhut	60	5	12	100		25				850	30
Tulalip Agency.											
Tulalip	630	30	1,800	100	85	80		200		7,800	430
Madison	130		200			38				1,018	20
Muckleshoot	410	10	430	80	14	55	225	3,000		770	200
Swinomish	420	20	450		44	21		12,000		435	40
Lummi	600	40	960	150	60	59	60	1,500		1,785	225
Yakama Agency a.											
Yakama, Klickatat, Wasco and others	3,000	300	35,000	10,000	100	100	10,000	6,000	500	4,600	3,000
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Oneida	a3,332		a6,115				a4,260	a36,927	a8,907	a8,775	a1,330
Menomonee	2,230	300	3,800	1,200	316		1,220	11,160	2,670	15,840	1,250
Stockbridge	580	60	850	320	18	25	280	1,710	1,460	2,180	130

a Taken from last year.
b Also 65 bushels of flax.
c 100,000 feet marketed.
d And goats.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
Butter made.	Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
Lbs. 1,000	*M feet.*	*Crds.* 900	*M lbs.* 500	$1,314	$1,281	$15,000	1,052	1,810	416	53	1,329		27	87
	c100	100	100	2,000	4,370	500	3,040	1,200		d110	150			
		10	90	1,796		1,350	6,555	900		d4,000	200			
		200			101	45,000	8,284	1,450	950		170		12	55
		20	81	990	150	3,000	900	250	80		700	7	3	28
						385	304	70			50		1	20
	2					275	200	175	2				8	21
	18	200			2,000	5,000	2,516	1,200	100		700	31	6	70
						4,000	703	500	150		500		3	4
	30			700		1,000	853	200	100		300		10	20
	2,000	15				300	100	10			50		5	20
		150	f550	600		19,872	72	104	7	35	261			3
		100	f1,130	500		3,000	27	15			50			
250							373	276	415	211	2,739			
1,000		240				900	52	12		10	200			
							50	50	11	121	600			
							25	15			300			
							30	30	30		100			
520	(g)	300			302	5,000	51	11		15	203	2	3	70
		150	10	100	150	1,050	40	20	6		500			
500	f27 h1,000				182	16,500	431	100	300	118	1,800	11	8	128
		25				4,000	25	38	10		120			
300		300				9,200	110	150	50	35	600	2	4	52
		800				9,000	125	80		100	400	1	2	60
500		70			52	6,000	175	530	400	600	1,200		3	15
500	500	1,000	192	1,360	1,200	20,000	5,008	3,100	100	100	500	10	50	50
a2300		a6,000					a536	a697	a276	a 44	a2,757			
1,900	f138	410			812	275,000	606	336	400		4,000	3	1	80
		150					32	58	100		400			

c All engaged in fishing.
f By schooner and canoe.
g 400,000 feet marketed.
h Also 800 cords shingle bolts.
i 20,000,000 feet marketed.
j 1,000,000 feet marketed.

REF00071261

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe	Lands.						Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indian.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
WISCONSIN—cont'd.											
La Pointe Agency.											
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*			*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*
Chippewa at Red Cliff	25	10	50	25	25	50	.....	200	100	2,750	100
Chippewa at Bad River	850	3	5,040	.....	95	105	.....	.....	.....	8,735	329
Chippewa at Lac Courte d'Oreilles	889	8	1,000	200	100	100	.....	.....	500	8,650	150
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	420	10	420	.....	25	120	.....	50	20	6,865	500
Chippewa at Grand Portage	10	.....	10	120	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	200	80
Chippewa at Boise Forte (Vermillion Lake)	250	15	80	200	.....	75	.....	150	50	5,200	25
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	114	114	134	300	23	150	.....	200	300	3,520	30
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Arapaho	1,145	525	10,000	2,500	.....	285	1,000	2,000	100	7,570	500

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Government	acres	2,989
by Indians	do	412,886
Broken during the year by Indians	do	60,763
Land under fence	do	1,673,727
Fence built during the year	do	386,009
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty	rods	7,579
Other Indian families engaged in farming and other civilized pursuits		20,514
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat	bushels	1,722,656
Oats and barley	do	883,170
Corn	do	1,373,230
Vegetables	do	464,871
Hay	tons	217,925
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter made	pounds	109,872
Lumber sawed	feet	13,449,000

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.		
Butter made.	Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
Lbs.	*M feet.*	*Cords.*	*M lbs.*											
300	.....	500	200	$250	.....	$3,000	12	120	.....	.....	1,000	.....	2	160
300	a1,161	590	.....	.....	.....	7,800	111	91	4	.....	500	7	2	136
.....	a4,400	50	.....	.....	$25	9,000	68	200	40	.....	300	1	1	200
.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	6,000	30	78	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	12	.....	.....	9	2	.....	20
.....	a78	65	.....	.....	.....	3,500	15	25	18	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
.....	a2,738	250	.....	.....	.....	3,000	12	3	.....	.....	50	.....	8	12
.....	.....	1,800	340	850	12,425	3,000	4,051	2,390	20	1,000	650	10	8	120

a Marketed.

SUMMARY.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.		
Lumber marketed	feet	30,233,000
Wood cut	cords	69,219
Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses and mules		300,002
Cattle		206,844
Swine		47,031
Sheep		1,030,266
Goats		253,307
Domestic fowls		200,196
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams	pounds	26,578,000
Amount earned by such freighting		$95,819
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians to Government		$259,908
to other parties		$960,969
Roads made by Indians	miles	269
Roads repaired by Indians	do	943
Days' labor by Indians on roads		7,181
Number of Indians who have worked on roads		3,468

REF0071262

REF00712G3

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	Chas. E. Davis	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Navajo	Lieut. Edw. H. Plummer, U. S. Army.	Fort Defiance, Ariz	Gallup, New Mex.
Pima	J. Roe Young	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Capt. Albert L. Myer, U. S. Army.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	San Carlos Agency, Ariz., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA.			
Mission, Tule River (consolidated).	Francisco Estudillo	Colton, Cal	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	Lt. Thos. Connolly, U. S. Army.	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Cahto, Cal.
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, U. S. Army.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal	Eureka, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	David F. Day	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Capt. John T. VanOrsdale, U. S. Army.	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	Geo. H. Monk	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé	Joseph Robinson	Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, via Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw	Geo. S. Doane	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Union	Dew M. Wisdom	Muskogee, Ind. T	Muskogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	W. R. Lesser	Tama, Tama County, Iowa	Tama, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Joseph A. Scott	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth	Robt. M. Allen	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.

MONTANA.			
Blackfoot	Capt. Lorenzo W. Cook, U. S. Army.	Piegan P. O., Teton County, Mont	Blackfoot Station, Mont.
Crow	Lt. J. W. Watson, U. S. Army	Crow Agency, Mont	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead	Joseph T. Carter	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	Maj. Jos. M. Kelly U. S. Army.	Harlem, Chotean County, Mont	Harlem Station, Great Northern R. R.
Fort Peck	Capt. Henry W. Sprole, U. S. Army.	Poplar, Mont	Poplar Station, Mont.
Tongue River	Capt. Thos. Sharp, U. S. Army	Lame Deer, Custer County, Mont	Rosebud, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Capt. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. Army.	Winnebago, Thurston County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee	Jas. E. Helms	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Isaac J. Wootten	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	William L. Hargrove	White Rock, Elko County, Nev	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Capt. Levi F. Burnett	Mescalero, Donna Ana County, N. Mex	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., via Carthage.
Pueblo and Jicarilla	Capt. John L. Bullis, U.S.Army.	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	A. W. Ferrin	Salamanca, N. Y	Salamanca, N. Y.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	Ralph Hall	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devil's Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	Capt. Wm. H. Clapp, U. S. Army	Elbowoods, N. Dak	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak	Fort Yates, N. Dak.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Capt. Albert E. Woodson, U. S. Army.	Darlington, Okla	Fort Reno, Okla.
Kiowa	Lt. Maury Nichols, U. S. Army.	Anadarko, Okla	Anadarko, Okla., via El Reno.
Osage	Maj. Henry B. Freeman	Pawhuska, Okla	Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.	James P. Woolsey	Ponca, Okla	Ponca, Okla.
Sac and Fox	Edw. L. Thomas	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla	Sac and Fox Agency, via Sapulpa, Ind. T.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	John F. T. B. Brentano	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon	Sheridan, Oregon.
Klamath	D. W. Matthews	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon	Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Siletz	Beal Gaither	Siletz, Lincoln County, Oregon	Toledo, Oregon.
Umatilla	Geo. W. Harper	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon	Pendleton, Oregon.
Warm Springs	Lt. E. E. Benjamin, U. S. Army	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oregon.

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	Peter Couchman	Cheyenne Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brule	Frederick Treon	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge	Capt. Chas. G. Penney, U. S. Army.	Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon County, S. Dak	Pine Ridge Agency, via Rushville, Nebr.
Rosebud	J. Geo. Wright	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak	
Sisseton	Capt. Geo. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army.	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Yankton	Jas. A. Smith	Greenwood, S. Dak	Browns Valley, Minn.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	Maj. Jas. F. Randlett, U. S. Army.	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah	Springfield, S. Dak.
WASHINGTON.			Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.
Colville	Capt. John W. Bubb, U. S. Army	Miles, Fort Spokane, Wash	
Neah Bay	W. Leven Powell	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Puyallup	Edwin Eells	Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash	Neah Bay, Wash.
Tulalip	C. C. Thornton	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Yakima	Lewis T. Erwin	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			North Yakima, Wash.
Green Bay	Thos. H. Savage	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	
La Pointe	Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer, U. S. Army.	Ashland, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
WYOMING.			Ashland, Wis.
Shoshone	Capt. P. H. Ray, U. S. Army	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 Yuma, Ariz	Mary O'Neil	Yuma, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Keams Canyon, Ariz	Chas. W. Goodman	Keams Canyon, Apache County, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz.
Phœnix, Ariz	Harwood Hall	Phœnix, Ariz	Phœnix, Ariz.
Perris, Cal	M. H. Savage	Perris, Riverside County, Cal	Perris, Cal.
Fort Lewis, Colo	O. H. Parker	Fort Lewis, via Hesperus, Colo	Durango, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Seminole, Fla	J. E. Brecht	Myers, Lee County, Fla	Myers, Fla.
Fort Hall, Idaho	J. L. Baker	Blackfoot, Idaho	Blackfoot, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Ed. McConville	Fort Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho	Walla Walla, Wash.

Haskell Institute, Kans	J. H. Levett	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Andrew Spencer	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		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	Hervey B. Peairs	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Eastern Cherokee, N. C	Thos. W. Potter	Cherokee, N. C	Cherokee, N. C., via Whittier.
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	Oliver H. Gates	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Fort Totten, N. Dak	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devil's Lake, N. Dak.
Chilocco, Okla	Benj. S. Coppock	Arkansas City, Kans	Arkansas City, Kans.
Seger Colony, Okla	J. H. Seger	Seger Colony, Okla	Minco, Ind. T.
Salem, Oregon	Chas. W. Wasson	Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon	Salem, Oregon.
Carlisle, Pa	R. H. Pratt, capt., U. S. Army	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, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, New York.
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.

Wm. H. Able of Louisville, Ky.
Simri R. Murphy of Hamilton, Ga.
John Lane of Roseburg, Oregon.
Marcus D. Shelby of Morrilton, Ark.
James G. Dickson of McLeansboro, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Wm. H. Hailman of La Porte, Ind.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Thomas M. Jones of Warrenton, Va.
Wm. M. Moss of Bloomfield, Ind.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. T. J. Morgan, 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. G. 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 10, AUGUST 29, SEPTEMBER 28, AND JUNE 5, 1893,

FOR

SUPPLIES, AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAME,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1894.

REF0071265

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;

† BACON. ("Short clear, sides," thoroughly cured,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jonathan C. Armour.	Edward Morris.	Sam'l C. Shelton.	Michael Cudahy.	Louis F. Swift.	Luther C. Slawson, jr.	Jno. L. Fyffe.	Henry A. Koster.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*								
1	Chicago.....Ill..	673,860	(†)	a .13½	.1483						
2				b .12½							
3	Sioux City.....Iowa..	105,000				.1265					
4	Omaha or Sioux City.....	673,860					12½				
5	Kansas City and Omaha..	673,860						c.1129			
6	Kansas City, Omaha or Sioux City.....	600,000							.1237		
7	Various points.....	(*)								.1074	
8	Crow Creek Agency .....S. Dak..	30,000				.1290					
9	Forest City.....S. Dak..	40,000				.1505					
10	Lower Brulé Agency (old) .....S. Dak..	15,000				d.1280					
11	Yankton Agency.S. Dak..	20,000				.1295					

BARLEY. (Must be fair color, sound, clean, and reasonably free

12	Colorado River Agency .....Ariz..	29,700	**29,700**						e 3.17		**e 3.09**
13	Fort Apache School Ariz..	4,000									3.87
14	Holbrook.....Ariz..	12,500							f 2.20		
15	Phœnix.....Ariz..	32,000									
16	San Carlos Agency.Ariz..	68,700									g 2.98
17		60,000	**60,000**						2.15		
18	Chicago.....Ill..	140,400									
19											
20	Nevada Agency.....Nev..	38,000									e 2.21
21		30,000	**30,000**								
22	Nevada School.....Nev..	8,000									
23	Wadsworth.....Nev..	38,000							f 2.10		
24		30,000									
25	Salt Lake.....Utah..	21,000									

BEANS. (Must be of good merchantable quality,

26	Phœnix School....Ariz..	3,600	**3,600**								
27	Pima Agency.....Ariz..	2,000	**2,000**								
28	Pima School.....Ariz..	1,200									
29	San Carlos Agency.Ariz..	4,000	**4,000**								
30		2,800									
31	San Carlos School..Ariz..	1,200									
32	Fort Yuma School..Cal..	3,000	**3,000**								
33	Chicago.....Ill..	323,850									
34		108,000									
35											
36											
37	Albuquerque School .....N. Mex..	4,500	**4,500**								
38	Navajo Agency and School .....N. Mex..	1,250	**1,250**								
39	Santa Fé School..N. Mex..	4,000	**2,000**								
40	New York City....N. Y..	323,850	**300,000**								
41											
42											
43		108,000									
44											
45											
46	Lower Brulé Agency .....S. Dak..	5,000									
47	Pierre School....S. Dak..	1,200									
48	Shoshone Agency.Wyo..	1,000									

* Not over 10 per cent to be called for before January, 1894, one-half of whole quantity (673,860 pounds) to be delivered at Sioux City or Omaha, one quarter at Kansas City, and balance at Chicago.
† No award on bacon. For lettings of September and October 26, see last four pages in this book.
a Short clear sides. } one-half at Kansas City if desired.
b Extra short clear sides. }
c One-half each at Kansas City and Omaha. d Add 30 cents per 100 pounds for cartage to new agency.

advertisement of April 10, 1893, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

Eugene Griswold.	Leo Goldman.	Henry A. Morgan.	Michael Obl.	Max Mayer.	Richard H. Cowles.	Benj. F. Townsrow.	Arthur H. Conran.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Manhattan Supply Co.	A. Staub.	J. D. Northlugett.	Chas. H. Sherwood.	Jno. P. Kernan.	Jno. C. Davis.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
							*								10
															11

from other grain, not weighing less than 43 pounds to the bushel.)

	e 3.24														12
															13
															14
	h 1.38														15
															16
		e 1.71	e 1.78	1.65											17
								.0213							18
								.0241							19
															20
					1.70										21
1.69						2.60									22
															23
1.45						2.40									24
						1.10									25
															26

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

															26
	4.90						4.95								27
	4.99						**4.87**								28
	4.99						**4.87**								29
		e 5.39		**4.74**											30
							5.49								31
							5.49								32
							5.10								33
	5.00							.0390							34
									k .0299						35
									k .0291						36
									k .0307						
															37
											3.37½				
															38
											4.93				39
											2.94				40
								.0280				1.02½	m1.82		41
								.0289							42
								.0287							43
									.0278						44
									.0270						45
									.0286						
														f 4.50	46
														4.50	47
														6.05	48

e For agency and school. f For White Mountain Apaches, and Fort Apache school.
g For White Mountain Apaches, and agency and school. h Crushed barley.
i For Nevada agency and school. j At new or old agency.
k To be inspected in New York before shipment; inspection to be informal, and not binding on the Department, and at the expense of the bidder.
l Or at $2.00 per 100 pounds, in bond. m Per bushel of 62 pounds equal to $2.9054 per 100 pounds.

REF0071266

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS).

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Wm. Koehland.	Leo Goldman.	Jno. V. Vickers.
1	Colorado River Agency and School	Ariz.	*Pounds.* 78,000	*Pounds.* **78,000**	*a* 2.93	*b* **2.33** *c* 5.00	*d* 2.74	
2								
3	Fort Apache School	Ariz.	75,000	**75,000**	*f* 2.83			**e1.67½**
4	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	1,750,000					
5			875,000					
6	Agency and White Mountain Apaches		2,000,000	**2,000,000**				
7	White Mountain Apaches Reservation		250,000		*f* 2.63			**e1.67½**
8	Fort Apache for White Mountain Apaches		250,000					
9	Fort Hall Agency	Idaho	250,000	**250,000**	*a* 2.93			
10								
11	Fort Hall School	Idaho	78,000	**78,000**	*a* 3.13			
12								
13	Lemhi Agency	Idaho	125,000	**125,000**				
14								
15								
16	Lemhi Agency and School	Idaho	145,000		*a* 3.17			
17	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	1,400,000	**1,400,000**	*r* 3.93			
18								
19								
20								
21	Crow Agency	Mont.	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	*r* 3.83			
22								
23	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	*r* 3.83			
24								
25								
26								

a In one delivery when required, to last until October; then balance. Cattle as per specifications.
b In one or two deliveries; or
c I will deliver the above as required; one or two beeves at a time, with the privilege of grazing and holding cattle on California side of agency, as the corrals and slaughterhouse are located there. Cattle to be slaughtered there and the net beef to be weighed by agent, and to be computed into beef gross, as cattle scales are on the Arizona side of the river, and it is impossible to swim one or two head of beef across the river.
d In one or two deliveries as required.
e Monthly deliveries.
f Delivery as required each month. Cattle as per specifications.
g Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1; during May and June as required.
h Deliveries July 1, to last until November 1, when balance will be delivered.
i Monthly to November 1, when balance will be delivered.
Idaho raised cattle.
j As required for all deliveries to November 1, 1893.
k As required for all deliveries from November 1 to January 15.
l As required for all deliveries from January 15 to June 30, 1894.
m To be delivered monthly from July 1 to December 31.
n Cattle natives. Reduced by telegram to $2.09, i. e., 16 cents per hundredweight below bid.
o For monthly deliveries, with privileges of grazing the cattle to furnish above amount on the "W. M." Reservation, I agreeing not to keep said cattle where they will interfere with property used by the Indians.
p Same as note marked *o*, except the "W. M."
q To be delivered at the rate of 145,833 pounds per month for July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1893.
r Delivery as required monthly from July to December, including December, 1893.
s Monthly as required from January to and including June, 1894.
t Monthly as required until October, including increase; then sufficient to last until May.
u ⅓ of contract to be delivered in May; ⅓ in June, 1894.
Claims privilege of grazing cattle and cutting hay on reservation to protect deliveries. As required or monthly. All cattle northern wintered.

(GROSS).

Julius Liberman.	J. C. Robinson.	Jno. H. Norton.	Jas. E. Sturgeon.	Fred. W. Vogler.	Wm. Burke.	Henry Sell and Jos. Rouse.	Henry O. Harkness.	Philip Sheeran.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Chas. J. McNamara.	Portus B. Weare.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Jos. H. McKnight.	Number.
														1
														2
														3
n 2.25 *p* 1.95														4
		n 1.00 *q* 1.00												5
														6
														7
	o 1.98													8
				g **2.75** *h* 2.83	*g* 3.09	*g* 3.39								9
				i 3.00										10
				g **2.75** *h* 2.83	*g* 3.09									11
				i 3.00										12
								f2.93						13
								f3.25						14
								f3.50						15
														16
									r 3.37 to	**3.20**				17
									s 3.83	*x* 3.10				18
									t 2.93	*y* 2.45				19
									u 3.93	*z* 3.20				20
											s **3.38**	*t* 2.81		21
											s 2.83	*s* 3.67		22
									r 3.40	*t* **3.00**			*s* 2.69	23
									s 4.10	*s* 2.90			*w* 3.05	24
										x 2.45			*w* 3.79	25
										i 3.00				26

v With delivery as required every month to meet issues. Cattle according to requirements.
w As required.
x Monthly, not less than ⅓ at each delivery.
y As required to November 1; then enough to last to May 1, 1894, including increase, if any.
z For May and June, 1894, as required.
Privilege to graze cattle, cut and stack hay on reservation claimed, and to erect slaughterhouse at Blackfoot, should dressed-beef bid be accepted. Montana bred and raised cattle.
t As required.
s Monthly, not less than ⅓ at each delivery.
s As required from July 1 to November 1; then enough to last to May 1, 1894, including increase, if any.
t As required during May and June.
Privilege to graze cattle, cut and stack hay on reservation claimed. Montana bred and raised cattle.
s Delivery as required. Native born and bred Montana cattle.
s Delivery as required until November; then enough to last until May; then enough to last until June; then enough to last until July, 1894. Native born and bred Montana cattle.
t As required from July until November 1; then enough to last until May 1, 1894.
s For May and June, 1894.
Montana native and double wintered. Increase, if any, to be called before September 1, 1893; wants privilege of grazing and cutting hay on reservation, if necessary.
s Delivery as required July 1 to October 20; then balance, including increase, if any. If May and June delivery wanted, I will furnish equal proportion each month at 30 per cent additional to price stated.
w Monthly delivery as follows: July, August, September, October, and November, 1893. All or none.
w December, 1893, and January to and including June, 1894, deliveries.
Privilege of grazing cattle on reservation, and cutting hay to protect monthly deliveries. Montana cattle and Montana-wintered cattle.

REF0071267

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Chas. J. McNamara.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	*a* 3.05	*c* 3.35	*d* 3.19	**f 2.55**
2				*b* 3.94		*c* 3.98	**g 3.20**
3	Tongue River Agency.....Mont..	1,320,000	**1,320,000**	.....	*b* 3.23	*d* 2.91	.....
4					**h 3.97**	*c* 3.60	
5	Jicarilla Agency.....N. Mex..	400,000	**400,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex..	325,000	**325,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
7							
8							
9							
10	Fort Berthold Agency.....N. Dak..	400,000	**400,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
11							
12	Fort Stevenson School.....N. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
13							
14	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	2,750,000	**2,750,000**	.....	*c* 3.07	**f 2.92**	
15						*c* **3.74**	
16							
17	Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency...Okla..	1,750,000	**1,750,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
18							
19							
20	Kiowa Agency.....Okla..	3,000,000	**3,000,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
21		3,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22		2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23		700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Crow Creek Agency.....S. Dak..	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	.....	*i* 3.50	.....	.....
25							
26							
27	Forest City Agency.....S. Dak..	1,450,000	**1,450,000**	.....	*c* 3.45	.....	.....
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							

Number.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Jno. H. Riley.	Sam'l Hughes.	Jos. Roach.	Wm. E. Hughes.	Chas. Rettcher.	Jos. C. Miller.	Dillard R. Faut.	Jno. T. Blinks.	Isaac W. Seaman.	Wm. I. Walker.	Homer W. Johnson.	Henry C. De Lacey.	Number.
1															1
2															2
3															3
4															4
5															5
6	*j* 2.83	*k* **2.66**													6
7	*j* 2.73		*l* 2.60	*m* 3.00											7
8			*m* **2.35**	*o* 3.39											8
9			*o* 2.35	*l* 3.48											9
10				*n* 3.15											10
11	*j* 3.47				*p* **2.85**										11
12					*q* **3.40**										12
13					*p* **2.85**										13
14					*q* **3.40**										14
15						*c* 3.38	*r* 4.04								15
16							*s* 3.90								16
17							*t* 3.80								17
18	*j* 2.83							*l* 2.63	*o* 2.27	*p* **2.52**					18
19								*m* 2.74							19
20								*o* 2.61							20
21	*j* **2.63**								*o* 1.89						21
22									*r* 1.89						22
23									*u* 1.65						23
24											*l* 3.58	*y* 3.73	*l* 3.89		24
25							*s* 3.60				*m* 3.49		*m* 3.79		25
26							*x* **3.50**				*o x* 3.34		*o* 3.49		26
27							*t* 3.40					*z* 3.43		*l* 2.95	27
28							*s* 3.80					*z* 3.63		**3.74**	28
29							*s* 3.70					*z* 3.83		**3.47**	29
30							*t* 3.60					*z* 3.93			30
31												*z* 4.13			31
32												*z* 4.24			32

a Delivery monthly as required until October, 1894, then sufficient to last until May, 1894, including increase.
b ⅓ of contract delivered in May, 1894, and ⅓ in June, 1894.
c As required to November, then final delivery. Cattle double wintered, Montana.
d As required from July until Nov. 1, then enough to last until May 1, 1894.
e For May and June, 1894.
Montana natives and double wintered. Increase, if any, to be called before September 1, 1893. Wants privilege of grazing and cutting hay on reservation if necessary.
f As required to November 1, then balance of contract including increase, if any; or
g For May and June as required.
Montana bred and raised cattle.
h As required July 1, to November 1 then balance, including increase, if any. If May and June wanted, will deliver at 75 cents per 100 pounds additional.
i As required, during entire year.
Cattle as per specifications. Double-wintered Montana.
j With delivery in quantity every month as required to meet the issues. Cattle according to requirements.
k As required, or weekly deliveries. All to be Colorado native cattle.
l Delivery as required.
m Delivery monthly.
n Delivered weekly as required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last till May 1. May and June as required.
o Delivery every two weeks.
p For all cattle delivered up to April 1, 1894. Cattle to be delivered under this contract were wintered in Montana.
q For all cattle delivered after April 1, 1894. Cattle to be delivered under this contract were wintered in Montana.
r Delivery as required. Cattle as per specifications.
s Delivery monthly. Cattle as per specifications.
t 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.
u As required from July 1 to September 15, 1893.
v As required from September 15, 1893, to November 1, 1893, then sufficient to last until May 1, 1894.
w As required from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893 then sufficient to last until May 1, 1894, and May and June, 1894 as required; or
x As required from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893 then sufficient to last until May 1, 1894, and May and June as required.
z Winter and spring deliveries to be hay fed, must have privilege of pasturing cattle and putting up hay on reservation. Cattle according to requirements.
y As required. Cattle according to specifications. Contractor to have privilege of putting up hay and holding cattle on the reservation. Also the use of Government pasture, if such arrangement can be made; or, if this bid is not accepted, and contract awarded me, then I will furnish Forest City Agency. See bids on lines 27 to 32, inclusive.
z As required to November 1, then final delivery, or will deliver during May and June as required, at 60 per cent additional. Cattle double-wintered Montana.
l As required in July, August, September, October, and November, 1893.
m As required in December, 1893.
o As required in January, 1894.
r As required in February, 1894.
s As required in March, 1894.
t As required in April, May, and June, 1894.
u As required by the Department from July 1, 1893, to November 1, 1893. Hay-fed during winter.
v Then as required to July 1, 1894; or, second,
y As required by the Department from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894. Hay-fed during winter. All to be cattle according to specifications.
z Contractor to have privilege of holding cattle and putting up hay on reservation. Cattle to be hay-fed in winter and as per specifications. Understood that this beef is not offered if Crow Creek is accepted. See also bid for Crow Creek.

REF0071268

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac W. Seaman.	Jas. E. Rhodes.	Gilbert S. Grant.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Lower Brule Agency.....S. Dak..	750,000	**750,000**	a 3.29	d 3.40	g 3.69
2				b 3.23	e **3.39**	h 3.50
3				c 3.12	f 3.20	
4						
5	Pine Ridge Agency.....S. Dak..	3,500,000	**3,500,000**			
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13	Rosebud Agency.....S. Dak..	2,250,000	**1,850,000**	a **3.75**		
14				b 3.70		
15				c 3.55		
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22	Ponca Creek issue station on Rosebud Reservation.....S. Dak..	400,000	**400,000**			
23						
24						
25						

a Delivery as required.
b Delivery monthly.
c Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last to May 1. During May and June as required.
Winter and spring deliveries to be hay fed. Must have privilege of pasturing cattle and putting up hay on reservation. Cattle according to requirements.
d Delivery as required.
e Delivery monthly.
f Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1; then enough to May 1. May and June as required.
Cattle as per specifications. Will also deliver any or all the above beef at the new agency on the west bank of the Mo. River, 6 miles above Crow Creek, at same price and terms as Lower Brule.
g Monthly in equal amounts, or 6 miles above Crow Creek and 30 miles from Chamberlain.
h As required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1; during May and June as required.
Cattle, natives; and were raised in States of Iowa and North and South Dakota.
i As required. Native-raised cattle of Nebraska and South Dakota.
j Monthly deliveries. Native-raised cattle of Nebraska and South Dakota.
k As required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last to May 1, 1894. Native-raised cattle of Nebraska and South Dakota.
l May and June as required. Native raised cattle of Nebraska and South Dakota.
m To be delivered every month of contract year to cover the month's current issues and to conform to specifications governing agency requirements. Contract to embrace any number of months taken consecutively, that may be selected, and with deliveries each month as required, of amount not less than the month's issue. Cattle as per specifications.
n For January and June, 1894.
o For February and May, 1894.
p For March and April, 1894.
q Per 100 pounds, for one delivery, early in October, 1893.
r For July, 1893.
s For August, 1893.
t For September, October, and November, 1893.
u For December, 1893.
Delivered monthly. Cattle as per specifications. Privilege of grasing cattle and cutting hay on reservation to protect monthly deliveries. If increase called for, must have notice by October 1, 1893.
v Delivery as required.
w Delivery monthly provided a minimum of 290,000 per month is allowed to be delivered during July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1893, and June, 1894. Cattle as per specifications.
x Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last to May 1; during May and June as required, provided not over 500,000 pounds in May and not over 500,000 pounds in June be called for. Winter deliveries hay fed; will wish privilege of holding 500 to 1,000 head on reservation for deliveries. (See Rosebud.) Cattle as per specifications.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Continued.

Arthur Cruise.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Bartlett Richards.	Isaac M. Humphry.	Chas. Bootcher.	Ogalalla Land and Cattle Co.	Edward Stenger.	Sam'l C. Shelton.	Number.
g 3.70									1
j 3.69									2
k 3.25									3
l 3.75									4
	m 3.55	n 4.30	v 4.28	y 3.33	9 3.99	12 3.10			5
	[1 2.85	o 4.55	w 3.98	z 4.23	10 3.80				6
	2 2.80	p 4.80	x 3.78	8 3.93	11 3.70				7
	3 3.60	q 3.10							8
	4 4.30	r 3.50							9
	5 4.40	s 3.35							10
	6 3.25	t 3.25							11
	7 2.70	u 4.05							12
	m 3.57½	r 3.45	21 4.38		9 3.80		y 3.48	24 3.94	13
	[13 2.90	s 3.30	22 4.08		10 3.70		z 4.38		14
	14 2.85	t 3.20	23 3.88		11 3.60		8 4.08		15
	15 2.80	u 4.00							16
	16 2.70	n 4.25							17
	17 3.50	o 4.50							18
	18 4.30	p 4.75							19
	19 4.40	q 3.05							20
	20 3.55								21
g 3.57									22
j 3.45									23
k 3.20									24
l 3.75									25

y For beef delivered between July and December, 1893. Cattle as per specifications; bidder to have privilege of putting up hay and holding cattle for winter issue on the reservation. Cattle hay fed during winter.
z For beef delivered between December 31, 1893, and June 30, 1894. Cattle as per specifications; bidder to have privilege of putting up hay and holding cattle for winter issue on the reservation. Cattle hay fed during winter.
1 Price for July.
2 Price for August, September, and November.
3 Price for October.
4 Price for December.
5 Price for January and May.
6 Price for February, March, and April.
7 Price for June.
} * Average price 3.55.
8 Or if above bids are not accepted will furnish as required. Cattle as per specifications, and the same conditions to govern.
9 As required. Cattle according to specifications.
10 Monthly. Cattle according to specifications.
11 As required from July 1 to November 1; then enough to May 1; during May and June as required. Cattle according to specifications.
12 Monthly deliveries to November 1, 1893; then sufficient to last to May 1, 1894; during May and June as required. To be allowed the right to hold cattle and put up hay on the reservation to fill contract. Cattle all northern-Wyoming raised, well bred from Hereford and Shorthorn bulls.
13 For July delivery.
14 For August delivery.
15 For September and November delivery.
16 For October delivery.
17 For December delivery.
18 For January and May, 1894, delivery.
19 For February, March, and April, 1894, delivery.
20 For June, 1894, delivery.
} † Average price 3.57½.
21 Delivery as required. If Pine Ridge Agency offer is accepted, it is considered that this offer not to be accepted.
22 Delivery monthly, provided a minimum of 187,500 pounds per month is allowed to be delivered during July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1893, and June, 1894. If Pine Ridge Agency offer is accepted, it is considered that this offer is not to be accepted.
23 Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1; during May and June, as required, provided not over 500,000 pounds in May and not over 500,000 pounds in June be called for; winter deliveries hay fed; will wish privilege of holding 500 to 1,000 head on reservation for deliveries. Cattle according to specifications. If 400,000 pounds required at Ponca Creek, 10 per cent over above prices will be charged, unless all taken at one delivery occuring between September 1 and November 1, when price will be as above. If Pine Ridge Agency offer is accepted, it is considered that this offer is not to be accepted.
24 As required, so that there be an equal amount required during the first half as the last half of fiscal year.

REF0071269

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Michael W. Molen.	Valentine S. Hey.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Uintah Agency.....Utah..	250,000	**250,000**	*a* 3.23	*b* 3.97	*c* **3.15**
2					*c* 3.37	*f* 2.97
3					*d* 3.17	*g* 3.00
4	Shoshone Agency.....Wyo..	1,125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10		200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
12						
13						
14	Shoshone Agency and school and Arapaho issue station.....Wyo..	1,125,000	‡**550,000**	.....	.....	.....
15			‡**575,000**	.....	.....	.....
16	Shoshone Agency and school.....	575,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24	Arapahoe issue station*.....	550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
32		200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Embar Cattle Co.	Worden P. Noble.	Mrs. Lucy Stayner.	Eugenio Amoretti, jr.		Jno. M. Hornecker.		Number.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	.....	*j* 3.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	*k* 3.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	.....	*l* 3.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	.....	*m* 3.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	.....	*n* 3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	.....	*o* 3.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	*p* 3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*q* 3.65	*t* 2.95	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*r* 3.25	*u* 3.25	12
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*s* 2.95	*v* 3.50	13
14	*h* **3.2499**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	*i* 2.4999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	.....	.....	.....	[10] 3.28	[10] 2.93	.....	.....	16
17	.....	.....	.....	[11] 2.73	[11] 2.83	.....	.....	17
18	.....	.....	.....	[12] 2.93	[12] 3.38	.....	.....	18
19	.....	.....	.....	[13] 3.90	[13] 4.25	.....	.....	19
20	.....	.....	.....	[14] 4.30	[14] 4.50	.....	.....	20
21	.....	.....	.....	[14] 4.30	[13] 3.95	.....	.....	21
22	.....	.....	.....	[13] 2.63	[12] 2.73	.....	.....	22
23	.....	.....	.....	[12] 2.93	[10] 3.50	.....	.....	23
24	.....	.....	.....	[10] 3.32	[10] 2.93	.....	.....	24
25	.....	.....	.....	[11] 2.78	[11] 2.88	.....	.....	25
26	.....	.....	.....	A [12] 2.98	[12] 3.38	.....	.....	26
27	.....	.....	.....	A [13] 3.90	[13] 4.25	.....	.....	27
28	.....	.....	.....	A [14] 4.30	[14] 4.50	.....	.....	28
29	.....	.....	.....	A [14] 4.30	[13] 3.95	.....	.....	29
30	.....	.....	.....	☞ [12] 2.68	☞ [12] 2.78	.....	.....	30
31	.....	.....	.....	[12] 2.98	[10] 3.50	.....	.....	31
32	.....	.....	*p* 3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	32

* On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephen's Mission.

† To be delivered at the issue station.

‡ To be delivered at the agency and school.

a With deliveries in quantity every month as required to meet the issues. All to be Utah-raised cattle.

b As required. All to be Utah-raised cattle.

c Monthly. All to be Utah-raised cattle.

d As required to November 1. Then enough to last to May 1. During May and June, as required. All to be Utah-raised cattle.

e Delivery as required. Cattle raised in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, and native American. Right reserved to hold contract number of cattle on reservation if found necessary. (For Uintah and White River Utes.)

f Delivery monthly. Cattle raised in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, and native American. Right reserved to hold contract number of cattle on reservation if found necessary. (For Uintah and White River Utes.)

g Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1. Then enough to last to May 1, 1894. Cattle raised in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, and native American. Right reserved to hold contract number of cattle on reservation if found necessary. (For Uintah and White River Utes.)

h All or none of the beef needed for issue for the year, July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894. Delivered as required.

i All or none of the beef needed for issue for the nine months, October 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, deliverable as required, sufficient for slaughter until the final delivery. The balance deliverable at our option after September 1, 1893. The two above bids are for native Wyoming beef (gross) *i.e.*, cattle better than "double-wintered" and during their whole lives "north of the south line of Kansas," deliverable to the Shoshone Northern Arapahoes, Shoshone school and Shoshones, Wyoming.

j As required for July, August, September, and October, 1893. Northern-raised cattle.

k As required for remainder of the year, 1893. Northern-raised cattle.

l Delivered monthly. Northern-raised cattle.

m As required, July, August, September, and October, 1893. Northern-raised cattle.

n For quantity required for six months from November 1, 1893, to May 1, 1894, to be made at one delivery, November 1, 1893. Northern-raised cattle.

o For May and June, as required. Northern-raised cattle.

p Delivered as required to November 15, 1893. All the cattle I propose to furnish are owned by Indians and raised on the Shoshone Reservation, and have been, over twelve months in succession, prior to July 1, next, north of the south line of Kansas.

For any one of the following months, to be delivered as may be required. All Wyoming-raised beef. This bid is for one month only with 25 per cent increase if required:

q July. *r* August. *s* September. *t* October. *u* November. *v* December.

A { Delivered as required or monthly.
[1] For all cattle delivered during July, 1893.
[2] For all cattle delivered during August, 1893.
[3] For all cattle delivered during September, 1892.
[4] For all cattle delivered during October, 1893.
[5] For all cattle delivered during November, 1893.
[6] For all cattle delivered during December, 1893.
[7] For all cattle delivered during January, 1894.
[8] For all cattle delivered during February, 1894.
[9] For all cattle delivered during March, 1894.
[10] For all cattle delivered during April, 1894.
[11] For all cattle delivered during May, 1894.
[12] For all cattle delivered during June, 1894.

Or delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, 1893, at the above prices. Then between November 1 and 15, 1893, sufficient to last until May 1, 1894, at prices following, viz:

☞ { [13] For the first 100,000 pounds so delivered in November.
[14] For the next 50,000 pounds so delivered in November.
[13] For the second 50,000 pounds so delivered in November.
[10] For the balance then required until May 1, during May and June, 1894, as required at the prices proposed for those months marked A. All increase called for under the contract, to be delivered as above, at the prices proposed marked A. for the month or months during which the increase called for is required to be delivered. All cattle to be native, well-bred Wyoming, and as per specifications.

REF0071270

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, NET.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. K. MacKenzie.	Augustus A. Spear.	Thos. V. Keam.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Chas. J. W. Saunders and Siegfried I. Triboulet.	Michael E. Hurley.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Fort Mojave School ..... Ariz..	40,000	**25,000**	7.50	**6.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Keam's Cañon School ..... Ariz..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	**7.95**	.....	.....	.....
3	Phoenix School ..... Ariz..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	7.37	6.00	**5.97**
4	San Carlos School ..... Ariz..	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Fort Lewis School ..... Colo..	60,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	**6.87**	.....	.....
7	Grand Junction School .... Colo..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	6.57	.....	.....
8	Quapaw Agency and School Ind. T..	69,100	**69,100**	.....	.....	.....	6.87	.....	.....
9	Lawrence School ..... Kans..	175,000	**175,000**	.....	.....	.....	5.83	.....	.....
10	Mt. Pleasant School ..... Mich..	25,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	**8.70**	.....	.....
11	Blackfeet Agency ..... Mont..	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Fort Shaw School ..... Mont..	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	.....	7.70	.....	.....
13	Genoa School ..... Nebr..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	.....	.....	5.87	.....	.....
14	Santee Agency and School. Nebr..	58,000	**58,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Santee Poncas	5,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BEEF, NET—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. Rosser.	Richard H. Cowles.	Willard H. A. Pike.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Geo. Frazer.	Joe Farr.	Francis J. Wilson.	H. A. Keeler.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*								
16	Carson School ..... Nev..	25,000	**25,000**	**6.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.64
17	Nevada Agency ..... Nev..	43,000	**43,000**	.....	6.75	6.05	.....	**6.65**	.....	.....	.....
18	Nevada Agency, School, and police ..... Nev..	43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.19
19	Albuquerque School ... N. Mex..	90,000	**90,000**	.....	.....	.....	5.47	.....	**5.30**	5.93	5.37
20	Pueblo Agency ..... N. Mex..	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.09
21	Santa Fé School ..... N. Mex..	40,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	6.57	.....	.....	.....	**6.09**
22	Fort Totten School ..... N. Dak..	70,000	**70,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.56
23	Cheyenne and Arapaho Schools ..... Okla..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	.....	.....	5.67	.....	.....	.....	5.18
24	Osage and Kaw Schools .... Okla..	48,000	**48,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Osage School ..... Okla..	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.41
26	Kaw School ..... Okla..	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.81
27	Ponca Agency and Schools, ... Okla..	36,000	**f36,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Otoe School ..... Okla..	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.79
30	Ponca, etc., police and School, ... Okla..	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.79
31	Pawnee School ..... Okla..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	7.57	.....	.....	.....	7.98
32	Sac and Fox Agency Schools, ... Okla..	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Seger Colony School ..... Okla..	16,000	**16,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.89**
34	Flandreau School ..... S. Dak..	31,000	**31,000**	.....	.....	.....	7.87	.....	.....	.....	**6.79**
35	Pierre School ..... S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	7.70	.....	.....	.....	**6.41**
36	Yankton Agency and School, ... S. Dak..	240,000	**240,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Green Bay Schools, Menomonee, ... Wis..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.89**
38	Oneida	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.87**
39	Tomah School ..... Wis..	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.71

a Requests privilege of holding contract amount of cattle on White Mountain Reservation to supply the amount of beef required.
b One delivery per week. Claims privilege of slaughtering in agency slaughter-house.
c Weekly deliveries as required. Claims privilege of grazing and cutting hay on reservation for cattle required by contract and to furnish to the Indians free of charge the head, heart, liver, and tripe of each animal killed.

BEEF, NET.

Leo Goldman.	Henry A. Koster.	Julius Liberman.	James N. Porter.	Nils J. Skoog.	Willis Smith.	Chas. A. Seiber.	Mathew C. Murdock.	Alfred Delchmann.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Wm. H. Gallagher.	Chas. J. McNamara.	Jos. H. McKnight.	Bernard Bade.	Samuel C. Shelton.	Number.
															1
															2
6.12	6.59														3
		8.25	*a* 6.00												4
6.24	6.57														5
	6.89				**5.30**	5.30									6
	5.68						**6.20**								7
	6.21							5.39							8
	5.21														9
									b 7.89	*c* 6.69	*d* 5.85				10
	7.41											7.99			11
	5.33			**5.20**											12
													6.00	**5.47**	13
													8.00	8.00	14
															15

NET—Continued.

Arthur Bischoff.	Frank Palmer.	Frank W. Cockburn.	Joseph C. Miller.	Dillard R. Fant.	Wm. Garvey.	Jno. T. Blake.	Wm. Frank.	Jno. P. Soderstrom.	DeWitt McDowell.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Jas. Hawkitt.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Frank Price.	Julius Hahler.	Louis A. Eads.	Wm. G. Muller.	Bernard Bade.	Sam'l C. Shelton.	Number.
																			16
																			17
																			18
																			19
																			20
																			21
6.50																			22
	6.74	**6.37**																	23
			d 4.99	4.99	**4.70**	*d* 4.87	4.99												24
								7.00											25
										7.98									26
									9.00	*e* 9.47									27
			f **6.98**						*f* 8.49	*e* 8.98									28
									g 7.50										29
																			30
			d **6.98**							*e* 8.98									31
																			32
										e 9.47									33
										e 9.47									34
											d 7.00	6.79	8.00	6.73					35
											h 6.48				5.97	5.86	**5.69**	5.84	36
																			37
																			38
																			39

d Delivery as required.
e Deliveries not to exceed three times per week.
f At Otoe School.
g Ponca police and school.
h Deliveries as required, but for both agency and school. Cattle as per specifications.
i To be delivered at Otoe and Ponca Schools, and at Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, etc., Agency, for Police.

REF0071271

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COFFEE. (Must be milled, sound and clean, of good quality, and delivered in strong double sacks.)

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Edward Ruhman.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Lewis Wallace.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	New York City.....N. Y..	448,340	448,340	.18½	.19½	.19½
2				.183	.1893	.18½
3				.1765	.1791	.17½
4				.1686		
5						
6	Brooklyn or New York.....N. Y..	485,000				
7						
8						

CORN. (Must be sound and clean, to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.)

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. F. Kernan.	A. Staab.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
9	Holbrook (for White Mountain Apaches).....Ariz..	8,700			
10	San Carlos Agency and School.....Ariz..	43,000	43,000		
11	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	400			
12	Pipestone School.....Minn..	6,000			
13	Seneca (for Quapaw Agency).....Mo..	40,000			
14	Custer Station (for Crow Agency).....Mont..	20,000	20,000		
15	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	20,000	20,000		
16	Poplar River Station (for Fort Peck Agency).....Mont..	20,000			
17	Rushville (for Pine Ridge Agency).....Nebr..	562,000	562,000		
18		a300,000			
19		200,000			
20	Santee Agency.....Nebr..	17,500			
21	Santee School.....Nebr..	17,500			
22	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency).....Nebr..	500,000	500,000		
23		300,000			
24		262,000			
25	Valentine and Ponca Station.....	500,000			
26	Verdigre (for Santee Agency).....Nebr..	17,500			
27	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	20,000	20,000		1.33
28	Santa Fé School.....N. Mex..	12,500	12,500		1.33
29	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	547,500	547,500		
30		300,000		c1.52	
31		247,500		d1.48	
32	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency)..Okla..	75,000	75,000		
33	Ponca (for Ponca, etc., Agency).....Okla..	13,000			
34	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek Agency).....S. Dak..	12,000	12,000		
35	Crow Creek Agency.....S. Dak..	12,000		1.33	
36	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	13,000	13,000	1.13	
37	Forest City Agency.....S. Dak..	400,000	400,000		
38		200,000		1.42	
39		200,000		1.38	
40	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	35,000	35,000	1.07	
41	Ponca Creek Issue Station *.....S. Dak..	37,000			
42	Green Bay Agency (for Oneida School).....Wis..	10,000			

* For Rosebud Agency.
a To be delivered at Darlington Switch, Okla.
b 37,000 pounds delivered at Ponca Creek Issue Station.

CORN—Continued.

Number.	Jos. J. O'Donohue, jr.	Geo. S. Howard.	Jno. Arbuckle.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	C. H. Searing.	Arthur H. Courau.	Henry A. Morgan.	Michael Ohl.	Max Mayer.	H. A. Koster.	J. G. McGannon.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	A. C. Johnson.	David Rees.	The Alton Milling Co.	I. P. Baker.	Asel Kyes.	S. F. Gilman.	S. C. Shelton.	Jas. R. Finney.	I. W. Seaman.	Number.
1																						1
2	.18½	.1940																				2
3	.18½	.1914																				3
4	.18	.1903																				4
5		.1891																				5
6		.1866																				6
7			1890																			7
8			1805																			8
			1695																			
9				3.26	2.10																	9
10				2.67	2.35	2.49	1.69	1.75	1.73													10
11				4.00						1.93												11
12										1.09												12
13				.86	.89					.74	.99	.97										13
14										1.89			1.69	c1.55	1.59							14
15										1.76				1.53		1.45						15
16															1.57							16
17										.66			1.05	.87	.98		.99	.83	.9740		.92	17
18																				.87		18
19																				.83		19
20																			1.06½			20
21										.83												21
22										.86			.99	.84	.96		.98	.72	.9540			22
23																				.76		23
24																				.79		24
25																					b.91	25
26				.97																		26

CORN—Continued.

Number.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	C. H. Searing.	Wm. Kratter.	H. A. Koster.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	A. C. Johnson.	David Rees.	The Alton Milling Co.	I. P. Baker.	Asel Kyes.	S. C. Shelton.	I. W. Seaman.	Number.
27				1.51									27
28	1.56	1.44		1.36									28
29	1.57	1.09					1.33	1.78	1.22½	1.69		1.27	29
30													30
31													31
32													32
33	.98	.85		a.81	.93								33
34	.96	.89		.74	.87½							.87	34
35										1.20	1.16½		35
36							.94		.94	1.00		.97	36
37				.93			1.03	1.17	1.02½	1.22		1.07	37
38													38
39													39
40				.83			.93	1.04	.94	1.05		1.04	40
41			f485.			1.12		1.48			1.30		41
42				.91									42

c 300,000 pounds only.
e one delivey.
d 247,500 pounds only.
f $485 for 37,000.

REF0071272

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CORN MEAL. (Must be of good quality, steam dried, and either yellow or white, as required.)

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Benjamin R. Towndrow.	Henry B. Steele.	N. W. Wells.	H. A. Koster.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Grand Junction School.....Colo..	10,000	.....	a 2.35	.....	.....	.....
2	Chicago.....Ill..	73,850	.....	.....	d.01½	.....	.....
3					d.01½		
4					d.01½		
5					d.01½		
6	Omaha, or Kansas City.....Mo..	74,000	.....	.....	.....	1.23	.....
7		73,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	b 1.19
8			**75,000**				c **1.09**
9	Kansas City.....Mo..	73,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Nebraska City.....Nebr..	73,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	b 1.12
11							c 1.02
12	Omaha.....Nebr..	73,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Shoshone Agency.....Wyo..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEED. (Feed must be of clear corn and oats, fresh ground, of good sound grain.)

15	Fort Apache School.....Ariz..	15,000	**15,000**	.....	.....	.....	3.91
16	Fort Mojave School.....Ariz..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	**2.86**
17	Holbrook (for Fort Apache).....Ariz..	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Elgin (for Osage School).....Kans..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	**1.03**
19	Detroit (for White Earth).....Minn..	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1.21
20	Park Rapids (for White Earth Agency) Minn..	5,000	**7,000**	.....	.....	.....	**1.21**
21	Pipestone School.....Minn..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.26
22	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	5,000	**5,000**	.....	.....	.....	2.69
23	Santa Fé School.....N. Mex..	12,500	**12,500**	.....	.....	.....	1.56
24	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency).....Okla..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Darlington Switch (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency).....Okla..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....	**1.25**
26	Osage School.....Okla..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	26,200	**26,200**	.....	.....	.....	1.18
28	Forest City Agency.....S. Dak..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.98
29	Ashland (for La Pointe Agency).....Wis..	8,000	**8,000**	.....	.....	.....	**1.35**

a Not called for. b For white and yellow granulated. c For white and yellow common.
d Samples A, B, C, and D. These prices are for corn meal in barrels of 200 pounds net. Will furnish same goods in bags of 100 pounds net at 5 cents per 100 less.

C. H. Searing.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Jno. C. Davis.	L. C. Stevens, Jr.	W. P. Bowen.	Jno. P. Soderstrom.	I. P. Baker.	A. Staab.	David Ross.	The Alton Milling Co.	A. C. Johnson.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
											4
											5
											6
											7
											8
											9
1.14											10
											11
1.20											12
	a 2.25										13
		a 3.96									14
3.14			4.25								15
			4.76								16
				c 2.19							17
1.15			1.17	c 1.07	1.13						18
			1.67								19
			1.67							**1.35**	20
			1.47								21
						2.43					22
							1.52				23
1.71			1.67	c 1.99							24
1.41			1.37	c 1.24							25
											26
				c 1.35	1.35						27
	1.33					1.25		**1.10**	1.24		28
	1.70					**1.35**					29
										1.45	

c Not without flour at same points if offered.

REF0071273

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded].

FLOUR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, Jr.	
1	Colorado River Agency.....Ariz..	*Pounds.* 75,000	*Pounds.* **75,000**	4.47	4.37
2				4.57	4.37
3				4.57	4.37
4				4.47	
5	Agency and School.....	75,000			
6					
7					
8					
9		65,000			
10	School.....	25,000			
11	Fort Apache School .....Ariz..	75,000		4.46	4.36
12				4.56	4.26
13				4.56	4.26
14				4.46	
15					
16		26,000	**126,000**		
17					
18	Fort Mojave School.....Ariz..	50,000	**40,000**	3.67	3.57
19				3.77	3.47
20				3.77	3.47
21				3.67	
22	Holbrook (for Colorado River).....Ariz..	50,000			
23	Holbrook (for San Carlos) .....Ariz..	126,000			
24					
25					
26					
27		100,000		3.26	3.16
28				3.36	3.06
29				3.36	3.06
30				3.26	
31	Keam's Canyon School .....Ariz..	33,000	**33,000**	4.37	4.27
32				4.47	4.27
33				4.47	4.27
34				4.37	
35	Phœnix School.....Ariz..	50,000		3.27	3.17
36				3.37	3.17
37				3.37	3.17
38				3.27	
39		33,000	**50,000**		
40	San Carlos Agency .....Ariz..	480,000		3.97	3.87
41				4.07	3.77
42				4.07	3.77
43				3.97	3.67
44		550,000			
45		450,000	**480,000**		
46					
47	Agency and School.....	480,000			
48					
49					
50					
51	White Mountain Apache Reservation .....Ariz..	†100,000		4.36	4.26
52				4.46	4.16
53				4.46	4.16
54				4.36	
55	Fort Yuma School .....Cal..	16,000			
56		15,000	**15,000**	3.78	3.68
57				3.88	3.63
58				3.88	3.68
59				3.78	

‘ To be delivered at Salt Lake, Utah.

FLOUR.

Number.	C. H. Searing.		Althee Modesti.	Leo Goldman.	Benjamin R. Towndrow.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Henry A. Koster.	Jno. K. Mullen.	Henry A. Morgan.	Max Mayer.	
1											
2	4.21	**4.01**									
3	4.11	3.91									
4	4.06	3.86									
5							4.14				
6			4.74				4.00				
7							4.04				
8							3.98				
9											
10				4.27							
11					4.15						
12											
13											
14											
15											
16	3.97	**3.77**									
17	3.87	3.67									
18	3.82	3.62									
19	3.59	**3.39**	3.79				3.59				
20	3.49	3.29					3.53				
21	3.44	3.24					3.48				
22							3.44				
23					3.23						
24						3.49					
25						3.45					
26						3.35					
27						3.25					
28											
29	2.93	2.73									
30	2.83	2.63									
31	2.78	2.58									
32					4.40	4.00	4.33				
33	4.23	**4.03**				4.80	4.28				
34	4.13	3.93				4.70	4.23				
35	4.08	3.88				4.60	4.18				
36						3.75	3.14				
37	3.19	2.99				3.71	3.09				
38	3.09	2.89				3.59	3.04				
39	3.04	2.84				3.48	3.01				
40				**2.99**							
41						4.24					
42	3.73	3.43				4.19					
43	3.63	3.38				4.09					
44	3.58					3.99					
45	3.53										
46					* 1.05			3.53			
47								**3.23**			
48									3.73	3.87	3.97
49									3.55	3.97	3.87
50									3.35	3.72	4.27
51										3.94	
52											
53											
54											
55											
56				3.54							
57			3.49				3.38				
58							3.33				
59							3.28				
							3.23				

† 126,000 pounds to be delivered at Fort Apache School and Fort Apache for White Mountain Apaches. Awarded to C. H. Searing at 3.77.

REF0071274

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	
1	Ignacio (for South Ute) ..... Colo..	Pounds. 120,000	Pounds.	2.93	2.63
2				2.83	2.63
3				2.82	2.53
4	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	40,000	40,000	2.73	
5				2.93	2.63
6				2.88	2.63
7				2.83	
8	South Ute Agency ..... Colo..	120,000	120,000	2.73	
9	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall Agency) ..... Idaho..	150,000	.....	.....	.....
10	Blackfoot (Fort Hall School) ..... Idaho..	55,000	.....	.....	.....
11		50,000	55,000	2.81	2.51
12				2.71	2.51
13				2.61	2.51
14	Fort Hall Agency ..... Idaho..	150,000	150,000	.....	.....
15	School	55,000	.....	.....	.....
16	Lemhi Agency ..... Idaho..	42,000	50,000	.....	.....
17	Agency and School	50,000	.....	.....	.....
18	School	8,000	.....	.....	.....
19	Rosa Fork (for Fort Hall) ..... Idaho..	150,000	.....	2.78	2.48
20				2.68	2.48
21				2.58	2.38
22	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency) ..... Ind. T..	600,000	600,000	2.28	2.23
23				2.38	2.18
24				2.33	2.18
25				2.28	2.08
26	Elgin (for Osage School) ..... Kans..	40,000	.....	2.48	2.48
27				2.58	2.38
28				2.68	2.38
29				2.48	2.48
30	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie Agency and School) ..... Kans..	16,000	16,000	2.58	2.48
31				2.68	2.48
32				2.63	2.43
33				2.53	
34		22,000	.....	.....	.....
35	Hoyt (for Great Nemeha) ..... Kans..	13,500	.....	.....	.....
36	Lawrence School ..... Kans..	180,500	180,500	2.23	2.18
37				2.33	2.18
38				2.33	2.13
39				2.23	
40	Netawaka (for Pottawatomie-Kickapoo School ..... Kans..	6,000	6,000	2.53	2.43
41				2.63	2.43
42				2.63	2.43
43				2.58	

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Continued.

C. H. Searing.		Elias Story, jr.	Benj. R. Towndrow.	Henry A. Koster.	Jno. K. Mullen.	Jno. N. Moser.	Herbert K. Johnson.	Abraham Staab.	David Roberts.	N. W. Wells.	H. G. Harkness.	Gilbert G. Wright.	Wm. E. Jones.	Wm. P. Bowen.	J. D. Bowersock.	Philip Sheuen.	Number.
2.91	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.36	2.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2.81	2.56						2.16										2
2.76																	3
2.71																	4
3.14	2.84	.....	2.45	2.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
3.04	2.79			2.66													6
2.99				2.61													7
2.94				2.56													8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
					1.97												10
2.73	2.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2.63	2.43																12
2.58	2.38																13
2.73	2.53	1.70	2.20	1.90	2.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.69	1.59	1.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.63	2.43	1.70			2.63					2.54							15
2.58	2.38	1.90			2.58												16
		2.10			2.53												17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
																	19
.....	.....	1.75	2.15	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.76	1.59	1.68	1.70	.....	.....	.....	20
		1.75	2.25							2.61		1.46					21
		1.95															22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	2.30	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.59	2.52	.....	.....	.....	2.90	24
.....	.....	2.30	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
		2.55															26
.....	.....	.....	3.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.20	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
																	31
																	32
2.04	1.74	.....	.....	2.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	33
1.94	1.69			2.04										2.20			34
1.89				1.99										2.12			35
1.84				1.94										2.04			36
1.97	1.67			2.07										2.15			37
1.87	1.62			2.02										2.10			38
1.82				1.97										2.00			39
1.77				1.92										1.90			40
2.10	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.57	.....	.....	41
2.00	1.75													2.50			42
1.95														2.40			43
*1.90														2.27			44
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
				2.13													46
				2.08													47
				2.05													48
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
				2.38													50
				2.33													51
				2.28													52
1.96	1.66	.....	.....	1.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.97	.....	53
1.86	1.61			1.86										2.10			54
1.81				1.81										2.00			55
1.76				1.76										1.90			56
2.35	2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.57	.....	.....	57
2.25	2.00													2.50			58
2.20														2.40			59
2.15														2.27			60

* For Potta. school.

REF0071275

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

FLOUR—

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. P. Bowen.	C. H. Searing.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha Agency) Kans..	13,500				
2						
3						
4						
5	Detroit (for White Earth Agency) .....Minn..	100,000				
6						
7						
8		122,000	**57,500**			
9						
10		92,500				
11						
12						
13						
14		57,500				
15						
16						
17	Fosston (for White Earth Agency).....Minn..	20,300	**35,300**			
18						
19						
20						
21		20,000				
22						
23						
24	Park Rapids (for White Earth Agency) .Minn..	29,700	**49,700**			
25	(For schools, etc.)					
26						
27						
28	Pipestone School.....Minn..	10,000	**10,000**			
29						
30						
31						
32	Mount Pleasant School.....Mich..	20,800	**20,800**		2.43	2.13
33					2.33	2.08
34					2.23	
35					**2.23**	
36	Seneca (for Quapaw Agency) .....Mo..	85,000				
37						
38						
39						
40		84,100	**84,100**	2.15	2.09	1.79
41				2.10	1.99	1.74
42				2.00	1.94	
43				1.90	**1.89**	
44		84,000				
45						
46						
47						
48	Arlee (for Flathead Agency) .....Mont..	40,000				
49	Blackfeet Agency .....Mont..	200,000	**300,000**			
50						
51						
52						
53						
54	Blackfoot Station (for Blackfeet Agency) .Mont..	200,000				
55						
56						

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Continued.

Henry A. Koster.	L. C. Stevens, jr.		The Alton Milling Co.	Jno. M. Turner.	Jas. C. McVay.	C. G. Ferguson.	Jno. G. McGannon.	Elias Story, jr.	Wm. H. Gallagher.	Number.
										1
	2.53	2.43								2
	2.63	2.43								3
	2.63	2.43								4
	2.53	2.33								5
	2.56	2.26	2.39							6
	2.46	2.26	2.19							7
	2.36	2.16								8
				1.80						9
				1.40						10
1.96										11
1.91										12
1.86										13
1.81										14
					2.77					15
					2.37					16
					2.92					17
1.96				**1.80**						18
1.91				1.40						19
1.86										20
1.81										21
	2.66	2.36								22
	2.56	2.36								23
	2.46	2.26								24
1.96	2.56	2.26								25
1.91	2.46	2.26								26
1.86	2.36	2.16								27
1.81						**1.78**				28
2.06	2.76	2.46								29
2.01	2.66	2.46								30
1.96	2.56	2.33								31
1.91										32
2.51	2.86	2.56								33
2.46	2.76	2.46								34
2.41	2.66									35
2.36	2.56									36
	2.33	2.23								37
	2.43	2.23								38
	2.43	2.23					2.09			39
	2.33	2.13								40
										41
										42
										43
										44
2.14										45
2.09										46
2.04										47
1.99										48
			2.97					2.20	2.75	49
	2.57	2.33						**2.20**		50
	2.47	2.33						2.40		51
	2.37	2.23						2.60		52
								2.75		53
										54
	2.37	2.13	2.93	2.40						55
	2.27	2.13		2.00						56
	2.17	2.03								

REF0071276

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. C. McVay.	Abraham L. Zulauf.	Jno. M. Turner.	Elias Story, jr.		L. C. Stevens, jr.		The Alton Milling Co.	N. W. Wells.	Gilbert G. Wright.	Elihu Bond.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Henry A. Foster.	Herbert W. Potter.	Axel Kyos.	Wm. Crouch.	Adolph Jaeggi.	Samuel C. Shelton.	Jas. B. Finney.	John J. McNamara.	S. F. Gilman.	Frank H. Walker.	Jas. Bailey.	Number.
1	Custer Station (for Crow Agency), Mont.	*Pounds.* 175,000	*Pounds.* **175,000**			2.09	1.52	1.90																			1
2						1.69	**1.52**	2.00																			2
3							1.70																				3
4	Flathead Agency, Mont.	40,000	**40,000**				1.75	2.08																			4
5							**1.75**	2.20																			5
6	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	350,000	**350,000**			2.30	1.95																				6
7						**1.90**	1.95	2.36																			7
8	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	350,000					2.17	2.53	2.77	2.83																	8
9							2.10		2.57	2.43																	9
10	Fort Shaw School, Mont.	74,000	**74,000**				2.10	2.53																			10
11							2.30	2.65																			11
12									2.67	2.37																	12
13	Harlem (for Fort Belknap Agency), Mont.	350,000							**2.57**	2.37																	13
14									2.47	2.37																	14
15									2.67	2.43	2.83																15
16	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck Agency), Mont.	350,000	**350,000**			**2.08**			2.57	2.43																	16
17						1.68			2.47	2.33																	17
18									2.57	2.33	2.77																18
19	Red Rock (for Lembi Agency and School), Mont.	50,000							2.47	2.33																	19
20									2.37	2.23																	20
21									3.13	2.83																	21
22		42,000							3.03	2.83																	22
23									2.93	2.73																	23
24												2.73	1.77														24
25	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River Agency), Mont.	224,000	**224,000**			2.07	1.57	2.00				2.58	1.52														25
26						1.67	**1.57**	2.10																			26
27							1.80				2.83																27
28	Genoa School, Nebr.	110,000	**110,000**																								28
29									2.27	2.17	2.41	2.24			2.30	2.10	1.85		1.52	2.16							29
30									2.37	2.17	2.21	2.04			2.25	2.05			**1.57**	2.04							30
31									2.37	2.17					2.13	2.00											31
32									2.27	2.07					2.01	1.95											32
33	Rushville (for Pine Ridge Agency), Nebr.	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	2.82	2.13																						33
34				2.64	1.93						2.48							2.32					1.67	1.56	1.77	a **1.52**	34
35				2.34							2.28													1.73			35
36		50,000 only																						1.61			36
37													1.80									1.84					37
38																						1.79					38
39																						1.74					39
40	Santee—Poncas, Nebr.	2,500																				1.69					40
41																2.59				b 2.50							41
42																2.54											42
43																2.49											43
44	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency), Nebr.	724,000	**724,000**													2.45											44
45											2.44							2.30	1.63				1.74	1.74		c 1.56	45
46											2.24								1.85					**1.61**			46
47																								1.49			47
48		400,000																				1.71					48
49		400,000																				1.61					49
50		324,000																				1.76					50
51		324,000																				1.66					51
52	Valentine, Nebr., and Ponca Issue Station, S. Dak.	724,000			2.19																						52
53	Verdigre (for Santee Agency), Nebr.	2,500			1.95																						53
54									2.73	2.63																	54
55									2.87	2.63																	55
56									2.83	2.53																	56
57									2.73																		57

a Provided the 724,000 pounds flour for Rosebud Agency is not awarded to him. b Monthly.

c Provided the 1,000,000 pounds flour for Pine Ridge Agency is not awarded to him.

REF0071277

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

FLOUR—

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.		C. H. Soaring.	
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Carson school	Nev..	25,000	**25,000**	3.63	3.33	3.37	3.07
2					3.53	3.23	3.27	2.97
3					3.43		3.27	
4					3.33		**3.17**	
5	Elko (for Western Shoshone Agency)	Nev..	15,000	**25,000**	3.73	3.48		
6					3.63	3.43		
7					3.53			
8					3.48			
9	Nevada, etc., Agency	Nev..	58,500					
10								
11								
12								
13			58,000					
14	School		31,000					
15	Wadsworth (for Nevada, etc., Agency)	Nev..	58,500	**58,500**	3.53	3.28	3.13	2.83
16					3.43	3.23	3.03	2.78
17					3.33		2.98	
18					3.28		2.93	
19			58,000					
20			27,500					
21	Albuquerque School	N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**	2.86	2.76	2.47	2.17
22					2.96	2.76	2.37	2.12
23					2.96	2.76	2.32	
24					2.86	2.66	2.27	
25	Dulce Side Track (for Jicarilla Agency)	N. Mex..	100,000		2.96	2.86	2.77	2.47
26					3.06	2.86	2.67	2.42
27					3.06	2.86	2.62	
28					2.96	2.76	2.57	
29	Gallup (for Navajoe Agency and School)	N. Mex..	40,000		3.12	3.02		
30					3.22	3.02		
31					3.22	3.02		
32					3.12	2.92		
33	Jicarilla Agency	N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**				
34								
35	Las Cruces (for Mescalero Agency)	N. Mex..	90,000		2.77	2.67		
36					2.87	2.63		
37					2.87	2.63		
38					2.77	2.53		
39	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex..	90,000	**90,000**	3.47	3.37	3.19	2.89
40					3.57	3.33	3.09	2.84
41					3.57	3.23	3.04	
42					3.47	3.23	2.99	
43	Navajoe Agency	N. Mex..	40,000		3.67	3.57		
44					3.77	3.47		
45					3.77	3.47		
46					3.67	3.37		
47	Navajoe Agency and School	N. Mex..	40,000	**40,000**				
48								
49	Santa Fé School	N. Mex..	55,000	**55,000**	2.73	2.73	2.57	2.27
50					2.83	2.63	2.47	2.22
51					2.83	2.63	2.42	
52					2.73	2.53	2.37	
53	Devil's Lake Agency	N. Dak..	210,000					
54								
55			20,000	*20,000	2.87	2.47		
56					2.77	2.47		
57					2.57	2.37		

*210,000 pounds awarded to the Alton Milling Company, at $2.40, to be delivered at the Devil's Lake Agency, or Rolla, or Fort Totten School, N. Dak.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

Continued.

N. W. Wells.	Henry A. Koster.	Benj. R. Townshow.	Geo. H. Meyers.	Eugene Griswold.	Richard H. Cowles.	Jno. K. Mullen.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Abraham Staab.	Herbert E. Johnson.	John N. Moser.	Martin Lohman.	Elias Story, jr.	Wm. F. McLaughlin.	Jno. M. Turner.	Geo. Ball.	The Alton Milling Co.	Number.
3.42	3.47	3.60	3.25	3.34													1
	3.42																2
	3.37																3
3.47	3.39	3.47															4
	3.34																5
	3.29																6
	3.24																7
	3.32			3.53													8
	3.27																9
	3.22																10
	3.17																11
					3.50												12
		3.40															13
3.28	2.82		1.25	3.29													14
	2.77																15
	2.72																16
	2.67																17
					3.25												18
		3.10															19
	2.74					**2.23**	2.97	2.52									20
	2.69					1.83	2.92	2.28									21
	2.64						2.84										22
	2.60						2.73										23
							3.21	2.11	2.26								24
							3.16		2.06								25
							3.07										26
							2.98										27
																	28
																	29
																	30
						2.22				**2.10**							31
						1.92											32
																	33
																	34
																	35
																	36
																	37
																	38
							3.92	3.34			**2.80**						39
							3.87	3.24									40
							3.77										41
							3.67										42
							4.31					3.51					43
							4.25					3.46					44
							4.15					3.41					45
							4.05					3.36					46
								3.49					3.00				47
								3.28					**2.89**				48
	2.58					2.08	2.81	2.49									49
	2.53					1.78	2.76	**2.09½**									50
	2.48						2.56										51
	2.43						2.46										52
														2.80	2.25		53
														2.40			54
																2.60	55
																2.40	56
																	57

REF0071278

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

FLOUR—

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. A. Koster.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Devils Lake Station (for Fort Totten School)..N. Dak..	90,000		2.21		
2				2.16		
3				2.11		
4				2.00		
5	Fort Totten School.....N. Dak..	90,000	*90,000	2.46	2.76	2.80
6				2.41	2.66	2.26
7				2.36	2.46	
8				2.31	2.36	
9	Fort Stevenson School.....N. Dak..	65,000	65,000	.....	2.98	2.68
10					2.88	2.58
11					2.78	
12					2.68	
13	Rolla (for Devils Lake).....N. Dak..	100,000	*100,000	.....	2.76	2.36
14					2.64	2.36
15					2.46	2.26
16	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	700,000	700,000	.....	.....	.....
17						
18						
19		†100,000		.....	.....	.....
19½		†100,000		.....	.....	.....
20	Standing Rock (for Agency).....	700,000		.....	.....	.....
21	Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and School....Okla..	400,000		.....	.....	.....
22						
23	Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....Okla..	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....
24						
25						
26	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and School).....Okla..	400,000		.....	2.28	2.23
27					2.38	2.18
28					2.33	2.18
29					2.28	2.08
30		300,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....
31						
32						
33	Darlington Switch (for Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and School).....	400,000		2.08	.....	.....
34				2.03		
35				1.98		
36				1.93		
37	Kiowa Agency.....Okla..	600,000		.....	.....	.....
38						
39						
40						
41	Oklahoma City (for Sac and Fox, etc., Agency)..Okla..	38,000	38,000	2.26	2.53	2.48
42				2.21	2.63	2.43
43				2.16	2.63	2.43
44				2.11	2.53	2.33
45	Osage School.....Okla..	40,000	40,000	2.37	.....	.....
46				2.32		
47				2.27		
48				2.22		
49	Ponca (for Pawnee School).....Okla..	25,000		2.21	.....	.....
50				2.16		
51				2.11		
52				2.06		
52	Pawnee School.....Okla..	25,000	25,000	2.61	2.83	2.78
54				2.56	2.93	2.73
55				2.51	2.93	2.73
56				2.46	2.83	2.63
57	Ponca (for Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe police....Okla..	29,500		.....	.....	.....
58						
59						
60						

*210,000 pounds awarded to the Alton Milling Co., to be delivered at Devils Lake Agency, or Rolla or Fort Totten School, at $2.40. †100,000 lbs. only.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Continued.

The Alton Milling Co.	Jno. M. Turner.	Elias Story, jr.	Jno. F. Kerman.	Clinton G. Ferguson.	Jno. T. Blanks.	C. H. Searing.		W. P. Bowen.	Axel Kyes.	Number.
										1
										2
										3
										4
2.60										5
2.40										6
										7
										8
	2.40	2.00	2.45							9
	2.00	**2.00**								10
		2.15								11
		2.30								12
2.60										13
2.40										14
										15
2.94	2.30	1.97	2.30						2.72	16
2.74	1.90	**1.97**	2.50							17
		2.19								18
				2.59						19
				2.69						19½
					2.30½					20
										21
					2.37					22
					2.27					23
						2.04	**1.84**			24
						1.94	1.74			25
						1.89	1.69			
								2.20		26
								2.15		27
								2.08		28
								2.02		29
										30
						1.99	**1.79**			31
						1.89	1.69			32
						1.84	1.61			
										33
										34
										35
										36
								2.45		37
								2.40		38
								2.32		39
								2.22		40
						2.13	1.83	2.35		41
						2.03	1.78	2.30		42
						1.98		2.20		43
						1.93		2.10		44
						2.27	1.97	2.44		45
						2.17	1.92	2.40		46
						2.12		2.34		47
						2.07		2.24		48
										49
										50
										51
										52
						2.43	2.13			53
						2.33	2.08			54
						2.23				55
						2.23				56
								2.34		57
								2.28		58
								2.20		59
								2.10		60

REF0071279

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slaveus, jr.		C. H. Searing.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Ponca (for Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe police)..Okla..	5,000		2.73	2.68		
2				2.81	2.63		
3				2.83	2.63		
4				2.73	2.43		
5		4,500	**4,500**			2.19	1.89
6						2.09	1.84
7						2.04	
8						**1.99**	
9	Seger Colony School.....Okla..	15,000	**15,000**	2.83	2.78	2.79	2.49
10				2.03	2.73	2.69	2.44
11				2.03	2.73	2.64	
12				2.83	2.63	2.59	
13	Armour Station (for Yankton Agency and School) .....S. Dak..	215,000					
14		180,000					
15							
16	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule).....S. Dak..	170,000					
17							
18	Flandreau School .....S. Dak..	35,000	**35,000**	2.76	2.46		
19				2.66	2.36		
20				2.56			
21				2.46			
22	Flandreau (for school)	35,000					
23	Forest City Agency.....S. Dak..	400,000	**400,000**				
24							
25							
26		100,000					
27							
28	Forrest City (for agency).....	400,000					
29							
30							
31							
32							
33	Gettysburg (for Forest City Agency) .....S. Dak..	400,000					
34	Lower Brule (new) Agency.....S. Dak..	170,000	**170,000**				
35							
36							
37	Lower Brule (old) Agency.....S. Dak..	170,000					
38							
39							
40	Pierre School .....S. Dak..	44,000	**44,000**	2.76	2.46		
41				2.66	2.36		
42				2.56			
43				2.46			
44	Ponca Creek Issue Station (for Rosebud Agency) .....S. Dak..	,73,000					
45							
46	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	215,000	**215,000**				
47							
48							
49		180,000					
50							
51							
52	Agency and school.....	215,000					
53	School.....	35,000					
54							

a Add 30 cents per hundred for transportation on all flour to be delivered at new agency.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Continued.

Elias Story, jr.	Henry A. Koster.	The Alton Milling Co.	C. G. Ferguson.	Axel Eyes.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Chas. F. Kutnewsky.	Lewis A. Foote.	Jas. C. McVay.	Jno. M. Turner.	S. F. Gilman.	Sam'l C. Shelton.	Philip Slaton.	Jno. Romberg.	Jno. J. McNamara.	Homer W. Johnson.	Number.
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
	2.23															6
	2.18															7
	2.13															8
	2.08															9
	2.49															10
	2.44															11
	2.39															12
	2.34															13
		2.37														14
		2.17														15
			1.89½													16
		2.34														17
		2.15														18
	2.31	2.33		2.17	2.42											19
	2.26	**2.13**														20
	2.21															21
	2.16															22
			1.76½													23
		2.44	2.15½	2.33		2.25	2.40									24
		2.29				**2.00**	2.30									25
							2.15									26
					2.49											27
					2.55											28
2.17								2.94	2.30							29
2.17								2.79	1.90							30
2.29								2.35								31
2.40																32
2.60																33
			1.95½													34
		2.50		2.44			2.20			2.20						35
		2.38					2.10			2.07						36
							1.95			1.95						37
		2.40		2.31			2.00				a 2.39	2.10				38
		2.28					1.90									39
							1.75									40
	2.29	2.41			2.42		2.20	2.84								41
	2.24	2.21					**2.10**	2.09								42
	2.19						1.95									43
	2.14															44
		2.88									2.69		2.85	2.70		45
		2.68		2.43						2.10						46
		2.67								1.97						47
		2.47								**1.85**						48
			2.14													49
							2.25	2.94								50
							2.15	2.79								51
							2.00	2.35			2.29				1.90	52
								2.07								53
								2.83								54

REF0071280

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Edward A. Killpack.	C. H. Soaring.	Bert Halpht.	Lycurgus Johnson.
1	Price station (for Uintah and Ouray Agencies ..... Utah..	*Pounds.* 240,000	*Pounds.*	2.93	3.00			
2				2.83				
3				2.73				
4				2.63				
5				2.63				
6				2.63				
7	Uintah and Ouray Agencies ... Utah..	240,000	**240,000**			3.41	**2.64**	2.65
8						3.31		
9						3.26		
10						3.21		
11						3.11		
12						3.06		
13	Ouray Agency ..... Utah..	140,000						
14	Uintah Agency ..... Utah..	100,000						
15	Ashland (for La Pointe Agency). Wis..	50,000						
16								
17		20,000	**20,000**	2.66				
18				2.56				
19				2.46				
20				2.36				
21				2.36				
22				2.26				
23	Green Bay Agency ..... Wis..	24,000						
24	Oneida school ..... Wis..	24,000	**24,000**					
25								
26								
27								
28	Oneida (for Green Bay, etc., Agency) ..... Wis..	24,000		2.86				
29				2.76				
30				2.66				
31				2.56				
32				2.56				
33				2.46				
34	Tomah school ..... Wis..	16,000	**16,000**	2.76				
35				2.66				
36				2.56				
37				2.46				
38				2.46				
39				2.36				
40	Arapahoe issue station (for Shoshone Agency) ..... Wyo..	115,000	(*)					
41	Casper (for Shoshone Agency).. Wyo..	330,000						
42		150,000						
43								
44		30,000						
45								
46	Lander ..... Wyo..	330,000	*330,00					
47		180,000						
48		150,000						
49		50,000						

* Three hundred and thirty thousand pounds to be delivered at Lander or Arapaho issue station, $3.04, by the Lexington Roller Mills Company, for Shoshone Agency.

Continued.

Benj. R. Towndrow.	Reuben S. Collett.	H. A. Koster.	The Alton Milling Co.	Asel Kyes.	N. W. Wells.	Lexington Roller Mills Co.	E. O. Harkness.	Chas. G. Fogg.	Jos. B. Finney.	Jno. J. McNamara.	Wm. A. Wallace.	Henry E. Wadsworth.	
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
3.15													7
													8
													9
													10
													11
													12
	2.67½												13
	2.67½												14
			2.36										15
			2.16										16
		2.01											17
		1.96											18
		1.91											19
		1.86											20
													21
													22
				2.74									23
		2.49											24
		2.44											25
		2.39											26
		2.34											27
													28
													29
													30
													31
													32
													33
		2.18											34
		2.13											35
		2.08											36
		2.03											37
													38
													39
					3.44	**3.04**	3.37	3.35					40
						2.19							41
									1.90	1.74			42
									1.80				43
									1.85				44
									1.75				45
								3.15			3.45	3.55	46
					3.44	**3.04**		3.15					47
							3.27						48
							3.27						49

REF0071281

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARD BREAD. (Must be the best quality used by the Army, each ready for shipment.)

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Benjamin A. Dozier.	Louis D. Dozier.	Henry B. Steele.	Henry A. Koster.
1	St. Louis ..... Mo..	*Pounds.* 89,050	*Pounds.* **89,000**	.03½	.03½	.....	.....

HOMINY. (Must be of good merchantable quality, sound and clean.)

2	Chicago ..... Ill..	51,000	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....
3	Nebraska City ..... Nebr..	51,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 1.26
4							*b* 2.95
5	Omaha, or Kansas City ..... Mo..	51,000	**51,000**	.....	.....	.....	*a* **1.34**
6							*b* 3.00
7	Shoshone Agency ..... Wyo..	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LARD. (Must be "prime steam," in tin cans of five and ten pounds net each.)

8	Chicago ..... Ill..	39,520	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
9							
10	Kansas City ..... Mo..	39,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Omaha ..... Nebr..	39,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MESS PORK. (Must be well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels with sound heads and well hooped.)

		Barrels.	*Barrels.*				
12	Chicago	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Chicago, Sioux City, or Omaha	651	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Kansas City and Omaha	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Omaha or Sioux City	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Omaha, Sioux City, Chicago, and St. Paul	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ROLLED OATS. (Must be of good quality, in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds each, packed in cases of from 50 to 60 pounds.)

		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
17	Chicago ..... Ill..	23,600	.....	.....	.....	3.40	.....
18						3.10	.....
19						3.50	.....
20	Kansas City ..... Mo..	23,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	St. Louis ..... Mo..	23,600	**23,600**	.....	.....	.....	.....
22							
23	Nebraska City ..... Nebr..	23,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Omaha ..... Nebr..	23,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	New York City ..... N. Y..	23,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No awards on lard or mess pork. See also the four last pages in this book for lettings of September and Oct. 26, held in Washington, D. C.

a For plain.
b For flake.
c Or one-half at Kansas City if desired.

Number.	N. W. Wells.	Jno. C. Davis.	Jonathan O. Armour.	Michael Cudahy.	Louis F. Swift.	Edward Morris.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Wm. E. Walker.	Wm. P. Kiser.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Jno. T. Marks.	Abraham L. Zuhauf.	Jno. S. Brady.	Number.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6														6
7														7
8	.....	.....	*c* .13½	.....	.....	*e* .14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* .14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* .1210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.....	*c* 21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.60	.....	20
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* .03½	.....	.....	21
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* .03½	.....	.....	22
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.51	.....	23
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	4.60	.03½	24
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	25

d One-half each at Kansas City and Omaha if desired.
e In 10 pound pails.
f In 5-pound pails.
g 30 2-pound packages, per case $2.
h 25 2-pound packages, per case $1.75.

REF0071282

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

OATS. (Must be bright and clean, well sacked, and weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	C. H. Searing.	Henry A. Koster.	David Rees.	Jno. P. Soderstrom.	J. H. Sherburne.	The Alton Milling Co.	I. P. Baker.	Jno. G. McGranson.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*									
1	Fort Apache School, Ariz.	15,000	**15,000**	4.25	**3.17**							
2	Holbrook (for Keam's Canyon School) ..... Ariz.	32,000	**32,000**	....	2.04	**1.98**	2.05					
3	Keam's Canyon School, Ariz.	32,000	.....	3.07	3.04	3.01						
4	Grand Junction School, ... Colo.	50,000	.....	1.97	2.09	1.89	1.94					
5	Elgin (for Osage School), ... Kaus.	20,000	**20,000**	1.17	1.17	**1.01**	.....	1.10	1.34	.....		
6	Detroit (for White Earth Agency, etc.) ..... Minn.	50,000	**32,000**	.....	.....	**1.26**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7		50,000	.....	1.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.....	
8		32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	1.36	
9	Fosston (for White Earth Agency, etc.) ..... Minn.	17,600	**26,200**	.....	.....	**1.29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.48	
10	Park Rapids (for White Earth Agency, etc.). Minn.	9,600	**19,600**	1.67	.....	**1.29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Pipestone School ... Minn.	30,000	**30,000**	1.37	.....	1.14	**1.05**	.....	.....	1.39	.....	
12	Seneca (for Quapaw) .. Mo.	40,000	**40,000**	1.07	1.13	**.97**	.....	.....	1.34	.....	.....	1.02
13	Custer Station (for Crow), ... Mont.	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	1.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	Flathead Agency ... Mont.	25,000	.....	.....	.....	1.69	.....	.....	.....	1.92	.....	
15	For Agency	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.62**	
16	For Carlos Band	5,000	**5,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.64**	
17	Fort Belknap Agency ..... Mont.	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	2.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.62**	
18	Fort Peck Agency .. Mont.	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	1.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.55**	
19	Harlem (for Fort Belknap) ..... Mont.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.93	.....	
20	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck) ..... Mont.	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	
21	Rushville (for Pine Ridge Agency) ..... Nebr.	100,000	**100,000**	.....	.....	1.00	1.14	.....	.....	1.46	.....	
22	Carson School ..... Nev.	29,000	.....	.....	.....	2.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23		10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex.	40,000	**40,000**	1.87	1.71	**1.63**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	Dulce Side Track (for Jicarilla Agency) ... N. Mex.	20,000	**20,000**	2.95	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	Jicarilla Agency .. N. Mex.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	Santa Fé School .. N. Mex.	12,500	.....	1.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28		12,000	**12,000**	....	1.81	1.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
29	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency ..... Okla.	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency) ..... Okla.	40,000	.....	1.27	1.18	.....	.....	.....	1.31	.....	.....	
31	Darlington Switch (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency) ..... Okla.	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	**1.01**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32	Osage Agency School ..... Okla.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.33	.....	.....	.....	
33	Crow Creek Agency ..... S. Dak.	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.63	1.22	
34	Flandreau School .. S. Dak.	17,000	**17,000**	.....	.....	1.18	1.15	.....	.....	.....	1.15	
35	Forest City Agency ..... S. Dak.	25,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.59	1.36	
36	Pierre School ..... S. Dak.	25,000	**25,000**	1.47	.....	**1.17**	1.25	.....	.....	1.47	1.20	
37	Pine Ridge Agency. S. Dak.	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
38	Ouray Agency ..... Utah.	50,000	**50,000**	....	2.42	2.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
39	Ouray (for Agency)	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40	Arapahoe Issue Station (for Shoshone Agency). Wyo.	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
41	Lander (for Shoshone Agency) ..... Wyo.	52,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	
42	Lander or Shoshone Agency ..... Wyo.	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
43	Shoshone Agency ... Wyo.	52,000	**52,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
44		26,000	.....	.....	.....	2.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Number.	Elias Story, jr.	Asel Kyes.	S. F. Gilman.	A. C. Johnson.	Sam'l C. Shelton.	Jno. F. Kernan.	I. W. Seaman.	Geo. H. Meyers.	Abraham Staab.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Thos. H. Ellison.	Bert Haight.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Reuben S. Collett.	Wm. Ashton.	Jno. Roberts.	Edward A. Gustin.	Fred. H. Leseberg.	E. Amorette, jr.	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																				13
14	1.1																			14
15	1.80																			15
16																				16
17																				17
18	2.30																			18
19	2.40																			19
20																				20
21																				21
22		1.55	1.00	1.18	1.30	1.22	**.97**													22
23								**1.50**												23
24									1.67											24
25									**1.59**											25
26										2.00										26
27																				27
28									**1.59**											28
29											2.25									29
30																				30
31																				31
32																				32
33						1.39	**1.26**													33
34						1.18	**1.07**													34
35						1.47	**1.28**													35
36						1.52														36
37		1.50		1.40	1.29	1.19														37
38												2.17	1.75		**1.73**					38
39														1.90						39
40																2.20			2.19	40
41																	2.15			41
42																2.00				42
43																		**1.57**		43
44																			2.14	44

REF0071283

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

RICE. (Must be of good quality, and must be delivered in double bags.)

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Reuben A. Holden, jr.	Walter T. Chandler.	Isaac Bloom.	Wm. S. Buchanan.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Chicago	Ill.	83,650		.03	.04		
2					.04	.03		
3	Omaha	Nebr.	83,650				.04	
4							.04	
5	New York City	N. Y.	83,650	**83,650**			.01	.0493
6								.0443
7								.0333

SALT (COARSE) (Must be of good quality.)

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Augustus F. Dohrman.	Wm. J. Griffiths.	Albert S. Whyland.	Arthur H. Gorman.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Henry A. Koster.	C. H. Southgate.	Henry A. Morgan.	Max Mayer.	Jno. N. Moser.	Jno. P. Soisetrom.	Jos. H. Shoeburne.	Isaac P. Baker.	A. C. Johnson.	Geo. H. Meyers.	Eugene Griswold.	Martin Lohman.	Number.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*																		
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6					.04	.04	.0336															6
7					.03	.01																7
8					.03	.03																8
9	Casa Grande (for Pima Agency)	Ariz.	1,000						3.19													9
10	Fort Apache School	Ariz.	2,000	**2,000**					**3.49**	4.12												10
11	Fort Mojave School	Ariz.	1,000	**1,000**					3.71	**3.39**												11
12	Holbrook (for Fort Apache School)	Ariz.	2,000								2.65											12
13	Pima Agency	Ariz.	1,000					1.85		**3.09**												13
14	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	1,000	**1,000**				2.20	3.39	3.84	3.50	2.59	**2.14**									14
15	Ignacio (for Southern Ute)	Colo.	1,000	**1,000**					3.48													15
16	Southern Ute Agency	Colo.	2,000							**2.21**				2.50								16
17	Arkansas City (Osage and Kaw)	Kans.	2,000	**2,000**					.89	.91	.85					*b*.70	1.50					17
18	Elgin (for Osage and Kaw)	Kans.	2,000	**2,000**					.96	.96						*a*.81	1.12					18
19	Kickapoo School	Kans.	1,000	**1,000**						**1.38**												19
20	Lawrence School	Kans.	1,000	**1,000**					.82	.73	.75					.86						20
21	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School)	Kans.	9,000	**9,000**					1.21													21
22	White Cloud (Omaha and Winnebago School)	Kans.	1,400						.99													22
23	Detroit (for White Earth)	Minn.	2,000							1.03												23
24			500																			24
25	Fosston (for White Earth)	Minn.	200	**200**					.97	**1.03**												25
26	Pipestone School	Minn.	450	**450**																		26
27	Mount Pleasant School	Mich.	1,500	**1,500**					**1.03**	1.41												27
28	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	160							1.18												28
29	Custer Station (for Crow)	Mont.	6,000	**6,000**					2.42	2.61							**2.09**		**1.19**			29
30	Fort Shaw School	Mont.	10,000	**10,000**					1.45	1.61												30
31	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.	2,000	**2,000**					2.20	**1.96**							2.19					31
32	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck)	Mont.	5,000	**5,000**						**1.68**							1.90					32
33	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River)	Mont.	5,000						1.80													33
34	Genoa School	Nebr.	4,000	**4,000**					1.35	1.78									**1.19**			34
35	Omaha and Winnebago School	Nebr.	7,000	**7,000**					.89	.80	**.79**											35
36	Santee Agency and School	Nebr.	2,000	**2,000**						**1.24**												36
37	Valentine (for Rosebud)	Nebr.	2,700	**2,700**						**1.31**												37
38	Verdigre (for Santee, etc.)	Nebr.	30,000	**30,000**					.82	.81	**.79**							.81				38
39	Nevada Agency	Nebr.	2,500						1.02													39
40	Wadsworth (for Nevada Agency)	Nev.	100							2.09												40
41	Dulce Side Track (Jicarilla)	Nev.	100	**100**															**1.23**	2.61		41
42	Jicarilla Agency	N. Mex.	3,000	**3,000**					2.79		**1.99**											42
43	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.	3,000							2.39												43
44	Navajo Agency	N. Mex.	4,000	**4,000**					2.60	2.31	2.74										**2.30**	44
45	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.	1,500	**1,500**					3.40	**3.19**												45
46	Fort Stevenson School	N. Dak.	10,000	**10,000**					1.65	1.59							**1.48**					46
47	Fort Totten School	N. Dak.	1,500	**1,500**					1.66	1.61							**1.45**					47
48	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency)	Okla.	3,200	**3,200**					1.43	**1.19**												48
49	Osage School	Okla.	1,200	**1,200**					1.10	**.92**	1.14					1.50						49
50	Osage Agency	Okla.	2,000								1.35											50
51	Kaw Agency	Okla.	2,000												1.05							51
52	Pawnee School	Okla.	2,000												.94							52
53	Ponca (for Pawnee School)	Okla.	2,000						1.29													53
54	Ponca (for Ponca, etc., Agency)	Okla.	2,000	**2,000**						.92	**.90**					1.50						54
55			*800*	**800**						.92	**.90**					1.50						55
56	Seger Colony School	Okla.	600	**600**					1.15													56
									1.48	**1.13**						2.30						

a For Osage School. *b* For Kaw School.

REF0071284

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

SALT (COARSE)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Stevens, jr.	Isaac P. Baker.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Armour (for Yankton Agency)	S. Dak.	6,000		1.43	
2	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek Agency)	S. Dak.	5,000		1.03	
3	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule Agency)	S. Dak.	3,000		1.03	
4	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	5,000	**5,000**		**.99**
5	Flandreau School	S. Dak.	650			
6	Forest City Agency	S. Dak.	6,000	**6,000**	1.03	**1.10**
7	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	3,000	**3,000**		**1.01**
8	Pierre School	S. Dak.	400	**400**		1.10
9	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.	6,000	**6,000**		**.92**
10	Menomonee School	Wis.	1,200	**1,200**		
11	Oneida School	Wis.	1,400	**1,400**		
12	Shawano (for above schools)	Wis.	2,600		.97	
13	Tomah School	Wis.	1,120	**1,120**		
14	Tomah, (for school)	Wis.	1,120		1.04	

SALT (FINE). (Must be fit for table use, put up in small bags.)

15	Casa Grande (for Pima Agency)	Ariz.	1,500		3.09	
16	Colorado River Agency and School	Ariz.	1,600	**1,600**	6.06	
17	Fort Apache School	Ariz.	500		5.25	
18	Fort Mojave School	Ariz.	2,000	**2,000**	5.57	
19	Holbrook (for San Carlos Agency)	Ariz.	3,500			
20			3,000		3.48	
21	Keam's Canyon School	Ariz.	1,000	**1,000**	5.76	
22	Phœnix School	Ariz.	1,500		2.98	
23			1,000	**1,800**		
24	Pima Agency	Ariz.	1,500	**1,500**		
25	San Carlos Agency and School	Ariz.	12,400			
26			9,400	**9,400**	a 3.48	
27	Fort Yuma School	Cal.	1,000	**1,000**	3.61	
28	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School)	Idaho.	2,200		3.17	
29	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall Agency)		2,600			
30	Fort Hall School	Idaho.	2,200	**2,200**		
31	Lemhi Agency	Idaho.	600	**600**		
32	Rosa Fork (for Fort Hall Agency)	Idaho.	2,600	**2,600**	**3.17**	
33	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency)	Ind. T.	25,000	**25,000**	1.08	
34	Arkansas City (for Kaw)	Kans.	200			
35	Elgin (for Osage)	Kans.	500		1.29	
36	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School)	Kans.	2,000		1.51	
37	Pottawatomie School	Kans.	2,000	**2,000**		
38	Mount Pleasant School	Mich.	400	**400**	**1.30**	
39	Detroit (for White Earth)	Minn.	2,660	**2,660**		
40			2,600		1.09	
41	Fosston (for White Earth)	Minn.	200			
42	Park Rapids (for White Earth)	Minn.	350	**350**		
43	Pipestone School	Minn.	800	**800**	**1.58**	
44	Arlee (for Flathead Agency)	Mont.	1,300		3.22	
45	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	1,000	**1,000**	4.15	**2.79**
46	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	5,000	**5,000**		**2.15**
47	Fort Shaw School	Mont.	900	**900**	3.93	**2.62**
48	Flathead Agency	Mont.	1,300	**1,300**		**3.00**
49	Harlem (for Fort Belknap)	Mont.	5,000		2.45	
50	Red Rock (for Lemhi Agency)	Mont.	600		3.67	
51	Dakota City (for Omaha and Winnebago Agency)	Nebr.	1,800	**1,800**	**1.44**	
52	Omaha and Winnebago Schools	Nebr.	1,800			
53	Rushville (for Pine Ridge)	Nebr.	30,000	**30,000**	1.19	
54	Santee Agency and School	Nebr.	2,700			
55	Verdigre (for Santee)	Nebr.	2,700		1.49	
56	Carson School	Nev.	2,000	**2,000**	3.27	
57	Elko (for Western Shoshone Agency)	Nev.	2,500		2.78	
58	Nevada Agency	Nev.	2,400			
59	Wadsworth (for Nevada, etc., Agency)	Nev.	2,400	**2,400**	2.69	
60	Western Shoshone Agency	Nev.	2,500	**3,150**		

a Delivery, at agency.

Henry A. Koster.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Leo. Goldman.	C. H. Searing.	Arthur H. Comau.	Henry A. Morgan.	Max. Mayer.	Joseph H. Sherburne.	Jno. P. Soderstrom.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Geo. H. Meyers.	Eugene Griswold.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
1.14	1.09											4
1.41												5
1.11	1.16											6
1.07												7
.94	1.08											8
.97												9
.93												10
.93												11
												12
1.08												13
												14
												15
5.19		6.15										16
4.81												17
4.61												18
			2.75									19
												20
3.09												21
1.79												22
		1.74										23
3.59		**2.24**		2.25								24
3.18												25
			a 3.55	2.45	2.59	**2.37**						26
3.18		**2.50**		2.50								27
												28
3.09												29
3.07												30
3.78												31
												32
.99			1.03				1.47					33
1.27			1.45				2.25	1.07				34
1.21			1.75				2.25	1.13				35
												36
1.31												37
1.43												38
1.63												39
												40
1.81												41
1.54												42
1.91												43
												44
3.20												45
3.41												46
3.81												47
3.89												48
												49
												50
												51
2.11												52
1.11			1.27						1.35			53
2.51												54
												55
2.89										**1.50**	3.34	56
												57
2.71												58
										1.50	2.61	59
4.21												60

REF0071285

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

3ALT (FINE)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	C. H. Searing.	Henry A. Koster.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Albuquerque School	N. Mex.	3,500	**3,500**	2.39	**1.99**	2.14
2	Jicarilla Agency	N. Mex.	3,000				
3	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.	500	**500**	3.79	**3.35**	3.38
4	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.	3,000	**3,000**			1.81
5	Fort Stevenson School	N. Dak.	1,000	**1,000**			1.79
6	Minot (for Fort Berthold)	N. Dak.	4,800		2.49		
7	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.	14,000	**14,000**			1.61
8	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe)	Okla.	4,000	**4,000**	1.31	1.51	a**1.21**
9	Kaw Agency	Okla.	200	**200**			
10	Osage Agency	Okla.	500	**500**			
11	Osage School	Okla.	500			1.75	
12	Ponca (for Ponca Agency)	Okla.	700	**620**	**1.15**		
13			620			1.49	1.48
14	Ponca (for Pawnee School)	Okla.	500	**500**		1.49	**1.48**
15	Seger Colony School	Okla.	300	**300**	**1.78**		2.30
16	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	200	**200**			**1.99**
17	Flandreau School	S. Dak.	1,000				2.29
18	Flandreau (for school)	S. Dak.	1,000	**1,000**	**1.60**		
19	Forest City Agency	S. Dak.	600	**600**			1.72
20	Pierre School	S. Dak.	800	**800**	1.61		1.59
21	Price (for Uintah and Ouray)	Utah.	7,000		2.99		
22	Uintah and Ouray Agency	Utah.	7,000	**7,000**			**3.69**
23	Tomah School	Wis.	840	**840**	**1.58**		1.78
24	Lander (for Shoshone)	Wyo.	4,500		4.49		
25	Shoshone Agency	Wyo.	4,500	**4,500**			4.21

SUGAR. (Must be of medium quality, granulated.)

26	New York	N. Y.	1,053,090	**1,053,090**			

a For schools.

Jose M. Archuleta.	Martin Lohman.	Isaac P. Baker.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Jno. P. Soderstrom.	Bert Haight.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Reuben S. Collett.	Jno. C. Davis.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Lewis Wallace.	Albert E. Wyland.	Number.
													1
3.00													2
	3.40												3
		1.55											4
		1.50											5
													6
		1.43	1.73										7
				1.67									8
					1.31								9
					1.35								10
													11
													12
				2.25									13
				2.25									14
				3.50									15
		3.00	2.00										16
													17
													18
		1.50	1.60										19
		1.43	1.60										20
													21
						3.41	3.50	3.50					22
													23
													24
									4.00				25

									.0593	**.059375**	.0622		26

REF0071286

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

TEA. (Must be Oolong, superior to fine trade classification.)

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry W. Dudley.	Henry B. Steele.	Walter T. Chandler.	Wm. H. Miller.	Arthur B. Raymond.	The Manhattan Supply Co.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Chicago.....Ill..	15,125		.24	.26	.28½			
2				.25	.30	.32			
3				.26					
4				.27					
5				.28					
6	New York, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.....	15,125					.26		
7							.25		
8							.24		
9	New York.....N. Y..	15,125						.2789	.253
10								.2589	.233
11								.2289	.213
12									
13		15,000							
14									
15									
16									
17		5,000	**15,125**						
18		5,000							
19		5,000							

WHEAT. (Must be No. 1 "spring" or "winter," sound, sweet, and clean.)

20	Flathead Agency.....Mont..	40,000	**40,000**											
21	Dakota City.....Nebr..	58,000												
22	Omaha and Winnebago Agency.....Nebr..	63,800												
23		58,000	**58,000**											
24	Green Bay Agency.....Wis..	63,800	**63,800**											

Wm. S. Buchanan.	Chas. E. Ahrens.	A. E. Whyland.	Geo. L. Brewer.	Philo S. Bennett.	Wm. J. Griffiths.	Lewis Wallace.	Asel Kyes.	The Alton Milling Co.	Henry A. Koster.	David Ross.	Sam'l C. Shelton.	Isaac P. Baker.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
.2483	.27	.22			.26	.25							9
.2563		.24			.25	.27							10
.2665		.26			.24								11
.2753													12
				.27									13
				.26¼									14
				.26									15
				.25									16
			24½										17
			24										18
			24										19
													20
							1.75	**1.53**					21
								1.39					22
											1.50		23
									1.53	1.89			24
							1.04	1.83	**1.71**	2.25		2.25	

REF0071287

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From ... / To—	New York City. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	R. P. Barron.	H. A. Koster.*	W. J. Wiley.†	H. A. Morgan.	J. Liberman.
1	Bowie, Ariz.	a2.80	**a2.67**	b2.80				
2	Casa Grande, Ariz.	a3.35	**a3.29**	b3.40	3.36			
3	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		d4.87			**e4.87**		
4	Fort Apache, Ariz.	a5.50	e4.99			**e4.42**		
5	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	a4.75	**d4.19**			e4.50		
6	Holbrook, Ariz.	a3.46	**a3.43**	b3.50	3.50	e3.45		
7	Phœnix, Ariz.		**a3.77**	b3.79	3.78	e3.85	f3.49	**f3.39**
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	a1.90	d3.51					
9	Colton, Cal.	d4.10	**a2.87**	b4.18		e3.95		
10	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma, Cal.		**a3.73**		3.78	a3.75		
11	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.	d7.60	d6.95			**e6.87**		
12	Perris, Cal.	d4.25	**a3.93**	b4.24		e4.25		
13	Porterville, Cal.	d4.70	**e4.47**			e4.50		
14	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	d7.75	e6.95			**e6.83**		
15	San Francisco, Cal.	d4.30	e4.31	**b4.20**				
16	Fort Lewis, Colo.	a4.45	a3.99	b4.15	4.30			
17	Grand Junction, Colo.	a3.62	**e3.93**	b3.45	3.66			
18	Hesperus, Colo.	a4.25	e3.75	b4.10				
19	Ignacio, Colo.	a3.70	e3.58	b3.72				
20	Bismarck, N. Dak.	A1.50	**e1.25**	b1.80				
21	Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.	A1.48	**e1.35**					
22	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	**A1.89**	a1.99					
23	Fort Stevenson River Land'g, N. Dak.	**A1.90**	a1.90					
24	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	A1.45	**a1.39**					
25	Mandan, N. Dak.	A1.20	**e1.16**	b1.49				
26	Minot, N. Dak.	**A1.40**	e1.40	b1.55				
27	Rolla, N. Dak.	A1.50	**e1.39**	b1.69				
28	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	**A1.50**	**f1.50**	a1.60				
29	Armour, S. Dak.	A1.12	**e1.11**	b1.11				
30	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	A1.18	**e1.17**	b1.19				
31	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	**A1.48**						
32	Flandreau, S. Dak.	A.97	**e.90**	b1.08				
33	Forest City Agency, S. Dak.	**A1.32**	e1.41					
34	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	**A1.40**						
35	Pierre, S. Dak.	**A1.29**	e1.35	b1.31				
36	Ponca Creek Issue Station §, S. Dak.	**A2.60**						
37	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	**A1.42**	a1.43					
38	Blackfoot, Idaho.	d2.95	d2.69	b2.83				
39	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	**d3.95**	d3.97			e4.00		
40	Lewiston, Idaho.	d3.60	d3.77	b3.60		e4.00		
41	Ross Fork, Idaho.	d2.95	e2.69	b2.81				
42	Chicago, Ill.	a.75		**b.33**				
43	Chickasha, Ind. T.	a1.50	A1.23	**b1.19**	1.39			
44	Minco, Ind. T.	a1.70	A1.23	**b1.22**	1.36			
45	Muscogee, Ind. T.	a1.50		b1.65	**a1.45**			
46	Darlington, Okla.	a1.35	A1.23	**b1.19**	1.50			
47	Kiowa Agency, Okla.	a1.85	**A1.41**	b1.73	1.79			
48	Oklahoma City, Okla.	a1.49	**A1.43**	b1.54	1.61			
49	Ponca, Okla.	a1.49	**A1.47**	b1.46	1.56			
50	Red Rock, Okla.	a1.52	**e1.47**	b1.58	1.54			
51	Sioux City, Iowa.	a.90	f.83	b1.09				
52	Arkansas City, Kans.	a1.40	**e1.31**	b1.49	1.36			
53	Caldwell, Kans.	a1.40	**e1.38**	b1.49	1.39			
54	Cale, Kans.	a1.50	**e1.39**	b1.43	1.42			
55	Elgin, Kans.	a1.33	**e1.32**	b1.36	1.36			
56	Hoyt, Kans.	a1.05	**f1.01**	b1.09	1.01			
57	Lawrence, Kans.	a.95	f.92	b.96	.92			
58	Netawaka, Kans.	a.95	f.93	b1.03	1.01			
59	White Cloud, Kans.	a.87	f.87	b.95	.99			
60	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	**e.70**	f.71	b.75	.81			
61	Browns Valley, Minn.	e1.12	**e1.09**	b1.43				
62	Detroit, Minn.	e.97	**e.96**	b1.14				
63	Duluth, Minn.	e.75	**h.63**	b.73				
64	Fosston, Minn.	**e1.28**	e1.28	b1.50				
65	Park Rapids, Minn.	e1.20	**e1.08**	b1.49				
66	Pipestone, Minn.	e1.09	**e.99**	b1.12				

* All rail; best and quickest route. † All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points. ‡ During season of navigation on the Missouri River, by rail and steamboat, 18 days. § On Rosebud Reservation, about 25 miles from the landing on the west bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Snake Creek. *a* 25 days. *b* 35 days. *c* 20 days. *d* 30 days. *e* 40 days. *f* 50 days. *g* As required. *h* 18 days. *i* 15 days. *j* 12 days. *k* 10 days.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	N. Y. City. N. W. Wells.	N. Y. City. J. C. McVay.	Nebraska City, Nebr. A. C. Johnson.	Nebraska City, Nebr. L. C. Stevens, jr.	Nebraska City, Nebr. H. A. Koster.*	Nebraska City, Nebr. W. J. Wiley.†	Nebraska City, Nebr. H. A. Morgan.	Nebraska City, Nebr. N. W. Wells.	St. Paul, Minn. A. C. Johnson.	St. Paul, Minn. L. C. Stevens, jr.	St. Paul, Minn. W. J. Wiley.†	St. Paul, Minn. H. A. Morgan.*	St. Paul, Minn. J. C. McVay.	Number.
			a2.25	a2.55	3.49									1
			a2.90	a2.80	**a2.48**									2
				d4.27		4.87					**e4.87**			3
			a4.90	e4.91		**e4.49**					e4.42			4
			a4.25	**d3.89**		e4.50					**e4.50**			5
			a3.00	a3.03	**e3.91**	e3.45					e3.45			6
				a3.38	**e3.29**	e3.85					**e3.85**			7
			a3.35	**d3.31**			f3.97					f3.89		8
			d3.50	**a3.45**		e3.95					**e3.95**			9
				a3.38	**e3.24**	e3.75					**e3.75**			10
			d7.50	d7.20		**e6.87**				**d8.80**	e6.87			11
			d3.75	**a3.63**		e4.23				a4.30	**e4.35**			12
			d4.25	e4.50		e4.50				**e4.30**	e4.50			13
			d7.30	e7.20		**e6.83**				**e6.80**	e6.83			14
			d4.00	e4.47						e4.35				15
a3.73			a3.90	a3.47	3.60			**a3.13**						16
g3.33			a3.10	e2.89	3.49			**e2.73**						17
e3.63			a3.80	e3.35				**e3.03**						18
e3.33			a3.20	e3.23				**e2.73**						19
	c1.39		**A1.44**	e1.35					**h.72**		**e.66**		**e.95**	20
			A1.05	**e1.31**					A1.00		**e.95**			21
			A2.00	**a1.95**					**A1.50**					22
			A1.85	a1.93					**A1.15**		a1.47			23
			A1.60	**a1.39**					A1.00		**a.95**			24
	c1.30		A1.45	**e1.29**					**h.75**		e.77		**e.98**	25
			A1.60	**e1.37**					**A1.00**		e1.01			26
			A1.60	**e1.45**					h1.00		**e.98**			27
			A1.80	**a1.53**					**A1.17**	**i1.09**	a1.17			28
	c1.17		A1.00	**e.85**					**h.70**		**e.67**		**e.68**	29
	c1.24		A1.00	**e.85**					**h.85**		**e.89**		**e.80**	30
			A1.30						**A1.15**					31
			h.90	**e.80**					**h.55**		e.57			32
	c1.46		A1.40	**e1.30**					A1.18		**e1.13**		**e1.08**	33
			A1.20						**A1.05**					34
	c1.40		A1.40	**e1.17**					h1.20		**e1.07**		e1.10	35
			A2.40											36
			A1.15	a1.39					h1.00		**a.98**			37
a2.67			d2.35	**a2.03**			g2.07	**d3.50**	d3.50					38
			d3.55	d3.60		e4.00			d3.50	**d3.15**	e4.00			39
e3.07			d2.95	d3.39		e4.00		**e2.47**	d3.25	**d3.15**	e4.00			40
e2.67			d2.35	**e2.03**			g2.07	**d3.50**	**a.60**					41
			a.75											42
			a1.19	**h.83**	.91									43
g1.48			a.95	**h.83**	.91									44
			a1.00	**h.83**	1.01									45
g1.48			a.95	**h.83**	.91									46
			a1.30	**h.99**	1.31									47
			a.90	**h.85**	.88									48
			a.90	**h.83**	.88									49
			a1.00	**e.80**	.91									50
			a.60	**f.50**					**a.60**					51
			a.75	f.88	**a.71**									52
			a.70	f.88	.88									53
			a.90	**f.80**	.94									54
			a.75	f.83	**f.72**									55
			a.50	f.51	.61									56
			a.40	**f.40**	.57									57
			a.40	f.57	.59									58
			a.55	f.59	.60									59
			c1.20	**j.93**	**j.80**									60
			c1.20	**e1.08**					**e.59**		**e.54**			61
			c1.20	**e1.09**					**e.50**		**e.46**			62
			e1.00						**e.40**		h.43			63
			e1.60	**e1.50**					**e.80**		e.80			64
			e1.20	**e1.30**					**e.73**		**e.87**			65
			e1.00	**e.85**					**e.75**		**e.55**			66

REF0071288

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From ... / To—	New York City. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	R. P. Barron.	H. A. Koster.*	J. C. McVay.	N. W. Wells.	C. E. Ramsey.	Geo. Berry.	Jno. C. Davis.†	W. J. Wiley.‡
1	Vermillion Lake ... Minn.	a 1.77	b 1.73								
2	Kansas City ... Mo.	a 1.05	d .99	e 1.05							
3	Seneca ... Mo.	a 1.14	d 1.12	e 1.16	1.18						
4	St. Louis ... Mo.	a 1.05	d .77								
5	Arlee ... Mont.	b 2.69	a 2.67	e 2.78							
6	Blackfeet Agency ... Mont.	b 2.64	e 2.55								
7	Blackfoot Station ... Mont.	b 2.40	e 2.31	e 2.53							
8	Cascade ... Mont.	b 2.60	e 2.52	e 3.10							
9	Crow Agency ... Mont.	b 2.65	e 2.77								
10	Custer Station ... Mont.	b 2.05	e 2.01	e 2.15		b 2.05					
11	Ft. Belknap Agency ... Mont.	b 1.96	a 1.89								
12	Ft. Peck Agency ... Mont.	b 1.60	e 1.49								
13	Great Falls ... Mont.	b 2.50	e 2.45	e 2.85							
14	Harlem ... Mont.	b 1.81	a 1.78	e 2.15							
15	Poplar Station ... Mont.	b 1.48	a 1.47	e 1.83		b 1.68					
16	Red Rock ... Mont.	b 2.92	a 2.92	e 3.00			a 2.67				
17	Roscbud ... Mont.	b 1.88	a 1.90	e 2.00			b 1.90				
18	Bloomfield ... Nebr.	a 1.47	a 1.29	e 1.90							
19	Dakota City ... Nebr.	a 1.05	a 1.02	e 1.05							
20	Genoa ... Nebr.	a 1.20	a 1.14	e 1.16			a .97				
21	Omaha ... Nebr.	a 1.00	d .93								
22	Rushville ... Nebr.	a 1.36	g 1.35	e 1.37		a 1.60					
23	Santee Agency ... Nebr.	a 1.36	a 1.34								
24	Valentine ... Nebr.	a 1.19	g 1.19	e 1.20		a 1.48					
25	Verdigris ... Nebr.	a 1.36	g 1.33	e 1.42							
26	Carson ... Nev.	b 4.20	e 3.91	e 4.00	3.90		e 3.78				
27	Elko ... Nev.	b 3.67	e 3.67	e 3.70	3.60		e 3.58				
28	Wadsworth ... Nev.	b 3.67	e 3.67	e 3.70	3.71		e 3.58				
29	Albuquerque Sch'l ... N. Mex.	e 2.53	a 2.44	e 2.47	2.60						
30	Dulce Side Track ... N. Mex.	e 3.54	a 3.53	e 3.61							
31	Gallup ... N. Mex.	e 3.23	a 3.23	e 3.27							
32	Las Cruces ... N. Mex.	e 2.55	a 2.39	e 2.45							
33	Mescalero Agency ... N. Mex.		b 3.25								
34	Navajo Agency ... N. Mex.		b 3.95								
35	Santa Fé ... N. Mex.	e 2.55	a 2.46	e 2.47	2.49						
36	Indian School Siding, Carlisle ... Pa.		f .41	f .38				h .44			
37	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle ... Pa.		f .41	f .38				h .44			
38	Milford ... Utah.	e 4.55	e 3.99	k 4.10			e 3.97				
39	Ouray Agency ... Utah.		k 4.39		4.61						
40	Price Station ... Utah.	e 2.75	a 2.69	k 2.93	2.89		f 2.93				
41	Uintah Valley Ag'cy. Utah.		k 4.39		4.64						
42	Ashland ... Wis.	a .97	1.06	k 1.25	1.03						
43	Ouelda ... Wis.	a .75	d .75	k .70	.70						
44	Shawano ... Wis.	a .73	d .72	k .78	.73						
45	Tomah ... Wis.	a .75	d .73	k .87	.82						
46	Arapaho Issue Sta'n § ... Wyo.								m 3.59	m 3.67	
47	Casper ... Wyo.	e 3.00	a 2.97	k 2.68							
48	Rawlins ... Wyo.	e 3.00	a 2.75	k 2.90			a 2.63				
49	Shoshone Agency ... Wyo.		b 4.31	k 3.84					m 3.59	m 3.67	
50	Chemawa ... Oreg.	b 4.75	e 4.07	k 4.65							a 4.67
51	Grande Ronde Ag'cy. Oreg.										a 5.20
52	Klamath Agency ... Oreg.	b 6.75	b 6.00								a 7.20
53	Pendleton ... Oreg.	b 4.50	b 3.69	k 3.70			a 3.67				a 4.00
54	Sheridan ... Oreg.	b 4.75	b 4.87								a 5.20
55	The Dalles ... Oreg.	b 4.50	b 3.96	k 3.70			a 3.69				a 4.20
56	Toledo (Yaq'ina R'y). Oreg.	b 5.00	e 1.96								a 4.86
57	Warm Sp'ngs Ag'cy. Oreg.										a 6.20
58	Creston ... Wash.	b 4.25		k 4.20							a 4.20
59	Farmington ... Wash.	b 4.25	3.93	k 4.20			a 3.84				a 4.20
60	Gate City ... Wash.	b 4.25		k 4.15							a 4.40
61	Oyhut (Grays Har.) ... Wash.	b 7.50									a 5.40
62	Neah Bay Agency ... Wash.	b 7.50									a 5.90
63	Reservation ... Wash.	b 4.25		k 3.95							a 4.60
64	Wilbur ... Wash.	b 4.25		k 4.25							a 4.20
65	Toppenish Station ... Wash.	b 4.25		k 4.25							a 4.40
66	Tulalip ... Wash.	b 6.50									a 4.50
67	Union City ... Wash.	b 7.00									a 4.80

a 20 days. b 30 days. c 35 days. d 15 days. e 25 days. f As required. g 18 days. h Usual time, all rail. i 7 days. j 4 days. k 10 days. m 60 days. n 75 days.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From ... / To—	Nebraska City, Nebr. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	H. A. Koster.*	N. W. Wells.	Geo. Berry.	Jno. C. Davis.†	W. J. Wiley.‡	St. Paul, Minn. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	J. C. McVay.	Jno. C. Davis.†	W. J. Wiley.‡
1		a 1.43	b 1.83						a 1.10	b 1.37			
2		a .30											
3		a .70	d .75	d .61									
4		a .57							a .73				
5		b 2.63	a 2.57						b 2.09	a 2.05			
6		b 3.10	e 2.89						b 2.90	e 2.92			
7		b 2.85	e 2.67						b 1.92	e 1.97			
8		b 3.25	e 2.99						b 3.15	e 3.19			
9		b 3.35	e 2.87						b 2.25	e 2.13			
10		b 2.75	e 2.57						b 1.68	e 1.63	b 1.60		
11		b 2.35	a 2.68						b 1.65	a 1.57			
12		b 2.65	a 2.49						b 1.36	e 1.20			
13		b 3.10	e 2.87						b 2.04	e 1.90			
14		b 2.20	a 2.07						b 1.49	a 1.49			
15		b 2.50	a 2.35			f 2.07			b 1.17	a 1.16	b 1.23		
16		b 2.25	a 2.05						b 3.00				
17		b 2.20	a 2.18						b 1.47	a 1.47	b 1.45		
18		a 1.25	a .92						a 1.50				
19		a .75	a .73						a .70				
20		a .80	a .63						a 1.00				
21		a .55							a 1.00				
22		a 1.00	g .88										
23		a .85	g .81						a 1.15				
24		a .90	g .76										
25		a .85	g .81										
26		b 3.70	e 3.23	3.68	e 3.18								
27		b 3.25	e 2.94	3.21	f 3.03								
28		b 3.25	e 2.94	3.21	f 3.03								
29		e 2.00	a 1.98	a 1.81									
30		e 3.13	a 3.23										
31		e 2.70	a 2.81	a 2.88									
32		e 1.95	a 2.07	a 1.94									
33			b 2.86										
34			b 3.43	b 3.28									
35		e 1.98	a 2.03	a 1.99									
36			f 4.31										
37													
38			f 4.31										
39		e 3.95	e 3.45		e 3.33								
40			k 4.15	a 3.21									
41		e 2.25	a 2.16	a 1.98	f 2.15								
42			k 4.15	a 3.71									
43		a 1.00	d .77	1.02					a .75				
44		a 1.00	d .89	.96					a .75				
45		a 1.00	d .91	1.01					a .75	d .67			
46		a 1.00	d .79	.80					a .75				
47						m 3.13	m 3.90					m 3.24	
48		e 2.50	a 1.96										
49		e 2.50	a 1.96	f 2.09								m 3.24	
50			b 3.89			m 3.13	m 3.90						
51		b 4.50	e 4.73					a 4.87	b 4.00	e 4.65			a 4.87
52								a 5.20					a 5.20
53		b 6.50	b 6.53					a 7.20	b 6.00	b 6.00			a 7.20
54		b 4.25	b 3.10		a 2.47			a 4.00	b 4.00	b 3.68			a 4.00
55		b 4.50	b 4.45					a 5.20	b 4.93	b 4.47			a 5.20
56		b 4.25	b 3.10		a 2.59			a 4.20	b 4.00	b 3.80			a 4.20
57		b 4.50	e 4.18					a 4.80	b 4.25	e 3.80			a 4.80
58								a 6.30					a 6.20
59		b 3.50						a 4.20	b 3.75				a 4.20
60		b 3.50	3.23		a 2.24			a 4.20	b 3.75	a 3.65			a 4.20
61		b 3.50						a 4.40	b 3.75				a 4.40
62		b 7.00						a 5.40	b 7.00				a 5.40
63		b 7.00						a 5.90	b 7.00				a 5.90
64		b 3.50						a 4.60	b 3.75				a 4.60
65		b 3.50						a 4.20	b 3.75				a 4.20
66		b 3.50						a 4.40	b 3.75				a 4.40
67		b 6.00						a 4.50	b 6.25				a 4.50
68		b 6.50						a 4.80	b 6.50				a 4.80

*All rail; boat and quickest route. †All rail to rail points; boat and quickest route to all points. ‡All rail and wagon. §On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephens Mission.

REF0071289

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From / To—	Baltimore, Md. A. C. Johnson.	Baltimore, Md. L. C. Stevens, jr.	Baltimore, Md. W. J. Wiley.*	Baltimore, Md. H. A. Morgan.	Baltimore, Md. J. Liberman.	Baltimore, Md. N. W. Wells.
1	Bowie, Ariz.	a3.20	a**2.91**				
2	Casa Grande, Ariz.	a3.75	a**3.54**				
3	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		c5.12	b **4.87**			
4	Fort Apache, Ariz.	a5.90	d5.24	b **4.42**			
5	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	a5.15	c **4.44**	b 4.50			
6	Holbrook, Ariz.	a3.80	a 3.68	b **3.45**			
7	Phenix, Ariz.		a 4.02	f**5.85**			
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	a4.30	c 3.70		c3.49	f**3.39**	
9	Colton, Cal.	c4.10	a 4.12	b **3.95**			
10	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma, Cal.		a 3.96	b**3.75**			
11	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.	c8.00	c 7.20	b**6.87**			
12	Perris, Cal.	c4.65	a **4.18**	b 4.25			
13	Portersville, Cal.	c5.10	b 4.72	b **4.50**			
14	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	c8.15	d 7.20	b**6.83**			
15	San Francisco, Cal.	c4.60	b **4.50**				
16	Fort Lewis, Colo.	a4.85	a 4.24				e**4.03**
17	Grand Junction, Colo.	a3.85	b **3.48**				f3.63
18	Hesperus, Colo.	a4.80	b 4.01				b**3.93**
19	Ignacio, Colo.	a4.10	b 3.88				b**3.63**
20	Bismarck, N. Dak.	g1.75	b **1.50**				
21	Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.	g1.90	b **1.60**				
22	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	g**2.20**	a 2.24				
23	Fort Stevenson River Landing, N. Dak.	g**2.10**	a 2.15				
24	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	g 1.80	a **1.64**				
25	Mandan, N. Dak.	g 1.60	b **1.41**				
26	Minot, N. Dak.	g 1.80	b **1.65**				
27	Rolla, N. Dak.	g 1.90	b **1.61**				
28	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	g 1.98	a **1.84**				
29	Armour, S. Dak.	g 1.50	b **1.36**				
30	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	g 1.55	b **1.42**				
31	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	g**1.90**					
32	Flandreau, S. Dak.	g 1.40	b **1.24**				
33	Forest City Agency, S. Dak.	g 1.90	b **1.66**				
34	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	g**1.80**					
35	Pierre, S. Dak.	g **1.70**	b 1.70				
36	Ponca Creek Issue Station, S. Dak.	g**3.00**					
37	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	g 1.80	a **1.68**				
38	Blackfoot, Idaho.	c3.55	a **3.04**				f2.97
39	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	c4.70	c 4.22	b **4.00**			
40	Lewiston, Idaho.	c4.00	c3.92	b 4.00			b**3.32**
41	Ross Fork, Idaho.	c3.50	b**2.94**				f2.97
42	Chicago, Ill.	a **1.40**					
43	Chickasha, Ind. T.	a 2.00	g **1.48**				
44	Muco, Ind. T.	a 2.10	g **1.48**				f1.73
45	Muscogee, Ind. T.	a **1.90**					f1.73
46	Darlington, Okla.	a 1.85	g **1.48**				
47	Kiowa Agency, Okla.	a 2.30	g **1.66**				
48	Oklahoma City, Okla.	a 1.60	g **1.68**				
49	Ponca, Okla.	a 1.50	g **1.72**				
50	Red Rock, Okla.	a 1.92	g **1.72**				
51	Sioux City, Iowa.	a 1.30	g **1.07**				
52	Arkansas City, Kans.	a 1.80	g **1.66**				
53	Caldwell, Kans.	a 1.70	g **1.66**				
54	Cale, Kans.	a 1.90	g **1.66**				
55	Elgin, Kans.	a 1.75	g **1.58**				
56	Hoyt, Kans.	a 1.45	h **1.26**				
57	Lawrence, Kans.	a 1.35	h **1.17**				
58	Netawaka, Kans.	a 1.35	h **1.18**				
59	White Cloud, Kans.	a 1.27	h **1.12**				
60	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	b 1.10	f **.90**				
61	Browns Valley, Minn.	b 1.42	b **1.34**				
62	Detroit, Minn.	b 1.37	b **1.21**				
63	Duluth, Minn.	b 1.15	j **.89**				
64	Fosston, Minn.	b 1.60	b **1.32**				
65	Park Rapids, Minn.	b 1.58	b **1.32**				
66	Pipestone, Minn.	b 1.40	b **1.17**				

*All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points. †All rail; best and quickest routes. ‡On Rosebud Reservation, about 25 miles from the landing on the west bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Snake Creek.

Number.	From / To—	Omaha, Nebr. A. C. Johnson.	Omaha, Nebr. L. C. Stevens, jr.	Omaha, Nebr. W. J. Wiley.*	Omaha, Nebr. H. A. Koster.†	Omaha, Nebr. H. A. Morgan.	San Francisco, Cal. N. W. Wells.	San Francisco, Cal. W. J. Wiley.*	San Francisco, Cal. L. C. Stevens, jr.	San Francisco, Cal. H. A. Morgan.	Genoa, Nebr. A. C. Johnson.	Genoa, Nebr. H. A. Koster.†	Number.
1	Bowie, Ariz.	a3.45	a2.46					b**3.00**			a**3.00**	3.01	1
2	Casa Grande, Ariz.	a2.90	a**2.74**					b 3.00	a**2.17**		a 3.25	a**3.08**	2
3	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		c 4.89	b **4.87**				b 3.00	c**2.97**				3
4	Fort Apache, Ariz.	a5.00	d 4.90	b **4.49**				b**3.00**	d3.67		a **3.50**		4
5	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	a4.50	c**3.79**	b 4.50				b**3.00**	c3.33		a **3.50**	4.25	5
6	Holbrook, Ariz.	a3.80	a**2.93**	b 3.45	2.95			b 3.00	a**2.17**		a**3.25**	b**3.54**	6
7	Phenix, Ariz.		a**3.29**	b 3.85				b 3.00	a**2.75**				7
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	a**3.35**	c 3.35			3.07		b 3.00	c**2.83**	c2.99	a**3.75**		8
9	Colton, Cal.	c3.50	a**3.50**	b 3.95				b 1.66	a**1.53**		c **4.00**		9
10	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma, Cal.		a 3.47	b**3.75**	b**2.91**			b 3.00	a**2.33**			b **4.06**	10
11	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.	c7.50	c6.99	b**6.87**				b**2.78**	c3.05		c **7.50**		11
12	Perris, Cal.	c3.75	a**3.01**	b 4.25				b 2.00	a **1.57**		c **4.00**		12
13	Portersville, Cal.	c**4.25**	b 4.42	b 4.50				b**2.58**	d2.77		c **4.25**		13
14	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	c7.30	d6.99	b**6.83**							c **7.30**		14
15	San Francisco, Cal.	c**4.00**	b 4.50								c **4.00**		15
16	Fort Lewis, Colo.	c4.00	a 3.37				a**2.13**				a 4.15	a**3.72**	16
17	Grand Junction, Colo.	a4.00	a 3.37				b**2.73**				a 3.45	b**3.04**	17
18	Hesperus, Colo.	a3.20	b 2.04				b**2.73**				a **1.90**		18
19	Ignacio, Colo.	a3.85	b 3.21				b**3.03**				a**3.35**		19
20	Bismarck, N. Dak.	a3.25	b 3.03				b**2.73**				g **1.60**		20
21	Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.	g1.40	b **1.29**								g **1.55**		21
22	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	g1.50	b **1.39**								g **1.75**		22
23	Fort Stevenson River Landing, N. Dak.	g**1.90**	a 1.93								g **1.75**		23
24	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	g**1.80**	a 1.95								g **1.80**		24
25	Mandan, N. Dak.	g 1.45	a**1.35**								g **1.65**		25
26	Minot, N. Dak.	g 1.30	b **1.23**								g **1.90**		26
27	Rolla, N. Dak.	g 1.55	b **1.45**								g **1.90**		27
28	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	g 1.55	b **1.53**								g **1. 5**		28
29	Armour, S. Dak.	g 1.75	a **1.71**								g **1.20**		29
30	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	g .75	b **.64**								g **1.35**		30
31	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	g**1.75**	b .85								g **1.55**		31
32	Flandreau, S. Dak.	g**1.05**									g 1.60	b **.60**	32
33	Forest City Agency, S. Dak.	g**.80**	b .80								g **1.75**		33
34	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	g 1.30	b **1.10**								g **1.65**		34
35	Pierre, S. Dak.	g**.95**									g 1.65	b **1.06**	35
36	Ponca Creek Issue Station, S. Dak.	g 1.50	b **1.00**										36
37	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	g**2.00**									g **1.50**		37
38	Blackfoot, Idaho.	g**1.05**	a 1.27				a**2.07**				c**3.50**		38
39	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	c2.35	a2.10					b**2.45**	c2.27		c **2.50**		39
40	Lewiston, Idaho.	c**3.10**	c3.57	b 4.00				b **1.87**	c 1.93		c **3.25**		40
41	Ross Fork, Idaho.	c2.95	c2.97	c 4.00			b**2.42**				c3.50	b**3.28**	41
42	Chicago, Ill.	c2.35	b2.10				b**2.07**				a **1.20**		42
43	Chickasha, Ind. T.	a**.75**									a **1.35**	1.40	43
44	Muco, Ind. T.	a1.30	g**.96**		1.01						a 1.35	a **1.29**	44
45	Muscogee, Ind. T.	a1.00	g**.96**		1.01						a 1.50	a **1.30**	45
46	Darlington, Okla.	a **1.00**	g 1.10		1.12						a 1.50	g **1.32**	46
47	Kiowa Agency, Okla.	a 1.15	g**.96**		1.04						a **1.65**	1.75	47
48	Oklahoma City, Okla.	a1.30	g **1.14**		1.11						a 1.30	g **1.24**	48
49	Ponca, Okla.	a**.95**	g1.05		.97						a 1.30	g **1.24**	49
50	Red Rock, Okla.	a**.95**	g1.05		.97						a 1.30	b **1.26**	50
51	Sioux City, Iowa.	a 1.15	b1.05		b**.98**							h **1.01**	51
52	Arkansas City, Kans.	a .60	h .80									a **1.24**	52
53	Caldwell, Kans.	a .90	h**.89**		.83							h **1.24**	53
54	Cale, Kans.	a**.75**	h .90		.91							h **1.18**	54
55	Elgin, Kans.	a1.10	h**.84**		.99							h **1.13**	55
56	Hoyt, Kans.	a .95	h**.93**		.94							h**.91**	56
57	Lawrence, Kans.	a .60	h .63		h**.59**							h**.80**	57
58	Netawaka, Kans.	a .60	h**.58**		.56							h**.84**	58
59	White Cloud, Kans.	a .60	h**.57**		.61							h**.85**	59
60	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	a .60	h**.45**		.57							f **1.00**	60
61	Browns Valley, Minn.	b1.20	f**.81**		.87								61
62	Detroit, Minn.	b1.25	b **1.09**									b **1.28**	62
63	Duluth, Minn.	b1.25	b **1.25**										63
64	Fosston, Minn.	b **1.00**										b **1.31**	64
65	Park Rapids, Minn.	b **1.00**	b 1.35									b **1.32**	65
66	Pipestone, Minn.	b1.30	b **1.10**									b**.60**	66
		b1.00	b**.87**										

a 25 days. b 20 days. c 30 days. d 40 days. e 50 days. f As required. g 18 days. h 13 days. j 12 days. k 10 days.

REF0071290

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From / To—		Baltimore, Md. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	N. W. Wells.	C. E. Ramsey.	Geo. Berry.	Jno. C. Davis.*	W. J. Wiley.†
1	Vermillion Lake	Minn.	a 2.03	**b 1.98**					
2	Kansas City	Mo.	a 1.30	**c 1.24**					
3	Seneca	Mo.	a 1.44	**c 1.37**					
4	St. Louis	Mo.	a 1.30	**c 1.02**					
5	Arlee	Mont.	b 3.09	**a 2.92**					
6	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	b 3.01	**d 2.80**					
7	Blackfoot Station	Mont.	b 2.81	**d 2.67**					
8	Cascade	Mont.	b 3.00	**d 2.77**					
9	Crow Agency	Mont.	**b 3.00**	d 3.02					
10	Custer Station	Mont.	b 2.45	**d 2.26**					
11	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	b 2.40	**a 2.14**					
12	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.	b 2.50	**d 1.74**					
13	Great Falls	Mont.	b 3.00	**d 2.70**					
14	Harlem	Mont.	b 2.25	**d 1.93**					
15	Poplar Station	Mont.	b 1.85	**d 1.72**					
16	Red Rock	Mont.	b 3.32	a 3.17	**a 2.97**				
17	Rosebud	Mont.	b 2.28	**a 2.15**					
18	Bloomfield	Nebr.	a 1.85	**d 1.54**					
19	Dakota City	Nebr.	a 1.45	**d 1.27**					
20	Genoa	Nebr.	a 1.40	a 1.39	**a 1.27**				
21	Omaha	Nebr.	a 1.40	**c 1.18**					
22	Rushville	Nebr.	a 2.00	**c 1.60**					
23	Santee Agency	Nebr.	a 1.70	**d 1.59**					
24	Valentine	Nebr.	a 1.60	**c 1.44**					
25	Yardigre	Nebr.	a 1.70	**c 1.58**					
26	Carson	Nev.	b 4.00	d 4.28	**d 4.08**				
27	Elko	Nev.	b 4.00	d 3.92	**d 3.88**				
28	Wadsworth	Nev.	b 4.00	d 3.92	**d 3.88**				
29	Albuquerque School	N. Mex.	d 2.90	**a 2.69**					
30	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex.	d 3.94	**a 3.81**					
31	Gallup	N. Mex.	d 3.65	**a 3.48**					
32	Las Cruces	N. Mex.	d 2.95	**a 2.64**					
33	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.		**b 3.50**					
34	Navajo Agency	N. Mex.		**b 4.20**					
35	Santa Fé	N. Mex.	d 2.95	**a 2.71**					
36	Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa.		g 4.47		h 4.44			
37	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa.	g 4.47			h 4.44			
38	Milford	Utah.	d 4.05	**d 4.24**	f 4.27				
39	Ouray Agency	Utah.		**f 4.64**					
40	Price Station	Utah.	d 3.15	**a 2.94**	f 3.23				
41	Uintah Valley Agency	Utah.		**f 4.64**					
42	Ashland	Wis.	a 1.36	**f 1.23**					
43	Oneida	Wis.	a 1.15	**c 1.00**					
44	Shawano	Wis.	a 1.15	**c .97**					
45	Tomah	Wis.	a 1.15	**c .98**					
46	Arapaho Issue Station§	Wyo.					f 3.84	**f 3.67**	
47	Casper	Wyo.	d 3.40	**a 2.62**					
48	Rawlins	Wyo.	d 3.40	a 3.00	**a 2.93**				
49	Shoshone Agency	Wyo.		b 4.56			f 3.84	**f 3.67**	
50	Chemawa	Oregon.	b 5.00	m 5.23					**a 3.87**
51	Grande Ronde Agency	Oregon.							**a 5.20**
52	Klamath Agency	Oregon.	**b 7.00**	f 7.24					a 7.20
53	Pendleton	Oregon.	b 5.00	b 3.94	**a 3.37**				a 4.00
54	Sheridan	Oregon.	**b 5.00**	b 5.12					a 5.20
55	The Dalles	Oregon.	b 5.00	b 4.21	**a 3.39**				a 4.20
56	Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oregon.	b 5.25	m 5.21					**a 4.80**
57	Warm Springs Agency	Oregon.							**a 6.20**
58	Creston	Wash.	b 4.75						**a 4.20**
59	Farmington	Wash.	b 4.75	3.18	**a 3.14**				a 4.20
60	Gate City	Wash.	b 4.75						**a 4.40**
61	Oyhut (Grays Harbor)	Wash.	b 8.00						**a 5.40**
62	Neah Bay Agency	Wash.	b 8.00						**a 5.90**
63	Reservation	Wash.	b 4 75						**a 4.60**
64	Wilbur	Wash.	b 4.75						**a 4.20**
65	Toppenish Station	Wash.	b 4.75						**a 4.40**
66	Tulalip	Wash.	b 7.00						**a 4.50**
67	Union City	Wash.	b 7.50						**a 4.80**

* All rail and wagon. † All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
§ On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephen's Mission.

Number.	From / To—		Omaha Nebr. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	H. A. Kestler.‡	N. W. Wells.	Geo. Berry.	San Francisco, Cal.* Jno. C. Davis.*	W. J. Wiley.†	L. C. Stevens, jr.	W. J. Wiley.†	Jno. C. Davis.*	Genoa, Nebr. H. A. Kestler.‡	Jno. C. Davis.*
1	Vermillion Lake	Minn.	**a 1.63**	b 1.67										
2	Kansas City	Mo.	a .43										**c .84**	
3	Seneca	Mo.	**a .80**	c .90	.90								**c 1.06**	
4	St. Louis	Mo.	**a .71**											
5	Arlee	Mont.	b 2.60	**a 2.57**										
6	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	b 3.10	**d 2.83**										
7	Blackfoot Station	Mont.	b 2.85	**d 2.69**										
8	Cascade	Mont.	b 3.25	**d 2.77**										
9	Crow Agency	Mont.	b 3.00	**d 2.77**										
10	Custer Station	Mont.	b 2.60	**d 2.30**										
11	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	**b 2.35**	a 2.65										
12	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.	c 2.35	**a 2.25**										
13	Great Falls	Mont.	b 3.10	**d 2.69**										
14	Harlem	Mont.	b 2.20	**a 2.03**										
15	Poplar Station	Mont.	**b 2.20**	a 2.25										
16	Red Rock	Mont.	b 2.19	a 2.10		**a 2.07**							**a 2.28**	
17	Rosebud	Mont.	**b 2.00**	a 2.10										
18	Bloomfield	Nebr.	a .75	a .57										
19	Dakota City	Nebr.	a .60	a .39									**a .48**	
20	Genoa	Nebr.	a .45	a .34		*f* .37								
21	Omaha	Nebr.											**c .40**	
22	Rushville	Nebr.	a .80	**c .80**	1.10								**a .79**	
23	Santee Agency	Nebr.	**a .63**	a .81										
24	Valentine	Nebr.	**a .63**	c .66									**a .81**	
25	Yardigre	Nebr.	a .55	**c .55**										
26	Carson	Nev.	b 3.70	d 3.27	3.20	**d 3.18**				**d 2.43**	2.54		**d 3.60**	
27	Elko	Nev.	b 3.25	**d 2.99**	3.16	*f* 3.08				**d 2.27**	2.54		**d 3.10**	
28	Wadsworth	Nev.	b 3.25	**d 2.99**	3.12	*f* 3.08				**d 2.43**	2.54		**d 3.02**	
29	Albuquerque School	N. Mex.	d 2.00	a 1.93	**a 1.91**					**a 2.43**			**a 2.49**	
30	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex.	d 3.25	**a 3.03**										
31	Gallup	N. Mex.	**d 2.75**	a 2.83	2.83								**a 3.04**	
32	Las Cruces	N. Mex.	d 2.10	**a 2.00**	2.20								**a 2.95**	
33	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.		**b 3.99**										
34	Navajo Agency	N. Mex.		**b 3.45**									**b 3.79**	
35	Santa Fé	N. Mex.	**d 2.15**	a 2.23	2.21								**a 2.42**	
36	Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa.		**g 1.15**										
37	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa.		**g 1.15**										
38	Milford	Utah.	d 3.95	d 3.45		**d 3.23**								
39	Ouray Agency	Utah.		**f 3.93**									**a 3.24**	
40	Price Station	Utah.	d 2.25	**a 2.13**		*f* 2.15							**a 3.07**	
41	Uintah Valley Agency	Utah.		**f 3.90**									**a 3.24**	
42	Ashland	Wis.	a 1.20	f 1.03	**f .98**								**f 1.41**	
43	Oneida	Wis.	a 1.20	**c .85**	1.01								**c 1.36**	
44	Shawano	Wis.	a 1.20	**c .90**	.92								**c 1.26**	
45	Tomah	Wis.	a 1.20	c 1.49	**c .93**								**c 1.12**	
46	Arapaho Issue Station§	Wyo.					**k 2.49**	k 2.75				**k 4.50**		**k 3.00**
47	Casper	Wyo.	d 2.50	**a 1.83**										
48	Rawlins	Wyo.	d 2.50	**a 2.03**		*f* 2.03								
49	Shoshone Agency	Wyo.		b 4.01			**k 2.49**	**k 2.75**				**k 4.50**		**k 3.00**
50	Chemawa	Oregon.	**b 4.50**	m 4.80						a 4.87	m .79	a .64		
51	Grande Ronde Agency	Oregon.								**a 5.20**	**f 1.15**	a 1.80		
52	Klamath Agency	Oregon.	**b 6.50**	f 6.50						a 7.20	**f 3.43**	a 3.90		
53	Pendleton	Oregon.	b 4.25	b 3.10		**a 2.47**				a 4.00	**b 1.73**	a 2.25		
54	Sheridan	Oregon.	b 4.50	**b 4.50**						a 5.30	**b 1.01**	a 1.30		
55	The Dalles	Oregon.	b 4.25	b 3.15		**a 2.59**				a 4.20	b 1.39	**a 1.38**		
56	Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oregon.	b 4.50	**m 4.25**						a 4.80	**m .75**	a 1.00		
57	Warm Springs Agency	Oregon.								**a 6.90**		**a 3.50**		
58	Creston	Wash.	**b 3.50**							a 4.20		**a 1.98**		
59	Farmington	Wash.	b 3.50	3.29		**a 3.24**				a 4.20		**a 2.30**		
60	Gate City	Wash.	**b 3.50**							a 4.40		**a 1.20**		
61	Oyhut (Grays Harbor)	Wash.	b 7.00							**a 5.40**		**a 1.30**		
62	Neah Bay Agency	Wash.	b 7.00							**a 5.90**		**a 1.50**		
63	Reservation	Wash.	**b 3.50**							a 4.60		**a 1.00**		
64	Wilbur	Wash.	**b 3.50**							a 4.20		**a 1.98**		
65	Toppenish Station	Wash.	**b 3.50**							a 4.40	**a 1.47**	a 1.48		
66	Tulalip	Wash.	b 6.00							**a 4.50**	**a 1.13**	a 1.50		
67	Union City	Wash.	b 6.50							**a 4.80**	**a 1.27**	a 1.73		

a 20 days. b 30 days. c 15 days. d 25 days. f As required. g 4 days. h Usual time, all rail. k 40 days. m 35 days. j 10 days. l 75 days.
‡ All rail, best and quickest routes.

REF0071291

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From ..... To—		Chicago, Ill. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Shavens, jr.	R. P. Barron.	H. A. Koster.*	W. J. Wiley.†	H. A. Morgan.	J. Libermdh.
1	Bowie	Ariz.	a2.50	a 2.53	a 2.59				
2	Casa Grande	Ariz.	a3.25	a3.28	a3.26	3.24			
3	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.		c4.85			b4.87		
4	Fort Apache	Ariz.	a5.20	d 4.77			b4.42		
5	Fort Mojave	Ariz.	a4.45	c3.73			b4.50		
6	Holbrook	Ariz.	a3.19	a3.13	a 3.25	3.40	b3.45		
7	Phœnix	Ariz.		a3.17	a 3.50	3.54	b3.85		
8	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	a3.05	c 3.23				e3.43	e3.14
9	Colton	Cal.	c3.85	a3.07	a 3.75		b3.05		
10	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal		a3.53		3.68	b3.75		
11	Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.	c7.50	c 9.77			b6.87		
12	Perris	Cal.	c4.00	a3.69	a 3.80		b4.25		
13	Porterville	Cal.	c4.45	b4.27			b4.50		
14	Round Valley Agency	Cal.	c7.50	d 6.95			b6.83		
15	San Francisco	Cal.	c4.00	b 4.27	a3.40				
16	Fort Lewis	Colo.	a4.15	a 3.69	a 3.80	3.97			
17	Grand Junction	Colo.	a3.32	b3.93	a 3.12	3.19			
18	Hesperus	Colo.	a4.00	b 3.47	a 3.64				
19	Ignacio	Colo.	a3.45	b 3.30	a 3.45				
20	Bismarck	N. Dak.	g1.35	b1.17	a 1.30				
21	Devils Lake Agency	N. Dak.	g1.35	b1.24					
22	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.	g1.80	a 1.83					
23	Fort Stevenson River Landing	N. Dak.	g1.80	a 1.80					
24	Fort Totten	N. Dak.	g1.35	a1.27					
25	Mandan	N. Dak.	g.90	b 1.01	a 1.19				
26	Minot	N. Dak.	g1.35	b1.31	a 1.36				
27	Rolla	N. Dak.	g1.34	b 1.29	a1.27				
28	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.	g1.38	h1.35	a 1.40				
29	Armour	S. Dak.	g.85	b.84	a .81				
30	Chamberlain	S. Dak.	g.88	b.88	a .88				
31	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	g1.19						
32	Flandreau	S. Dak.	g.61	b.64	a .78				
33	Forest City Agency	S. Dak.	g1.18	b 1.16					
34	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	g1.10						
35	Pierre	S. Dak.	g1.15	b1.08	a 1.08				
36	Ponca Creek Issue Station ‡	S. Dak.	g2.30						
37	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.	g1.15	a 1.18					
38	Blackfoot Agency	Idaho.	c2.69	a 2.46	a 2.48				
39	Fort Lapwai	Idaho.	c3.65	c 3.69			b4.00		
40	Lewiston	Idaho.	c3.30	c 3.45	a 3.25		b4.00		
41	Ross Fork	Idaho.	c2.09	b 2.44	a 2.18				
42	Chicago	Ill.							
43	Chickasha	Ind. T.	a1.20	g .94	a .91	1.09			
44	Minco	Ind. T.	a1.40	g .95	a .94	1.09			
45	Muscogee	Ind. T.	a1.25	g1.24	a 1.30	a1.21			
46	Darlington	Okla.	a1.10	g .94	a .91	1.04			
47	Kiowa Agency	Okla.	a1.55	g1.12	a 1.38	1.49			
48	Oklahoma City	Okla.	a1.19	g1.17	a 1.19	1.18			
49	Ponca	Okla.	a1.19	g1.15	a 1.18	1.81			
50	Red Rock	Okla	a1.21	b1.20	a 1.23	1.21			
51	Sioux City	Iowa.	a .60	f.58	a .74				
52	Arkansas City	Kans.	a1.05	f1.04	a 1.14	1.04			
53	Caldwell	Kans.	a1.10	f1.04	a 1.14	1.09			
54	Cale	Kans.	a1.20	f1.11	a 1.14	1.11			
55	Elgin	Kans.	a1.05	f1.04	a 1.06	1.04			
56	Hoyt	Kans.	a .74	f .72	a .74	f.69			
57	Lawrence	Kans.	a .65	f.64	a .65	.64			
58	Netawaka	Kans.	a .65	f.63	a .68	.69			
59	White Cloud	Kans.	a .57	f.55	a .60	.62			
60	Mount Pleasant	Mich.	b.38	j.37	a .60	.40			
61	Browns Valley	Minn.	b.95	b.93	a 1.08				
62	Detroit	Minn.	b.80	b .81	a .84				
63	Duluth	Minn.	b.55	b.51	b.58				
64	Fosston	Minn.	b1.19	b1.17	a 1.20				
65	Park Rapids	Minn.	b1.05	b.93	a 1.14				
66	Pipestone	Minn.	b.83	b.77	a 73				

*All rail; best and quickest route. †All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
‡ On Rosebud Reservation, about 25 miles from the landing on the west bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Snake Creek.
a 25 days. b 20 days. c 30 days. d 40 days.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Chicago, Ill. N. W. Wells.	J. C. McVay.	Sioux City, Iowa. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Shavens, jr.	H. A. Koster.*	W. J. Wiley.†	H. A. Morgan.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	J. C. McVay.	Bismarck, N. Dak. A. C. Johnston.	Number.
1			a2.65	a 2.71								1
2			a3.00	a 3.04	3.10							2
3				a 4.09		b4.87						3
4			a 5.20	d 4.01		b4.42						4
5			a 4.75	e4.03		b 4.50						5
6			a 3.25	a3.21		b 3.45						6
7				a3.19		b 3.85						7
8			a 3.75	e3.51			e3.89					8
9			b 3.90	a3.07		b 3.95						9
10				a3.55		b 3.75						10
11			c7.50	e6.83		b 6.87						11
12			c4.00	a 3.78		b 4.25						12
13			c4.15	b 4.18		b 4.50						13
14			c 7.30	d 6.81		b6.83						14
15			c4.00	b 4.40								15
16	a3.13		a 4.15	a 3.39				a3.13				16
17	f3.03		a 3.25	b 2.99				b2.73				17
18	b3.33		a 4.03	b 3.39				b3.03				18
19	b3.03		a 3.35	b 3.07				b2.73				19
20		b1.34	g1.30	b1.31								20
21			g1.45	b1.43								21
22			g1.80	a 1.83								22
23			g1.75	a 1.83								23
24		b1.34	g1.45	a1.31								24
25			g1.23	b1.18								25
26			g1.55	b1.53								26
27			g1.65	b1.47							g.65	h.35 28
28			g1.30	a 1.37					a.39	b.40		29
29		b.86	g.40	b .42					a .48	b.50		30
30		b.90	g.48	b .48								31
31			g.80						a .40			32
32			g .45	b.38						b.99		33
33		b1.15	g.90	b .93								34
34			g.70						a .98	b.90		35
35		b1.10	g.90	b .92								36
36			g1.90									37
37			g.75	a .70								38
38	a2.37		e 2.50	a 2.16				a2.07				39
39			a3.30	c 3.53		b4.00						40
40	b2.77		c 2.05	c 2.07		b4.00		b2.47				41
41	b2.37		c 2.50	b 2.10				b2.07				42
42			a .75									43
43			a 1.35	g 1.23	g1.06							44
44	f1.33		a 1.25	g 1.07	a1.06							45
45			a 1.25	g 1.08	1.18							46
46	f1.33		a 1.25	g 1.07	g1.06							47
47			a 1.60	g1.25	1.46							48
48			a 1.10	g1.08	1.08							49
49			a 1.10	g1.08	1.08							50
50			a 1.20	b 1.11	b1.10							51
51												52
52			a 1.10	f1.08	1.09						*	53
53			a 1.15	f1.08	1.09							54
54			a 1.20	f 1.18	f1.08							55
55			a 1.20	f1.09	f1.04							56
56			a .75	f .79	f.73							57
57			a .75	f.70	.72							58
58			a .75	f.73	f.71							59
59			a .75	f.69	.73							60
60			b1.20	j.81	.83							61
61			b1.10	b1.10								62
62			b1.10	b1.10								63
63			b .75	b .83								64
64			b1.30	b1.35								65
65			b1.25	b1.28								66
66			b .90	b.48					a .50			

e 50 days. f As required. g 18 days. h During season of navigation on the Missouri River, by rail and steamboat, 18 days. f 15 days. j 12 days. k 35 days. l 10 days.

REF0071292

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From / To—	Chicago, Ill.							
		A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	R. P. Barron.	H. A. Koster.*	J. C. McVay.	N. W. Wells.	C. E. Ramsey.	George Berry.
1	Vermillion Lake, Minn.	a1.43	b1.49						
2	Kansas City, Mo.	a.75	d.77	c.74					
3	Seneca, Mo.	a.86	d.85	c.87	.90				
4	St. Louis, Mo.	a.75							
5	Arlee, Mont.	b2.39	a2.39	c2.43					
6	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	b2.65	c2.41						
7	Blackfoot Station, Mont.	b2.21	c2.17	c2.23					
8	Cascade, Mont.	b2.46	c2.39	c2.75					
9	Crow Agency, Mont.	b2.54	c2.61						
10	Custer Station, Mont.	b1.91	c1.89	c1.95		b1.98			
11	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	b2.85	a1.70						
12	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	b1.55	c1.43						
13	Great Falls, Mont.	b2.40	c2.33	c2.50					
14	Harlem, Mont.	b1.71	a1.69	c1.80					
15	Poplar Station, Mont.	b1.40	a1.39	c1.46		b1.60			
16	Red Rock, Mont.	b2.57	a2.05	c2.66			a2.37		
17	Rosebud, Mont.	b1.76	a1.81	c1.82		b1.80			
18	Bloomfield, Nebr.	a1.17	a1.10	c.95					
19	Dakota City, Nebr.	a.75	a.74	c.70					
20	Genoa, Nebr.	a.90	a.85	c.85			a.67		
21	Omaha, Nebr.	a.75	d.60						
22	Rushville, Nebr.	a1.11	g1.10	c1.12		a1.38			
23	Santee Agency, Nebr.	a1.05	a1.09						
24	Valentine, Nebr.	a.95	g.96	c.97		a1.23			
25	Verdigre, Nebr.	a1.05	g1.05	c1.07					
26	Carson, Nev.	b3.90	c3.63	c3.65	3.81		c3.48		
27	Elko, Nev.	b3.37	c3.31	c3.40	3.51		c3.28		
28	Wadsworth, Nev.	b3.37	c3.31	c3.40	3.49		c3.28		
29	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	c2.10	a2.15	c2.15	2.15				
30	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.	c3.24	a3.20	c3.29					
31	Gallup, N. Mex.	c2.95	a2.93	c2.95					
32	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	c2.23	a2.11	c2.10					
33	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.		b2.93						
34	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.		b3.59						
35	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	c2.25	a2.17	c2.19	2.18				
36	Indian School Siding, Carlisle, Pa.		f.87	b.83				A.89	
37	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle, Pa.		f.87	b.83				A.89	
38	Milford, Utah.	c4.25	c3.78	b3.75			c3.67		
39	Ouray Agency, Utah.		f4.15		a4.12				
40	Price Station, Utah.	c2.45	a2.41	b2.63	2.44		f2.55		
41	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.		f4.15		a4.12				
42	Ashland, Wis.	a.67	k.69	b.67	.94				
43	Oneida, Wis.	a.40	d.45	b.35	.43				
44	Shawano, Wis.	a.42	d.42	b.43	.42				
45	Tomah, Wis.	a.45	d.44	b.52	.44				
46	Arapaho Issue Stations§, Wyo.								13.19
47	Casper, Wyo.	c2.80	a2.10	b2.35					
48	Rawlins, Wyo.	c2.80	a2.48	f2.65			a2.33		
49	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.		b4.09	b3.49					13.19
50	Chemawa, Oregon.	b4.50	e4.71	b4.15					
51	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.								
52	Klamath Agency, Oregon.	b6.50	f6.73						
53	Pendleton, Oregon.	b4.25	b3.40	b3.35			a2.77		
54	Sheridan, Oregon.	b4.50	b4.59						
55	The Dalles, Oregon.	b4.25	b3.59	b3.35			a2.89		
56	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon.	b4.50	e4.69						
57	Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.								
58	Creston, Wash.	b4.00		b3.80					
59	Farmington, Wash.	b4.00	3.59	b3.80			a2.54		
60	Gate City, Wash.	b4.00		b3.75					
61	Oyhut (Grays Harbor), Wash.	b7.25							
62	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.	b7.25							
63	Reservation, Wash.	b4.00		b3.60					
64	Wilbur, Wash.	b4.00		b3.80					
65	Toppenish Station, Wash.	b4.00		b3.85					
66	Tulalip, Wash.	b6.25							
67	Union City, Wash.	b6.75							

* All rail; best and quickest routes. † All rail and wagon.
‡ All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
§ On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephen's Mission.

Number.	From / To—	Chicago, Ill.		Sioux City, Iowa.						Price Station, Utah.	Rawlins, Wyo.		Number.
		John C. Davis.†	W. J. Wiley.‡	A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	H. A. Koster.*	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	George Berry.	John C. Davis.†	W. J. Wiley.‡	H. A. Koster.*	George Berry.	John C. Davis.†	
1	Vermillion Lake, Minn.			a1.61	b1.60										1
2	Kansas City, Mo.			a.73											2
3	Seneca, Mo.			a1.00	d1.10	d.78									3
4	St. Louis, Mo.			a.79											4
5	Arlee, Mont.			b2.50	a2.37										5
6	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.			b3.10	c2.77										6
7	Blackfoot Station, Mont.			b2.75	c2.67										7
8	Cascade, Mont.			b3.25	c2.74										8
9	Crow Agency, Mont.			b3.09	c2.48										9
10	Custer Station, Mont.			b2.50	c2.07										10
11	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.			b3.35	c2.57										11
12	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.			b3.25	c2.13										12
13	Great Falls, Mont.			b3.10	c2.64										13
14	Harlem, Mont.			b2.20	a1.89										14
15	Poplar Station, Mont.			b2.10	a1.78										15
16	Red Rock, Mont.			b2.19	a2.10		a2.07								16
17	Rosebud, Mont.			b1.90	a1.97										17
18	Bloomfield, Nebr.			a.75	a.55										18
19	Dakota City, Nebr.			a.18	a.19										19
20	Genoa, Nebr.			a.65	a.51										20
21	Omaha, Nebr.			a.50	d.40										21
22	Rushville, Nebr.			a.70	g.75			c.79							22
23	Santee Agency, Nebr.			a.58	a.61										23
24	Valentine, Nebr.			a.60	g.61			c.64							24
25	Verdigre, Nebr.			a.65	g.61										25
26	Carson, Nev.			b3.75	c3.21	3.30	c3.18								26
27	Elko, Nev.			b3.50	c2.81	2.98	f3.08								27
28	Wadsworth, Nev.			b3.50	c2.81	2.98	f3.08								28
29	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.			c2.25	a2.23	a2.19									29
30	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.			c3.65	a3.47										30
31	Gallup, N. Mex.			c2.95	a2.91										31
32	Las Cruces, N. Mex.			c2.35	a2.28										32
33	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.				b3.54										33
34	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.				b3.99										34
35	Santa Fé, N. Mex.			c2.35	a2.39	a2.39									35
36	Indian School Siding, Carlisle, Pa.				f1.13										36
37	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle, Pa.				f1.13										37
38	Milford, Utah.			c3.95	c3.45		c3.23								38
39	Ouray Agency, Utah.				f3.93	a3.76						a1.74			39
40	Price Station, Utah.			c2.35	a2.01	2.44	f2.15								40
41	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.				f3.93	a3.78						a1.74			41
42	Ashland, Wis.			a1.25	f.99	1.07									42
43	Oneida, Wis.			a1.25	d.95	1.04									43
44	Shawano, Wis.			a1.25	d.91	.93									44
45	Tomah, Wis.			a1.25	d1.29	.85		b.73							45
46	Arapaho Issue Stations§, Wyo.	13.24							12.49	12.75			12.25	12.00	46
47	Casper, Wyo.			c2.75	a1.69										47
48	Rawlins, Wyo.			c2.75	a2.03		f2.03								48
49	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.	13.24			b3.90				12.49	12.75			12.25	12.00	49
50	Chemawa, Oregon.		a4.87	b4.50	e4.80						a4.87				50
51	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.		a5.90								a5.90				51
52	Klamath Agency, Oregon.		a7.20	b6.50	b6.50						a7.20				52
53	Pendleton, Oregon.		a3.80	b4.25	b2.97		a2.47				a4.00				53
54	Sheridan, Oregon.		a5.20	b4.50	b4.50						a5.20				54
55	The Dalles, Oregon.		a4.20	b4.25	b3.10		a2.59				a4.20				55
56	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon.		a4.80	b4.50	e4.27						a4.80				56
57	Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.		a6.20								a6.20				57
58	Creston, Wash.		a4.20	b3.50							a4.20				58
59	Farmington, Wash.		a4.20	b3.50	3.87		a2.24				a4.20				59
60	Gate City, Wash.		a4.40	b3.50							a4.40				60
61	Oyhut (Grays Harbor), Wash.		a5.40	b7.00							a5.40				61
62	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.		a5.90	b7.00							a5.90				62
63	Reservation, Wash.		a4.60	b3.50							a4.60				63
64	Wilbur, Wash.		a4.20	b3.50							a4.20				64
65	Toppenish Station, Wash.		a4.40	b3.50							a4.40				65
66	Tulalip, Wash.		a4.50	b6.00							a4.50				66
67	Union City, Wash.		a4.80	b6.50							a4.80				67

a 20 days. b 30 days. c 25 days. d 15 days. e 35 days. f As required. g 18 days. h Usual time, all rail. i 4 days. j 40 days. k 10 days. l 60 days.

REF0071293

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From	Kansas City, Mo.					
	To—	A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	H. A. Koster.*	E. P. Barron.	W. J. Wiley.†	H. A. Morgan.
1	Bowie, Ariz.	a 2.25	**a2.23**	2.25	a 2.49		
2	Casa Grande, Ariz.	a 2.00	a 2.09	**a2.40**	a 3.22		
3	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		**b 4.57**			c 4.87	
4	Fort Apache, Ariz.	a 4.90	d 4.79			**c 4.42**	
5	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	a 4.15	**b3.63**			c 4.50	
6	Holbrook, Ariz.	a 2.85	**a2.83**	2.84	a 3.09	c 3.45	
7	Phœnix, Ariz.		a 3.13	**c3.09**	a 3.56	c 3.85	
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	a 3.35	b 3.03				c 3.29
9	Colton, Cal.	b 3.50	**a3.25**		a 3.70	c 3.95	
10	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma, Cal.		**a3.13**	3.18		c 3.75	
11	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.	b 7.50	b 6.99			**c6.87**	
12	Perris, Cal.	b 3.75	**a3.33**		a 3.40	c 4.25	
13	Poterville, Cal.	b 4.25	**c4.35**			c 4.50	
14	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	b 7.30	d 6.99			**c6.83**	
15	San Francisco, Cal.	b 4.00			**c3.00**		
16	Fort Lewis, Colo.	a 3.90	a 3.37	3.54	a 3.20		
17	Grand Junction, Colo.	a 3.10	**c2.69**	2.74	a 2.95		
18	Hesperus, Colo.	a 3.80	c 3.21		a 3.20		
19	Ignacio, Colo.	a 3.20	c 3.07		a 3.00		
20	Bismarck, N. Dak.	**g1.55**	c 1.55				
21	Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.	g 1.65	**c1.53**				
22	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	g 2.00	**a1.95**				
23	Fort Stevenson River Landing, N. Dak.	**g1.85**	a 1.93				
24	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	g 1.60	**a1.49**				
25	Mandan, N. Dak.	g 1.37	**c1.35**				
26	Minot, N. Dak.	**g1.60**	c 1.61				
27	Rolla, N. Dak.	g 1.60	**c1.51**				
28	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	g 1.80	**a1.70**				
29	Armour, S. Dak.	g .95	**c.91**		a 1.10		
30	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	g 1.00	**c.91**		a 1.20		
31	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	**g1.30**					
32	Flandreau, S. Dak.	g .95	**c.85**		a .85		
33	Forest City Agency, S. Dak.	**g1.40**	c 1.40				
34	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.	**g1.20**					
35	Pierre, S. Dak.	g 1.40	**c1.27**				
36	Ponca Creek Issue Station, S. Dak.	**g2.40**					
37	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	**g1.15**	a 1.49				
38	Blackfoot, Idaho.	b 2.35	a 2.10				
39	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	**b3.55**	b 3.09			c 4.00	
40	Lewiston, Idaho.	b 2.95	b 3.45			c 4.00	
41	Ross Fork, Idaho.	b 2.85	c 2.10				
42	Chicago, Ill.	**a.75**					
43	Chickasha, Ind. T.	a 1.09	g .71	.90	**a.70**		
44	Minco, Ind. T.	a .85	g .71	.71	**a.70**		
45	Muscogee, Ind. T.	a 1.00	**g.91**	.91	a 1.00		
46	Darlington, Okla.	a .70	g .71	.71	**a.70**		
47	Kiowa Agency, Okla.	a 1.39	g .89	1.24	**a.85**		
48	Oklahoma City, Okla.	**a.70**	g .75	.71	a .85		
49	Ponca, Okla.	**a.70**	g .71	.71	a .73		
50	Red Rock, Okla.	a .75	c .75	.74	**a.73**		
51	Sioux City, Iowa.	**a.65**					
52	Arkansas City, Kans.	a .75	h .69	**a.64**	a .69		
53	Caldwell, Kans.	**a.68**	h .69	.68	a .69		
54	Cale, Kans.	a .90	h .71	**h.64**	a .66		
55	Elgin, Kans.	a .65	h .65	**h.61**	a .63		
56	Hoyt, Kans.	**a.50**	h .32	.59	a .43		
57	Lawrence, Kans.	a .25	h .20	**h.19**	a .20		
58	Netawaka, Kans.	**a.95**	h .36	.59			
59	White Cloud, Kans.	**a.34**	h .35	.59			
60	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	c 1.18	**c.85**	**c.83**			
61	Browns Valley, Minn.	**c1.15**	c 1.15				
62	Detroit, Minn.	c 1.15	**c1.15**				
63	Duluth, Minn.	**c1.00**					
64	Fosston, Minn.	c 1.60	**c1.55**				
65	Park Rapids, Minn.	**c1.30**	c 1.35				
66	Pipestone, Minn.	c 1.00	c .93		**a.80**		

* All rail; best and quickest routes. † All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
‡ On Rosebud Reservation, about 25 miles from the landing on the west bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Snake Creek.

Kansas City, Mo.		St. Louis, Mo.								Number.
J. Liberman.	N. W. Wells.	A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	E. P. Barron.	W. J. Wiley.†	H. A. Morgan.	J. Liberman.	N. W. Wells.	H. A. Koster.*	
		a 2.75	**a2.31**	a 2.76						1
		a 3.10	**a3.03**	a 3.35						2
			b4.77		c 4.87					3
		a 5.50	d 4.96		**c4.42**					4
		a 4.50	**b3.93**		c 4.50					5
		a 3.25	**a2.97**	a 3.54	c 3.45					6
			a3.33	a 3.60	c 3.85					7
c2.88		a 3.75	**b3.10**			c 3.13	c 4.25			8
		b 4.00	**a3.30**	a 3.70	c 3.95					9
			a3.37		c 3.75					10
		b 7.50	**b6.85**		c 6.87					11
		b 4.00	**a3.58**	a 3.70	c 4.25					12
		b 4.45	c 4.47		c 4.50					13
		b 7.30	d 6.95		**c6.83**					14
		b 4.00	c 4.57	**a 3.70**						15
	a 3.13	a 4.45	a 3.87	a 3.95						16
	f 2.73	a 3.45	**c3.03**	a 4.10				**a 3.73**		17
	c 3.03	a 4.00	c 3.64	**a 3.50**				**f 3.33**		18
	c 2.73	a 3.45	c 3.37	a 3.75				**f 3.03**		19
		g 1.55	c 1.57					**c 3.33**		20
		g 1.65	**c 1.51**							21
		g 2.00	**a 1.90**							22
		g 2.00	**a 1.77**							23
		g 1.65	**a 1.73**							24
		g 1.35	**c 1.30**							25
		g 1.75	**c 1.48**							26
		g 1.75	**c 1.57**							27
		g 1.75	**a 1.70**							28
		g 1.20	**c .99**							29
		g 1.25	**c 1.11**							30
		g 1.53								31
		g 1.00	**c .90**							32
		g 1.40	**c 1.23**							33
		g 1.45								34
		g 1.40	**c 1.28**							35
		g 2.50								36
		g 1.50	**a 1.27**							37
	a 2.07	b 3.00	**a 2.39**							38
		b 3.70	**b 3.67**		c 4.00			**f 2.67**		39
	c 2.47	b 3.30	b 3.48		c 4.00					40
	c 2.07	b 3.00	**c 2.39**					**c 3.07**		41
		a .75						c 2.67		42
		a 1.35	**g .87**	a 1.30					1.17	43
	f .76	a 1.35	**g .87**	a 1.30					1.17	44
		a 1.25	**g 1.12**	a 1.50					1.26	45
	f .76	a 1.35	**g .87**	a 1.30					1.17	46
		a 1.65	**g 1.05**	a 1.50					1.57	47
		a 1.30	**g 1.10**	a 1.50					1.12	48
		a 1.30	**g 1.10**	a 1.50					1.12	49
		a 1.30	**c 1.10**	a 1.50					1.12	50
		a 1.00								51
		a 1.10	**h 1.05**	a 1.18					**a 1.01**	52
		a 1.20	**h 1.05**	a 1.18					1.16	53
		a 1.00	h 1.03	a 1.18					1.01	54
		a 1.00	**h .94**	a 1.08					.95	55
		a .80	h .73	a 1.08					**h .54**	56
		a 1.00	**h .51**	a .77					**h .52**	57
		a 1.00	h .61						.51	58
		a 1.00	**h .51**						**h .52**	59
		c 1.20	**f 1.01**						.64	60
		c 1.20	**c .80**						1.08	61
		c 1.20	**c 1.01**							62
		c 1.00	**f .85**							63
		c 1.45	**a 1.45**							64
		c 1.40	**c 1.39**							65
		c 1.00	**c .81**	a 1.10						66

a 25 days. b 30 days. c 20 days. d 40 days. e 50 days. f As required. g 18 days. h 15 days. i 12 days. j 10 days.

REF0071294

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From ... / To—		Kansas City, Mo. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	R. P. Barron.	H. A. Koster.*	N. W. Wells.	Geo. Berry.	Jno. C. Davis.†	W. J. Wiley.†
1	Vermillion Lake	Minn.	a1.67	b1.89						
2	Kansas City	Mo.								
3	Seneca	Mo.	a.55	c.55		c.54				
4	St. Louis	Mo.	a.43							
5	Arlee	Mont.	b2.75	d2.63						
6	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	b3.10	d2.96						
7	Blackfoot Station	Mont.	b2.85	d2.73						
8	Cascade	Mont.	b3.10	d2.79						
9	Crow Agency	Mont.	b3.10	d2.95						
10	Custer Station	Mont.	b2.50	d2.48						
11	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	b2.35	a2.75						
12	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.	b2.40	d2.27						
13	Great Falls	Mont.	b3.00	d2.73						
14	Harlem	Mont.	b2.20	a2.13						
15	Poplar Station	Mont.	b2.25	a2.47						
16	Red Rock	Mont.	b2.15	a2.10			a2.07			
17	Rosebud	Mont.	b2.10	a2.23						
18	Bloomfield	Nebr.	a1.25	a.97						
19	Dakota City	Nebr.	a.75	a.75						
20	Genoa	Nebr.	a.80	a.67						
21	Omaha	Nebr.	a.45							
22	Rushville	Nebr.	a.95	c.91						
23	Santee Agency	Nebr.	a1.00	a1.03						
24	Valentine	Nebr.	a.90	c.81						
25	Verdigre	Nebr.	a1.00	c.87						
26	Carson	Nev.	b3.70	d3.27		d2.91	f3.18			
27	Elko	Nev.	b3.25	d2.99		2.81	f3.08			
28	Wadsworth	Nev.	b3.25	d2.99		d2.81	f3.08			
29	Albuquerque	N. Mex.	d2.00	a1.85	d1.85	a1.81				
30	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex.	d3.15	a3.03	d2.99					
31	Gallup	N. Mex.	d2.65	a2.61	d2.[illegible]	a2.59				
32	Las Cruces	N. Mex.	d1.85	a1.79		1.86				
33	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.		b2.67						
34	Navajo Agency	N. Mex.		b3.23		3.19				
35	Santa Fé	N. Mex.	d1.98	a1.87	d1.90	1.89				
36	Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa.		g1.35						
37	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa.		g1.35						
38	Milford	Utah.	d3.95	d3.35			d3.23			
39	Ouray Agency	Utah.		h3.95		a3.69				
40	Price Station	Utah.	d2.25	a2.01		2.02	f2.15			
41	Uintah Valley Agency	Utah.		h3.95		a3.69				
42	Ashland	Wis.	a1.00	f1.03		c.98				
43	Oneida	Wis.	a1.00	c.85		1.01				
44	Shawano	Wis.	a1.00	c.93		c.92				
45	Tomah	Wis.	a1.00	c.75	b.75	.83				
46	Arapaho Issue Station§	Wyo.						f3.19	f3.00	
47	Casper	Wyo.	d2.50	a2.03			f2.03			
48	Rawlins	Wyo.	d2.50	a2.03				f3.19	f3.00	
49	Shoshone Agency	Wyo.		b4.03						
50	Chemawa	Oregon.	b4.50	k4.75						a4.87
51	Grande Ronde Agency	Oregon.								a5.20
52	Klamath Agency	Oregon.	b6.50	h6.53						a7.20
53	Pendleton	Oregon.	b4.25	b3.15			a3.47			a4.00
54	Sheridan	Oregon.	b4.50	b4.50						a5.20
55	The Dalles	Oregon.	b4.25	b3.20			a3.59			a4.20
56	Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oregon.	b4.50	k4.25						a4.80
57	Warm Springs Agency	Oregon.								a6.20
58	Creston	Wash.	b3.75							a4.20
59	Farmington	Wash.	b3.75	3.39			a3.24			a4.20
60	Gate City	Wash.	b3.75							a4.40
61	Oyhut (Grays Harbor)	Wash.	b7.00							a5.40
62	Neah Bay Agency	Wash.	b7.00							a5.90
63	Reservation	Wash.	b3.75							a4.60
64	Wilbur	Wash.	b3.75							a4.20
65	Toppenish Station	Wash.	b3.75							a4.40
66	Tulalip	Wash.	b6.00							a4.80
67	Union City	Wash.	b6.50							a4.80

* All rail; boat and quickest routes.
† All rail and wagon.
‡ All rail to rail points, boat and quickest route to all points.
§ On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephen's Mission.

St. Louis, Mo. A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	H. A. Koster.*	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	C. E. Ramsey.	Geo. Berry.	Jno. C. Davis.†	W. J. Wiley.†	Casper, Wyo. Geo. Berry.	Bismarck, N. Dak. Jno. C. Davis.†	Yankton, S. Dak. Jno. C. Davis.†	Number.
a1.53	b1.51											1
a.43												2
a.80	c.71	.60										3
												4
b2.85	a2.61											5
b3.20	d2.61											6
b2.95	d2.39											7
b2.75	d2.89											8
b3.10	d2.71											9
b2.50	d2.99											10
b2.00	a2.11											11
b1.85	d1.99											12
b3.60	d2.84											13
b1.91	a1.85											14
b1.70	a1.51											15
b2.85	a2.85		a2.67									16
b2.10	a1.99											17
a1.30	a.93											18
a.90	a.70											19
a1.00	a.81		f1.19									20
a.75												21
a1.25	c1.13											22
a1.20	a1.16											23
a1.10	c1.01											24
a1.20	c1.12											25
b4.00	d3.53		f3.78									26
b3.40	d3.27		f3.58									27
b3.40	d3.27		f3.58									28
d2.25	a2.12											29
d3.50	a3.07											30
d3.00	a2.89											31
d2.24	a2.05											32
	b2.89											33
	b3.99											34
d2.25	a1.97			d2.15								35
	f1.05			1.20	f1.10							36
	g1.05			b1.20	f1.10							37
d4.20	h3.77		f3.97									38
	h4.05											39
d2.55	a2.37		f2.63									40
	h4.05											41
a1.25	c1.05											42
a1.25	c1.03											43
a1.25	c.99											44
a1.25	c.80			b1.10								45
						f3.75	f3.14		f2.25	f3.50	f3.60	46
d2.75	a2.13											47
d2.75	a2.31		f2.63									48
	b4.10					f3.75	f3.14		f2.25	f3.50	f3.60	49
b4.75	k4.80							a4.87				50
								a5.20				51
b6.75	h6.60							a7.20				52
b4.75	b3.67		a3.07					a4.00				53
b4.75	b4.69							a5.20				54
b4.50	b3.70		a3.19					a4.20				55
b4.75	k4.89							a4.80				56
								a6.20				57
b3.90								a4.20				58
b3.90	3.73		a3.84					a4.20				59
b3.90								a4.40				60
b7.25								a5.40				61
b7.25								a5.90				62
b3.90								a4.60				63
b3.90								a4.20				64
b3.90								a4.40				65
b6.50								a4.80				66
b6.50								a4.80				67

a 20 days. b 30 days. c 15 days. d 25 days. e 18 days. f As required. g 4 days. h 40 days. i 10 days. j 60 days. k 35 days. ‖ Usual time, all rail.

REF0071295

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of April 10, 1893, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service.

[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.		Quantity awarded.	B. Y. Pippey.	Lewis Seasongood.	John Dobson.	Edward C. Goldstein.	
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	San F.
	CLASS No. 1. BLANKETS. [Each blanket must be plainly marked U. S. I. D. in letters not less than 4 inches high.]						
1	42 by 56 inches, 5½ pounds, indigo blue pairs	362	.....	2.48½	2.62½	.....	.....
2				2.73½	2.41½		
3				2.90			
4				3.09			
5				2.72½			
6	54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds, indigo blue do	2,230	.....	2.84	3.00	.....	.....
7				3.12½	2.76		
8				3.39			
9				3.54			
10				3.11½			
11	60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds, indigo blue do	10,583	4.20	3.78	4.00	5.36	5.24
12				4.10½	3.68		
13				4.49			
14				4.72			
15				4.15			
16	54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds, green do	150	.....	.....	3.75	4.02	3.93
17	60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds, green do	175	.....	.....	5.00	5.36	5.24
18	54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds, scarlet do	160	.....	.....	3.75	4.02	3.93
19	60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds, scarlet do	225	.....	.....	5.00	5.36	5.24
20	42 by 56 inches, 5½ pounds, white do	5	.....	.....	3.28½	.....	.....
21	54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds, white do	100	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....
22	60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds, white do	230	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....
	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.						
23	Cassimere, medium weight, dark colors, ¶ yards	380	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....
24						1.60	
25							(*)
26							
27							
28	Flannel, blue, twilled do	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.2510	.2809
29						.2605	.2950
30						.2720	.3050
31						.2710	
32	Flannel, red, twilled do	54,500	.....	.....	.....	.2510	.2820
33						.2557	.31
34						.2710	
35						.2816	
36						.2780	
37						.2950	
38	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes doz	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39							
40							
41							
42	Hose, children's, woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 5 to 6½ doz	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49	Hose, misses', woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 8½ doz	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50							
51							
52							
53							
54							
55							
56	Hose, women's, woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10 doz	1,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57							
58							
59							
60							
61							

*New York delivery. b 1½ yards wide; 4,500 yards only. c 32,100 yards of sample width.

R. A. Robbins.	Jno. F. Curtis.	Sam'l B. Brown.	Edward E. Eames.	Wm. H. Howett.	Wm. L. Daniels.	S. Allen Evans.	Uriah G. Fox.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Richard Lindner.	Thos. G. Hood.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	American Hosiery Co.	Number.
To be delivered in New York.													
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
													9
													10
													11
													12
													13
													14
													15
													16
													17
													18
													19
													20
													21
													22
1.20	1.24	1.23											23
1.19	1.24	1.49											24
1.15	1.24												25
1.39	1.24												26
	1.24												27
.....	.....	.2435	.25	.2748	.27½	.30	.2631	.2582	d 30⅝	.2870	.45½	.....	28
		.2680	.23½	.2998	6.88		.2847	c.50½		.2836	.57½		29
		.2918					.2611	.2492		.2397			30
										.2229			31
.....	.....	.2435	.25	.2748	.27½	.30	.2969	.2735	d.31½	.2724	.45½	.....	32
		.2680	.28½	.2998			.2563	.2492		.3181	.57½		33
		.2918					.2657			.2636			34
										.2874			35
										.2397			36
										.2847			37
.....	.....	4.03½	5.00	.....	.....	.....	3.30	4.17	3.61	3.00	3.37½	.....	38
		4.09					3.87	4.17	4.06	3.87	4.00		39
		4.54½						3.54½	5.96				40
		4.48						4.39					41
1.35	.....	1.52	2.15	.....	.....	.....	1.45	1.43½	1.61	1.46	1.55	.....	42
1.43		1.44½					1.47	1.42½		1.59	1.35		43
1.70		1.45½					1.61	1.44		1.58	1.40		44
							1.20	1.27½		1.25	1.43		45
							1.60			1.55			46
							1.52			1.85			47
							1.75			1.52			48
1.72	.....	2.06	2.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.09½	2.21	2.24	1.85	4.75	49
1.87		2.06½					1.43	2.04		1.87	1.80		50
2.15		2.02½					1.91	2.05		1.80	2.10		51
							2.10	1.97½		1.60	2.20		52
							2.10			2.18			53
							1.70			2.30			54
							2.25			2.00			55
2.10	.....	2.68	3.00	.....	.....	.....	1.93	2.39	2.81	2.90	2.66	.....	56
2.20		2.66½					1.93	2.54½		2.67	2.75		57
		2.58					2.71	2.64		2.92	2.05		58
		2.83					2.50	2.07		2.89			59
										2.92			60
										2.35			61

d 30,000 yards of each only.

REF0071296

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Uriah G. Fox.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Richard Lindner.	Thos. G Hood.
			All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.				
1	Hose, misses', cotton, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9 ..... doz.	975	.88	.92½	.91½	2.40	.88
2				.96	.86½	1.81	.92
3				.90		1.41	.95
4						1.27	
5	Hose, women's, cotton, assorted sizes, Nos. 8½ to 10 ..... doz.	1,150	1.05	1.00	.92½	2.40	1.12½
6			1.03	1.17	1.06½	1.81	1.17
7					1.02½	1.11	1.10
8						.98	1.16
9							1.16
10	Lindsey, plaid ..... yds.	82,000			.1110	a.0992	.1409
11					.1109	a.1162	.1161
12					.1104		.1114
13							.1088
14							.0998
15	Mittens, woolen, medium, assorted sizes. doz.	790	1.70	2.62	1.36½	2.15	3.38
16				3.62	1.81	3.75	2.12½
17					2.32½	4.00	2.57½
18						4.80	
19						5.50	
20	Mittens, woolen, boys', assorted sizes ... do.	490	1.45	1.70	1.72½	1.80	2.55
21				2.10	1.13	2.50	2.82½
22					1.59		2.13
23					1.81		1.57
24	Scarfs, small ..... do.	158		1.82½			1.50
25				2.47½			2.15
26	Scarfs, large ..... do.	625		3.42½			3.00
27							
28	Shawls, ¾ ..... No.	16,000	1.25			1.45	
29			1.22½			1.25	
30			1.20			1.36	
31						1.47	
32						1.63	
33						3.07	
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39	Skirts, balmoral ..... do.	2,200		.68½	.24½		.63½
40					.6464		.63½
41					.6597		
42							
43	Socks, boys', woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9 ..... doz.	1,700	1.80	1.72½	1.67	1.92	1.83
44			1.45	1.67	1.39		1.93
45				1.73	1.84		1.57
46				1.80	1.96½		1.73
47				1.90	1.79½		1.63
48				1.85	2.04		1.85
49				1.60			1.93
50	Socks, men's, woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ..... doz.	1,880	1.95	1.75	1.82	2.22	2.11
51			1.70	2.07	2.06		2.13
52			1.87	2.22	2.10		2.17
53			1.45	2.15	2.33		2.07
54				2.25	2.15		2.16
55				2.22	2.07		2.35
56				2.40	2.47		2.30

a 50,000 yards.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Sam'l R. Brown.	Tissot & Schnitz.	Edward E. Eames.	Geo. F. Victor.	Wm. L. Daniels.	S. Allen Evans.	Randall P. Harris.	Eben Sugden.	Augustus F. Libby.	Benjamin Knower.	John J. Carruth.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Richard T. Lowndes.	Number.
All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.													
.92½											.96		1
.79½											.95		2
1.02½											.93		3
													4
1.04½		.75											5
1.11½													6
1.06½													7
													8
													9
.1138		.11½	.1173		.1151					.1046			10
.1188		.11½			.1074					.1084			11
.1370		.10½			.0892					.1145			12
.1426		.09½								.1197			13
													14
1.59	2.15	1.50									2.25		15
1.93	1.40										3.80		16
2.31											3.63		17
													18
													19
1.32	1.70	1.25									1.70		20
1.68½	1.90										1.85		21
1.79	1.75										2.85		22
2.07													23
		2.25					2.00				1.62½		24
		2.50					2.25						25
		4.75					4.50				3.25		26
		6.00									4.90		27
		.95	1.42½	1.50		1.32		1.39	.95				28
		1.00	1.30	1.48		1.50		1.46	1.15				29
		1.10		1.46					1.20				30
		1.20		1.44					1.40				31
		1.26		1.35					1.45				32
		1.25		1.32					1.50				33
		1.25											34
		1.35											35
		1.30											36
		1.12½											37
.69½		.65		.82	.75							.62½	38
.67½				.82									39
.6396													40
.6995													41
													42
1.58						1.90					1.75		43
1.22½											1.60		44
1.76½											1.72		45
1.85½											1.80		46
1.96½											1.92		47
2.03½											1.96		48
2.09½											1.87½		49
													50
1.71						2.87½					1.70		51
2.08½						2.07½					2.00		52
2.06½											2.20		53
2.21											1.60		54
2.34½											2.70		55
2.61											2.75		56

REF0071297

[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.	Alden Knitting Mills. Delivered in New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.			R. A. Robbin. Delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.	Tissot & Schultz.	Edw. E. Eames.
1	Socks, boys', cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9.....doz..	**1,200**	.92½	1.03½	.76½	.....	.67	.....
2			.08	.92½	.71½			
3			1.05	.98	.81			
4			.90	1.05½	.76½			
5			.96	.87½	.71½			
6			1.02	.82½	.92½			
7			.90	**.92**	.98½			
8			.97	.81	1.05½			
9	Socks, men's, cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz..	**1,540**	1.14½	1.11½	.....	1.12½	1.05	.99
10			1.12½	1.11½		.90	.97½	1.23
11			1.11			.80	.87½	
12			1.00				.85	
13			1.00				.85	
14			1.09½					
15	Socks, men's, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz..	c**250**	.97½	.....	.....	1.07	.97	.85
16			.94½			.89	.90	
17			.92					
18								
19								
20	Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply.....lbs..	**900**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21								
22								
23	Yarn, gray, 3-ply.....do..	**260**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24								
25								
	Additional for training schools.							
26	Cloth, dark color, for cloaks for girls..yds..	**300**	.....	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....
27						1.65		
28								
29	Drawers, boys', knit, 7 to 20 years, assorted sizes.....pairs..	**516**	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	**.31**
30								**.35**
31								**.39**
32								**.44**
33								**.48**
34								**.52**
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41								
42								
43								
44	Flannel, gray.....yds..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32½
45	Hose, women's, cotton, full regular, Nos. 8, 9, and 10.....doz..	**150**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								
51	Kersey, sky-blue, 22-ounce, army standard, California make or equal.....yds..	**3,500**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52								
53								
54								
55	Kersey, navy-blue, 22-ounce, army standard, California make or equal.....yds..	**1,350**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Kersey, cadet gray.....do..	**800**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57								
58								
59								
60								

* No award.

a 26-inch. Rise and fall, 50 cents.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Randall P. Barron.	Uriah G. Fox.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Jas. C. Birdsall.	Richard Lindner.	Thos. G. Hood.	American Hosiery Co.	Sam'l B. Brown.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	John F. Curtis.	Edward C. Goldstein.	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	H. G. Thomas.	Number.
Delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.													
.....	.72	.73½	.....	.77	.69	.....	.72½	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	.72½	.76½		1.08	.80		.83½	.70					2
	.83½	.91½			.80½		.86½	.71					3
	.83				.81			.82					4
	.87½				.82			.90					5
	.90				.90			.92					6
	.95				.92½								7
													8
.69	.77	.86½	.....	.93	.92	2.00	.86½	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.74	1.00	.74½		1.08	1.20		.93½						10
.79		.76½		.99	.75		1.07½						11
.89		1.04½			1.00		1.16½						12
.99		.98½			1.08½		c.88½						13
1.04													14
.....	.85	.74½	.....	.93	.83	.....	.76½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	.82½	.78½		.89	.82½		.86½						16
		.95½			.82½		.93½						17
		.94½			.82½		.95½						18
					.92½								19
.....	.....	.49½	.72	.....	.....	.....	.53½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
		.56½					.60						21
		.63½					.67½						22
.....	.....	.31	.62	.....	.....	.....	.53½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
		.59½	.55				.63½						24
		.65½											25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.84	.....	.....	1.09	.....	1.28	.....	.....	.....	26
				1.72					**1.24**				27
				1.36									28
.....	.25	.22	.....	.....	.....	a7.00	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
	.21½	.25					.21						30
	.21½	.28					.24						31
		.31					.27						32
		.34					.30						33
		.24					.20						34
		.27					.23						35
		.30					.26						36
		.33					.29						37
		.36					.32						38
		.34½					.19½						39
							.22½						40
							.25½						41
							.28½						42
							.31½						43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.39½	.....	.....	.2840	.....	.....	.2930	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	1.19	.....	2.40	2.00	.....	1.98	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
		2.09			**2.05**		2.16	2.12½					46
		2.17						2.23					47
								1.20					48
								2.25					49
								1.90					50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.66½	.....	.....	**1.71**	1.79	1.869	51
										1.71	1.74		52
										1.71			53
										1.71			54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.78	.....	.....	**1.71**	2.05	.....	55
.....	.....	1.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.53	.....	1.76	**1.84**	b1.84	1.51	56
		2.29					1.59					2.27	57
		2.55											58
		2.60											59
		2.50											60

b 350 yards only.

c 250 dozen socks, cotton, medium, at 88½ cents, awarded to S. B. Brown, on this sample.

REF0071298

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 2.	Quantity awarded.	Tissot & Schultz.	Richard Lindner.	R. A. Robbins.	Edward E. Ramos.	Uriah G. Fox.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.
			All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.						
	Additional for training schools—continued.								
1	Mittens, girls', assorted sizes ..... doz..	33	2.20	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2			**2.10**	2.50					
3			1.70	4.00					
4				4.50					
5				5.50					
6	Pants, children's, assorted, 28 to 34..... pairs..	300	.....	.33	.25	.25	.23½	.27½	.22½
7				.28	.27	.27	**.24**	.24½	.25½
8					.28	.29	.23½		
9						.31			
10									
11	Pants, ladies' and misses', heavy, assorted, 30 to 38 .....pairs..	665	.....	.33	.52	.37½	.25½	.29½	.31
12				.28			**.31½**	.29½	.30½
13							.35	.34½	
14								.29½	
15	Shawls, heavy, double.....No..	(*)	.....	1.98	.....	1.75	.....	2.78	2.63
16				2.24		1.85		3.05	2.98
17				2.72		1.87½			
18				2.92		2.00			
19				3.26		2.25			
20				2.62		2.50			
21				2.71		2.50			
22	Undershirts, boys', merino, assorted sizes, 24 to 36.....No..	440	.....	.....	.25	.31	.26	.27	.26½
23						.35	.36	.27½	**.26½**
24						.38		.29½	
25						.44			
26						.48			
27						.52			
28	Undershirts, mens', merino, ¾ wool, 36 to 42 .....No..	200	.....	.....	.32	.....	.43½	.31	.33½
29					.70		.70	.30½	.33¼
30							.65	.33½	.36½
31							**.58**	.47½	
32							.56		
33	Vests, children's, assorted, 28 to 34.....No..	250	.....	.....	.28	**.25**	.21½	.25½	.26½
34					.27	**.27**	.24	.25½	.26½
35					.28	**.29**	.24½	.26½	
36						**.31**	.24½		
37	Vests, ladies' and misses', assorted sizes, 30 to 40.....No..	890	.....	.30	.32	.37½	.25½	.28½	.23½
38				.27	.35		.33	.30½	.33½
39							.35	.26½	**.31½**
40								.32½	.34½
41								.27½	
	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS.								
42	Bed comforts, warranted fast colors, 64 by 64, both sides same material, filled with carded cotton, to weigh not less than 7½ pounds each .....No..	14,000	.....	.....	.....	1.31	.....	.....	1.33
43						1.40			
44									
45									
46									
47									
48									
49									
50									
51									
52	Bedticking.....yds..	17,000	.....	.0929	.....	.09½	.....	.0955	.0946
53				.0965		.09½			.0989
54									.1088
55									.1225
56									
57									

* No award. a 24-inch, rise 50 cents. b 28-inch, rise 50 cents.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. F. Victor.	Randall P. Barron.	Augustus F. Libby.	Benjamin Knower.	American Hosiery Co.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Edward A. Palmer.	W. L. Daniels.	S. Allen Evans.	Wm. H. Howett.	Horace G. Thomas.	Thos. G. Hood.	Edward C. Goldstein.	Number.
All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.												N. Y. & S. Fran.	
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
													9
													10
													11
													12
													13
													14
2.31	2.98	2.78	1.90										15
2.85	3.48		2.35										16
			2.75										17
			2.80										18
			3.15										19
			4.00										20
													21
				a 6.00									22
				a 5.00									23
													24
													25
													26
													27
				a18.00									28
													29
													30
													31
													32
				b 7.50									33
													34
													35
													36
				c 8.50									37
				d12.00									38
													39
													40
													41
													42
					1.25	1.30	1.26	**1.27**	1.30½			1.36	43
					1.35	1.40	1.29	1.20	1.45			1.37½	44
					1.36	1.41	1.49	1.18				1.45	45
					1.37	1.42	1.47½					1.45	46
					1.36½	1.41½						1.52½	47
					1.40	1.45						1.52½	48
					1.55	1.60						1.57½	49
					1.45	1.50						1.57½	50
					1.46	1.56							51
						1.65							52
									.0865	.09	.0632	.1036	53
									.1061	.0946	.0742	.0989	54
												.0939	55
												.0759	56
												.0997	57
												.0845	

e 30-inch, rise 50 cents. d 30-inch, rise $1. e Per dozen.

REF0071299

[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. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward E. Eames	Wm. H. Howell.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Thos. G. Hood.	Sam'l B. Brown.	S. Allen Evans.	W. T. Biedler.
			All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.						
1	Calico, standard prints, 64 by 64, warranted fast colors; no unsalable or bad styles.....yds..	73,300	.03½	.0528	.0655	.0643	.0543		
2			.06	.0612		.0641			
3			.06½			**.0689**			
4			.05¾						
5			.05½						
6			.07						
7			.05½						
8	Canton flannel, brown, heavy...do...	57,000	.06½	.0870		.0793	.0803	.0765	.0752
9			.08			.0803	.0818	.0792	.08
10			.10½			.0903	.0918	.0964	.0974
11						.0998		.0836	
12						**.0843**		.0939	1
13	Cheviot.....do...	27,100	.06½		.0715	.0742	.0755	.08½	.0680
14			.06¾		.0735	**.0816**	.0798	.07½	.0650
15			.08¼		.1025	.0831	.0855	.07½	.0675
16			.07½			.0869			
17									
18	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium numbers.....lbs..	430			.23½		.38½		
19					.27⅝		.43⅝		
20					.27½		.4393		
21					**.29⅝**				
22					**.36½**				
23					**.36¼**				
24	Cotton bats, full net weight....do...	440	.11				.09		
25			.09½						
26									
27	Crash, linen, washed.....yds..	19,400	.0836		.1048	.0817	.1024		
28			.1022		.1046	.0964	.08		
29						**.1036**			
30						.0893			
31						.0812			
32						.0698			
33						.0847			
34	Denims, blue.....do...	14,000	.10½	.1175	.1000	.1186	.1188		
35			.11		.1175	.0955	.1195		
36			.12		.12	.0898	.1240		
37			.13½			.1019	.14½		
38									
39	Drilling, indigo-blue.....do...	1,450	.09	.0898		.0873			
40			**.09½**			.0848			
41						.0879			
42	Drilling, slate.....yds..	15,700	.05½	.0548	.0540	.0643	.0598		
43						.0509	.0612		
44						.0693			
45						.0645			
46						**.0503**			
47						.0663			
48	Duck, standard, not less than 8 ounces per yard free from all sizing.....yds..	28,000						10½	**.0889**
49									
50									
51	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality. No unsalable or bad styles.....yds..	294,000	.06½	.0950	.0593	.0619	.0587	.0571	.06
			.06¼	.0850	.0587		.0593	.0643	.0575
52			.0742		.0995		.0673	.0667	
53			.0880		c.**0795**		.0705		
54							.0755		
55									

b 5,000 yards.

Urish G. Fox.	Moses H. Cone.	Horace G. Thomas.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. W. Faulkrod.	R. A. Robbins.	Tisset & Schultz.	Marshall Field.	Richard Lindner.	R. H. W. Rowe.	Geo. F. Victor.	Henry S. Dale.	Geo. Ware.	Caleb F. Wright.	J. B. Morrill & Co.	Jas. L. Wilson.	Number.
All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.														N. Y. or Balto.	N. Y. or Phila.	
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
.0802																8
.0928																9
.0918																10
.0916																11
																12
.0673	.08	.0823						.07							.0711	13
	.07½	.0824						.0775								14
	.06¼	.1237						.0925								15
	.06															16
	.06½															17
				.27½	.2669											18
				.30												19
																20
																21
																22
																23
				.09	.09											24
				.08½	.11											25
					.12											26
					.10⅞	.115	.09	.1075								27
					.12½	.106	.09	.1125								28
					.12½	.097	.10½	.11								29
						.09	.11	.12								30
						.09	.11	.1250								31
						.072	.11	.19								32
																33
.0994								.0950								34
.1236								.1050								35
.1166								.1150								36
.1434								.1275								37
.1087																38
																39
																40
																41
									.0725							42
																43
																44
																45
																46
																47
									.0874					.09½		48
														.10		49
														.10⅝		50
.07½	.05½	.0604			.09½			.0860	d.**0625**	.0544	.0624	.0540	.0505		.0588	51
.07½					b.**0944**			.0890	.06						.08	52
					.10½			.0910	d.**0574**							53
					.0824											54
																55

c 55,500 yards. d 238,500 yards in all.

REF0071300

[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. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Edward E. Eames.	Marshall Field.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Uriah G. Fox.	Jos. D. Wilson.
			All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.					
1	Handkerchiefs, ½, Turkey red, hemmed, and packed in paper boxes.....dos..	1,800	.57	.42½	.44	.....	.54	.59½
2				.60	.66		.74	.6265
3								**.6972**
4	Handkerchiefs, ½, T. B., hemmed, white linen.....dos..	1,100	.96	.82	1.30	1.20	.852	1.14½
5			1.15	.95	1.42	1.28	.96	1.25½
6			1.45	1.05	1.60	1.40	1.13	1.29½
7			1.80	1.11		1.55	1.60	1.47½
8			1.55	1.20		1.75		1.49½
9				1.31				1.32½
10				**1.43**				1.63½
11	Kentucky jeans.....yds..	10,400	.....	.25½	.....	.....	.....	.24
12				.25				.27½
13				.26				.29½
14				.19				
15				.22				
16								
17								
18								
19								
20	Linen, table, red and white (62-inch washed damask).....yds..	6,600	.38½	a.34	.35	.....	.....	.3348
21					.36½			
22					.36½			
23					.38			
24					.39			
25					.39			
26	Mosquito bar.....do...	3,700	c.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Oilcloth, table.....do...	7,600	.139	.13	.....	.....	.....	.15
28								.1498
29								
30	Sheeting, ¼, bleached, standard...do...	29,500	.....	.09½	.....	.....	.0778	.0735
31				.09½			.0769	.0779
32				.0785			.0687	.0794
33				.08				
34	Sheeting, ¼, brown, standard, heavy.....do..	237,600	.....	.0569	.....	.....	.....	.0565
35				**.06½**				.0587
36								
37								
38								
39	Sheeting, ¼, brown, standard, heavy, ...yds..	35,270	.....	.13½	.....	.....	.....	.1825
40				.12½				
41								
42								
43	Shirting, calico.....do...	10,500	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.0462
44				.04½				
45				.04½				
46	Shirting, hickory.....do...	17,800	.....	.07	.....	.....	.0794	.....
47				.08½				
48				.08½				
49	Warp, cotton, loom, blue.....lbs..	240	.24	**.26**	.....	.....	.....	.....
50								
51								
52	Warp, cotton, loom, white.....do...	330	.20	**.17½**	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Wicking, candle.....do...	27	.....	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....
54								

a 200 yards red. *b* 6,400 yards white. *c* Per piece of 8 yards.

Number.	Richard Linder.	Thos. G. Hood.	Sam'l B. Brown.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Wm. H. Howett.	Geo. F. Vickor.	Wm. L. Daniels.	Horace G. Thomas.	W. T. Bleiler.	Philip L. Seasongood.	Caleb F. Wright.	Moses H. Cone.	S. Allen Evans.	Number.
	All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.													
1	.....	.62½	.54½	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2		.71½	.55½	.72½										2
3														3
4	1.33	.8867	1.05½	.88½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	1.64	.9899	1.22½	.99½										5
6	1.81	1.1272	1.35½	1.1199										6
7	2.35	1.5360	1.42½											7
8	1.45		1.44½											8
9	1.92		1.56½											9
10			1.72½											10
11	.21	.1727	.183	.....	.2225	.1499	.25½	.1636	.22	.24½	.2060	.....	.....	11
12	.24	.1919	.21½		.2410		.23½	.1636	.1825	.241	.2175			12
13	.29	**.2397**	.217				.19½	.2217		.21½	.2230			13
14			.23½					.2374		.21½	.2380			14
15			.241							.2415				15
16										.26½				16
17										.1985				17
18										.25½				18
19										.249				19
20	.39½	.3869	.3924	.....	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	.48½	.391	.39											21
22	.51½	.40½	.38											22
23	.73½	b **.42½**												23
24		.382												24
25		.396												25
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	.....	.....	**.131**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28			.16											28
29			.15½											29
30	.....	.0759	.0715	.....	.0824	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31		.0692	.0724						.0775					31
32		.0659	.0764						.0650					32
33		**.0784**												33
34	.....	.0649	.0550	.....	.0675	.....	.....	.....	.0550	.....	.....	.05½	.0661	34
35		.0574	.0579						.0525				.0593	35
36		.0585	.0648										.0574	36
37		.0634											.0567	37
38		.0635												38
39	.....	.1323	.1270	.....	.1280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40		**.1255**	.12½											40
41		.1159												41
42		.1328												42
43	.....	.0427	**.0141**	.....	.0447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44					.0471									44
45														45
46	.....	**.0816**	.0830	.....	.0841	.....	.....	.0836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	46
47		.0840	.0855											47
48														48
49	.....	.....	.....	.15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50				.15										50
51				.16										51
52	.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
53				.14										53
54	.....	.....	.....	.14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54

REF0071301

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Horace G. Thomas.	Richard Lindner.	Thos. G. Hood.	R. A. Robbins.	Edward E. Eames.
			All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.				
	Additional for training schools.						
1	Bedspreads, linen ..... No..	450	1.18	1.50	.71 1/2	.....	.....
2	Bedspreads, for single beds ..... do...	938	.6221	1.50	.67½	.90	.73
3			1.10	.91	.85	1.03	.61
4			.6220	1.05		1.14	
5				3.00	1.02½	1.10	.8750
6	Bedspreads, for double beds ..... do..	120	.79½	1.36	1.20	1.35	.9248
7			.90½		1.40	1.40	1.04
8			1.37½				
9					.82		
10	Calico, indigo blue, or Dutch ..... yds..	1,900	.....	.....	.0927	.....	.11
11							.09
12							.08
13							.09
14							
15							
16							
17	Canvas, tailors' ..... do...	970	.....	.....	.10½	.10½	.....
18					.1166	.10½	
19					.1298	.11½	
20						.10 5/8	
21	Drilling, black, pocket ..... do..	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½
22	Farmers' satin ..... do...	500	.....	.37	.....	.15½	.....
23						.20½	
24							
25							
26							
27	Gingham, prodigy check, small check .do...	7,400	.....	.15	.0708	.....	.07½
28				.07½			.06½
29	Gingham, best small check ..... do...	† 3,500	.....	.15	.0707	.....	.06½
30				.07½			.06½
31							
32	Gingham, blue, plain ..... do...	1,400	.....	.0860	.0867	.....	.0945
33	Handkerchiefs, linen, hemmed, ladies' size ..... doz..	200	.....	.84	.....	1.10	1.07
34				1.04		1.20	1.15
35				1.24		1.42	1.28
36				1.18		1.55	1.40
37				.49		1.20	1.50
38				.39			
39	Handkerchiefs, small, white linen, for girls ..... doz..	65	.....	.08	.....	.50	.73
40				1.04		.65	.81
41				1.24			.90
42				1.18			
43				.49			
44				.39			
45	Handkerchiefs, 16-inch, Turkey red, hemmed ..... doz..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30
46							
47	Muslin for dress lining ..... yds..	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½
48	Muslin for pants lining ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05
49							.04½
50							.05½
51	Muslin, barred, for aprons ..... do...	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½
52							.10
53							.12
54							.11½
55							

* No award.

† See awards on pages 70 and 71.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Urlah G. Fox.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Moses H. Cone.	Wm. H. Howett.	Marshall Field.	Henry S. Dale.	Jno. G. Carruth.	R. H. M. Rowe.	Edward C. Goldsmith.	Number.
All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.										N. Y. and San Fran.	
.67½	.78	.91½	.67½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.85	.79	1.04½	.85								2
	.74½	1.60									3
		.66									4
1.02½	.....	.89	1.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.20		.92	1.20								6
1.40		1.05	1.40								7
		.82									8
.....	.....	.0927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	9
										.08½	10
										.09½	11
										.10 5/8	12
										.11	13
										.11½	14
										.12½	15
											16
.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	.11½										18
											19
											20
.3733	.33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	21
										.32½	22
										.35	23
										.37½	24
										.40	25
											26
.....	.0745	.0740	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.0721	.0740	.....	27
											28
.....	.0695	.0755	.....	.05½	.0649	.....	.0674	.0705	.....	.....	29
					.0599						30
	.09			.05½							31
.....	.0755	.....	.....	.....	.0924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.69½	.....	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
		.72½				.98					34
		.77½				1.10					35
		.82½									36
		.86½									37
		.93½									38
.....	.....	.69½	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
						.85					40
						.35½					41
						.36½					42
											43
											44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
						.30					46
.....	.....	.0420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
											49
											50
.....	.08	.....	.0676	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
						.11½					52
						.11½					53
						.12					54
						.12½					55

REF0071302

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward E. Eames.	Wm. H. Howett.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Richard Lindner.	Thos. G. Hood.	Sam'l B. Brown.	R. A. Robbins.
			All to be delivered in New York.						
	Additional for schools—Continued.								
1	Seersucker, blue, good quality..yds..	3,500	.0945	.07	.0789	.0860	.0671	.0695	
2								.0895	
3	Serge, black, cotton, for lining..do...	300				.37			.15½
4	Sheeting, ¾, bleached.....do...	400	.15½			.17	.1273	.14½	
5							.1309		
6							.1374		
7	Sheeting, ⅞, bleached .....do...	200	.13¾			.23	.10	.11⅝	
8							.1199		
9	Sheeting, 4/4, bleached .....do...	100	.25½			.28	.24½	.22½	
10							.23½		
11	Shirting, "Amoskeag" or equal.do...	200	.08½						
12	Silesia, black, slate, and striped.do...	2,400				.07½			.08½
13						.10			.08
14						.09½			.06½
15									.06¾
16									
17									
18	Wadding, tailors' .....dos..	38	.19½						
19			.24						
20	Wiggan.....yds..	75	.06½						
	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING.								
21	Blouses, men's, 10-oz. brown or mode color duck, lined, 34 to 46.....No..	1,600							
22									
23									
24									
25									
26	Blouses, men's 10-oz. brown or mode color duck, unlined, 34 to 46....No..	685							
27	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, satinet, dark color, lined, 36 to 46.....No..	5,000							
28									
29									
30									
31									
32									
33									
34	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, Kentucky jeans, dark color, 33 to 46 .....No..	5,745							
35									
36									
37									
38									
39									
40									
41									
42									
43									
44									
45									
46									
47									

a Striped.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Uriah G. Fox.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Emanuel Wallach.	Philip A. Bauer.	Solomon Moses.	Alfred Seasongood.	Julius Bernheim.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.	Herman Heidelberg.	Albert E. Beck.	Clarence L. Gans.	Lewis Seasongood.	Simon Mannheimer.	Emanuel Marx.	Number.
All to be delivered in New York.															
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
															10
.0742															11
.0697															12
.0747															13
.0667															14
.0709															15
.0752															16
a.0819															17
	.30														18
															19
															20
		1.59		1.44			1.68	1.56							21
		1.86		1.35				1.77							22
		1.41						1.60							23
		1.83						1.92							24
								1.62							25
		1.02		.90			1.11	.99							26
			2.53		2.73	2.60			2.51	2.73	2.83				27
			2.62½		2.79	2.61			2.59	2.74	2.85				28
			2.68			2.69			2.63	2.76	2.87				29
			2.76			2.70			2.65	2.78	2.88				30
			2.80			2.72			2.71	2.79	2.89				31
			2.88			2.78			2.73	2.81					32
									2.77	2.82					33
			2.33			2.37						2.52	2.41	2.31	2.22	34
			2.39			2.42						2.65	2.37½	2.33	2.29	35
			2.43			2.43						2.76	2.42	2.39	2.33	36
			2.67			2.74						2.79	2.47	2.40	2.35	37
			2.69			2.75						2.86	2.68	2.41	2.41	38
			2.70			2.83						2.88	2.39	2.42	2.45	39
			2.78			2.94								2.43½	2.47	40
														2.43	2.51	41
														2.45		42
														2.47		43
														2.53		44
														2.55		45
														2.57		46
														2.59		47

REF0071303

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.
			To be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.			
1	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, lined, 38 to 46.....No..	3,685	2.31	2.07	2.40	2.25
2			2.64	1.95		2.42
3			2.43			2.70
4			2.73			2.76
5						2.25
6						2.43
7	Coats, men's s. b. sack, 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, unlined, 38 to 46.....No..	1,020	1.47	1.38	1.65	1.50
8	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, cottonade, unlined, 38 to 46....do.	6				
9						
10						
11	Coats, men's, s. b. indigo-blue beaver or kersey, lined, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'.....No..	114				
12						
13						
14						
15	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, indigo-blue beaver or kersey, lined, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	1,275				
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21	Overalls, boys', 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, 10 to 18 years.....pairs..	4,010	.57	.45		.60
22			.60½	.48		.59
23			.63	.50		.75
24				.51		
25	Overalls, men's, 10-ounce brown or mode color duck....do.	8,080	.63	.54		.62
26			.66½	.57		.78
27			.72½	.60		.81
28			.73½	.61		.75
29	Overcoats, youths', d. b. sack, medium quality, dark color, lined, heavy, for large boys, 19 to 21 years.....No..	1,350				
30						
31						
32						
33						
34						
35						
36						
37						
38						
39	Overcoats, boys', d. b. sack, medium quality, dark color, lined, heavy, 10 to 18 years.....No..	1,890				
40						
41						
42						
43						
44						
45						
46						
47						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55	Overcoats, boys', d. b. sack, 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, lined, 10 to 18 years.....No..	160	2.07	2.58	2.88	2.70
56			2.97	2.46		2.85
57			2.52			3.00
58			3.06			2.97
59						2.76

a With storm collars and side pockets if desired. Slit opening in overcoats omitted, lengthened, or shortened if desired.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

I. N. Heidelberg.	Lewis M. Hornthal.	Israel Steinhart.	Felix A. Bauer.	Clarence L. Gans.	Julius Bernheim.	Henry Rosenberg.	Emanuel Marx.	T. B. Preston.	Geo. W. Henry.	Number.
To be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.								Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
								1.81		1
								1.68		2
								1.39		3
								1.29		4
										5
										6
								.74	1.20	7
1.77										8
1.78										9
1.79										10
8.37	8.49	7.90								11
8.39	8.91	8.13								12
8.49		8.27								13
8.52										14
5.53		5.49								15
5.57		5.41								16
5.59		5.51								17
5.63		5.39								18
5.69		5.42								19
		5.44								20
										21
										22
										23
										24
									.70	25
										26
										27
										28
			a3.54	a3.47	a3.38	3.57	3.33			29
			a3.57	a3.53	a3.68	3.59	3.49			30
			a3.64	a3.73	a3.73	3.61	3.41			31
			a3.92	a3.82	a3.74	3.63	3.51			32
			4.02	4.14	4.03	3.65	3.55			33
			4.47	4.24	4.12	3.67	3.59			34
				4.25	4.27	3.69	3.61			35
						3.73	3.63			36
						3.75				37
						3.77				38
			a3.14	a3.08	a3.01	3.23	3.23			39
			a3.17	a3.12	a3.21	3.26	3.22			40
			a3.23	a3.30	a3.28	3.27	3.21			41
			a3.46	a3.37	a3.30	3.29	3.19			42
			3.74	3.83	3.75	3.29	3.18			43
			4.14	3.93	3.85	3.31	3.16			44
				3.94	3.95	3.33	3.17			45
						3.35	3.12			46
						3.37				47
						3.39				48
						3.40				49
						3.41				50
						3.42				51
						3.45				52
						3.47				53
						3.49				54
										55
										56
										57
										58
										59

REF0071304

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.	L. N. Heidelberg.	
			To be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.					
1	Overcoats, boys' d. b. sack, 10 ounce brown or mode color duck, unlined, 10 to 18 years.....No.	6	1.89	1.44	2.04	**1.86**	.....	.....
2	Overcoats, men's, d. b. sack, medium quality, dark color, lined, heavy, 38 to 46 .No.	8,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.78	3.90
3			.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.81**	3.91
4			.....	.....	.....	.....	3.85	3.92
5			.....	.....	.....	.....	3.87	3.93
6			.....	.....	.....	.....	3.86	3.94
7			.....	.....	.....	.....	3.87	3.95
8			.....	.....	.....	.....	3.88	3.96
9			.....	.....	.....	.....	3.89	3.96
10	Overcoats, men's, d. b. sack, 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined, 38 to 46 ....No.	765	3.09	2.94	3.42	3.12	.....	.....
11			3.51	2.82		3.42		
12			3.00			2.75		
13			3.60			3.72		
14						3.09		
15	Overcoats, men's, d. b. sack, 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, unlined, 38 to 46..No.	12	2.28	2.10	2.58	**2.25**	.....	.....
16	Pants, boys', satinet, dark color, lined, 5 to 10 years *.....pairs.	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Pants, boys', Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, 5 to 10 years *.....pairs.	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Pants, boys', 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined, 5 to 10 years *.....pairs.	520	1.26	**1.20**	1.47	1.28	.....	.....
33			1.53	1.17		1.50		
34			1.23			1.62		
35	Pants, boys', 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, unlined, 5 to 10 years * ....pairs.	190	.71	.63	.00	.72	.....	.....
36	Pants, boys', cottonade, lined, 5 to 10 years *.....pairs.	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.08	.....
37			.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.09**	.....
38			.....	.....	.....	.....	1.11	.....
39	Pants, boys', cottonade, unlined, 5 to 10 years *.....pairs.	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....
40			.....	.....	.....	.....	**.99**	.....
41			.....	.....	.....	.....	1.01	.....
42	Pants, boys', satinet, dark color, lined, 11 to 18 years.....pairs.	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Pants, boys', Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, 11 to 18 years.....pairs.	2,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Bids will also be received for knee pants.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Fohrx A. Bauer.	Clarence L. Gans.	Julius Bernheim.	Israel Steinhart.	Max Loewy.	Henry Rosenberg.	Moritz Loth.	Jos. S. Kaufman.	Maurice Faulk.	Henry F. Wallach.	T. B. Preston.	Number.
To be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.										Chicago.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
a 3.64	a 3.49	a 3.63	3.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
a 3.71	a 3.60	a 3.75	3.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
a 3.76	a 4.05	a 3.88	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
a 3.85	4.30	a 3.86	3.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4.19	4.31	a 3.94	3.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
4.44	4.42	4.18	3.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
4.54	4.68	4.45	3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
			3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.67**	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.42	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.94	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	1.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.11	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.21	1.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.23**	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.91	.....	.93	.87	.80	.83	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.92	.....	.95	.89	.77	**.87**	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.93	.....	.96	.91	.81	.91	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.94	.....	.98	.93	.85	.56	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.97	.....	1.00	.95	.84	.58	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.99	.....	1.03	.97	.88	.62	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.03	.....	.....	1.09	.95	.64	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.03	.....	.....	1.11	.86	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.03	.....	.....	1.19	.99	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.21	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.23	1.45	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.31	1.47	.....	1.28	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.35	1.49	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	1.51	.....	1.43	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.42	1.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.43**	1.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.12	.....	1.06	1.06	1.00	1.12	1.03	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.14	.....	1.08	1.08	1.18	1.03	1.06	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.16	.....	**1.10**	1.10	1.10	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.18	.....	1.11	1.11	1.02	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19	.....	1.13	1.12	1.08	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	.....	1.15	1.15	1.07	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.22	.....	.....	1.16	1.23	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.22	.....	.....	1.28	1.22	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.22	.....	.....	1.30	1.27	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.38	1.05	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	1.06	.....	.....	58

a With storm collars and side pockets if desired; slit opening in overcoats omitted, lengthened, or shortened if desired.

REF0071305

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Class No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Emanuel Wallach.	Moritz Loth.	I. N. Heidelberg.	Solomon Moses.
			To be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.			
1	Pants, boys', 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, lined, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	600	1.53			1.41
2			1.74			1.32
3			1.35			
4	Pants, boys', 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, unlined, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	125	.96			.90
5	Pants, boys', cottonade, lined, 11 to 18 years.....do...	300			1.23	
6					1.24	
7					1.26	
8	Pants, boys', cottonade, unlined, 11 to 18 years ...do...	200			1.11	
9					1.12	
10					1.14	
11	Pants, men's, satinet, dark color, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	5,230				
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17	Pants, men's, Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	6,650		1.24		
18				1.26		
19				1.28		
20				1.30		
21				1.32		
22				1.35		
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28	Pants, men's, 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	3,900	1.68			1.56
29			1.96			1.47
30			1.44			
31			2.01			
32						
33	Pants, men's, 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	220	1.11			.99
34	Pants, men's, cottonade, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	175			1.38	
35					1.39	
36					1.41	
37	Pants, men's, cottonade, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	160			1.28	
38					1.29	
39					1.31	
40	Pants, men's, indigo-blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, half-lined, officers'.....pairs..	113			4.39	
41					4.42	
42					4.47	
43					4.52	
44	Pants' men's, sky-blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, half-lined, privates'.....pairs..	1,262			3.42	
45					3.45	
46					3.43	
47					3.49	
48					3.53	

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Lewis M. Hershal.	Solomon Weil.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Herman Heidelberg.	Max Loewy.	Israel Steinhart.	Henry Rosenberg.	Jos. S. Kaufman.	Maurice Fasik.	T. B. Preston.	Number.
To be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.										Chicago.	
	1.62	1.50									1
		1.68									2
		1.80									3
	1.11	.97									4
											5
											6
											7
											8
											9
											10
				1.35			1.54	1.45			11
				1.41			1.59	1.48			12
				1.43			1.57	1.50			13
				1.46			1.63	1.53			14
				1.51			1.65	1.56			15
				1.54			1.69	1.58			16
			1.17		1.17			1.18	1.12		17
			1.20		1.18			1.20	1.19		18
					1.22			1.22	1.21		19
					1.23			1.23	1.17		20
					1.26			1.24	1.20		21
					1.28			1.27	1.16		22
					1.23			1.28	1.24		23
					1.28			1.40	1.34		24
					1.28			1.42	1.25		25
								1.50	1.39		26
								1.52	1.20		27
	1.89	1.71								1.55	28
		1.26								1.22	29
		2.07									30
		2.04									31
		1.68									32
	1.32	1.14									33
											34
											35
											36
											37
											38
											39
4.52						4.23					40
4.70						4.29					41
						4.39					42
											43
						3.42					44
						3.43					45
						3.49					46
						3.51					47
											48

REF0071306

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Felix L. Baser.	Louis M. Horsthal.	Julius Bernheim.	J. W. Steiner.		Herman Heidelberg.	
			All to be delivered in New York,						
1	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), medium quality, cassimere, dark color, for Sunday wear, lined, 5 to 10 years * ..... No..	1,180	a4.47	3.59	a4.45	3.90	4.32	3.67	4.32
			a4.50	3.68	a4.52	3.95	4.35	**3.90**	4.37
			a4.51	3.74	a4.54	3.99	4.40	3.92	4.59
						3.76	4.45	3.93	4.28
						4.01	4.57	3.95	4.38
						4.14	4.59	4.23	
						4.21	4.61	4.29	
						4.24	4.62	4.30	
						4.28	4.72	4.36	
						4.30		3.89	
11	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), satinet, dark color, lined, heavy, 5 to 10 years* ..... No..	1,540	a2.57	.....	a2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
			a2.62		a2.63				
			a2.66		a2.65				
			a2.67		a2.68				
			a2.71		a2.69				
			a2.73		a2.70				
23	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, heavy, 5 to 10 years *. ..... No..	2,230	a2.30	.....	a2.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
			a2.44		a2.53				
			a2.50		a2.60				
			a2.53		a2.61				
			a2.54		a2.69				
			a2.65		a2.70				
			a2.73		a2.71				
32	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, lined, 5 to 10 years *..... No..	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, unlined, 5 to 10 years * ..... No..	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), cottonade, lined, 5 to 10 years * ..... No..	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), cottonade, unlined, 5 to 10 years * .... No..	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), medium quality, cassimere, dark color, lined, for Sunday wear, for large boys, 19 to 24 years..... No..	420	8.03	6.95	8.02	6.82	7.64	6.72	7.23
			8.10	7.01	8.14	6.90	7.79	**6.86**	7.75
			8.15	7.14	8.18	6.95	7.89	6.88	7.85
						7.04	7.99	6.89	7.87
						7.29	8.09	6.70	7.70
						7.44	8.18	7.62	7.74
						7.51	8.34	7.67	
						7.53	8.34	7.69	
						7.59		7.69	

* Bids will also be received for knee pants.
a Jeans and satinet knee pants 8 cents less; cassimere knee pants 10 cents less.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert E. Beck.	I. Hammeralaugh.	Emanuel Marx.	Simon Manheimer.		J. H. Steinhart.	Clarence L. Gans.	Emanuel Wallach.	I. N. Heidelberg.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.	Number.
All to be delivered in New York,												
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
2.69	c1.48	2.51										11
2.71	c1.48	2.59										12
2.73	c1.49	2.61										13
2.75	c1.52	2.64										14
2.77	c2.04	2.65										15
2.79	c2.07	**2.71**										16
2.81		2.73										17
2.83												18
2.85												19
2.87												20
2.89												21
2.91												22
			2.43	2.58	2.37	2.67	b2.32					23
			2.44	2.63	2.39	2.69	b2.53					24
			2.47	2.66	2.43	2.71	b2.63					25
			2.49	2.69	2.45	2.73	b2.64					26
			2.51	2.71	2.55	2.79	b2.68					27
			2.53	2.73	2.56	2.78	b2.69					28
			2.55	2.75	2.57	2.77						29
			2.56	2.77	2.61							30
			2.57	2.78	2.63							31
								2.40		**2.31**	2.67	2.46	32
								2.70		2.19		2.61	33
								2.43				2.73	34
								1.62		1.53	1.88	1.65	35
									2.77				36
									2.78				37
									2.80				38
									1.82				39
									1.83				40
									1.85				41
													42
													43
													44
													45
													46
													47
													48
													49
													50

b Knee pants 8 cents less.
c Knee pants to be either lined or unlined as wanted; will put either the plaid or black lining in jackets, whichever may be preferred.

REF0071307

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Felix A. Bauer.	Julius Bernheim.	Albert E. Bock.	Emanuel Marx.	J. H. Steinhart.	
			All to be delivered in New York.					
1	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), satinet, dark color, lined, heavy, for large boys, 19 to 24 years.....No..	970	4.60	4.68	5.09	5.21	4.74	.....
2			4.70	4.89	5.11	5.23	4.86	
3			4.91	4.94	5.13	5.25	4.95	
4			4.99	4.93	5.15	5.27	5.02	
5			5.03	5.06	5.17	5.29	**5.07**	
6			5.12	5.08	5.19	5.31	5.09	
7	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, heavy, for large boys, 19 to 24 years.....No..	550	4.21	4.28	.....	.....	.....	4.47 4.83
8			4.30	4.40				4.45 4.85
9			4.49	4.51				4.49 4.87
10			4.87	4.70				4.51 4.88
11			4.92	4.76				4.66 4.89
12			4.96	4.80				4.67 4.90
13			4.92	4.82				4.68 4.91
14								4.79
15								4.81
16	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), medium quality, cassimere, dark color, lined, for Sunday wear, 11 to 18 years .....No..	2,250	6.47	6.45	.....	.....	.....	....
17			6.50	6.52				
18			6.51	6.54				
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), satinet, dark color, lined, heavy, 11 to 18 years .....No..	1,940	3.75	3.78	3.83	3.95	3.49	....
27			3.80	3.79	3.85	3.97	3.61	
28			3.81	3.85	3.87	3.98	3.70	
29			3.84	3.87	3.88	3.99	3.77	
30			3.99	3.88	3.91	4.01	**3.82**	
31			4.05	3.89	3.93	4.03	3.84	
32	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, heavy, 11 to 18 years.....No..	2,960	3.37	3.43	.....	.....	.....	3.49 3.74
33			3.46	3.55				3.51 3.79
34			3.67	3.69				3.53 3.81
35			3.67	3.83				3.55 3.84
36			4.00	3.96				3.67 3.85
37			4.05	3.99				3.68 3.86
38			4.10	4.02				3.69 3.87
39								3.71
40								3.73
41	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, lined, 11 to 18 years.....No..	890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
42								
43								
44								
45								
46	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, unlined, 11 to 18 years .....No..	280						
47	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), cottonade, lined, 11 to 18 years .....No..	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
48								
49								
50	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), cottonade, unlined, 11 to 18 years.....No..	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
51								
52								

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Clarence L. Gans.	Simon Manheimer.	J. W. Stetner.	Herman Heidelberg.	Louis M. Hornthal.	Jacob Meandersen.	Alfred Seasongood.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weil.	Isaac Wallach.	L. N. Heidelberg.	Number.
All to be delivered in New York.												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
4.42	4.56	4.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
4.61	4.61	4.77										8
4.63	4.65	4.79										9
4.72	4.67	4.81										10
4.73	4.69	4.83										11
4.74	4.71	4.85										12
	4.73	4.86										13
	4.74	4.87										14
	4.75	4.88										15
.....	.....	5.21	5.99	5.22	6.25	5.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
		5.27	5.97	**5.18**	6.35	5.77						17
		5.31	6.12	5.18	6.37	5.89						18
		5.39	6.18	5.19	6.20							19
		5.50	6.38	5.20	6.24							20
		5.78	6.42	6.12								21
		5.85	6.52	6.17								22
		5.87	6.62	6.19								23
		5.91	6.72	6.19								24
		5.94		5.73								25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
					3.77							27
												28
												29
												30
												31
3.61	3.52	3.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
3.73	3.56	**3.79**				3.58						33
3.83	3.57	3.76				3.69						34
3.92	3.63	3.77				3.80						35
3.93	3.65	3.79				3.97						36
3.94	3.67	3.80				3.97						37
	3.68	3.81										38
	3.71	3.85										39
	3.80											40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.87	3.75	4.29	3.90	.....	41
							4.41	3.57		4.32		42
							3.51			4.50		43
										4.08		44
										4.25		45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.73**	2.70	3.09	2.76	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.56	47
											3.57	48
											3.59	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.81	50
											2.82	51
											2.84	52

REF0071308

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Class No. 6. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.
1	Shirts, woven cheviot, boys', assorted sizes.....No...	4,420
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7	Shirts, woven cheviot, men's, assorted sizes.....do...	5,530
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13	Shirts, hickory, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....do...	5,000
14		
15		
16		
17		
18	Shirts, hickory, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....do...	5,700
19		
20		
21		
22		
23	Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....do...	6,100
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29	Shirts, gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....do...	8,800
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36	Shirts, red flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....do...	3,600
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43	Shirts, red flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....do...	8,440
44		
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Manhattan Supply Co.	Solomon Weill.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Henry F. Wallach.	Isaac Wallach.	Number.
To be delivered in New York.						
.26	.32½	.31½	.33	.....	.32	1
.26½	.35	.34	.33		.32	2
.28	.37	.36	.36½		.35	3
.30	.37½	.36½	.35		.34½	4
.31	.33	.32	.35½		.33	5
.32	.37	.36	.33½		.36½	6
			.35½		.36½	7
.30	.38	.37	.38	.....	.37½	8
.31	.40½	.39	.38½		.37½	9
.33	.45	.44	.42½		.42	10
.34	.43	.42	.43½		.44½	11
.35	.38	.37	.44		.38	12
.36	.41	.40½	.39		.42½	13
			.41½		.42½	14
.25	.33	.32	.30	.....	.29	15
.27	.34	.33½	.32		.31	16
.29	.32½	.31½	.35		.35	17
	.33½	.33				18
	.45	.42				19
.28	.38	.37½	.36	.....	.35	20
.30	.38½	.38	.39½		.37	21
.33	.39½	.39½	.43		.41½	22
	.42	.40				23
	.52	.50				24
.40	.60	.59	.61	.80	.59	25
.49	.63	.62	.64	.84	.62½	26
.51	.69	.68	.63	.78	.64	27
.55	.66	.65	.72		.72½	28
.52	.69½	.68½	.70			29
.66	.72½	.72				30
.47	.84	.86	.75	1.05	.73	31
.55	.90	.89	.81	1.02	.78	32
.59			.87	.96	.75½	33
.64			.90		.88	34
.60			.87½			35
.74						36
....	.69	.68	1.05	.90	1.08	37
	.87	.80	.90	.95	.90½	38
	.93	.91	.93½	.99	1.11	39
	.96	.95		1.05	.91	40
	.99	.97		1.10½	1.02	41
	.84	.83		1.12		42
	1.17	1.15				43
.....	.87½	.86	1.38	1.14	1.37	44
	1.11	1.10	1.05½	1.12	1.02	45
	1.14	1.12	1.20	1.15	1.32	46
	1.17	1.16		1.30	1.08	47
	1.23	1.21		1.32	1.29	48
	1.05	1.04		1.33		49
	1.50	1.47				50

REF0071309

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Class No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Solomon Weil.	Emanuel Walbech.	Solomon Moses.
			To be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.		
1	Shirts, fancy flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....No.	2,100	.45	.61	.57
2			.48½	.54	.60
3			.54	.60	.66½
4			.57	.60	**.69½**
5			.60	.60	.72
6			.63	.69	.75½
7			.72	.81	.78½
8			.75	.90	.75
9			.75		
10	Shirts, fancy flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....No.	1,330	.63	.66	.75½
11			.66	.69	.80
12			.72	.75	.81½
13			.75	.75	.84
14			.78	.72	.87½
15			.81	.84	.90½
16			.87	.99	.93
17			.90	1.18	.96
18			.90		
19	Vests, men's, satinet, dark color, lined, 34 to 46.....do.	4,340			
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28	Vests, men's, Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, 34 to 46 inches.....No.	3,700			
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42	Vests, men's, 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined, 34 to 46 inches.....No.	1,860	1.17	1.06	1.02
43				1.14	.96
44				.99	
45				1.23	
46					
47	Vests, men's 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, unlined, 34 to 46.....No.	110	.96	.84	.75
48	Vests, men's, cottonade, lined, 34 to 46.....do.	150			
49					
50					
51	Vests, men's, s. b., indigo-blue cloth, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers.....No.	116			
52					
53					
54					
55	Vests, men's, s.b., dark-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates.....No.	1,282			
56					
57					
58					
59					
60					

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry F. Walbech.	Isaac Wallach.	Felix A. Bauer.	Julius Bernheim.	Max Loewy.	Henry Rosenberg.	Simon Manheimer.	Emanuel Marx.	L. N. Heidelberg.	Louis M. Herzthal.	Israel Steinhart.	T. B. Preston.	Number.
To be delivered in New York unless otherwise specified.											Chicago.	
.90½	.71											1
.93	.73											2
.91	.77											3
1.05	.80											4
1.08	.81											5
1.06	.87											6
1.07	.90											7
1.09	.96											8
												9
1.03	.81											10
1.00	.83½											11
1.04	.88											12
1.23	.91											13
1.27	.97											14
1.25	1.02											15
1.26	1.05											16
1.28	1.18											17
												18
		.81	.80	.84	.83							19
		.83	.82	.82	.85							20
		.86	.84	.81	.86							21
				.80	.87							22
				.79	.89							23
				.78	.91							24
				.77	.93							25
				.76								26
				.77½								27
		.76	.73			.73	.67½					28
		.77	.79			.74	.69½					29
		.80	.75			.75	.71					30
		.81	.83			**.76**	.73					31
		.85				.77	.74					32
						.78	.74½					33
						.79	.75					34
						.80	.77					35
						.81	.80					36
						.82	.82					37
						.84	.82½					38
						.85	.82½					39
						.87						40
						.89						41
	1.05										.83	42
	1.14										.08	43
	1.20											44
	1.17											45
	1.11											46
	.87											47
								.81				48
								.82				49
								.84				50
								2.43	2.51	2.30		51
								2.47	2.50	2.32		52
								2.49		2.41		53
								2.52				54
								1.83		1.68		55
								1.89		1.69		56
								1.91		1.66		57
								1.94		1.67		58
								1.97		1.70		59
										1.71		60

REF0071310

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS NO. 5.

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

[Sole linings for shoes should be either bark-tanned sheepskin, or cream-dressed sheepskin. Bidders are requested to quote prices for both.]

Number.		Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Tilsot & Schultz.	Jesse St. John.	Number.
			New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	540	.....	.....	**1.25**	1
2					1.20	2
3					1.15	3
4					1.20	4
5	Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	680	.....	.....	**1.67½**	5
6					1.62½	6
7					1.62½	7
8					**1.57½**	8
9	Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	148	2.39	2.40	2.39	9
	Overshoes, arctics, assorted sizes:					
10	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....do...	1,230	.88	.88	.89	10
11	Children's, Nos. 6 to 10½.....do...	180	.47½	.48	.48	11
12	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....do...	735	.60	.66⅔	.67	12
13	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do...	910	.83	.84⅓	.85	13
14	Men's, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	950	1.10	1.10½	1.11	14
	Overshoes, assorted sizes, rubber:					
15	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....do...	130	.40½	.40⅔	.40½	15
16	Children's, Nos. 6 to 10½.....do...	70	.22	.23	.22	16
17	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....do...	380	.25½	.25⅔	.26	17
18				.25½		18
19	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do...	450	.33	.33⅓	.33	19
20	Men's, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	280	.51	.66½	.52	20
21				.51½		21
	Shoes, sole-lined, assorted sizes:					
22	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....do...	10,901	.....	.....	1.75	22
23					1.05	23
24					1.00	24
25					**f.92½**	25
26						26
27						27
28	Children's, Nos. 11 to 13.....do...	3,600	.....	.....	.67½	28
29					.65	29
30					.60	30
31					.57½	31
32					.55	32
33					**.52½**	33
34					.40	34
35	Men's, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	12,800	.....	.....	1.30	35
36					1.20	36
37					1.15	37
38					1.07½	38
39						39
40						40
41	Misses', Nos. 13 to 2.....do...	7,050	.....	.....	.77½	41
42					.75	42
43					**.70**	43
44					.67½	44
45					.65	45
46					.62½	46
47					.60	47
48	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do...	14,500	.....	.....	.87½	48
49					.85	49
50					**.80**	50
51					.77½	51
52					.75	52
53					.72½	53
54					.60	54
55	Shoe laces, leather, in yard strings, per 100.....gross..	470	.42	.....	.....	55
56			.36			56
57						57
58	Shoe laces, linen, in yard strings, per 100.....do...	710	*a* .33	.....	.....	58
59			*a* .23			59

a Per gross.
b Prices quoted are for either bark-tanned sheepskin, or cream-dressed sheepskin sole linings.
c Bids on 10,800 pairs only.
d Bids on 12,800 pairs only.
e Either sewed or standard screws.
f Made either screw-fastened or pegged.
g 7,956 pairs to J. St. John for school; 2,945 pairs to A. G. Jones for agency.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Arthur G. Jones.	The Watsontown Boot and Shoe Co.	Moses D. Wells.	Easton Boot and Shoe Co.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.	Edward E. Eames.	E. & A. H. Bechteller Co.	J. D. Wilson.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Sam'l B. Brown.	Wm. W. Fonkrod.	Number.
New York.	Not stated.	Chicago.	New York delivery.								
1.73½	1.31	*f* 1.40	*h* 1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.57½	1.19	*f* 1.30									2
		f 1.15									3
											4
1.33½	1.79	*f* 1.67½	*h* 1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.25	1.64	*f* 1.60	*h* 1.65								6
	1.44	*f* 1.40									7
											8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1.00	*b e*.98	*g* 1.00	*h* 1.05	*b* .90	.....	*e*.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.87	*b e*.86	*g* 1.00		*b* .95							23
	b e.89	*g*.85		*b* .87½							24
		g.90		*b* .92½							25
		g.80									26
		g.30									27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
											29
											30
											31
											32
											33
											34
1.15	*c* 1.10	*g* 1.15	*h* 1.10	*b* 1.05	.....	*d* 1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
1.02	1.09	*g* 1.10	*h* 1.[illegible]	*b* 1.10							36
	b d.99	*g*.95	*h* 1.25	*b* 1.05							37
	b d.94	*g* 1.00	*h* **1.00**	*b* 1.12½							38
		g.90									39
		g.90									40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
											42
											43
											44
											45
											46
											47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
											49
											50
											51
											52
											53
											54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	.....	.37½	.40	.30½	**.30**	55
								.33	.46½	.36	56
										.45	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .20½	.....	*a* **.1953**	*a* .20½	*a* .3429	.....	58
											59

g Men's and boys' shoes, samples No. 1, made either screw-fastened or sewed; samples Nos. 2 to 6 made either screw-fastened or pegged. Cream sheepskin, 3 cents per pair more.
h Where we have sent a sample made pegged, we can make the same boot or shoe, standard screw, the same price. Other samples are made with hooks to lace where we can make the same shoe with buckles at same price, or *vice versa*. Should the style of finish on bottoms not be satisfactory we can make changes as you might suggest.

REF0071311

[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.	Points of delivery. New York. Jesse St. John.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Chicago. H. B. Lyford.	Number.
1	Shoe lasts, boys', assorted sizes, per dozen pairs..doz..	4⅝	.....	3.15	.....	1
2	Shoe lasts, children's, assorted sizes, per dozen pairs, ..doz..	2½	.....	2.70	.....	2
3	Shoe lasts, men's, assorted sizes, per dozen pairs..do..	7	.....	3.15	.....	3
4	Shoe lasts, women's, assorted sizes, per dozen pairs, ..doz..	3½	.....	3.15	.....	4
5	..do..	2½	.....	2.85	.....	5
6	Shoe lasts, misses', assorted sizes, per doz. pairs do...	350	.....	.04½	.....	6
7	Shoe nails, Swede, assorted sizes.....lbs..	900	.72½	.....	.....	7
8	Shoe packs, boys', assorted sizes.....pairs..	3,060	.85	.....	.....	8
9	Shoe packs, men's, assorted sizes.....do...	2,380	.72½	.....	.....	9
10	Shoe packs, women's, assorted sizes .....do...	105	.....	.25	.....	10
	Shoe pegs, assorted sizes.....galls..					
	Additional for training schools.					
11	Austrian paste .....lb..	36	.....	.20	.....	11
12	Bristles, Russia.....oz..	10	.....	a 6.50	.....	12
13	Burnishing ink, quarts, Miller's or equal.....doz..	6	.....	1.50	.....	13
14	Button fasteners, Heaton's or equal .....gross..	36	.....	.10	.....	14
15	Cement, shoe, Kangaroo or equal.....bottles..	36	.....	b .05	.....	15
16				c .08		16
17	Dressing, shoe, Sankey's Life or equal .....boxes..	50	.....	.06½	.....	17
18	Eyelet hooks .....M..	6	.....	.72	.....	18
19	Knives, shoe, No. 3, Harrington or equal.....doz..	6	.....	.85	.77	19
20	Lacing hooks, No. 2, for boys' work.....M..	10	.....	.80	.....	20
21	Pinchers, shoemakers', ¼ doz. No. 3, ½ doz, No. 1, Timmons or equal .....doz..	1	.....	c 4.00	.....	21
22				f 5.00		22
23	Rasps, shoemakers', 8-inch .....do..	1	.....	1.75	1.49	23
24	Sandstones, shoemakers'.....lbs..	100	.....	.06	.....	24
25	Shoe eyelets, B, long, black.....boxes..	138	.....	.07½	.....	25
26	Shoe lasts, men's, steel bottom, London toe, right and left, D width.....pairs..	12	.....	.95	.....	26
27	Shoe lasts, women's, steel bottom, London toe, right and left, D width .....pairs..	12	.....	.85	.....	27
28	Shoe laces, linen, in ¼-yard strings .....gross..	30	.....	d .17	.....	28
29	Shoe nails, iron wire, assorted, clinch, Holdfast..lbs..	50	.....	.15	.....	29
30	Shoe nails, brass, assorted, clinch.....do...	30	.....	.18½	.18½	30
31	Shoe nails, iron, assorted, ½ to 2.....do...	280	.....	.04	.....	31
32				.03½		32
33	Studs, lacing, Japanned .....M..	10	.....	2.25	.....	33
34				2.00		34
35				g .13	.....	35
36	Tacks, steel, lasting, assorted sizes, 1 to 3 ounces..lbs..	50	.....	h .12½		36
37				i .11½		37
38				j .10½		38
39				k .09¼		39
40	Tacks, steel, lasting, assorted.....gross..	21	.....	.20	.....	40

NOTE.—For shoe leather see Class 11.

a Per pound.
b 1-ounce bottle.
c 2-ounce bottle.
d Per gross.
e No. 1.
f No. 3.
g 1 ounce.
h 1½ ounces.
i 2 ounces.
j 2½ ounces.
k 3 ounces.

[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.	All to be delivered in New York. R. A. Robbins.	Thomas H. Lowrey.	Randall P. Barron.	William Read.	Moses S. Work.	F. W. Patterson.	Herbert Jones.	Jos. H. White.	Number.
1	Caps, boys', cassimere, heavy, different colors, assorted sizes .....No..	5,610	.....	.....	.30	.48	.....	.37½	.36	.39	1
2			.....	.....	.35	.32	.....	.37½	.42	.44	2
3			.....	.....	.33	.35	.....	.....	.....	.37	3
4			.....	.....	.33½	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5			.....	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6			.....	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Caps, men's, cassimere, heavy, different colors, assorted sizes .....No..	6,700	.....	.....	.35	.33	.....	.39½	.36	.39	7
8			.....	.....	.41	.36	.....	.....	.42	.44	8
9			.....	.....	.39	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10			.....	.....	.40	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11			.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12			.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Hats, boys', wool, different colors, assorted sizes ...No..	9,000	.....	.....	.35	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14			.....	.....	.35	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15			.....	.....	.36	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16			.....	.....	.35½	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17			.....	.....	.40	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18			.....	.....	.45	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Hats, men's, wool, different colors, assorted sizes ...No..	12,000	.....	.....	.45	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20			.....	.....	.46	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21			.....	.....	.49	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22			.....	.....	.50	.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23			.....	.....	.54		.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24			.....	.....	.55		.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Hats, men's, wool, black, police, assorted sizes.....No..	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26			.....	.....	.....	.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Hats, boys', straw, assorted sizes and colors .....No..	4,500	.25	.24	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	27
28			.23	.24	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	28
29			.19	.23	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	29
30			.20	.20	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	30
31			.....	.31½	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	31
32			.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Hats, girls', straw, assorted sizes and colors .....No..	4,150	.20	.27	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	33
34			.30	.35	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	34
35			.30	.35	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	35
36			.35	.37	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	36
37			.36	.24	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	37
38			.37	.39	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	38

REF0071312

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS	Quantity awarded.	Valentine Stortz.	Edward E. Eames.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard Lindner.
			To be delivered in New York unless otherwise stated.			
1	Brushes, hair.....doz..	**200**	6.00	3.67½	4.00	3.95
2			5.00	3.97½	1.80	4.60
3			6.00		2.75	
4			6.00		4.00	
5			6.00		4.25	
6			6.00		6.75	
7			5.00		4.00	
8			3.75			
9			2.75			
10			4.75			
11			6.00			
12			2.25			
13	Buttons, coat.....gross..	**680**	.....	.62½	.....	.....
14				.80		
15	Buttons, dress.....do...	**1,400**	.....	.27	.....	.....
16				.27		
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22	Buttons, pants, metal.....do...	**1,550**	.....	.03½	.....	.....
23				.06½		
24				.06½		
25				.07½		
26						
27						
28						
29	Buttons, shirt, agate.....do...	**1,800**	.....	.02½	.....	.....
30						
31	Buttons, vest.....do...	**720**	.....	.42½	.....	.....
32				.62½		
33	Buttons, youths', agate.....do...	**2,000**	.....	.05½	.....	.....
34				.06 17/32		
35				.08		
36						
37	Combs, coarse, R. H., dressing.....doz...	**1,460**	.....	.49½	.60	1.20
38				.51½	.68	.80
39				.54½	1.12½	.64
40				.74½	1.25	
41				.57½		
42				.89½		
43						
44	Combs, fine, R. H.....do...	**1,250**	.....	.16½	.25	.60
45				.41½	.39	
46				.89½	.55	
47					.65	
48					1.00	
49	Cotton maître, for seines, 36-thread, soft-laid.....lbs..	**450**	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 30.....do...	**370**	.....	.57½	.....	.....
51				.64		
52	Gilling twine, 3 cord, No. 35.....do...	**400**	.....	.67½	.....	.....
53				.74		
54	Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 40.....do...	**680**	.....	.77½	.....	.....
55				.82		

a 380 dozen awarded to S. B. Brown, at 48 5/16 cents.
b 1,080 dozen awarded to Joseph D. Wilson, at 90½ cents.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Thos. A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	Sam'l B. Brown.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Tissot and Schultz.	Wm. Wilson.	Jno. R. Hall.	James W. Wallace.	Emery N. Downs.	Number.
Chicago.	To be delivered in New York unless otherwise stated.										
	1.85	2.58	2.63	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	1.80	3.81	2.09	3.25							2
	2.00	3.19	2.84½	3.50							3
	2.45	3.52	3.84	3.75							4
	2.50	3.61½	**3.39**	4.50							5
	2.55	3.80									6
	3.75										7
	4.40										8
	3.60										9
	3.20										10
	3.60										11
											12
	.20	.1729	.1469	**.1427**	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		.1771		.63½							14
.....	.....	**.2989**	.3267	.30	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
		.3292	.3258	.30	.32½						16
			.3659	.33	.40						17
				.33							18
				.35							19
				.3026							20
				.34 7/8							21
.....	.....	.0630	.01½	.14	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
		.0621	.0667	.11½							23
		.0372	.0668	.06							24
				.03½							25
				.01¼							26
				.01 7/8							27
				.06							28
.....	.....	.0207	.0206	**.0205**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
		.05½	.05 1/8								30
	.15	.1391	.1196	**.1115**	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
		.1423		.47½							32
.....	.....	.0571	.0561	.0515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
		.0668	.0671	**.0633**							34
		.0771	.07½	.0735							35
		.14½									36
	.55	.31½	.40½	.3445	.45½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
	.67	.35½	.48½	.74½	.47½						38
		a .48 5/16	.57½	.84½	.49½						39
		.92½	.95½	.9315							40
		.78½	*b* .90½	.9113							41
			1.02⅜	1.41½							42
				.51½							43
	.35	.16 5/8	.18½	.3533	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	.50	.48 5/16	.3195	*d* .32½	.37						45
	.49	.46½	.3541		.20						46
		.61½	*c* .61½								47
											48
.18¼	.19½	.....	.18½	**.1731**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.80	.....	.....	.5667	.19½	.87	.80	**.88**	.91	.57½	.59	50
.09									.64		51
.87	.....	.....	.6671	.19½	.96	.86	**.96**	1.04	.67½	.66	52
1.09									.74		53
.97	.....	.....	.76½	.19½	1.01½	.94	**1.09**	1.18	.77½	.79	54
1.21									.82		55

c 920 dozen awarded to Joseph D. Wilson, at 61½ cents.
d 330 dozen awarded to William W. Foulkrod, at 32½ cents.

REF0071313

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Class No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Manhatten Supply Co.	John M. Dougall.	Samuel B. Brown.	Jos. D. Wilson.
			To be delivered in New York unless otherwise stated.			
1	Gloves, buck, boys', No. 1, standard quality ...pairs..	**820**	.30	.35	.32½	.34½
2			.32	.33	.31½	.29½
3			.35			
4			**.37½**			
5	Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat.....pairs..	**590**	.90	.75	.62½	.63½
6			.77½	.73	.49½	.78½
7			.73	.78	.61½	.74½
8			.60	.62½	.04½	.71½
9			.55		.5972	.86½
10					.80½	.76½
11					.77½	
12	Hooks and eyes, white.....gross..	**490**			.0789	.0498
13					.0839	.0500
14					.21½	
15						
16						
17	Indelible ink, Payson's or equal.....doz..	**110**				1.79½
18						
19						
20	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches, German plate .....doz..	**39**				
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28	Needles, assorted sizes, Sharp's, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10.....M..	**380**	1.05		.61½	.63½
29			.90		.94½	.79½
30			.65		.84½	.62½
31					.99½	.93½
32						1.02
33	Needles, darning, medium sizes .....gross..	**60**			.09½	.09½
34						.11½
35	Needles, glovers'.....M..	**55**				1.07½
36	Needles, knitting, common, medium sizes .....gross..	**30**	.30		**.24½**	.23½
37						.34½
38	Needles, sack .....doz..	**26**				
39	Needles, saddlers'.....do..	**240**			.1341	**.1294**
40	Needles, machine, "Domestic," self-setting .....do..	**780**			.0745	**.0719**
41	Needles, machine, "Singer".....do..	**510**			.2358	**.2271**
42	Pins, brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, 4 .....packs..	**800**	.31		.3095	**.2019**
43			.22		.1824	**.1791**
44			.19			.2147
45						.1917
46						.1695
47						
48	Spool cotton, best of standard, 6 cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab.....doz..	**9,300**	.35		.34½	.3770
49					.3823	.3780
50						.3472

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Edward E. Eames.	R. A. Robbins.	Jas. F. Barber.	Frank L. Hall.	Wm. Wilson.	Richard Lindner.	Valentine Storts.	Jonathan Nathan.	Geo. J. Richter.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
To be delivered in New York unless otherwise stated.										Chicago.	
.35											1
.31½											2
											3
											4
.81½											5
.64½											6
.87½											7
											8
											9
											10
											11
	.04½										12
	.04½										13
	.06										14
	.07½										15
	.08										16
	.09½										17
1.78½	1.07½	1.79									18
	1.82½										19
	7.50	8.20	11.60	b 18.00							20
	11.75	14.00	6.50	20.40							21
			8.40	30.70							22
			12.75	21.85							23
			15.65	21.00							24
			11.45								25
			12.80								26
			8.55								27
.48⅘		.85			1.07	a .40					28
.61⅛		1.07			**.64**	a .60					29
.9588						a .80					30
1.20						a 1.00					31
											32
.15		.57				a .50					33
						a .60					34
2.36					**1.80**	a 3.00					35
		.65			.44	a .30				.22	36
											37
.1087						a .24					38
.02½		.40				a .03					39
.13½		.128				a .1295					40
.07½		.00⅝				a .07					41
.2153	.21½	.24½				a .20					42
.1635	.15	.23½									43
.1659	.16½	.20⅞									44
											45
											46
											47
	.34½				.38¼		.3481	.36	.33		48
	.34½										49
	.34½										50

a All or none.

b All to be delivered in Kansas City.

REF0071314

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Randall P. Barron.	R. A. Robbins.	Herman Lyons.	Samuel B. Brown.	Joseph D. Wilson.
		To be delivered in New York unless otherwise stated.					
1	Suspenders, boys'.....pairs..	**6,600**	.05½	.10	.08	.06½	.08½
2			.06½	.11	.11	.07½	.08½
3			.07	.16	.12½	.08½	.09½
4			.08	.17		.14½	.09½
5			.09	.20		.08½	.11½
6			.11½			.10½	**.12½**
7							
8	Suspenders, men's .....do...	**11,100**	.11½	.20	.16	.12	.11½
9			.13	.21	.10	.13½	.13½
10			.12½	.22	.18	.14½	.15½
11			.15	.24	.18	.16½	.15½
12			.16			**.17½**	.17½
13			.19			.18½	.18
14			.16½			.18½	.19½
15	Tape measures, medium.....doz..	**31**					
16	Tape, white, cotton, medium widths....pieces..	**8,900**		.01½		.0107	**.01**
17				.01½		.01⅛	**.01⅛**
18				.01½		.01⅛	**.0124**
19							.0144
20	Tape, elastic, ¾-inch, assorted colors .....yds..	**8,700**				**.0267**	.0295
21						.0271	.03
22						.0281	.0355
23						.0289	.0359
24							.03⅝
25	Tape, elastic, ½-inch, assorted colors .....do...	**2,400**				.02⅛	.02½
26						.02⅞	.02½
27						**.02½**	.02½
28						.02½	.02½
29							.02½
30	Thimbles, closed .....doz..	**530**		.08½		.05½	.08½
31						.14½	.09½
32							.14½
33	Thimbles, open .....do...	**60**		.08½			.14½
34							
35							
36							
37	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ¼ dark-blue, ¼ whitey-brown, standard numbers.....lbs..	**780**				.71½	.71½
38						.84½	.76½
39						.94½	.81½
40						b.47½	.65½
41						c.52½	.72
42						d.57½	.76½
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49	Thread, shoe .....do...	**150**				.5698	.44½
50	Twine, sack .....do...	**370**				.25½	**.23½**
51						.29½	
52	Twine, wrapping.....do...	**320**				.10	.15½
53						.16	.15½
54							.15½
	Additional for training schools.						
55	Brushes, tooth .....doz..	**50**		1.30		.70½	.73½
56				1.75		.82½	1.21
57				2.20		1.72½	1.52½
58				1.80		1.99	1.93½
59				**2.25**		2.33	2.21
60				2.30			
61				1.50			
62				2.23			
63				2.00			
64							

a All or none. b No. 30. c No. 35. d No. 40.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Rudolph Werlitzer.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Edward E. Eames.	Richard Lindner.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Wm. Wilson.	John R. Hall.	James W. Wallace.	Emery N. Downs.	Tissot & Schultz.	Valentine Storts.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
To be delivered in New York unless otherwise stated.											Chicago.	
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
												13
												14
										24½		15
	.01½											16
	.02											17
												18
	.03½											19
	.03½											20
												21
												22
												23
	.02½											24
	.03											25
												26
												27
												28
	.05	.05	a.12	**.12 1/16**								29
	.12½	.09	a.16									30
		.13										31
												32
	.05	.05	a.11	**.12 1/16**								33
	.12½	.09	a.13									34
		.13										35
												36
	b.90½	b.85		.73 1/16	b.77	.88	.78	.80				37
	b.89	b.78		.81 1/16	c.88	.99	.89	.91				38
	b.92	c.75		.91	d.98	1.11	.99	1.02				39
	b.80	c.89		.47		.86						40
	c1.10	d.85				.90						41
	c.99	d1.00				1.11						42
	c1.02											43
	c.98											44
	d1.31											45
	d1.09											46
	d1.20											47
	d1.06											48
		.45			.46		.48	.50			.49½	49
									.23 5/16	.24	.23	50
									.26 5/16	.27½		51
				.15					.14	.20	.16	52
									.16½	.15		53
												54
1.65	1.35	2.25	1.90	1.25						2.25	2.50	55
2.27	1.50		2.26	1.65						3.00	2.25	56
1.50	**1.75**		2.75	1.60						2.00	2.50	57
				2.00						2.50	2.25	58
				2.10						2.50	3.25	59
				2.25						2.50	1.75	60
										2.00	1.75	61
										1.88	1.50	62
										1.75	1.25	63
										2.50	1.00	64

REF0071315

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Valentine Stortz.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Edward E. Eames.
			All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise stated.		
	Additional for training schools—Continued.				
1	Buttons, dress, smoked pearl, medium size, large holes...gross...	36		1.25	.90
2				1.50	1.10
3					
4	Buttons, pants, metal, black.....do...	†60			.03½
5					.06½
6					.06½
7					.07½
8	Buttons, white pearl.....do...	9			1.15
9					1.43
10					
11					
12	Buttons, uniform, brass, coat.....do...	45		3.37½	3.35
13	Buttons, uniform, brass, vest.....do...	240		1.75	1.70
14	Buttonhole twist, No. 12, 8-strand.....lbs...	5			8.00
15	Buttonhole twist, No. 8.....doz...	4			8.00
16	Buckles, pants and vest.....gross...	66		.18	.10
17				.25	.33
18	Collars, boys', linen, 12 to 16.....doz...	150			
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25	Combs, coarse, R. H., metal back.....do...	†40			.82½
26					.97½
27					.79½
28	Combs, fine tooth.....do...	†50			.16½
29					.41
30					.89½
31					
32					
33	Combs, round, rubber, good.....do...	41			.65
34					.72
35					
36					
37					
38					
39	Hooks and eyes for pants.....gross...	2			.16
40	Machine twist, 1 oz., 25 spools No. 0; 50 spools No. B...spools...	75			a 6.25
41					a 6.23
42	Machine twist, C. & D.....lbs.	12			a 6.25
43					a 6.25
44	Needles, saddlers', Jas. Smith & Son's or equal, No. 4...doz...	§100			
45	Needles, assorted sizes, betweens; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7...do...	‖8			
46	Needles, tailors', betweens; Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.....M...	‖2			
47	Pins, safety, large size.....gross...	13			.24½
48					.27½
49					.30
50	Ribbon, assorted colors, ¼, 1, and 1¼ inches.....yds...	1,870			
51					
52					
53					
54					
55					
56	Silk, scarlet, L. and A., 50-yard spools.....doz...	20			.40
57	Silk, sewing, black, D.....lbs...	4			8.00
58	Spool cotton, Nos. 12 and 16, white and black.....doz...	(*)		.35	
59	Spool cotton, standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, in 500-yard spools; 250 dozen black and 250 dozen white.....doz...	500	.8453	.84½	.80½
60					.80½
61					
62	Thread, silk, brown and black, A. & B.....do...	12			.75
63	Thread, linen, standard make, white, No. 50.....lbs...	*2			
64	Thread, shoe, Barbour's or equal; No. 10, 40 pounds; No. 50, 2 pounds.....lbs...	42			
65					
66	Twist, silk, D, brown and black.....doz...	12			e 1.50

* No award.
† See combs on page 96–97.
‡ In proportion to 370 M.
§ See saddlers' needles, page 8, 99.
‖ See needles, page 98, 99.
e Per 100 spools.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard Lindner.	Samuel B. Brown.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Wm. Wilson.	Jonathan Nathan.	Geo. J. Richter.	Emery N. Downs.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
All to be delivered in New York unless otherwise stated.									Chicago.	
		.01¾								1
		1.09½								2
		.99								3
										4
										5
										6
										7
				.77½						8
				1.10						9
				1.20						10
				1.27						11
			3.22½	3.22						12
			1.66½	1.6179						13
		6.93	6.71	6.86						14
			a 10.12							15
										16
										17
	1.00	.61½	.64½	.65 5/8						18
	1.36	.66½	.66½	.70½						19
		.68½	.61½	.75½						20
		.71½		.61 1/8						21
		.62½		.61 1/8						22
		.77½		.70½						23
				.60 1/8						24
1.12½	1.20	.59½								25
1.25		.87½								26
		.97½								27
.25	.40		.43½							28
.30	.57		.52½							29
.55			.41½							30
.65			.20½							31
1.60										32
	.65		.39½	.32½						33
			.43½	.3716						34
			.61½	.6414						35
			.63½	.65						36
			.6472	.7763						37
			.59½							38
			.1972	.61 1/8						39
			5.89	5.88						40
										41
	b .03									42
	(1)									43
	b 1.00									44
	b .28									45
										46
										47
										48
		.02½	.03½							49
		.03½	.04½							50
		.04½	.05 1/8							51
		.04½	.06 5/8							52
		.05½	.08½							53
		.06½	.10½							54
		.35½	.33½	.33						55
		8.94	8.09							56
							.33			57
		.8493	.8489		.85	.85	.77			58
		.88½	.8496							59
		.84½								60
										61
								1.62		62
										63
					.84			.79	e 89	64
					d .76			1.62		65
										66

a Per lb. b All or none, with needles previously offered. e No. 10 only. d No. 10.

REF0071316

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	Charles E. Ahrens.	R. A. Robbins.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Patrick Cavanagh.	Lewis Wallace.	Max Morgenstern.	The Manhattan Supply Co.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Allspice, ground ..... lbs..	388	.10				.08½		
2									
3									
4	Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each * ..... lbs..	76,700							
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10	Bath brick ..... doz..	85	.33			.49			
11	Beeswax ..... lbs..	182		.32	.25½				
12									
13	Boxes bluing ..... doz..	670							
14	Candles, adamantine, 6's ..... lbs..	1,680	.08½						
15	Cassia, ground ..... do..	275	.12				.20		
16							.16		
17	Cloves, ground ..... do..	240	.12				.14		
18									
19									
20	Corn starch ..... do..	5,720	.05				.04½		
21							.05½		
22	Cream tartar ..... do..	280	.28				.28		
23									
24	Ginger, ground ..... do..	700	.12½				.15½		
25							.13		
26									
27	Hops, fresh, pressed ..... do..	1,040		.29				.37½	
28				.39					
29	Indigo ..... do..	110							
30	Lye, concentrated ..... doz..	760		.65	.75				
31	Matches, full count, 100 in box ..... grosa..	600	.80			1.23		.76½	.99
32									.74
33	Mustard, ground ..... lbs..	180	.13		.22		.16		
34									
35									
36	Pepper, black, ground ..... do..	1,650	.09				.09½		
37									
38									

* Baking powders containing alum will not be considered. a ½-pound cans.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wilbur L. Slade.	A. E. Wyland.	Lewis Wallace.	W. S. Buchanan.	Edward R. Fairbanks.	Cornelius N. Hoagland.	Moses H. Lowenstein.	Parke Davis & Co.	J. P. Dike, jr.	Augustus F. Dohrman.	Andrew Peters.	Geo. J. Washburn.	Henry W. Dudley.	Raymond Hoagland.	C. S. Merrill.	H. R. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Lacon or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City or Omaha.	New York.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
.....	.1021	.....	.1167					.11	.08½	.....	d .10½	.10½	.....	.....	.....	1
			.1077					.10			d .14	.09½				2
								.08								3
a .18½	.....	a .17	a .1951	c .18	a .17	.....	.....	a .18	.....	a .16½	a .17	a .18	.17	.18		4
b .19½		b .17	a .2053		a .16			a .17		a .15½	b .18	a .17	.16½	.17		5
			a .2155		a .15			a .16		a .16½		a .16½				6
			b .2051		b .18			b .19		b .17½		b .19				7
			b .2153		b .17			b .18		b .16½		b .18				8
			b .2255		b .16			b .17		b .17½		b .17½				9
.....	.34	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.31	10
			.36			.40			.38							11
						.30										12
.....	.....	.....	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.1099	.....	.0997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.22	.....	.1117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.09	.....	.12	.15	.....	.....	.....	15
			.0976								d .15½	.14				16
.....	.1272	.....	.1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.09	.....	.15½	.14	.....	.....	.....	17
			.1394					.12½			d .19	.12				18
								.10								19
.....	.0541	.....	.0417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0433	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.28	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.18	.....	.26½	.29	.....	.....	.....	21
			.24								d .30					22
.....	.2236	.....	.1595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	.10½	.....	.17½	.17½	.....	.....	.....	23
			.1293					.16			d .21	.17				24
								.14				.14				25
.....	.4022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.20½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.60	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	1.03	.....	.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
																30
																31
.....	.1747	.....	.1247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.10½	.....	.14½	.18	.....	.....	.....	32
								.14			d .18	.16				33
								.10				.13				34
.....	.1023	.....	.1279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.08½	.....	.09	.10½	.....	.....	.....	35
			.1083					.09			d .12½	.09½				36
								.08				.08½				37
																38

b ½-pound cans. c In ¼ and ½ pound can equal quantities. d In ½-pound packages.

REF0071317

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	The Christopher Lyon Co.	Hay, Walker, jr.	Warner Ellis.	W. S. Buchanan.	Iowa Soap and Starch Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Baltimore.	New York, Sioux City, and Carlisle.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	Sioux City.
1	Soap, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished [1] ..... lbs.	322,400	.0365	.04½	*a*.04⅝	.04½	.0519	.04½
2			**.0397**	.03½	*a*.05½			
3			.0460		*a*.05⅞			
4			.0385		*b*.05½			
5			.0429		*b*.05½			
6			.0490		*b*.06⅞			
7								
8								
9	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... lbs.	2,500						
10	Soda, standard quality, in ½-pound tin cans; packed same as 1-pound cans ..... lbs.	425						
11	Soda, washing ..... do...	23,700	01½				**.0119**	
12								
13	Starch ..... do...	7,300					**.0389**	
14								
15	Syrup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons ..... galls...	3,800					.1977	
16							.1797	
17							.1441	
18	Syrup, in 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased ..... do...	12,000					.2077	
19							.2497	
20							.2121	
21	Vinegar, in barrels ..... do...	1,800					.0823	
22							.1113	
23								
24								
25								
26								
27	Vinegar, in kegs ..... do...	1,370					.1797	
28							.2024	
29								
30								
31								
32	*Additional for training schools.*							
33	Soap, "Ivory" or equal ..... lbs.	6,000		.06	*c*.08½	.10½		.08½
34						.10½		
35	Soap, Castile ..... do...	520		.05½			**.1379**	
36							.0977	
37							.0857	
38							.0597	
39	Soap, Olein ..... do...	12,000			*f*.05½	.04½		

(NOTE.—For wooden ware, etc., see Class 10.)
[1] Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.
a Delivered in New York. *b* Delivered in Sioux City. *c* Delivered in Chicago and St. Louis.
d Delivered in Omaha, St. Paul, Kansas City, and Sioux City.
e New York or Carlisle delivery, "Water Lily," 50-pound boxes.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Henry Reinhardt.	Augustus F. Dohrman.	Waltham's Oil and Grease Co.	Marion A. Ives.	Wm. B. Parker.	Leroy A. Haskins.	Chas. E. Ahrens.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Lewis Wallace.	Walter T. Chandler.	A. E. Wayland.	J. P. Dike, jr.	Henry W. Dudley.	Monarch Vinegar Works.	Wm. J. Griffiths.	Number.
	Points of delivery.															
	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	As stated below.	New York.	Sioux City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Kansas City or Omaha.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	
1	.05	.0438	.0405	*e*.05	**f.04½**	.04½										1
2	.0430	.0383		*e*.03	.05½	.04										2
3	.04	.0467½		*e*.04½												3
4		.0456		*e*.0413												4
5		.0406½		*d*.05½												5
6		.0398		*d*.05½												6
7				*d*.04½												7
8				*d*.0438												8
9												.06½	**.06½**			9
10												.07½	**.07½**			10
11			*g*.01½								.0174					11
12			*h*.01½													12
13		.03⅛					.0393		.03		.0393					13
14									.03⅛							14
15		.17½					.18			**.16½**	.16				.20	15
16											.19				.19	16
17											.25					17
18							.25			**.21½**	.23				.27	18
19											.26				.26	19
20											.32					20
21		.12½					.09				.0948			.07		21
22														**.07½**		22
23														.08½		23
24														.09½		24
25														.12		25
26														.14		26
27							.15				.1297			.13		27
28														**.13½**		28
29														.14½		29
30														.15½		30
31														.18		31
32														.20		32
33				*c*.08	**i3.65**											33
34				*d*.08½				1424	12							34
35									13							35
36									11							36
37									10							37
38					.05½											38
39																39

f New York or Carlisle delivery, 60-pound boxes.
g In barrels. *h* In kegs.
i 303,400 pounds at .0397 to Manhattan Supply Company; 19,000 pounds .04½ to W. B. Parker.
j Per box of 100 cakes, 80 to 82 pounds.

REF0071318

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.*	Quantity awarded.	Valentine Storrs.	Tissot and Schultz.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York except as noted.	New York or Chicago.
1	Bowls, pint, ironstone ..... dor..	345	.53½	.....
2				
3	Bowls, quart, ironstone ..... do...	430	.64	.....
4				
5	Burners, lamp, heavy, No. 0 ..... do...	21	.34	.44
6			.32	
7			.37	
8	Burners, lamp, heavy, No. 1 ..... do ..	32	.39	.47
9			.38	
10			.42	
11	Burners, lamp, heavy, No. 2 ..... do...	220	.56	.65
12			.54	
13			.53	
14	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles ..... doz..	10	.....	.....
15				
16				
17				
18				
19	Chambers, with covers, ironstone ..... do...	46	4.61	.....
20				
21	Crocks, 1-gallon, with covers ..... do...	27	.....	.....
22	Crocks, 2-gallon, with covers ..... do...	26	.....	.....
23	Crocks, 3-gallon, with covers ..... do...	18	.....	.....
24	Cups and saucers, coffee, ironstone ..... do...	1,050	.85½	.....
25			1.07	
26			.75	
27			.96½	
28			.76	
29	Cups and saucers, tea, ironstone ..... do..	240	.71½	.....
30			.71¼	
31			.61	
32			.61	
33			.61	
34	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch ..... do...	23	6.16	.....
35				
36	Dishes, vegetable, ironstone, without covers ..... do...	180	1.97	.....
37			1.50	
38				
39	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims ..... do...	42	.....	.....
40				
41				
42	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount, heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete ..... doz..	98	.....	.....
43				
44				
45	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount, table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	82	.....	.....
46				
47	Lamps, student, one burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete ..... doz..	115	.....	.....
48				
49	Lamps, safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	37	.....	.....
50				
51	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burner, complete ..... No..	120	†2.73	.....
52	Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0, extra heavy ..... doz..	90	.43½	.....
53			.43½	
54				
55	Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1, extra heavy ..... do...	160	.43½	.....
56			.43½	
57				

* Bids for American china, thick, will also be considered.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Frank H. Lovell, jr.	Patrick Cavanagh.	T. A. Harvey.	J. K. Shaw.	R. A. Robbins.	Harry B. Lyford.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
.....	.45	.....	.55	.69	.....	.....	1
				.89			2
.....	.55	.....	.66	.89	.....	.....	3
				1.60			4
.38	.39	.38	.39	.....	.34	.....	5
.34					.34		6
.35					.44		7
.42	.43	.43	.44	.....	.39	.....	8
.39					.39		9
.50					.49		10
.60	.63	.63	.64	.....	.58	.....	11
.55					.58		12
.70					.63½		13
.....	.....	.....	22.50	10.20	.....	.....	14
				10.40			15
				14.00			16
				16.40			17
				14.40			18
.....	4.25	.....	4.45	4.74	.....	.....	19
				4.74			20
.....	.....	.....	2.70	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	4.20	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	5.70	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.90	.....	.77	.97	.....	.....	24
			.90	.84			25
							26
							27
							28
.....	.90	.....	.64	.80	.....	.....	29
			.90	.67			30
							31
							32
							33
.....	8.00	.....	6.40	6.70	.....	.....	34
			8.20				35
.....	2.00	.....	2.10	1.67	.....	.....	36
	2.50		2.62	2.24			37
	3.50			2.70			38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.46	.....	39
					.58		40
					.74½		41
6.50	.....	.....	6.32	12.90	6.19	.....	42
16.00							43
5.25							44
.....	.....	.....	4.45	8.20	6.99	.....	45
					5.99		46
2.25	.....	.....	2.20	2.10	2.34	.....	47
					2.44		48
.....	.....	.....	1.95	5.40	1.74	.....	49
				5.90			50
2.70	.....	.....	2.74	2.70	2.69	2.68	51
.42	.42	.....	.39	.....	.29	.....	52
			.43		.36		53
					.42		54
.42	.46	.....	.40	.....	.36	.....	55
			.47		.38		56
					.46		57

† Chicago delivery.

REF0071319

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Valentine Stortz.	Frank H. Lovell, jr.
			Points of delivery.	
			N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2, extra heavy ..... doz..	1,050	.55	.52
2			.55	
3				
4	Lamp chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0, extra heavy ..... do...	57	.46	.36
5				
6				
7	Lamp chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1, extra heavy ..... do...	67	.48	.36
8				
9				
10	Lamp chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2, extra heavy ..... do...	112	.60	.46
11				
12				
13	Lamp chimneys, for students' lamps ..... do...	200		.21
14				.25
15	Lamp globes, for hanging tubular lamps ..... do...	35		2.85
16	Lamp wicks, No. 0, boiled ..... do...	67		a .14½
17	Lamp wicks, No. 1, boiled ..... do...	190		a .20
18	Lamp wicks, No. 2, boiled ..... do...	990		a .28½
19	Lamp wicks, for students' lamps, boiled ..... do...	190		a .33
20	Lamp wicks, for hanging tubular lamps, boiled ..... do...	175		a .33
21				a .95
22	Pitchers, pint, ironstone ..... do...	85	.95	.48
23				
24	Pitchers, quart, ironstone ..... do...	100	1.13	
25				
26	Pitchers, water, ironstone, 2-quart ..... do...	180	1.35	
27				
28	Plates, breakfast, ironstone, 8¼ to 10 inches ..... do...	430	.55½	
29			.55	
30	Plates, dinner, ironstone, 9½ to 10 inches ..... do...	700	.64	
31			.64	
32	Plates, pie, ironstone, 6¾ to 7 inches ..... do...	210	.38½	
33			.38½	
34	Plates, sauce, ironstone, 4¾ to 5 inches ..... do...	400	.25	
35				
36	Plates, soup, ironstone, 9½ to 9¾ inches ..... do...	180	.60	
37				
38	Plates, tea, ironstone, 7¾ to 8 inches ..... do...	77	.47½	
39			.47½	
40	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch ..... do...	55		1.09
41	Tumblers ..... do...	630	.24	.23½
42			.24	.23½
43			.24	.23½
44				.23½
45	Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces) ..... do...	60	7.38	
46				
	Additional for training schools.			
47	Cups, coffee, ironstone ..... doz..	87		
48				
49	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 10-inch ..... do...	2		
50				
51	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 14 dozen 12-inch; 1 dozen 14-inch .... do...	15		
52				
53				
54				
55	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 18-inch ..... do...	4		
56				
57	Lamps, Rochester, 320 candle power, with burner and chimney complete ..... No..	15		
58				
59	Lamp wicks for Rochester lamps ..... doz..	9		
60	Lamp chimneys for Rochester lamps ..... do...	6		
61				
62	Mugs, ironstone, ½ pint ..... do...	15		
63	Pitchers, molasses, with covers ..... do...	6½		
64	Pitchers, water, ironstone, 3-quart ..... do...	3		
65				
66				
67				
68	Scallop nappies, ironstone, 7-inch ..... do...	4		
69	Scallop nappies, ironstone, 8-inch ..... do...	4		

a Per gross.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bid.]

Patrick Cavanagh.	S. H. Crane.	J. K. Shaw.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. D. Wilson.	S. B. Brown.	R. A. Robbins.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
.55		.53	.51				1
		.60	.55				2
			.65				3
.44		.42	.31				4
		.45	.38				5
			.44				6
.48		.43	.38				7
		.49	.40				8
			.48				9
.66		.58	.53				10
		.67	.57				11
			.66				12
		.50	.25½				13
							14
	3.00	3.00	2.90				15
		a .14	a .14½	a .1447	a .1471		16
		a .19	a .26½	a .2089	a .32½		17
		a .27	a .28½	a .2869	a .28½		18
		a .33	a .32½	a .3271	a .20½		19
		a .44	a .49	a .4988			20
							21
							22
1.15		.94					23
		1.20					24
1.69		1.37					25
		1.71					26
2.80		2.30					27
		2.90					28
.72		.57					29
		.74					30
.82½		.66					31
		.85					32
.50		.40				.50	33
		.52				.63	34
		.26					35
		.39					36
.78		.59					37
	1	.80					38
.60		.49					39
		.63					40
		1.00	1.13½				41
		.25					42
							43
							44
7.35		7.40				7.73	45
						7.73	46
							47
		.39					48
		.45					49
.90		.75					50
		1.14					51
1.23		1.15					52
2.00		2.80					53
		2.03					54
		3.60					55
3.50		4.15					56
		5.13				2.75	57
	2.75	3.20	2.74				58
			b 2.93				59
	.90		a .64				60
	1.60		1.35				61
			1.60				62
.36		.62					63
		3.30					64
		5.25					65
		3.60					66
		6.30					67
		4.55					68
1.23		1.15					69
1.73		1.55					70

a Chicago, Carlisle, or New York delivery. b 20-inch shade.

REF0071320

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLASS NO. 10.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Patrick Cavanagh.	S. H. Crane.	Harry B. Lyford.	Comstock Mf'g. Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.
1	Baskets, clothes, large.....doz..	37	*c* 8.20	*b* 7.90	8.15	**8.14**	.....
2	Baskets measuring, ½ bushel.....do....	10	.....	.....	1.25	.110	.....
3					**2.10**		
4	Baskets, measuring, 1 bushel.....do....	44	.....	.....	2.18	1.20	.....
5						**2.15**	
6	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide, with woven wire mattress.....No..	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 3.75
7							*a* 3.60
8							*a* 3.50
9							*a* 3.40
10							*b* 4.00
11							*b* 3.85
12							*b* 3.75
13							*b* 3.65
14	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide, with woven wire mattress.....No..	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 3.45
15							*a* 3.30
16							*a* 3.20
17							*a* 3.10
18							*b* 3.70
19							*b* 3.55
20							*b* 3.45
21							*b* 3.35
22	Blacking, shoe.....boxes..	6,100	*a* .02½	*a* .03¼	.....	.02¼	.....
23							
24							
25	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in cases.....doz..	31	*a* **1.48**	*b* 1.75	1.58	1.55	.....
26							
27	Brooms to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of 1 dozen required.....doz..	1,500	*c* 2.84	*b* 2.50	2.85	.....	.....
28				*b* 2.50	3.00		
29					3.10		
30					2.88		
31	Brooms, whisk.....do....	178	*a* 1.00	*b* 1.50	1.00	.50	.....
32			*a* 1.45	*b* 1.50	1.35	1.35	
33			*a* 1.55	*b* 1.70	1.60		
34	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over two in each crate.....No..	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35							
36							
37	Chairs, reed seat, close wove.....doz....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Chairs, wood, bow back, 4 spindles to back..do....	342	.....	.....	*h* **4.05**	.....	.....
39	Chairs, wood, office, bow back and arms, with rod.....doz..	12	.....	.....	11.40	.....	.....
40	Churns, 5-gallon, barrel pattern, revolving...No..	50	.....	.....	2.40	**2.10**	.....
41	Churns, 10-gallon, barrel pattern, revolving..do....	18	.....	.....	2.55	**2.30**	.....
42	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do....	109	*a* **3.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....
43							
44	Clothesline, galvanized wire, not smaller than ⅛ inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet..feet..	33,000	*a* .45	*b* .26	.17	.27	.....
45					.22	.25	
46					.27	.21	
47	Clothespins.....gross..	350	*a* .12	.....	.09	.11	.....

a New York delivery.
b Chicago delivery.
c New York or Chicago.
d If wanted with hour and half-hour strike, add 60 cents to each.
e Per dozen rolls of 100 feet.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Union Wire Mattress Co.	Smith & Davis Mf'g. Co.	The Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.	Valentine Stortz.	Edward E. Eames.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Sam'l B. Brown.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Madin G. Lee.	Genoa School.	Richard Lindner.	Geo. B. Matteson.	Benj. F. Kuhn.	J. H. Gregory.	Frank L. Hall.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
Chicago.	St. Louis.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Omaha.	New York.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Kingston, N.Y.	Kansas City.	
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
3.90	3.75	*a* 3.62													6
		a 3.85													7
		b 3.98													8
		b 4.20													9
															10
															11
															12
															13
3.40	3.35	*a* 3.37													14
		a 3.60													15
		b 3.72													16
		b 3.95													17
															18
															19
															20
															21
.....	.....	.....	.02¼	.02½	.0223	.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
			.03		.0346	**.02¼**									23
			.04¼												24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
							1.53								26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.31	1.65	.....	.....	3.20	.....	.....	27
								2.75	1.70						28
									‡2.40						29
									‡2.50						30
.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.67½	.....	.....	.....	1.50	**1.00**	1.50	.....	1.50	.....	.....	31
			1.75							1.80					32
			1.50												33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.75**	.....	*f* 4.90	4.50	34
														5.25	35
														5.00	36
														6.75	37
														g **4.15**	38
															39
														11.25	40
							2.29								41
							2.43								42
			d 2.75												43
			d 3.70												44
							e **2.70**								45
							e 3.24								46
							.08½								47

f All at $400.
g 168 dozen.
h 174 dozen.
‡ $2.40 delivered in Genoa, or $2.50 delivered at the school on sample No. 2.

REF0071321

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.
1	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..
2	
3	
4	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....do...
5	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....do...
6	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....do...
7	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....do...
8	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....do...
9	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....do...
10	Desks, school, back seats for double, No. 1.....do...
11	Desks, school, back seats for double, No. 2.....do...
12	Desks, school, back seats for double, No. 3.....do...
13	Desks, school, back seats for double, No. 4.....do...
14	Desks, school, back seats for double, No. 5.....do...
15	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....do...
16	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....do...
17	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....do...
18	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 4, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....do...
19	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....do...
20	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....do...
21	Desks, school, back seats for single, No. 1.....do...
22	Desks, school, back seats for single, No. 2.....do...
23	Desks, school, back seats for single, No. 3.....do...
24	Desks, school, back seats for single, No. 4.....do...
25	Desks, school, back seats for single, No. 5.....do...
26	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....do...
27	Machines, sewing, Singer's, vibrating shuttle No. 2, with cover and attachments.....do...
28	Machines, sewing, Singer's, tailors', with attachments.....do...

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Quantity awarded.	Ogden C. Clarke.	United States School Furniture Company.	Frank L. Hall.	Manhattan Supply Company.	Number.
	Points of delivery.				
	New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, or Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	
*16	15.00		10.75		1
			12.50		2
			15.75		3
42	2.80	2.58			4
76	2.80	2.58			5
36	2.60	2.45			6
42	2.80	2.40			7
30	2.50	2.25			8
39	2.50	2.20			9
8	2.50	1.85			10
23	2.50	1.85			11
2	2.10	1.80			12
2	2.10	1.80			13
2	2.00	1.75			14
43	2.40	2.05			15
124	2.40	2.05			16
104	2.15	1.95			17
77	2.15	1.95			18
59	2.00	1.80			19
34	2.00	1.75			20
18	2.00	1.65			21
26	2.00	1.60			22
20	1.80	1.55			23
17	1.80	1.55			24
11	1.60	1.55			25
*28	8.00				26
18				34.90	27
20				37.90	28

* No award.

REF0071322

[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.	Valentine Storts.	Chas. H. Pleasants.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York and Chicago.	New York.
1	Mattresses, double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate..No..	**825**	.....	.....
2				
3	Mattresses, single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate..No..	**750**	.....	.....
4				
5	Measures, 1 peck, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased.....doz..	**5**	.....	.....
6				
7	Measures, ½-bushel, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased.....do...	**9**	.....	.....
8				
9	Mop-sticks.....do...	**135**	.....	.....
10				
11				
12	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy stable pattern .....doz..	**33**	.....	.....
13				
14	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in one crate.....No..	**1,350**	.....	.....
15				
16				
17	Rolling pins, 2½ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle.....doz..	**25**	.....	.....
18	Rope, manilla, ½-inch .....lbs..	**4,800**	*a* .0969	.1024
19				
20	Rope, manilla, ½-inch .....do...	**5,200**	*a* .0918	.1024
21				
22	Rope, manilla, ½-inch .....do...	**3,400**	*a* .0918	.1024
23				
24	Rope, manilla, ¾-inch .....do...	**1,900**	*a* .0918	.1024
25				
26	Rope, manilla, 1-inch.....do...	**1,700**	*a* .0918	.1024
27				
28	Rope, manilla, 1¼-inch .....do...	**740**	*a* .0918	.....
29				
30	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of one dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by ⅞ inch each side of bundle.....doz..	**180**	.....	.....
31				
32				
33				
34	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate ..No..	**172**	.....	.....
35				
36				
37				
38				
39	Washing machines, No. 3 .....do..	**108**	.....	.....
40	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes .doz..	**82**	.....	.....
41				
42				
43				
44				
45	Wringers, clothes, No. 1, "Universal" or equal.....No..	**102**	*b* 3.88	.....
46	Wringers, clothes, No. 2, "Universal" or equal .....do...	**66**	*b* 1.97	.....

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.
a New York. *b* Chicago. *c* All points.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	Tissot & Shultz.	Patrick Cavanagh.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Fred'k Schultz.	Geo. B. Matteon.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank L. Hall.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
New York or Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	
						3.42				1
						3.05				2
						2.86				3
						2.50				4
				1.44				**1.48**		5
				1.90						6
				1.70				**1.72**		7
				2.50						8
.73		*a* .80	.73	.73½				.73		9
		a .80		.80				**.80**		10
		a .90								11
4.40		*a* 3.75	2.68	4.15				2.25		12
		a 2.90								13
						1.09				14
						.90				15
						.71				16
			.47					.48		17
.093	*a* .10		**.0901**	.09½	.0990			.0959		18
				.10						19
.088	*a* .09½		**.0851**	.09½	.0946			.0909		20
				.09½						21
.088	*a* .09½		**.0851**	.09½	.0946			.0909		22
				.09½						23
.088	*a* .09½		**.0851**	.09½	.0946			.0909		24
				.09½						25
.088	*a* .09½		**.0851**	.09½	.0946			.0909		26
				.09½						27
.088	*a* .09½		**.0851**	.09½	.0946			.0909		28
				.09½						29
2.10		*a* 2.20	2.53	2.88				**2.67**		30
2.25		*c* 2.70	2.58							31
3.00			2.63							32
2.50			2.58							33
							1.25		2.75	34
							3.50		3.00	35
									3.15	36
									6.00	37
									6.50	38
			3.58	3.62				**3.08**		39
8.84		*b* 8.09								40
		b 10.89								41
		b 9.89								42
		b 8.27								43
		b 10.99								44
3.77	*b* 3.75		**3.69**	3.76				3.74		45
1.98	*b* 2.00		**1.93**	2.04				1.94		46

REF0071323

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS NO. 11.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Henry King.	Pat'k Cavanagh.	Valentine Storts.	
			Points of delivery.				
			Not stated.	New York or Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	
1	Bags, nose ..... doz..	10					
2							
3							
4	Bits, bridle, tinned curb, malleable iron ..... do...	17	.72	.78			
5							
6							
7							
8	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, malleable iron, X C, 2½-inch, jointed ..... doz..	93		.50			
9							
10	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, malleable iron, X C, 2½-inch, stiff ..... doz..	62		.50			
11							
12	Blankets, horse ..... No..	135	2.20				
13			2.90				
14							
15							
16							
17							
18	Bridles, harness ..... doz..	36		13 00			
19				8.80			
20							
21							
22							
23	Bridles, riding ..... do...	12		9.00			
24				9.00			
25							
26							
27	Brushes, horse, leather backs ..... do...	27	0.20		6.00	5.25	8.50
28					15.00	6.00	8.50
29						6.00	9.00
30						6.50	9.00
31						6.75	9.60
32						6.50	15.00
33						7.50	15.00
34						8.50	9.00
35	Buckles, breast strap, snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X C, 1¼-inch ..... gross..	17					
36							
37							
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X C:						
38	¾-inch ..... do...	33		.61			
39							
40	¾-inch ..... do...	30		.73			
41							
42	1-inch ..... do...	54		.82			
43							
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X C:						
44	¾-inch ..... do...	24		.45			
45	¾-inch ..... do...	31		.57			
46	¾-inch ..... do...	17		.65			
47	1-inch ..... do...	21		.87			
48	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, 1¼-inch. do...	21		1.30			
	Buckles, roller, malleable iron, X C:						
49	Girth, 1¼-inch ..... do...	15		.65			
50	Harness, ¾-inch ..... do...	53		.38			
51							
52	Harness, ¾-inch ..... do...	54		.44			
53							
54	Harness, 1-inch ..... do...	26		.53			
55							
56	Harness, 1¼-inch ..... do...	29		.76			
57							

a To be delivered in not less than ½ dozen in any one package.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Andrew J. Tracy.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Geo. W. Hamell.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Chas. F. Seaman.	Tissot & Schultz.	Edward E. Eames.	Geo. Murdock.	Philip Constain.	Julius Kiper.	John Startzman.	Jas. Bannerman.	Harry B. Lyford.	Harry A. Lerch.	
Points of delivery.														
New York, Chicago.	Chicago.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle.	New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis.	New York, Carlisle, Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis, Carlisle.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	Number.
		3.00			2.50									1
		6.00												2
		9.75												3
	.91	.85		.84				.77			.80		.80	4
		1.20		.96				.75			.70			5
								.80			.90			6
								.90			.90			7
	.69	.45		.65	.60			.50			.55		.48	8
				.54							.64			9
	.49	.45		.65	.60			.48			.55		.48	10
				.54							.68			11
		1.15			2.47		2.40				1.25			12
		1.15			2.97		1.75				1.60			13
		1.45			2.97						1.70			14
		1.45			2.83									15
		1.55			2.42									16
		1.60												17
13.75		6.50	7.39				12.45	8.00	8.25	a 8.50	7.25		8.00	18
11.76		8.40	8.68				9.40	10.00	8.90	a 9.00	8.75		10.50	19
		9.85	10.29					10.50	9.60	a 11.50				20
		12.60						10.50	11.75	a 13.00				21
		20.40												22
10.00		6.00	7.01					7.75	6.95	a 8.25	9.25		8.50	23
7.00			7.26					9.00	8.65	a 10.00	8.25			24
			7.75						9.75					25
									10.25					26
	9.20	6.40			8.75	8.50		7.50			4.20	7.50		27
		8.50			12.00	9.00		9.00			5.40	10.50		28
					12.75	10.50		6.50			7.80	4.75		29
											9.50	6.00		30
												3.00		31
														33
														33
														34
		7.25		8.10				6.75			6.50		7.20	35
		7.25						7.00			7.30			36
								7.50						37
	.53	.58		.57	.69			.50			.58		.55	38
								.50			.58			39
	.64	.67		.68	.83			.60			.70		.67	40
								.60			.70			41
	.73	.75		.75	.93			.67			.77		.74	42
								.67			.77			43
	.41	.42		.43	.53			.38			.43		.42	44
	.49	.52		.54	.66			.48			.54		.52	45
	.58	.60		.61	.76			.55			.61		.60	46
	.78	.80		.80	1.10			.72			.82		.80	47
	1.17	1.20		1.21	1.50			1.10			1.24		1.20	48
		4.00		3.00	3.90			.83			2.64			49
	.34	.35		.36	.44			.33			.36		.35	50
					.96									51
	.39	.41		.41	.51			.37			.40		.40	52
					1.00									53
	.48	.50		.50	.59			.44			.50		.48	54
					1.19									55
	.68	.70		.70	.88			.63			.72		.69	56
					1.50									57

REF0071324

[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.	R. A. Robbins.	Henry King.	Harry A. Lerch.	Thos. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.			
			Not stated.	New York or Baltimore.	Baltimore.	Chicago.
1	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch loop, malleable iron ..... gross	5				.36
	Buckles, roller, harness, tinned iron, malleable:					
2	¾-inch ..... do	6			.30	.29
3	1-inch ..... do	24			.35	
4	1-inch ..... do	53			.48	
5	1¼-inch ..... do	8			.09	
	Buckles, trace, malleable iron:					
6	1¼-inch ..... pairs	180		.03½	.03½	.05½
7						
8	2-inch ..... do	265		.04	.06	.07½
9						
10	Barrel roller, X C, 1¼-inch ..... do	35		.02		.03½
11	Barrel roller, X C, 1½-inch ..... do	105		.03		
12						
13	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0 ..... doz	17	1.97		1.70	1.38
14						
15	Cinches, hair ..... do	21				
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch malleable iron ..... do	105	.32		.12	.14
	Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned:					
22	2-inch ..... do	29				.25
23	2½-inch ..... do	7				.34
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:					
24	1¼-inch ..... do	13		.10	.17	.16½
25	1½-inch ..... do	140		.18	.19	.18½
26	2-inch ..... do	50		.27	.29	.28
27	2½-inch ..... do	10		.54		.37
28	Collars, horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half inches ..... doz	125			12.00	14.48
29					13.00	
30					13.50	
31						
32						
33	Collars, horse, large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half inches ..... do	30			13.00	14.48
34					14.00	
35					14.50	
36						
37						
38	Collars, mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches ..... do	32			11.50	
39					12.50	
40					13.00	
41						
42						
43	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars ..... do	33				1.28
44						
45						
46						
47	Gauges, saddlers' ..... do	24				
48						
49	Halters ..... do	47	7.50	10.00	8.50	7.90
50				7.00		
51						
52						
53	Hair, gray coat ..... lbs	285				
54	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip ..... pairs	500				.47

a Chicago.
b Chicago or Kansas City.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. W. Hansell.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Chas. F. Seaman.	Tissot & Schultz.	Geo. Murdock.	Phillip Constam.	Julius Kiper.	John Startzman.	James Bannerman.	Harry B. Lyford.	Andrew J. Tracy.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York, Baltimore, and Carlisle.	New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis.	New York, Carlisle, and Chicago.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis and Carlisle.	Chicago and Kansas City.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
.53	.....	.53	.53	.....	.48	.....	.....	.43	.....	.....	1
.30	.....	.31	.40	.....	.28	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	2
.35	.....	.36	.44	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.50	.....	.50	.69	.....	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.70	.....	.70	.88	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.04	.....	.06	.03½	.....	.04	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	6
								.05			7
.08	.....	.11		.....	.07	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	8
								.07			9
.04	.....	.04	.03½	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	10
.04	.....	.06	.03½	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	11
								.08			12
.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	1.36	.....	13
									1.36		14
3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	a 2.00	.....	3.20	.....	.....	15
6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	a 2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
					2.75	a 3.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
					3.00	a 3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
						a 4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
						a 4.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.29	.....	.....	.23	.....	.12	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	21
.90	.....	.25	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
1.00	.....	.36	.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.17	.....	.16	.24	.....	.16	.....	.....	.15	.19	.....	24
.19	.....	.19	.28	.....	.18	.....	.....	.18	.19	.....	25
.28	.....	.29	.41	.....	.28	.....	.....	.28	.29	.....	26
.55	.....	.40	.49	.....	.38	.....	.....	.38	.39	.....	27
21.40	9.47	.....	.....	14.50	11.50	14.00	14.25	11.00	.....	.....	28
12.90	19.14			13.50	13.25	14.25	15.00	14.00			29
14.10	12.07				14.50	15.25	15.25	15.75			30
14.10	13.15					16.00					31
	14.86										32
22.00	9.73	.....	.....	14.90	11.50	14.75	15.00	11.00	.....	.....	33
13.40	12.36			14.00	13.25	15.00	15.50	14.00			34
14.60	12.93				14.50	16.00	15.75	15.75			35
14.90	13.40					16.75					36
	15.11										37
12.50	8.97	.....	.....	13.90	11.50	13.50	13.75	11.00	.....	.....	38
13.70	11.61			12.50	13.25	13.75	14.50	14.00			39
13.70	12.17				14.50	14.75	14.75	15.75			40
13.95	12.65					15.50					41
	14.36										42
1.10	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	c 1.20	.....	43
								1.00	c 1.45		44
								1.40	c 1.69		45
								1.45	c 1.39		46
18.50	.....	.....	11.25	.....	9.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
9.25											48
9.56	6.19	.....	7.99	13.67	8.50	6.00	d 8.00	10.05	.....	9.35	49
11.94	6.88			9.37	10.40	8.40	d 9.00			9.10	50
	9.04					7.00	d 10.00				51
	9.27					9.00	d 10.50				52
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.47	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.48	.....	.47	54

c 20 cents per set more to deliver in New York.
d To be packed in not less than 1 dozen in any one package.

REF0071325

[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.	R. A. Robbins.	Henry King.	Peter Rose & Sons.	Norman L. Rose.	Patrick Cavanagh.	Valentine Storts.	Harry A. Lerch.	Andrew J. Tracy.	T. A. Harvey.	Geo. W. Hansell.
			Points of delivery.									
			Not stated.	New York or Baltimore.	Any city east of Omaha.	New York.	New York.	Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	Baltimore.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle.
1	Harness, double, complete, Concord hames: With breeching.....sets..	357		15.73	17.57				16.00	16.55 14.75	16.50	18.90 17.10
2												15.15
3												17.20
4	Without breeching.....do...	128		14.40	15.81				14.75	15.40 13.75	15.50	17.20 15.40
5												13.90
6												15.20
7												
8												
9	Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	168								8.15 5.75		7.95
10												15.40
11	Harness, single.....do...	3										2.00
12	Knives, saddlers'.....doz...	3½										12.50
13												
14	Leather, calfskin.....lbs...	1,120					.75					
15												
16	Leather, harness (15 to 22 pounds per side).....lbs..	26,000	33			.27	.26	.25			.28	
17			23½				.26	.25				
18			26									
19			35									
20	Leather, kip (about 5-pound sides).....lbs..	2,760										
21	Leather, lace, per pound.. sides...	135					.38				c.35½	
22												
23												
24	Leather, sole, hemlock.....lbs..	6,260	.19½			.18	.19					
25			.21				.18½					
26			.20				.17					
27												
28	Leather, sole, oak..... do....	5,600	.29			.27	.28½					
29			.30			.25						
30						.27						
31	Pad hooks, band, X C....gross..	5		5.00							5.28	5.40
32												
33	Pad screws, X C.....do...	10		1.10					1.15		1.09	1.15
34	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ½-inch.....lbs...	111							.07½		.08½	.08
	Rings, breeching, malleable iron, X C:											
35	1¼-inch.....gross..	6		.80					.60		.73	.63
36												.80
37	1½-inch.....do...	8		1.00					.90		.91	.95
38												1.15
39	1¾-inch.....do...	14		1.33					1.05		.94	1.00
40												1.25

a 20 cents per set more delivered in New York.
b 357 sets to George Murdock, 30 sets to Carlisle school.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Nathan Allen.	Daniel F. Brown.	Max Frank.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Chas. F. Seeman.	Simon Wolfstein.	Tissot & Schultz.	Chas. S. Walton.	Geo. Murdock.	Philip Constam.	Watsontown Boot and Shoe Co.	Lawrence School.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Julius Kiper.	John Startzman.	Jas. Bannerman.	Harry B. Lyford.	Jesse St. John.
	Points of delivery.																	
	Any point in the United States.	New York.	New York.	New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis.	New York, Carlisle, Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York, Carlisle, Philadelphia.	New York.	St. Louis, Carlisle.	Not stated.	Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.
1				15.24					b16.43	13.26				14.75	a15.25	16.75		
2				17.03					18.48	15.45				17.50	a16.60	15.25		
3				18.56						16.15				18.40		13.50		
4																		
5				13.32					c15.45	12.20		c16.00		13.75	a13.70	15.25		
6				15.27					16.96	13.85				15.00	a15.10	13.30		
7				16.53						14.60				16.40		11.75		
8																		
9				5.76					6.66									
10				7.44														
11				10.25														
12						2.10				11.00								
13																		
14								.60			.54		.87					
15											.65							
16	.22	.26	.2593			.20½		.28		.26						.26½		
17			.2695															
18																		
19																		
20											.44		.45					
21										.13½			.47½			.48	d.13½	
22																	d.16½	
23																		
24																		.20½
25			.1698															
26			.1748															
27			.1798															
28			.1898															
29			.2005					.36										
30																		
31					5.40					5.25						4.80		
32										5.25						5.40		
33					1.10		1.54			1.05						1.10		
34						.11				.08						.07	.07	
35					.62		.77			.56						.62		
36							.96											
37					.70		1.17			.80						.88		
38							.96									.70		
39					.85					.90						1.25		
40																1.00		

c 128 sets to George Murdock, 125 sets to Lawrence school.
d Square feet.
e Per pound.

REF0071326

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS NO. 11.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Henry King.	Harry A. Lerch.	Andrew J. Tracy.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York or Baltimore.	Baltimore.	New York or Chicago.
1	Rings, halter ..... gross..	20	.....	.80	.....
2					
3					
	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X C:				
4	⅜-inch ..... do...	8	.33	.29	.....
5	½-inch ..... do...	11	.39	.35	.....
6	⅝-inch ..... do...	13	.48	.41	.....
7	1¼-inch ..... do...	8	.67	.....	.....
8					
	Rosettes, nickel-plate:				
9	1¼-inch ..... do...	11	2.00	2.00	.....
10				2.50	
11					
12	2-inch ..... do...	4	3.00	2.75	.....
13					
14	Saddles ..... No..	42	7.75	4.50	6.00
15			8.10		5.25
16					
17					
	Snaps, harness, X C:				
18	⅜-inch ..... gross..	26	3.85	2.02	.....
19					
20					
21	1-inch ..... do...	33	3.85	2.02	.....
22					
23					
24	1¼-inch ..... do...	16	5.00	3.02	.....
25					
26					
27	Spots, silvered, 1-inch ..... do...	3	.....	.85	.....
28	Surcingles ..... doz..	13	.....	2.50	.....
29				3.00	
30					
	Swivels, bridle, X C, loop:				
31	⅜-inch ..... gross..	6	.80	.....	.....
32					
33					
34	½-inch ..... do...	5	.95	1.08	.....
35					
36					
	Terrets, band, X C:				
37	1¼-inch ..... doz..	21	.30	.30	.....
38	1½-inch ..... do...	25	.43	.38	.....
39	Trace carriers, X C ..... do...	42	.48	.25	.....
40					
41					
42					
43	Trees, self-adjusting, X C ..... do...	6	2.95	2.90	.....
44					
45					
	Wax, African:				
46	Saddlers' ..... lbs..	135	.....	.....	.....
47					
48	Shoemakers' ..... do...	60	.....	.....	.....
49					
50	Shoemakers', small ball ..... balls..	1,300	.....	.36	.....
51					
52	Winkers, ½-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather ..... doz..	19	2.25	3.00	.....
53					

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

T. A. Harvey.	George W. Hannell.	William S. Perkins.	Charles F. Seaman.	Tissot & Schultz.	Philip Constam.	Julius Kiper.	James Bannerman.	Harry B. Lyford.	Moses H. Lowenstein.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle.	New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis.	New York, Carlisle, Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis and Carlisle.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
.59	.75	.....	.70	1.17	.62	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	1
				.96	**.70**		1.00				2
							2.00				3
.29	.32	.....	.30	.31	**.30**	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	4
.34	.36	.....	.34	.36	**.34**	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	5
.41	.43	.....	.42	.47	**.41**	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	6
.58	.63	.....	.60	.58	**.56**	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	7
	.60										8
.....	2.25	.....	**2.00**	2.45	1.50	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	9
					1.65		2.75				10
					2.25						11
.....	2.65	.....	**2.75**	2.86	3.25	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	12
	3.60				3.25						13
.....	.....	6.09	.....	.....	9.00	7.70	7.00	.....	.....	.....	14
		6.27				8.15	8.00				15
		6.83				8.75	**8.50**				16
		6.92					10.50				17
1.89	2.25	.....	**2.15**	3.10	2.38	.....	1.65	1.78	.....	.....	18
				2.75			2.50				19
							2.25				20
1.99	2.25	.....	**2.25**	3.30	2.38	.....	1.65	1.82	.....	.....	21
				2.75			2.50				22
							2.35				23
3.27	3.85	.....	**3.50**	4.98	3.30	.....	2.90	2.63	.....	.....	24
				4.80			3.25				25
							3.80				26
.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	**.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
2.70	**3.45**	.....	2.90	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
	3.50		3.20								29
	9.00										30
1.18	1.68	.....	**.95**	.....	1.10	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	31
							1.25				32
							1.40				33
.98	1.08	.....	**.95**	1.10	1.26	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	34
							1.40				35
							1.50				36
.36	.37	.....	.30	.....	**.30**	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	37
.44	.45	.....	.38	.....	**.36**	.....	.37½	.....	.....	.....	38
.26	.27	.....	.20	.....	.26	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	39
					.26		.25				40
					.26		.25				41
							.25				42
.....	3.25	.....	3.12	.....	2.90	.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	43
							3.00				44
							3.00				45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	**.04**	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26		47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	**.04**	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26		49
.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.38	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a **.38**	51
.....	2.65	.....	2.75	**2.00**	1.65	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	52
	2.90						3.25				53

a Per 100 balls.

REF0071327

[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.	Harry A. Lereh.	T. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.	
			Balti-more.	Chicago.
	Additional for training schools.			
1	Bits, joint, loose ring, without snaffle, malleable iron, 2¼-inch, X C.....doz..	12	.60	
2	Bits, joint, No. 47, X C.....do...	25	.48	.53
3	Blinds, iron, cup.....pairs..	200	.02	
4			.02½	
5			.02¼	
6			.03	
7	Breast-strap slides, japanned, 1¼-inch, Pettingill's pattern.....doz..	24	.20	.24
8	Breast-strap slides, X C, 1¼-inch.....do...	20		.32
9				
10	Buckles, breast straps, snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X C, 1¼ inch, "Champion".....gross..	4	7.20	
11				
12				
13	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X C, 1¼-inch, loop.....do...	1		
14	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch, X C, malleable.....do...	2	.30	.29
15	Buckles, roller, harness, 1¼-inch, X C., malleable.....do...	3	.94	.93
16				
17	Buckles, roller, harness, 2-inch, X C, malleable.....do...	2	1.25	1.15
18	Buckles, roller, harness, 1¼-inch, tinned iron, malleable.....do...	16		
19				
20	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch, loop, tinned iron, malleable...do...	3		
21	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, loop, tinned iron, malleable...do...	4		
22	Buckles, roller, harness, 1¼-inch, loop, tinned iron, malleable...do...	4		
23	Buckles, trace, 1¼-inch, 3-loop, "Champion," X C.....pairs..	1,040	.06	.05½
24	Buckles, trace, 1¼-inch, "Champion," X C.....do...	20	.05½	.05
25	Buckles, trace, 2-inch, "Champion," X C.....do...	20		
26	Claw tools, good.....doz..	1	3.00	
27				
28	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 1¼-inch.....do...	2	.22	.24
29	Cockeyes, japanned, triangle, 1¼-inch.....do...	40		.17
30	Compasses, flat, 6-inch, saddlers'.....pairs..	3	.45	
31	Edge tools, No. 3, Osborne.....doz..	1	1.32	
32	Hames, common Concord, 18 and 20 inches, natural wood, high top, clip and breast ring.....pairs..	440		.47
33	Leather, calfskin, oak.....lbs..	750		
34	Leather, goat.....do...	2,000		
35				
36				
37	Leather, pebble morocco, dull, Tampico.....sides..	144		
38				
39				

a Per dozen.
b Square feet.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. W. Hansell.	Chas. F. Seaman.	Tissot & Schultz.	Philip Coudam.	Jas. Batterman.	Harry R. Lyford.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Number.
Point of delivery.							
New York, Baltimore, Carlisle.	New York, Carlisle, Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis, Carlisle.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	
.45	.63	.60	.50	.68			1
	.60	.60	.50	.55			2
			.05½	.03			3
							4
							5
							6
.27	.24	.35	.25	.25			7
.32	.28	.39	.30	.30	.29		8
			.35				9
7.25	8.20		6.75	7.20			10
				7.20			11
				6.50			12
4.00	3.25		2.00	.57			13
.30	.31	.40	.28	.30			14
.92	.90	1.15	.82	.95			15
		1.71					16
1.50	1.30	1.50	1.10	1.20			17
.92	.93	1.15	.83				18
		1.71					19
.65	.85	.65	.70	.80			20
.95	1.12	.90	1.00	1.10			21
1.35	1.85		1.60	1.80			22
.07	.03½		.05½	.05¼			23
.03	.05		.04½	.05			24
	.08		.07	.07½			25
4.00		3.75	4.00				26
			5.25				27
.21	.24	.35	.22	.22			28
.19	.17	.20	.16	.16			29
a5.40			.45				30
1.35			1.50				31
	.47		.50	.48			32
						.87	33
						b.18	34
						b.20	35
						b.25	36
						b.17	37
						b.19	38
						b.25	39

REF0071328

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS NO. 11.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Harry A. Lerch.	T. A. Harvey.	Geo. W. Hansell.	Max Frank.	Chas. F. Seaman.	Simon Wolfstein.	Tissot & Schultz.	Philip Constam.	Eugene H. Conklin.	James Baumerman.	Number.
			Points of delivery.										
			Baltimore.	Chicago.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle.	New York.	New York, Carlisle, Chicago.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis, Carlisle.	New York.	St. Louis.	
1	Leather, trace, 22-pound sides ..... lbs..	500	.....	.85	.....	29	.....	32½	.....	.30	.....	.....	1
2	Pad screws, X C, "Perfection" ..... gross..	6	.....	.....	1.20	.....	1.10	.....	.....	1.05	.....	1.10	2
3	Pad screws, underplate, "Perfection" ..... do...	3	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.75	3
4	Rivets, hame, Norway, 1-inch, malleable ..... lbs..	40	.07½	.08½	.08	.....	.....	.....	.11	.08	.....	.07	4
5	Rings, breeching, malleable iron, X C, 2-inch ..... gross.	1	1.56	1.38	2.10	.....	1.35	.....	2.10	1.30	.....	1.45	5
6					1.85								6
7					1.50								7
8	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X C, ¾-inch ..... do...	6	.25	.24	.26	.....	.26	.....	.30	.25	.....	.26	8
9	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X C, 1¼-inch No. 8 (not breeching rings) ..... gross..	6	.....	.....	.65	.....	.58	.....	.58	.....	.....	.55	9
10	Rings, martingale, X C, 2-inch, malleable iron ..... doz..	20	.....	.....	2.10	.....	f 1.35	.....	.....	2.65	.....	1.45	10
11					1.85								11
12					1.50								12
13	Skins, Dongola kid ..... do...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.20	.....	13
14											a.18		14
15											a.23		15
16	Skins, pebbled goat, heavy ..... do...	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.16	.....	16
17											a.18		17
18	Sheepskins, or shoe linings; russet and colored ... do...	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	b 5.50	.....	18
19											c 6.50		19
20											d .09		20
21											e .07		21
22											c 5.00		22
23	Snaps, harness, 1¼-inch, X C ..... gross..	2	4.00	3.84	4.25	.....	3.90	.....	5.50	3.30	.....	4.25	23
24									4.20			3.50	24
25												3.75	25
26	Swivels, bridle, ¾-inch, X C, Latta's or equal ..... do...	20	.....	1.32	1.25	.....	1.35	.....	.....	1.26	.....	1.40	26
27					1.05							1.50	27
28					1.65								28
29	Trace carriers, X C, Cooper's or equal ..... doz..	20	.25	.....	.27	.....	.26	.....	.....	.26	.....	.25	29
30										.28		.25	30
31												.25	31
32	Trees, X C, perfection, pad, Gillam's or equal ... pairs..	100	.....	.....	.55	.....	.55	.....	.....	.49	.....	.50	32
33												.50	33
34	Wax, shoemakers', yellow, small ball, summer and winter ..... balls..	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g .38	.....	34
35	Wax, saddlers', African, small ball, winter ..... lbs..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	35
36											.038		36
37	Wax, shoemakers', African, small ball, black, 400 balls summer, 400 balls winter ..... balls..	800	g.36	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g .38	.....	37

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.

* No award.

a Square feet.
b Russet, per dozen.
c Cream, per dozen.
d Russet, per square foot.
e Pink, per square foot.
f Per gross.
g Per 100 balls.

REF0071329

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Fred'k B. Fiske.	Valentine Stork.	A. J. Tracy.	T. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.				
			As stated.	New York or Chicago.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch ..... doz..	9					6.68
2	Axle grease, of 2 doz. boxes each ..... per doz. cases..	800	b .69	.50			.48
3			b .50	.47			
4	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels, not less than 12 pounds per dozen ..... doz..	280	a 2.20				1.35
5			b 2.26				
6	Corn planters, hand ..... No..	108				a .53	
7	Corn planters, 1-horse ..... do....	*3					
8	Corn planters, 2-horse ..... do...	31					
9							
10	Corn shellers, wood or frame, good ..... do...	27	a 4.75		d 5.00	g 4.00	
11			b 5.00		e 4.65	h 4.25	
12					f 4.50	i 4.70	
13	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases ..... doz..	12					
14	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, 5 blades, with wheel ..... No..	65				c 2.75	
15	Cultivators, walking, 2-horse ..... do...	79					
16							
17							
18	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wood handles ..... No..	250			b .56		.52
19							.86
20							.92
21							.38
22	Fanning mills ..... do...	13				a 10.10	
23	Feed cutters ..... do...	7				a 3.45	
	Forks, c. s., packed in cases:						
24	Hay, 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles ..... doz..	110					2.28
25							2.38
26							
27	Hay, 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles ..... do...	120					3.18
28							
29	Manure, 4 oval tines, long handles ..... do...	61					3.18
30							
31	Manure, 5 oval tines, long handle, strapped ferrule ..... doz..	45					5.33
32							
	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required) packed in cases:						
33	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white ..... doz..	1,340	c 1.55		b 1.57		1.53
34			c 1.35		b 1.26		
35					b 1.07		
36	Hay fork, 5½ feet ..... do...	70					
37	Hoe, planters' ..... do...	91					
38							
39							
40							
41	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 ..... do...	130	c 1.35		b 2.36		.92
42			c .95		b 1.84		1.27
43					b 1.31		
44					b .50		
45	Plow, left-hand ..... do...	48					
46							
47	Plow, right-hand ..... do...	46					
48							

* No award.
b Chicago.
d Crated, delivered in New York.
a New York.
c New York or Chicago.
e On platform, delivered in New York.
f Plain, delivered in New York.
g Plain, delivered in New York or Chicago.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	H. A. Koster.	G. H. Francis.	B. F. Avery & Sons.	John W. Good.	M. D. Welch.	Wadham's Oil and Grease Co.	Henry King.	M. A. Miller.	P. C. Simmon.	P. K. Maun.	Sarah E. Pickett.	G. W. Hansell.	H. B. Lyford.	
Points of delivery.														
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chic., St. L., St. P., Sioux C., Omaha, Kans. C.	St. Louis.	St. L., Chic., St. P., Sioux C., Omaha, Kans. C.	Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Baltimore.	Baltimore.	Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York, Baltimore, Carlisle.	Chicago.	Number.
6.08										6.25			6.45	1
.62½	.70					.50						.52½	k 4.55	2
	.69													3
2.32														4
														5
.47			5.75	9.00									.46	6
			25.00	24.50	20.50									7
			35.00											8
														9
4.80					4.55									10
5.50														11
														12
16.57														13
		3.00	3.00						3.25					14
		11.75	16.00						12.00					15
			14.00											16
			12.50											17
.62										j 12.25			.53	18
.81													.75	19
.90														20
														21
														22
														23
2.43											2.54		2.49	24
2.53													2.77	25
2.69														26
3.38											3.54		3.43	27
3.48														28
3.38							3.50				3.54		3.37	29
3.48													3.75	30
5.56											5.95		5.66	31
5.70														32
1.55								1.10		1.68			1.67	33
														34
														35
.57											.56		l .56½	36
.63											.75		l .75	37
m .74														38
.82														39
.90														40
1.10								1.10		1.31			1.39	41
														42
														43
														44
			1.00							1.17				45
			1.50											46
			1.00							1.37				47
			1.50											48

h With separator, delivered in New York or Chicago.
l With separator and fan, delivered in New York or Chicago.
j Per dozen.
l In bundles, extra tied only.
k Per gross.
m 2½-inch.

REF0071330

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS NO. 12.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Valentine Starts.	T. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:				
	Shovel, long ..... doz..	9	.....	.....	.....
2	Spade ..... do..	16	.....	.....	.....
3	Harrow teeth, square, ¾ by 10 inches, headed ..... lbs..	5,300	.....	.....	p2.58
4	Harrows, 40 teeth, ¾ by 10 inches, headed, with draw bar and clevises ..... No..	123	.....	.....	.....
5	Hoes, garden, solid shank, c. s., 8-inch ..... doz..	210	.....	.....	2.93
6					
7	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2 ..... do..	22	.....	3.27	3.48
8	Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch ..... do..	37	.....	.....	3.14
9	Hoes, planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eye ..... do..	37	.....	.....	.....
10	Knives, hay ..... do..	15	.....	4.75	5.00
11					6.25
12	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke, complete, with 2 dozen extra sections ..... No..	243	a33.90	.....	.....
13					
14					
15					
16					
17	Machine, mowing and reaping combined, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke, complete, with 1 dozen extra sections for each, mowing and reaping ..... No..	1	66.40	.....	.....
18					
19	Machines, reaping, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yokes, complete, with 2 dozen extra sections ..... No..	22	55.30	.....	.....
20	Machine, 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..	1	.....	.....	.....
21					
22					
23	Machine, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10-horse power, stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yoke, and all necessary belting and fixtures, complete ..... No..	1	.....	.....	.....
24					
25					
26	Mattocks, ax, c. s ..... doz..	20	.....	4.54	4.73
27				4.40	5.47
28	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch ..... do..	30	.....	.....	.45
29	Ox bows, 2-inch ..... do..	25	.....	.....	2.25
30					2.75
31	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds ..... do..	73	.....	3.40	3.48
32				3.40	4.14

a 100 awarded.
c Champion light mowers, 4 feet cut.
d Champion light mowers, 4 feet 6 inches cut.
e 143 awarded; Champion new mowers, 4 feet 6 inches cut.
f Champion new mowers, 5 feet cut.
g Champion new mowers, 5 feet 6 inches cut
h Champion, 4 feet 6 inches cut.
i Champion, 5 feet cut.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	A. S. Bushnell.	B. F. Avery & Sons.	M. D. Welch.	L. D. Kingsland.	Jos. W. French.	Henry King.	P. C. Simmon.	F. K. Maus.	Sarah E. Pickett.	H. E. Lyford.	Number.
Points o delivery.											
Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis.	St. Louis.	As stated.	New York or Baltimore.	Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
*82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.74	.84	1
1.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.18	1.21	2
p 2.58	.....	p3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	p 2.56	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	6.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	4
2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	p 38	2.30	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.09	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.44	7
3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.24	8
3.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.34	9
5.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	c34.00	.....	k28.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	d35.00										14
	e33.90										15
	f35.00										16
	g36.50										
.....	h66.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	i70.50										18
.....	j56.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	l310.00	m305.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....		n340.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
					o335.50						22
.....	.....	.....	.....	l320.00	m315.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
					n350.50						24
					o345.50						25
4.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.60	26
4.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	27
.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	28
2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
5.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.51	.....	3.56	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32

j Champion light reaper, 5 feet cut.
k Will furnish 100 only.
l 32-inch cylinder thrashers, and 10-horse mounted power.
m Chicago and St. Louis.
n Kansas City.
o St. Paul.
p Per 100 pounds.

REF0071331

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins. Points of delivery. Not stated.
	Plows, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share:*		
1	7-inch ..... No.	110	
2			
3			
4	8-inch ..... do	37	
5			
6			
7	9-inch ..... do	80	
8			
9			
	Plows, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share:*		
10	10-inch ..... do	96	
11			
12			
13			
14			
15	11-inch ..... do	25	
16			
17			
18			
19	12-inch ..... do	265	
20			
21			
22			
23			
24	14-inch ..... do	113	
	Plows, breaking, with rolling colter, gauge wheel, and extra share:*		
25	10-inch ..... No.	76	
26			
27	12-inch ..... do	105	
28			
29	14-inch ..... do	53	
30			
31	Plows, 12-inch, chilled iron, with extra share ..... do	25	
32	Plows, shovel, double, with iron beam ..... do	87	
33			
34	Plows, shovel, single, with iron beam ..... do	17	
35	Plow beams, for 7-inch plow ..... do	10	
36			
37	Plow beams, for 8-inch plow ..... do	16	
38			
39	Plow beams, for 10-inch plow ..... do	32	
40			
41	Plow beams, for 12-inch plow ..... do	65	
42			
43	Plow beams, for 14-inch plow ..... do	96	
44			
45	Plow beams, for 12-inch breaking plow ..... do	17	
46			
47	Plow beams, for 14-inch breaking plow ..... do	85	
48			
49	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder ..... do	20	1.28
50	Pumps, wood ..... do	67	
51	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary coupling, per foot ..... feet	1,230	

* Bids will also be considered for chilled-iron plows.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Stortz.	T. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	G. H. Francis.	E. F. Avery & Sons.	P. C. Simmon.	F. K. Mann.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	St. Louis.	Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City.	Chicago.	
			2.85	3.00	3.00		1
				4.00			2
				2.50			3
			3.20	3.10	3.25		4
				5.00			5
				2.65			6
			3.50	4.00	3.50		7
				5.50			8
				3.50			9
			5.00	5.50	5.15		10
				8.50			11
				7.00			12
				10.00			13
				4.50			14
			6.25	6.50	6.25		15
				8.50			16
				12.00			17
				5.25			18
			7.00	7.75	7.00		19
				10.00			20
				9.50			21
				14.00			22
				6.00			23
			8.00	11.50	8.00		24
				10.00	8.50		25
				12.00			26
			9.25	12.00	9.00		27
				14.00			28
			9.25	14.00	9.00		29
				16.00			30
			5.50	6.00	4.90		31
			1.55	1.50	1.65		32
				2.00			33
			1.55		1.65		34
				.40		.35	35
				.50			36
				.40		.45	37
				.50			38
				.50		.45	39
				.65			40
				.50		.45	41
				.65			42
				.65		.45	43
				.85			44
				.65		.57	45
				.85			46
				.65		.58	47
				.85			48
1.07	.96	.95					49
	1.89	2.10					50
	.06½	.07½					51

REF0071332

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Valentine Sterts.	A. J. Tracy.	T. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Rakes, hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth.....No.	194	.....	.....	.....
2					
3					
4					
5	Rakes, hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows.....doz...	36	.....	.....	1.24
6					
7					
8	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....do...	190	.....	.....	1.47
9					
10					
11	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied..do...	11	.....	.....	5.03
12					5.40
13	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases...do...	93	4.15	.....	3.99
14					4.09
15					
16	Scythe snaths.....do...	88	.....	.....	4.33
17	Scythe stones.....do...	118	.....	.....	.23
18					
19	Seed drills, for garden use.....No...	7	.....	.....	.....
20	Seeders, broadcast, hand.....do...	3	.....	a 4.00	.....
21	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon.....do...	14	.....	b 9.40	.....
22	Shovels, steel, long-handled, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	120	.....	.....	5.14
23					5.64
24	Shovels, steel, short-handled, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz...	30	.....	.....	5.14
25					5.64
26	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....doz...	80	.....	.....	1.95
27	Spades, steel, long-handled, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz...	57	.....	.....	5.09
28					
29	Spades, steel, short-handled, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz...	68	.....	.....	5.09
30					
31	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....do...	21	.....	.....	6.29
32	Wheelbarrows, all iron, No. 4, tubular or equal.....No...	67	.....	.....	4.98
33	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size.....do...	52	.....	.....	2.17
34	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted.....do...	34	.....	.....	3.98
35	Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted.....do...	38	.....	.....	3.64

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17.—Hardware.

a New York delivery.
b Chicago delivery.
c Wood wheel.
d With shafts and wood wheels.
e With pole and wood wheels.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	A. M. Ross.	G. H. Francis.	J. W. Good.	M. D. Welch.	F. K. Mann.	Sarah E. Pickett.	H. B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha.	St. Louis, Sioux City, Kansas City.	Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
.....	.....	12.00	c 12.50	d 12.00	.....	.....	.....	1
				e 13.50				2
				f 13.25				3
				g 14.75				4
1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	5
1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.18	6
1.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.48	1.47	8
1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4.40	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.49	11
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.59	12
3.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.98	13
3.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.35	14
3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.27	16
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22½	17
.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
4.75	5.50	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	4.00	23
5.38								24
4.75	5.50	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	4.00	25
5.38								
1.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.93	26
5.00	5.75	.....	.....	.....	h 5.00	.....	4.25	27
5.38								28
5.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....	h 5.00	.....	4.25	29
5.38								30
6.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.73	31
5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	h 4.98	.....	.....	32
2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	h 2.09	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35

f With shafts and steel wheels.
g With pole and steel wheels. Rakes with pole have whiffletrees and neck yokes. Extra for packing and boxing.
h No sample.
* 150 only.

REF0071333

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS NO. 13.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	C. Studebaker. a	F. K. Mann.	Number.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon:				
1	2½ by 3½, narrow track.....No..	40	.48	.41	1
2	2¾ by 3¾, narrow track.....do...	71	.50	.41	2
3	3 by 4, narrow track.....do...	116	.64	.64	3
4	3½ by 4½, narrow track.....do...	256	.68	.64	4
5	3½ by 4½, narrow track.....do...	38	.88	.77	5
6	4 by 5, narrow track.....do...	11	1.04	.94	6
7	4½ by 5½, narrow track.....do...	5	.....	.94	7
8	2½ by 3½, wide track.....do...	45	.48	.41	8
9	2¾ by 3¾, wide track.....do...	18	.56	.41	9
10	3 by 4, wide track.....do...	240	.64	.64	10
11	3½ by 4½, wide track.....do...	130	.68	.64	11
12	3½ by 4½, wide track.....do...	50	.88	.77	12
13	4 by 5, wide track.....do...	63	1.04	.94	13
14	4½ by 5½, wide track.....do...	10	.....	.94	14
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, front:				
15	2½ by 3½, narrow track.....do...	40	.40	.34	16
16	2¾ by 4½, narrow track.....do...	220	.48	.40	17
17	3 by 4½, narrow track.....do...	160	.56	.44	18
18	2½ by 3½, wide track.....do...	55	.32	.30	19
19	2¾ by 3¾, wide track.....do...	147	.44	.40	20
20	2¾ by 4½, wide track.....do...	77	.48	.44	21
21	3 by 4½, wide track.....do...	43	.64	.47	22
22	3½ by 5, wide track.....do..	14	.32	.28	23
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, rear:				
23	2½ by 3, narrow track.....do...	36	.44	.34	24
24	2¾ by 3½, narrow track.....do...	280	.42	.34	25
25	3 by 4, narrow track.....do...	168	.52	.40	26
26	3½ by 4½, narrow track.....do...	12	.32	.28	27
27	2½ by 3, wide track.....do...	75	.48	.28	28
28	2¾ by 3½, wide track.....do...	34	.50	.40	29
29	3 by 4, wide track.....do..	74	.64	.44	30
30	3½ by 4½, wide track.....do...	67	.....	14.00	31
31	Bores, hub.....			16.63	32
32					
	Bows, farm wagon, round top, ¾ by 1¼ inches, per set of 5:				
33	Narrow track.....sets..	9	.....	.35	33
34	Wide track.....do...	15	.....	.35	34

a In carload lots. b No award.

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. Axeltree 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.]

CLASS NO. 13.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	C. Studebaker. a	F. K. Mann.	A. Clemens.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	
1	Covers, 29-inch 10 ounce duck, free from sizing, 15 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..	b302	.....	.....	2.95	1
2	Eveners, white oak, wagon, 1¼ 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 stay-chain eyes; narrow track.....No..	640	.....	.32	.....	2
3	Eveners, white oak, wagon, wide track, same conditions as narrow track next above.....No..	380	.....	.32	.....	3
	Eveners, white oak, wagon, plain, 1¼ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends:					
4	Narrow track.....No..	280	.....	.11½	.....	4
5	Wide track.....do..	180	.....	.11½	.....	5
	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, XXX quality:					
6	1¼ by 1¼ inches.....sets..	90	.....	.55	.....	6
7	1½ by 1½ inches.....do..	16	.....	.65	.....	7
8	1¾ by 1¾ inches.....do..	55	.....	.78	.....	8
9	1¾ by 1¾ inches.....do..	11	.....	.95	.....	9
10	1¾ by 1¾ inches.....do..	27	.....	1.10	.....	10
11	2 by 2 inches.....do..	31	.....	1.40	.....	11
	Felloes, white oak, wagon, bent:					
12	2 by 2 inches.....do..	205	1.80	1.28	.....	12
13	2¼ by 2¼ inches.....do..	4	1.80	1.48	.....	13
14	2½ by 2½ inches.....do..	5	2.70	1.73	.....	14
	Felloes, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced:					
15	1¼ by 2 inches, cased.....sets..	320	.....	1.34	.....	15
16	2 by 2¼ inches, cased.....do..	210	2.00	1.70	.....	16
17	2 by 2½ inches, cased.....do..	36	.....	1.70	.....	17
18	2½ by 3 inches, cased.....do..	20	.....	2.20	.....	18
19	Hounds, white oak, wagon: Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1¼ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide, 18 inches from front end. Sway bar 48 inches long, 1¼ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased.....sets..	450	.50	.38	.....	19
20	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1¼ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2¼ 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..	560	.....	.20	.....	20
21	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2½ inches wide at front end, 2¾ inches wide at rear end and 2¾ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve, cased.....sets..	500	.50	.24	.....	21
22	Rear, 4½ feet long, etc.....do..	50	.....	.80	.....	22

a In car-load lots. b No award.

REF0071334

[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.	C. Studebaker, a	F. K. Maus.	
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
	Hubs, white oak, cupped, crated:				
1	7½ by 9.....sets...	10	.....	.85	1
2	8 by 10.....do...	45	.....	1.06	2
3	8½ by 11.....do...	10	.....	1.15	3
4	9 by 12.....do...	4	.....	1.30	4
5	10 by 12.....do...	7	.....	1.60	5
	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding:				
6	For 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end.....No..	815	.....	.42	6
7	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end.....No..	730	.....	.42	7
8	For 3¾-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end.....No..	600	.....	.42	8
9	For 3-inch wagon, 11 feet 6 inches long, etc.....do...	100	.....	.48	9
10	For 3½-inch wagon, 11 feet 6 inches long.....do...	100	.....	.48	10
11	For 3¾-inch wagon, 11 feet 6 inches long, etc.....do...	50	.....	.48	11
	Skeins, wagon, packed in cases or barrels:				
12	2½ by 7½ inches, not less than 34 pounds per set.....sets..	10	.89	.90	12
13	2½ by 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per set.....do...	23	.99	1.05	13
14	3 by 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per set.....do...	66	1.19	1.20	14
15	3½ by 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds per set.....do...	62	1.47	1.50	15
16	3½ by 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds per set.....do...	18	1.65	1.65	16
17	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1½-inch, "A" quality, cased.....do...	b 54	.....	1.70	17
	Spokes, white oak, wagon, "B select" quality, tough, cased:				
18	1½-inch.....do...	70	.....	1.45	18
19	1¾-inch.....do...	32	.....	1.45	19
20	2-inch.....do...	210	1.80	1.85	20
21	2¼-inch.....do...	200	2.00	1.85	21
22	2½-inch.....do...	180	2.50	1.95	22
23	2¾-inch.....do...	33	2.50	2.20	23
24	2¾-inch.....do...	22	2.60	2.45	24
25	3-inch.....do...	4	2.80	2.45	25
26	3¼-inch.....do...	1	3.10	2.45	26
27	3½-inch.....do...	2	.....	2.45	27

NOTE.—Samples of 1 set of hickory, 1½ inch, and 1 set of white oak spokes, 2½-inch, required to show grade and finish.

a In car-load lots. b 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. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	F. K. Maus.	H. B. Lyford.	F. L. Hall.	
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Number.
1	Springs for wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 by 1½ inches, per pair.....No..	780	.45	.41	.45½	.....	1
2	Springs, wagon, elliptic, per pound.....do...	11	.....	.05½	.....	.....	2
3	Tongues, white ash, butt cut, tough: For 3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 3½ 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..	*360	.....	.70	.....	.....	3
4	For 3½-inch wagon same as for 3-inch...do...	*600	.....	.70	.....	.....	4
5	For 3¾-inch wagon same as for 3-inch...do...	*740	.....	.70	.....	.....	5
6	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..	2,110	.....	.38	.....	.....	6
7	Plain, cased.....do...	1,050	.....	.05½	.....	.....	7
8	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 2½-inch center, 38 inches long: Full ironed, cased.....No..	1,110	.....	.31	.....	.....	8
9	Plain, turned to shape and size, cased...do...	370	.....	.07½	.....	.....	9
	Additional for training schools.						
10	Buttons, tufting, japanned.....gross..	10	.....	.06	.....	.....	10
11	Circles, carriage, 1¼-inch axle, ¼ circle, clipped.....doz..	1	.....	3.75	.....	.....	11
12	Clips, axle, 8 dozen No. 2, 8 dozen No. 3, 8 dozen No. 4.....doz..	24	.....	.35	.....	.....	12
13	Cord, tufting.....lbs..	10	.....	.27	.....	.....	13
14	Cord, welting, heavy, for cushions.....do...	10	.....	.10½	.....	.....	14
15	Knobs, carriage, long wire shank, round...gross..	4	.....	.30	.....	.....	15
16	Moss for upholstering, XXX.....lbs..	200	.....	.06½	.....	.06	16
17	Nails, lining, japanned, 3 ounce for carriage trimming.....papers..	100	.....	.03½	.03½	.....	17
18	Springs, wagon, elliptic, 1½-inch, 36 inches long, 4-leaf, 10 inches over all.....No..	16	.....	a.03½	.....	.....	18
19	Tacks, cut, 3 ounce for carriage trimming.papers..	100	.....	.02	.....	.....	19
20	Vises, bench, 4-inch jaw, improved, for wagon-maker.....No..	2	.....	b6.00	.....	.....	20
21	Wheels, wagon, Sarvis's patent, XX, spoke 1½, hub 7 by 4 inches, tread 1½ inch, height 4 feet and 3 feet 6 inches.....sets...	12	.....	7.35	.....	.....	21

* NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

* No award. a per pound. b 4½ inch jaw.

REF0071335

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. C. Studebaker. a	G. R. Hudson. b	Thos. Malone. c	E. T. Maxey. d	Kansas City. C. Studebaker. a	G. R. Hudson. b	Thos. Malone. c	E. T. Maxey. d	Lawrence School.
	Wagons, complete, hickory axletrees, bent front bounds: *	†									
1	2¼ by 8 inch thimble skein, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches..No..	.....	**32.60**	33.38	34.50	35.90	**35.25**	35.88	36.00	37.40	.....
2											
3	⅞ by 9 inch thimble skein, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches..No..	.....	**34.85**	35.38	36.00	37.90	**36.85**	37.88	37.50	39.40	**‖40.00**
4											
5	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches .No..	.....	39.08	**36.90**	37.50	39.40	42.09	**39.40**	39.00	40.90	**‖40.00**
6											
7	3¼ by 11 inch thimble skein, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches .No..	.....	43.80	**39.40**	39.50	41.40	45.96	**41.90**	**41.00**	42.90	.....
8											
9	2¼ by 8 inch thimble skein, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches .No..	.....	**32.60**	33.38	34.50	35.90	**35.25**	35.88	36.00	37.40	.....
10											
11	3 by 9 inch thimble skein, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches ...No..	.....	**34.85**	35.38	36.00	37.90	**36.85**	37.88	37.50	39.40	.....
12											
13	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches...No..	.....	39.08	**36.90**	37.50	39.40	42.09	**39.40**	39.00	40.90	.....
14											
15	3¼ by 11 inch thimble skein, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches....No..	.....	43.80	**39.40**	39.50	41.40	45.96	**41.90**	**41.00**	42.90	.....
16											

* Sizes of bodies to be as follows: 2¼-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; 3¼-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3¼-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box. All boxes to have bow staples. 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.

† Eighty-three wagons awarded to Geo. R. Hudson; 37 wagons awarded to E. T. Maxey; 493 wagons awarded to C. Studebaker; 23 wagons awarded to Thos. Malone; 50 wagons awarded to Lawrence School.

a In car-load lots.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. Studebaker. a	G. R. Hudson. b	Thos. Malone. c	E. T. Maxey. d	C. Studebaker. a	G. R. Hudson. b	E. T. Maxey. d	C. Studebaker. a	G. R. Hudson. b	E. T. Maxey. d	C. Studebaker. a	G. R. Hudson. b	E. T. Maxey. d	C. Studebaker. a	G. R. Hudson.	E. T. Maxey.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Sioux City.				St. Louis.			St. Paul.			Omaha.			San Francisco.			
35.25	35.88	36.50	37.90	**33.31**	34.38	35.90	**34.46**	35.88	36.90	**35.25**	35.88	37.40	...	58	‡ 6 /59	1 2
36.85	37.88	38.00	39.90	**35.53**	36.38	37.90	**36.81**	37.88	38.90	**36.85**	37.88	39.40	...	59½	‡58 /61½	3 4
42.09	**39.40**	39.50	41.40	39.80	**37.90**	39.40	41.12	**39.40**	40.40	42.09	**39.40**	40.90	...	61	‡59 /63	5 6
45.96	**41.90**	**41.50**	43.40	44.17	**40.40**	41.40	45.20	**41.90**	42.40	45.96	**41.90**	42.90	...	64	‡61 /66	7 8
35.25	35.88	36.50	37.90	**33.31**	34.38	35.90	**34.46**	35.88	36.90	**35.25**	35.88	37.40	55	58	‡56 /59	9 10
36.85	37.88	38.00	39.90	**35.53**	36.38	37.90	**36.81**	37.88	38.90	**36.85**	37.88	39.40	60	59½	‡58 /61½	11 12
42.09	**39.40**	39.50	41.40	39.80	**37.90**	39.40	41.12	**39.40**	40.40	42.09	**39.40**	40.90	62	61	‡59 /63	13 14
45.96	**41.90**	**41.50**	43.40	44.17	**40.40**	41.40	45.20	**41.90**	42.40	45.96	**41.90**	42.90	66	64	‡61 /66	15 16

b Prices for wagons with tubular axles do not include self-oiling attachment; with that attachment, $1 per wagon extra.

c With body or box brake. $2 per wagon extra for California brake except on San Francisco delivery.

d $1.50 per wagon extra for gear brakes; bows, spring seats, and top boxes with wagons only.

e Cast thimble skein wagon with truss bar underneath axle.

f With steel thimble skeins, clipped.

h 7 only.

‡ 43 only.

REF0071336

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. C. Studebaker.	G. R. Hudson.	Thos. Malone.	E. T. Mauzy.	C. Studebaker.	G. R. Hudson.	Thos. Malone.	E. T. Mauzy.	Lawrence School.
			Kansas City.								
	Prices of wagons must include brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletrees, stay chain, and tongue, and flat-iron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles. Separate prices must be given for:										
1	Bows			**.50**		.50		**.50**		.50	
2	Covers (according to specification on page 139)										
3	Spring seats		**1.80**	**2.00**	2.00	2.00	**1.80**	**2.00**	**2.00**	2.00	
4	Top boxes		**1.75**	**1.90**	2.00	2.00	**1.75**	**1.90**	**2.00**	2.00	
5			**2.00**	**2.00**			**2.00**	**2.00**			
	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. Bids will also be considered for wagons with steel tubular axles of the following sizes, with and without self-oiling attachment, viz:										
6	2¼ by 8 inches			35.38		39.50		37.88		41.00	
7	2¼ by 9 inches			38.38		41.50		40.88		43.00	
8	2¼ by 10 inches			40.90		43.00		42.40		44.50	
9	2¼ by 11 inches			44.40		46.00		46.90		47.50	

a With self-oiling wrought steel tubular axles.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. Studebaker.	G. R. Hudson.	Thos. Malone.	E. T. Mauzy.	C. Studebaker.	G. R. Hudson.	E. T. Mauzy.	C. Studebaker.	G. R. Hudson.	E. T. Mauzy.	C. Studebaker.	G. R. Hudson.	E. T. Mauzy.	C. Studebaker.	G. R. Hudson.	E. T. Mauzy.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Sioux City.				St. Louis.			St. Paul.			Omaha.			San Francisco.			
	.50		.50		**.50**	.50		**.50**	.50		**.50**	.50				1
																2
1.80	**2.00**	**2.00**		**1.80**	**2.00**	2.00	**1.80**	**2.00**	2.00	**1.80**	**2.00**	2.00	2.25	2.00	**2.00**	3
1.75	**1.90**	**2.00**		**1.75**	**1.90**	2.00	**1.75**	**1.90**	2.00	**1.75**	**1.90**	2.00	2.50	2.00	**2.00**	4
2.00	**2.00**			**2.00**	**2.00**		**2.00**	**2.00**		**2.00**	**2.00**		3.00			5
	37.88		41.50		36.38	39.50		37.88	40.50		37.88	41.00			a 61.00	6
	40.88		43.50		39.38	41.50		40.88	42.50		40.88	43.00			a 63.00	7
	42.40		45.00		41.90	43.00		42.40	44.00		42.40	44.50			a 65.00	8
	46.90		48.50		45.40	46.00		46.90	47.00		46.90	47.50			a 69.00	9

REF0071337

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS No. 14.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

[All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.]

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
			Valentine Storts.	Thomas A. Harvey.			Charles H. Pleasants.
			As stated.	Chicago.			New York.
1	Borax.....lbs..	1,080					1.45
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	370					.10
3							
4							
5	Coal tar.....galls..	75		.19			.19
	Glass, window:						
6	8 by 10.....boxes..	100	a1.89	b2.63	c1.82	d2.49	
7	9 by 12.....do...	23	1.89	2.63	1.82	2.49	
8	9 by 13.....do...	5	1.89	2.63	1.82	2.49	
9	9 by 14.....do...	19	1.89	2.63	1.82	2.49	
10	9 by 15.....do...	9	1.89	2.63	1.82	2.49	
11	10 by 12.....do...	118	1.89	2.63	1.82	2.49	
12	10 by 13.....do...	4	1.89	2.63	1.82	2.49	
13	10 by 14.....do...	27	1.89	2.63	1.82	2.49	
14	10 by 16.....do...	27	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
15	10 by 18.....do...	17	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
16	12 by 14.....do...	24	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
17	12 by 16.....do...	34	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
18	12 by 18.....do...	46	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
19	12 by 22.....do...	5	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
20	12 by 28.....do...	40	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
21	12 by 30.....do...	7	2.89½	4.12	2.78	3.97	
22	12 by 36.....do...	40	2.89½	4.15	2.78	3.97	
23	14 by 20.....do...	21	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
24	16 by 20.....do...	7	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
25	18 by 22.....do...	3	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
26	18 by 24.....do...	18	2.24	3.25	2.17	3.11	
27	Glaziers' glass cutters.....No..	11					3.25
28							
29	Glue, carpenters', medium quality.....lbs..	890				.07½	.0811
30							
31							
32							
33	Japan, in cans, cased.....galls..	300	e.63				.51
34			f.55				
35							
36	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers.....lbs..	250				.09½	.08½
37							
38	Lead, red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box.....lbs..	6 900				15.90	.07½
39	Lead, white, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg.....lbs..	*43,800				5.90	.07½
40	Oakum.....do...	450				.06½	.05½
41						.03½	
42	Ochre, Rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	1,270				.06½	.0698
43							
44							
45	Oil, harness, in cans, cased. Sample of at least 8 ounces required.....galls..	180					.49
46							
47							
48							

* No award. See last two pages in this book for letting of September 26, held in Washington, D. C.

a Single thickness, delivered in Chicago or Carlisle.

b Double thickness, delivered in Chicago or Carlisle.

c Single thickness.

d Double thickness.

Number.	H. A. Robbins.	Acme White Lead and Color Co.	Frederick B. Flake.	S. H. Crane.	Henry A. Koster.	G. W. Betts.	George C. Thacher.	Charles L. Wright.	Welch Sutton Lead and Paint Co.	Herbert D. Cutler.	William W. Lawrence.	Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Co.	Thomas S. Harrison.	Frederick K. Mann.	James Bradford Co.	Lewis C. Gillespie.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank L. Hall.	Wadham's Oil and Grease Co.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																			
	New York and Chicago.	New York, Chicago, and Omaha.	New York.	As stated.	Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	Omaha.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	
1	.....	.....	.....	g.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	1.09	.11½	.17½	.....	.14	.....	.15	.17	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3							.14½					.12	.14							3
4													.12							4
5																				5
6																				6
7																				7
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23																				23
24																				24
25																				25
26																				26
27	3.23	.....	.....	g.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	3.63																			28
29	.10	.09	.....	g.08½	.....	f.08½	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.04	.....	.08½	.....	.....	29
30	.11			g.12											.08					30
31	.15														.07½					31
32	.17																			32
33	.58	.68	.....	.....	.51	f.65	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.75	.....	.60	.60	.....	.55	.....	.....	33
34	.60				.62							.60			.60					34
35												.38								35
36	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	f.10	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37		.07½																		37
38	.....	.06½	.....	A6.15	.....	g.06½	.....	.059	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.0594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	.....	.05½	.....	A6.15	.....	g.06½	.....	.059	.05½	.06½	.0584	.....	.0594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41																				41
42	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	f.08	.....	.07½	.....	.06½	.....	.07	.07½	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43												.06	.07							43
44													.06½							44
45	.48	.....	.38	g.38	.....	g.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.38	.....	.49	.....	j.15	45
46	2.50																		j.42	46
47																			k.38	47
48																			k.35	48

e Delivered in New York or Chicago in 1-gallon cans.

f Delivered in New York or Chicago in 5-gallon cans.

g Delivered in Chicago.

A Delivered at all points.

f Delivered in New York.

j In 1, 2, and 3 gallon cans.

k In 5 gallon cans.

l Per 100 pounds.

REF0071338

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number	Class No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Valentine Stortz.	Philip Millspaugh.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Henry A. Koster.
			Points of delivery.				
			As stated.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Oil, kerosene, water white, flashing point above 100° F. by the standard instruments of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5 gallon tin cans, cased; sample of 1 gallon required..galls..	4,400	a .12½	.14	.127	.13	.1399
2	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased.....do....	1,700	b .99	.97	.....	1.10	1.25
3			b .94				
4			b .90				
5							
6	Oil, sample of at least 8 ounces required:						
7	Linseed, boiled, in cans, cased.....galls..	3,100	b .61	.65	.62	.62	.69
8	Linseed, raw, in cans, cased .....do....	975	b .53	.62	.59	.59	.64
9							
10	Lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased ...do..	1,600	b .22	.20	.....	.18	.20
11			b .21	.15			
12			b .19				
13							
14	Neat's foot, in cans, cased.....do....	42	.....	.....	.....	....	.64
15							
16	Sewing machine .....bots...	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....
17						.033	
18	Paint, roof, in cans, cased.....galls...	1,500	.....	.....	44½	.63	.....
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25	Paper, building.....lbs..	10,000	.....	.....	1.08	.....	.....
26							
27							
28	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped .....do....	11,000	.....	.....	1.24	.....	.....
29							
30	Pitch.....do....	* 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....do....	4,900	.....	.....	.102	.0335	.....
32	Rosin.....do....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....galls..	1,400	b .62½	.....	.....	.....	.59
34	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins,						
35	cased .....lbs..	750	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....
	Varnish, copal, sample of at least 8 ounces required:						
36	1-gallon cans, cased.....galls..	190	.....	.....	.....	.63	63
37							
38							
39	5-gallon cans, cased.....do....	175	.....	.....	.....	.53	.57
40							
41							
42	Whiting.....lbs..	2,500	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....

* No award.
a Chicago delivery.
b New York delivery.
c New York or Chicago delivery.
d 1, 2 and 3 gallon cans.
e 5-gallon cans.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Harry B. Lyford.	Fred'k B. Fiske.	Wadhams Oil and Grease Co.	R. A. Robbins.	G. W. Betts.	Wm. N. Marsh.	Herbert D. Cutler.	Wm. W. Lawrence.	Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Co.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Edward E. Eames.	Acme White Lead and Color Co.	Piedmont Drug Mill Co.	Geo. C. Thatcher.	Chas. L. Wright.	F. R. T. Armstrong.	Binghamton Oil Refining Co.	Jas. Bedford Co.	Thos. S. Harrison.	Lewis C. Gillespie.	Frank L. Hall.	Number.
										Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	N. Y. and Chicago.	As stated.	Kan. City.	Kan. City.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	N. Y. Chi. and Omaha.	Baltimore.	New York.	Omaha.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Kan. City.	
.13½																					1
.....	.78	d .75																			2
		e .68																			3
		d .65																			4
		e .58																			5
																					6
.57½	..	d .66	.63½	a .60	.57	.60	.61	.60	.....												6
.61½		e .59																			7
.59	..	d .63	.60½	a .57	.54	.57	.60	.57	.....												8
		e .56																			9
20	.17	d .28	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	1.31												10
	a	d .24	.16					.30													11
		e .21						.22													12
		e .18																			13
.....	.....	d .65	.....	a .60	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	e .58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	f .02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g .02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	e .46	b .74½	a .45	.....	.44	.64	.65	.39	.	.53	.99	.67	.59½	.48	.....	.40	.65	.....	.....	18
		d .53	81.47					.15					.67	.44½	.45						19
			a .60											.39½							20
			a .50																		21
			a .40																		22
			a .42																		23
			a .59																		24
.96	.....	.....	a .01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
			a .014																		26
			a .01																		27
1.32	.....	.....	a .019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
			a .02½																		29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.03	.....	.02	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	31
.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	b .09	.....	.09	.09 .10	.....	.08½	.....	.08	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.10	.....	.....	34
							.08½						.08								35
						e															
.....	.....	.....	e .75	b .75	.....	71	.00	.72	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.63	.....	1.05 .85	.....	36
			c .95				.75												.95 .65		37
			c 1.05				.50														38
.....	.....	.....	c .67	b .65	.....	.65	.65	.70	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.58	.....	.95 .80	.....	39
			c .90				.70												.85 .60		40
			c 1.05				.45														41
.....	.....	.....	.....	b .01½	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.01½	.....	h .93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.009	.....	.....	.....	42

f ½-ounce bottles.
g 3 ounce bottles.
h per 100 lbs.

REF0071339

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples, which accompanied bids.]

CLASS No. 14.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Valentine Storts.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Acme White Lead and Color Co.	G. W. Beste.	Jos. Bradford Co.	Lewis C. Gillespie.	Frank L. Hall.	S. H. Crane.	Henry A. Keller.	Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.											
			As stated.	Chicago or Carlisle.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or Omaha.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
	Additional for training schools.													
1	Dryer, Japan, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased ..... gallons	10	.....	.....	.08	1.08	*b* .71	.60	1.00	.40	.....	.....	.....	1
2									.85					2
3									.90					3
4									.75					4
5	Drop, black, in Japan, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased .. lbs.	10	.....	.....	.22	.16	.19	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Glass window:		*Single.*	*Double.*										
6	9 by 16 ..... boxes	10	*a* 1.89	*a* 2.61	1.82	2.49								6
7	12 by 10 ..... box	1	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								7
8	12 by 20 ..... boxes	2	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								8
9	12 by 24 ..... do	11	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								9
10	12 by 28 ..... box	1	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								10
11	12 by 30 ..... do	1	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								11
12	12 by 32 ..... boxes	5	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								12
13	12 by 42 ..... do	3	*a* 3.07	*a* 4.48	2.98	4.28								13
14	14 by 10 ..... do	7	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								14
15	14 by 18 ..... do	6	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								15
16	14 by 24 ..... box	1	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								16
17	14 by 28 ..... boxes	2	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								17
18	14 by 30 ..... do	15	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.14	2.78	*a* 3.97								18
19	14 by 32 ..... do	1	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								19
20	14 by 34 ..... do	15	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								20
21	14 by 36 ..... do	10	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								21
22	14 by 38 ..... do	11	*a* 3.07	*a* 4.48	2.98	4.28								22
23	14 by 42 ..... do	7	*a* 3.42	*a* 4.83	3.28	4.63								23
24	14 by 40 ..... box	1	*a* 3.07	*a* 4.48	2.98	4.28								24
25	15 by 20 ..... boxes	2	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								25
26	15 by 18 ..... do	2	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								26
27	15 by 30 ..... box	1	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.78	3.97								27
28	15 by 36 ..... boxes	7	*a* 3.07	*a* 4.48	2.98	4.28								28
29	16 by 18 ..... do	3	*a* 2.24	*a* 3.25	2.17	3.11								29
30	16 by 26 ..... do	3	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								30
31	16 by 25 ..... box	1	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								31
32	16 by 30 ..... boxes	4	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								32
33	16 by 44 ..... box	1	*a* 3.42	*a* 4.83	3.28	4.63								33
34	18 by 30 ..... boxes	2	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								34
35	18 by 32 ..... box	1	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								35
36	18 by 46 ..... boxes	4	*a* 3.60	*a* 5.18	3.47	4.95								36
37	20 by 28 ..... box	1	*a* 2.89½	*a* 4.12	2.78	3.97								37
38	22 by 42 ..... do	1	*a* 3.60	*a* 5.18	3.47	4.95								38
39	24 by 30 ..... do	1	*a* 3.07	*a* 4.48	2.98	4.28								39
40	24 by 46 ..... boxes	9	*a* 3.60	*a* 5.18	3.47	4.95								40
41	27 by 32 ..... box	1	*a* 3.42	*a* 4.83	3.28	4.63								41
42	26 by 40 ..... boxes	2	*a* 3.60	*a* 5.18	3.47	4.95								42
43	34 by 36 ..... box	1½	*a* 3.60	*a* 5.18	.....	4.95								43
44	34 by 40 ..... do	1	*a* 4.04	*a* 5.62	.....	5.39								44
45	38 by 42 ..... do	1	*a* 4.04	*a* 5.62	.....	5.39								45
46	40 by 42 ..... do	1	*a* 4.21	*a* 5.88	.....	5.66								46
47	40 by 47 ..... do	1	*a* 4.48	*a* 6.14	.....	5.89								47
48	Indian red, dry ..... lbs	75	.....	.....	.11	.07	.09	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49	Knotting, white, in 1-gallon cans ..... gallons	3	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50	Magnesia, green ..... lbs	100	.....	.....	.04½	.08½	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
51	Umber, burnt, dry ..... do	50	.....	.....	1.82	.03	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
52	Varnish, coach, No. 1, in 1-gallon cans, cased ..... gallons	65	*c* 1.00	.....	.....	1.00	.98	1.00	1.10	1.00	.87	.98	1.15	52
53									1.00					53
54	Venetian red, dry ..... lbs	50	.....	.....	.0195	.02½	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

a Chicago or Carlisle. *b* In 1 and 2 gallon tins. *c* New York or Chicago.

REF0071340

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS NO. 15.

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Number		Quantity awarded.	Valentine Stortz.	R. A. Robbins.	Tissot & Schultz.	Patrick Cavanagh.	T. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Carlisle School.	H. B. Lyford.	Number
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago, except as noted.	Chicago, except as noted.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8 ....doz..	84	.....	9.97	.....	11.10	10.75	10.25 11.09	.....	9.99	1 2
2											
3	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.....doz..	223	.....	.....	.....	3.23	.....	c 3.40 c 3.90	.....	3.74	3 4
4						4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
5	Candle molds, in stands of 8 molds .....do..	1-2	.....	.....	.....	.49	.....	.48	.....	.64	6
6	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch .....do..	26	.....	.47	.....	1.34	.....	1.35	.....	1.34	7
7	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top.....do..	26	.....	1.05	.....						
	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:										
8	2-quart.....doz..	142	.....	1.20	.....	1.93	.....	1.35	(e)	1.55	8
9								1.68		2.00	9
10	4-quart.....do..	238	.....	1.76	.....	1.90	.....	2.10	(f)	2.50	10
11								2.42		2.65	11
12	6-quart.....do..	73	.....	3.60	.....	4.13	.....	2.65	(g)	2.98	12
13								2.94		3.10	13
	Coffee mills:										
14	Iron hopper box .....do..	57	6.84	1.38	3.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.90	14
15			4.23	1.48	2.95						15
16			4.85	1.58	3.10						16
17			3.19	1.08	3.78						17
18			4.26	1.28							18
19			3.89	5.98							19
20			2.07								20
21			3.19								21
22			3.46								22
23			5.76								23
24	Side, large .....do..	15	4.55	3.18	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.49	24
25			3.78	3.58	3.50						25
26			4.09	4.38	3.35						26
27			3.09		4.05						27
28			2.85		3.35						28
29			5.55		2.80						29
30			3.19								30
31	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds .....No..	8	a 11.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32			b 11.89								32
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:										
33	Pint.....doz..	930	.....	.47	.....	.48	.49	.42	(h)	.48	33
34								1.50		.75	34
35	Quart .....do..	200	.....	1.27	.....	1.27	1.28	1.15	(i)	1.40	35
36								1.80			36
	Dippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted:										
37	1-quart.....do..	264	.....	1.17	.....	1.14	.....	2.40	.....	4.00	37
38								3.00		1.40	38
39								.80		.80	39
40	2-quart.....do..	38	.....	2.37	.....	1.43	.....	4.50	.....	6.00	40
41								.90		1.65	41
42										.90	42
	Funnels, full size, plain tin:										
43	1-quart .....do..	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34	.29	.....	.34½	43
44	2-quart .....do..	9	.....	.....	.....	.60	.53	.50	.....	.53½	44
45	Graters, nutmeg.....do..	9	.....	.15	.....	.18	.12½	.12	.....	.13	45
	Kettle ears, tinned, per gross pairs:										
46	No. 1 .....gross..	24	.....	.50	.....	.....	.32½	.....	.....	.33	46
47	No. 2 .....do..	1-4	.....	.55	.....	.....	.47	.....	.....	.45	47
48	No. 3 .....do..	64	.....	.60	.....	.....	.63	.....	.....	.53	48
49	No. 4 .....do..	24	.....	.70	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.61	49
50	No. 5 .....do..	44	.....	.80	.....	.....	.78	.....	.....	.75	50
51	No. 6 .....do ..	24	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.93	.....	.....	.82	51

*Bids for steel hollow ware will also be received; also for enameled ware.
a New York delivery.
b Chicago delivery.
c Racked, 15 cents per dozen extra; boxed, 20 cents per dozen extra.
e 60 dozen to Carlisle School.
f 22 dozen to Carlisle School.
g 32 dozen to Carlisle School.
h 75 dozen to Carlisle School.
i 40 dozen to Carlisle School.

REF0071341

[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.	Valentine Stortz.	R. A. Robbins.
			Point of delivery.	
			Chicago, except as noted.	Chicago, except as noted.
1	Kettles, brass:			
2	2-gallon ..... No..	1	.....	.....
3	3-gallon ..... do..	7	.....	.....
4	5-gallon ..... do..	29	.....	.....
5	10-gallon ..... do..	3	.....	.....
6	Kettles, camp (sets 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	.....	.....
7	Plain iron, strapped bottom ..... do....	221	.....	.....
8				
9				
10	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7-quart ..... doz....	65	.....	.....
11				
12	Kettles, galvanized iron, 11-quart ..... doz...	175	.....	.....
13				
14	Kettles, galvanized iron, 14-quart ..... do....	75	.....	.....
15				
16	Lanterns, tubular, safety ..... do....	36	.....	.....
17				
18				
19	Match safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size ..... do...	13	.....	.....
20	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10 quart, full size ..... do...	173	1.15	c 2.75
21				
22	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14-quart, full size ..... do...	160	.....	d 2.97
23				
24				
25	Pans, 1-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned .... do...	85	.....	.46
26				
27	Pans, 2-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned .... do...	290	.....	.57
28				
29	Pans, dish, 12-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned ..... do...	150	.....	2.28
30				
31				
32				
33	Pans, dish, 18-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned ..... do...	86	.....	3.85
34				
35				
36				
37	Pans, dust, japanned, heavy ..... do...	88	.....	.73
38	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubb's gauge ..... doz...	285	.....	.....
39				
40				
	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned:			
41	2-quart ..... do...	90	.....	.66
42	4-quart ..... do...	250	.....	.93
43	6-quart ..... do...	220	.....	1.15
44	Plates, jelly, stamped tin, 9-inch, baking, deep ..... do...	57	.....	.34
45	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, dinner ..... do...	420	.....	.23
46	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, pie ..... do...	200	.....	.25
47	Punches, tinners', hollow, ½-inch ..... do...	11	.....	.....
48	Scoops, grocers', hand, No. 20 ..... do...	4	.....	1.45
49	Scoops, grocers', hand, No. 40 ..... do...	8	.....	2.00
50	Shears, tinners', bench, No. 4, Wilcox's ..... No...	1	.....	.....
51	Shears, tinners', hand, No. 7 ..... do...	9	.....	.....
52	Shears, tinners', hand, No. 9 ..... do...	3	.....	.....
53	Solder, medium quality ..... lbs...	720	.....	.14½
54				
55				

a Racked, 12½ cents per dozen extra; boxed, 17½ cents per dozen extra.
b Cased, 15 cents per dozen extra.
c 115 dozen to R. A. Robbins, 58 dozen to Carlisle School.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Patrick Cavanaugh.	T. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	H. O. Hall.	J. K. Shaw.	Carlisle School.	H. B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.88	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.44	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	5
.....	.....	1.50	2.65	.....	.....	1.21	6
.....	.....	2.50		.....	.....	3.13	7
.....	.....	1.34	2.35	.....	.....	.80	8
		2.00				2.83	9
2.05	.....	e 1.90	9.30	.....	.....	3.65	10
		e 2.10					11
2.35	.....	a 2.15	10.56	.....	.....	4.65	12
		a 2.50					13
2.73	.....	a 2.40	12.00	.....	.....	5.65	14
		a 3.00					15
4.00	.....	3.60	.....	3.60	.....	3.74	16
		4.05				3.74	17
						1.95	18
						1.24	19
2.75	2.58	b 2.45	.....	.....	(c)	2.75	20
		b 2.80				2.40	21
2.99	3.13	b 2.80	.....	.....	(d)	2.00	22
		b 3.25				3.25	23
						3.90	24
.46	.45	.42	.....	.....	.....	.35	25
						.46	26
.58	.55	.52	.....	.....	.....	.45	27
						.58	28
2.29	2.28	2.19	.....	.....	.....	2.25	29
						3.00	30
						3.00	31
3.85	3.28	3.20	.....	.....	.....	3.35	32
						3.00	33
						3.35	34
						3.35	35
						3.00	36
.73	.73	.70	.....	.....	.....	.70	37
1.19	2.44	1.10	2.00	.....	.....	2.64	38
			1.75			1.20	39
						1.50	40
.66	.49	.61	.....	.....	.....	.62	41
.93	.78	.85	.....	.....	(e)	.95	42
1.19	.99	1.07	.....	.....	(f)	1.24	43
.33½	.33	.32	.....	.....	.....	.33	44
.24½	.25	.23	.....	.....	.....	.25	45
.24½	.23	.23	.....	.....	.....	.24	46
.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	2.40	47
1.55	1.48	1.39	.....	.....	.....	1.60	48
2.20	2.23	1.80	.....	.....	.....	2.20	49
.....	3.47	3.48	.....	.....	.....	3.94	50
.....	1.67	1.40	.....	.....	.....	1.62	51
.....	.97	.88	.....	.....	.....	.06	52
.....	.12½	.1120	.....	.....	.....	.13	53
		.1240				.12½	54
		.1440					55

d 80 dozen to R. A. Robbins, 80 dozen to Carlisle School.
e 50 dozen to Carlisle School.
f 30 dozen to Carlisle School.
g Racked, 10 cents per dozen extra; boxed, 15 cents per dozen extra.

REF0071342

(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.
1	Soldering irons, 1½ pounds each, per pair ..... pairs..	7
2	Soldering irons, 2 pounds each, per pair ..... do...	9
3	Soldering irons, 3 pounds each, per pair ..... do...	16
4	Spoons, basting, tinned iron, heavy, 14-inch, forged ..... dos..	73
5		
6	Spoons, table, tinned iron, heavy ..... do...	1,120
7	Spoons, tea, tinned iron, heavy ..... do...	1,100
8		
9	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom ..... do...	21
	Tin, sheet, charcoal, bright:	
10	10 by 14 inches, IC ..... boxes..	20
11		
12	12 by 12 inches, IC ..... do...	5
13		
14	14 by 14 inches, IC ..... do...	4
15	14 by 20 inches, IC ..... do...	44
16		
17	10 by 14 inches, IX ..... do...	13
18		
19	12 by 12 inches, IX ..... do...	9
20		
21	14 by 20 inches, IX ..... do...	24
22		
23	14 by 60 inches, boiler, IX ..... box..	1
24	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches ..... dos..	500
25		
26	Wash tubs, galvanized iron, in nests of three sizes, one each, 19½ inches, 21½ inches, and 23½ inches diameter by 10½ inches deep, fluide measure; with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... doz..	108
27		
28		
29		
30	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9 ..... pounds..	8,000
	Additional for training schools.	
31	Block tin ..... pounds..	80
32	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 2-gallon ..... dos..	4
33	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 3 gallon ..... do...	8
34	Dippers, water, 1-pint, full size, long iron handles, riveted ..... do...	1
35		
36	Pails, slop, with covers, galvanized iron, heavy ..... do...	11
37	Pans, dripping, sheet iron, 16 by 16 ..... No..	24
38	Pans, dripping, sheet iron, 12 by 16 ..... do...	10
39	Shears, tinners', hand, No. 8 ..... do...	1

a New York delivery.
b 100 sheets.
c Average.
d In lots of 100, 200, 300, and 600 pounds packed in air tight iron cases.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

R. A. Robbins.	Tinot & Schnike.	Patrick Cavanaugh.	T. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	J. K. Shaw.	H. B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago, except as noted.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
.....	.....	.....	.54	.53	.....	.54	1
.....	.....	.....	.72	.71	.....	.72	2
.....	.....	.....	1.08	.98	.....	1.08	3
.70	.45	.....	.64	.62	.....	.40	4
						.65	5
.23	.50	.....	.34	.25	.18	.25	6
.11½	.25	.....	.19	.08	.09	.12	7
				.10			8
2.65	.....	2.63	2.47	2.40	.....	2.48	9
a 6.15	.....	.....	.....	6.64	.....	6.69	10
a 6.40	.....	.....	.....	6.74	.....	6.24	11
						6.69	12
						8.24	13
a 8.95	.....	.....	.....	9.74	.....	9.38	14
a 6.14	.....	.....	.....	6.64	.....	6.69	15
						6.64	16
a 7.40	.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....	8.50	17
						7.74	18
a 7.65	.....	.....	.....	8.70	.....	8.50	19
a 7.40	.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....	7.74	20
						8.50	21
						7.74	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 31.00	.....	*b* 30.00	23
.85	.....	.37	.77	.78	.....	.95	24
			.87	.75			25
7.20	.....	.....	.....	*f* 6.25	.....	7.25	26
8.20				*g* 7.35		8.25	27
9.20				*h* 8.25			28
				c 7.25			29
a .06⅛	.....	.....	.....	*d* .06	.....	.0579	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.25½	.....	.23	31
.....	.....	.....	2.38	1.90	.....	2.20	32
.....	.....	.....	2.58	2.15	.....	2.40	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	34
				3.00			35
.....	.....	3.55	.....	3.50	.....	3.50	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* .06	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* .06	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	1.42	1.20	.....	.....	39

e Per pound.
f 19½ inches.
g 21½ inches.
h 23½ inches

REF0071343

[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.
1	Caldrons, iron, plain, kettle, 40 gallons actual capacity ..... No..	1
	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace:	
2	20 gallons actual capacity ..... No..	2
3	40 gallons actual capacity ..... do...	13
4	90 gallons actual capacity ..... do...	3
5	Coal scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized ..... do...	390
6		
	Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases: *	
7	Size, 5-inch * ..... do...	44
8		
9	Size, 6-inch * ..... do...	1,900
10		
11	Size, 7-inch * ..... do...	155
12		
	Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, deep pattern:	
13	10 inches diameter inside, crated ..... do...	700
14	12 inches diameter inside, crated ..... do...	12
	Pipe, stove, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated: †	
15	5-inch † ..... Joints..	460
16		
17	6-inch † ..... do...	13,000
18		
19	7-inch † ..... do...	460
20		
21	Polish, stove ..... gross..	35
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:	
22	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds ..... No..	78
23		
24	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds ..... do...	118
25	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds ..... do...	198
26	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds ..... do...	66
	Stoves, cooking, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete: ‡	
27	Coal, 7-inch; ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture ‡ ..... No..	6
28	Coal, 8-inch; ovens not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds without furniture ‡ ..... No..	10
29		
30	Coal, 9-inch; ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture ‡ ..... No..	28
31		
32	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..	5
33	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..	157
34		
35		
36	Wood, 8-inch; length of wood 24 inches; oven not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture ‡ ..... No..	377
37		
38		
39		
40	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..	132
41		
42		
	Stoves, heating:	
43	Coal, 14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds ..... do...	28
44	Coal, 16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds ..... do...	55
45	Wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch, with outside rods ..... do...	36
46	Wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch, with outside rods ..... do...	13
47	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 575 pounds ..... do...	17
48	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds ..... No..	16

* Bids for corrugated elbows will also be considered.
† Bids for 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 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin teakettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ by 12; 1 round pan stamped each 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron or steel dripping pans, 12 by 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.]

Patrick Cavanagh.	Chauncey H. Castle.	T. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.		John M. Dwyer.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	All points.	All points except as noted.	Chicago.		Chicago.	Chicago.	
.....	5.00	.....	4.60	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	15.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	20.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	29.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	4
.25½	.....	*m* .24	.2470	.....	.....	.16	5
			.2680				6
.....	.07	.06½	.05½	.08	.....	.06½	7
.....	.06½		.06½	.11			8
.....	.08½	.08¼	.06	.09	.....	.07½	9
.....	.08		.07	.15			10
.....	.09½	.09¼	.08	.12	.....	.09½	11
	.00		.09	.18			12
.....	.45	.....	.40	.....	.....	.42	13
.....	.55	.....	.50	.....	.....	.53	14
.....	.10	.09½	.08½	.....	.....	.09½	15
.....	.09½	.09½					16
.....	.11	.10½	.09½	.....	.....	.10½	17
.....	.10½	.10½					18
.....	.13	.13½	.12	.....	.....	.13½	19
.....	.12½	.13½					20
.....	.....	*m* 5.15	5.20	.....	.....	5.15	21
.....	*a* 3.10	.....	.....	.....	12.94	.....	22
					13.24		23
.....	*a* 3.75	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	24
.....	*a* 4.30	.....	.....	.....	14.58	.....	25
.....	*b* 6.35	.....	.....	.....	15.27	.....	26
.....	*c* 10.75	.....	.....	.....	10.35	.....	27
.....	*d* 13.25	.....	.....	.....	14.10	.....	28
					16.75		29
.....	*e* 15.30	.....	.....	.....	14.94	.....	30
					17.48		31
.....	*b* 10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	*f* 13.00	.....	.....	.....	9.87	.....	33
					12.72		34
					14.23		35
.....	*g* 15.50	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....	36
					14.47		37
					14.87		38
					16.50		39
.....	*h* 18.25	.....	.....	.....	15.65	.....	40
					17.25		41
					19.73		42
.....	*i* 4.55	.....	.....	.....	15.40	.....	43
.....	*b* 6.20	.....	.....	.....	18.10	.....	44
.....	*j* 11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	*j* 12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	*j* 18.00	.....	.....	.....	19.13	.....	47
.....	*k* 10.50	.....	.....	.....	15.56	.....	48

a 25 cents extra for crating. *b* 35 cents extra for crating.
c $1 extra for "best mirror" finished wrought steel "never-break ware;" 35 cents extra for crating.
d $1.25 extra for "best mirror" finished wrought steel "never-break ware;" 40 cents extra for crating.
e $1.50 extra for "best mirror" finished wrought steel "never-break ware;" 50 cents extra for crating.
f $1 extra for "best mirror" finished wrought steel "never-break ware;" 40 cents extra for crating.
g $1.25 extra for "best mirror" finished wrought steel "never-break ware;" 50 cents extra for crating.
h $1.50 extra for "best mirror" finished wrought steel "never-break ware;" 60 cents extra for crating.
i 30 cents extra for crating. *j* Crated. *k* 75 cents extra for crating.
12 cents extra for additional crating. *m* Chicago delivery.

REF0071344

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenters', 4½-inch, square head ..... doz..	5-6	.....	7.95
2	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face:			
	100 pounds, per pound ..... No..	5	.....	.099
3	140 pounds, per pound ..... do..	2	.....	.099
4	200 pounds, per pound ..... do..	1	.....	.099
5	Augers, cast steel, cut with nut:			
6	½-inch ..... dos..	7	1.48	1.28
7				
8	⅝-inch ..... do..	7	2.16	1.88
9				
10				
11	1-inch ..... do..	34	2.55	2.22
12				
13				
14	1¼-inch ..... do..	7	3.10	2.71
15				
16				
17	1½-inch ..... do..	32	3.74	3.27
18				
19				
20	2-inch ..... do..	25	5.40	4.67
21				
22				
	Augers, c. s., hollow:			
23	¾-inch ..... do..	1	.....	6.90
24	1-inch ..... do..	1½	.....	7.97
25	1¼-inch ..... do..	5-6	.....	9.45
26	1½-inch ..... do..	1	.....	9.45
	Awls, c. s., assorted, regular:			
27	Saddlers' ..... do..	118	.06½	.06
28	Shoemakers', shouldered, peg ..... do..	84	.05½	.03½
29	Shoemakers', sewing ..... do..	82	.06½	.00
30	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel ..... doz..	800	.....	5.23
31				
32	Axes, c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head ..... do..	2½	.....	14.71
33	Axes, c. s., hunters', inserted steel, handled ..... do..	84	4.00	4.38
34				
35	Babbitt metal, medium quality ..... lbs..	519	.06	.0035
36			.07	
37			.14	
38	Bellows, blacksmiths', 38-inch, standard ..... No..	4	.....	6.48
39	Bellows, blacksmiths', 42-inch, standard ..... do..	3	.....	7.82
40	Bells, cow, large, wrought, No. 1 ..... doz..	9½	2.68	2.64
41	Bells, cow, small, wrought No. 8 ..... do..	24	.79	.77
42	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished ..... do..	3¼	5.00	4.74
43	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds ..... No..	3	10.00	.....
45	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds ..... No..	19	24.00	.....
46				
47	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds ..... No..	4	37.50	.....
48				
	Belting, leather:			
49	2-inch ..... feet..	* 855	.....	.092
50	3-inch ..... do..	* 270	.....	.144
51	3½-inch ..... do..	* 40	.....	.172
52	4-inch ..... do..	* 495	.....	.20
53	5-inch ..... do..	* 50	.....	.252
54	6-inch ..... do..	* 80	.....	.304
55	7-inch ..... do..	* 110	.....	.36
56	8-inch ..... do..	* 150	.....	.46
57	12-inch ..... do..	* 50	.....	.62

* No award. a Delivered in New York.

Awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Harry R. Lyford.	Fred'k K. Hann.	R. A. Robbins.	Val. Storts.	Henry King.	Henry C. Wells.	Wm. T. Norton.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	As stated.	New York, Baltimore, or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.48	.....	.....	a 1.46	.....	.....	.....	5
			a 1.46				6
			a 1.46				7
2.16	.....	.....	a 2.10	.....	.....	.....	8
			a 2.10				9
			a 2.10				10
2.56	.....	.....	a 2.50	.....	.....	.....	11
			a 2.50				12
			a 2.50				13
3.10	.....	.....	a 3.03	.....	.....	.....	14
			a 3.03				15
			a 3.03				16
3.78	.....	.....	a 3.68	.....	.....	.....	17
			a 3.68				18
			a 3.68				19
5.40	.....	.....	a 5.26	.....	.....	.....	20
			a 5.26				21
			a 5.26				22
7.14	.....	.....	a 6.39	.....	.....	.....	23
7.34	.....	.....	a 7.37	.....	.....	.....	24
9.84	.....	.....	a 8.42	.....	.....	.....	25
9.84	.....	.....	a 8.42	.....	.....	.....	26
.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
5.12½	.....	a 5.15	b 5.14	.....	5.09	5.18	30
		b 5.22				4.98	31
13.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
4.69	.....	c 3.68	.....	.....	.....	4.25	33
						3.73	34
.0624	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
							36
							37
.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	8.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
2.65	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	40
.65	.....	.....	.....	.67	.....	.....	41
4.74	.....	.....	a 4.54	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	a 20.00	a 20.50	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	b 21.50		.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	a 25.00	a 24.85	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	b 26.50		.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	a 37.45	a 35.90	.....	.....	.....	47
		b 38.95					48
							49
							50
							51
							52
							53
							54
							55
							56
							57

b Delivered in Chicago. c Delivered in Chicago or New York.

REF0071345

[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.	S. H. Crane.	T. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	F. A. Mann.	R. A. Bobbins.	Val. Storrs.	H. King.	N. J. Car Spring and Rubber Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y. or Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y., Balt., Chic.	N. Y.	
1	Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 6-inch.....feet..	150	.....	.15⅝	.....	.....	.17	.....	.....	.1684	1
2							.25				2
	Belting, rubber, 4-ply:										
3	3-inch.....feet..	60	.....	.09⅜	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.11016	3
4							.15				4
5	4-inch.....do...	40	.....	.14⅜	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.....	.1360	5
6							.20				6
7	6-inch.....do...	220	.....	.21⅝	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.2041	7
8							.29				8
9	14-inch.....do...	56	.....	.48⅜	.....	.....	.48	.....	.....	.4869	9
10							.72				10
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings' pattern, extension lip:										
11	¼-inch.....doz..	27	1.07	1.19	.89	1.95	.....	1.00	.....	.....	11
12					1.16			1.00			12
13								1.00			13
14	5/16-inch.....do...	20	1.20	1.29	.89	2.15	.....	1.13	.....	.....	14
15					1.16			1.13			15
16								1.13			16
17	⅜-inch.....do...	29	1.35	1.47	.97½	2.43	.....	1.26	.....	.....	17
18					1.20			1.26			18
19								1.26			19
20	7/16-inch.....do...	15	1.56	1.72	.97½	2.80	.....	1.46½	.....	.....	20
21					1.50			1.46½			21
22								1.46½			22
23	½-inch.....do..	24	1.71	1.92	1.05	3.15	.....	1.60	.....	.....	23
24					1.64			1.60			24
25								1.60			25
26	9/16-inch.....do...	16	1.85	2.17	1.20	3.41	.....	1.73	.....	.....	26
27					1.77			1.73			27
28								1.73			28
29	⅝-inch.....do...	20	1.99	2.19	1.35	3.60	.....	1.86	.....	.....	29
30					1.91			1.86			30
31								1.86			31
32	¾-inch.....do...	9	2.17	2.34	1.50	4.00	.....	2.03½	.....	.....	32
33					2.03			2.03½			33
34								2.03½			34
35	⅞-inch.....do...	18	2.35	2.57	1.65	4.21	.....	2.20	.....	.....	35
36					2.25			2.20			36
37								2.20			37
38	1-inch.....do...	5	2.57	2.83	1.80	4.60	.....	2.39½	.....	.....	38
39					2.46			2.39½			39
40								2.39½			40
41	1⅛-inch.....do...	11	2.78	3.04	1.95	5.00	.....	2.60	.....	.....	41
42					2.66			2.60			42
43								2.60			43
44	1¼-inch.....do...	13	3.20	3.48	2.39	5.75	.....	3.00	.....	.....	44
45					3.07			3.00			45
46								3.00			46
47	Bits, twist-drill, for metal, for brace, square shank, assorted, 1/16 to ½ inch by 32ds.....sets..	40	1.18	.85	.95	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48	Bits, twist-drill, for metal, straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch by 32ds.....sets..	9	1.70	1.79	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, ⅛ to ⅝ inch..doz..	28	.25	.23	.25	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:										
50	3/16 by 1½.....No..	100	.25⅝	.26¼	.24⅝	.26	.....	.....	.27	.....	50
51	¼ by 1.....do...	2,700	.25⅝	.26¼	.24⅝	.26	.....	.....	.27	.....	51
52	¼ by 1½.....do...	100	.25⅝	.26¼	.24⅝	.26	.....	.....	.27	.....	52
53	¼ by 1¾.....do...	5,000	.25⅝	.26¼	.24⅝	.26	.....	.....	.27	.....	53
54	¼ by 2.....do...	7,300	.27⅛	.28¾	.26⅝	.27½	.....	.....	.29	.....	54
55	¼ by 2½.....do...	4,300	.29⅝	.30¾	.28⅝	.29	.....	.....	.31	.....	55
56	¼ by 3.....do...	9,100	.31⅝	.32¾	.30¾	.31	.....	.....	.33	.....	56
57	¼ by 3½.....do...	2,900	.33⅝	.34¾	.32⅝	.33	.....	.....	.35	.....	57
58	¼ by 4.....do...	3,100	.35⅝	.36¾	.34⅝	.35	.....	.....	.37	.....	58
59	¼ by 4½.....do...	1,150	.37	.38¾	.36	.37	.....	.....	.39	.....	59
60	¼ by 5.....do...	1,500	.39	.40¾	.37⅝	.39	.....	.....	.41	.....	60
61	5/16 by 2.....do...	600	.332	.34¼	.32⅛	.33	.....	.....	.35	.....	61

[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.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	Henry King.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.				N. Y., Balt., Chi.	
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:							
1	⅛ by 2½.....No..	600	.361	.37½	.331	.36	.38	1
2	⅛ by 3.....do...	400	.39	.40½	.379	.39	.41	2
3	⅛ by 4.....do...	300	.446	.46¼	.434	.44½	.47	3
4	¼ by 2.....do...	4,600	.437	.45½	.421	.44	.46	4
5	¼ by 2½.....do...	4,300	.475	.49½	.462	.47½	.50	5
6	¼ by 3.....do...	5,300	.513	.53½	.490	.51	.54	6
7	¼ by 4.....do...	5,000	.589	.61	.573	.59	.62	7
8	¼ by 5.....do...	13,700	.664	.69	.647	.66½	.70	8
9	¼ by 6.....do...	3,000	.741	.77	.72	.74	.78	9
10	⅜ by 2.....do...	1,700	.817	.85	.79½	.82	.86	10
11	⅜ by 3.....do...	1,700	.893	.93	.866	.89	.94	11
12	⅜ by 9.....do...	2,100	.969	1.01	.943	.97	1.02	12
13	⅞ by 1½.....do...	*200	.569	.61	.573	.59	.63	13
14	½ by 4.....do...	3,100	.96½	1.00	.939	.96½	1.01	14
15	½ by 5.....do...	2,100	1.08	1.12½	1.05	1.09	1.14	15
16	½ by 6.....do...	2,600	1.20	1.25	1.17	1.21	1.17	16
17	½ by 7.....do...	2,000	1.33	1.37	1.29	1.33	1.40	17
18	½ by 8.....do...	2,700	1.45	1.49	1.41	1.45	1.52	18
19	½ by 10.....do...	2,867	1.69	1.76	1.65	1.69	1.78	19
20	½ by 11.....do...	1,100	1.81	1.87	1.76	1.82	1.91	20
21	½ by 12.....do...	1,000	2.03	2.01	1.88	1.94	2.04	21
22	½ by 15.....do...	100	2.41	2.38	2.24	2.30	2.42	22
	Bolts, carriage, square head, per 100:							
23	¼ by 2½.....do...	400	1.10	.....	1.07	.....	.....	23
24	¼ by 3.....do...	400	1.16	.....	1.12	.....	.....	24
25	¼ by 10.....do...	200	1.98	.....	1.93	.....	.....	25
26	¼ by 12.....do...	200	2.21	.....	2.14	.....	.....	26
27	¼ by 14.....do...	200	2.44	.....	2.36	.....	.....	27
28	¼ by 16.....do...	100	2.67	.....	2.59	.....	.....	28
29	⅜ by 3.....do...	400	1.75	.....	1.70	.....	.....	29
30	⅜ by 3.....do...	200	1.75	.....	1.70	.....	.....	30
31	½ by 3.....do...	200	2.16	.....	2.39	.....	.....	31
	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:							
32	5-inch.....doz..	12	.60	.59	.50	.....	.....	32
33	8-inch.....do...	10	1.33	1.29	1.30	.....	.....	33
34	Bolts, shutter, wrought iron, 10-inch.....do...	2½	1.53	1.36	1.40	.....	.....	34
	Bolts, plow, countersunk head, per 100:							
35	⅜ by 1.....No..	700	.....	.63	.59	.63	.....	35
36	⅜ by 1½.....do...	300	.....	.63	.59	.63	.....	36
37	⅜ by 1¾.....do...	200	.....	.63	.62	.66	.....	37
38	⅜ by 1¾.....do...	200	.....	.69	.65	.69	.....	38
39	⅜ by 2.....do...	100	.....	.72	.68	.72	.....	39
40	⅜ by 2½.....do...	100	.....	.78	.74	.78	.....	40
41	⅜ by 3.....do...	100	.....	.85	.80	.85	.....	41

* No award.

REF0071346

[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.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	Number.
			To be delivered at Chicago.				
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:						
1	¼ by 1 ..... No..	1,200	.44	.44¼	.448	.45	1
2	¼ by 1½ ..... do...	1,300	.46	.46¼	.448	.45	2
3	¼ by 2 ..... do...	1,450	.48	.46	.464	.46	3
4	¼ by 2½ ..... do...	700	.50	.47½	.48	.48	4
5	¼ by 3 ..... do...	750	.52	.49	.496	.49½	5
6	¼ by 3½ ..... do...	400	.53	.51	.512	.51	6
7	¼ by 4 ..... do...	500	.55	.52½	.528	.53	7
8	¼ by 4½ ..... do...	300	.56	.54	.544	.54½	8
9	⅜ by 1 ..... do...	1,000	.52	.51	.512	.51	9
10	⅜ by 1½ ..... do...	1,250	.53	.51	.512	.51	10
11	⅜ by 2 ..... do...	3,400	.55½	.53½	.536	.53½	11
12	⅜ by 2½ ..... do...	2,600	.58	.55½	.56	.56	12
13	⅜ by 3 ..... do...	3,300	.60	.58	.584	.58	13
14	⅜ by 3½ ..... do...	2,500	.63	.60½	.608	.61	14
15	⅜ by 4 ..... do...	2,600	.65	.63	.632	.63	15
16	⅜ by 4½ ..... do...	1,150	.68	.65	.656	.65½	16
17	⅜ by 5 ..... do...	950	.70	.67½	.68	.68	17
18	⅜ by 5½ ..... do...	500	.72	.70	.704	.70	18
19	⅜ by 6 ..... do...	750	.75	.72½	.728	.73	19
20	½ by 1 ..... do...	1,400	.56	.57½	.570	.57½	20
21	½ by 2 ..... do...	2,100	.63	.62½	.608	.61	21
22	½ by 2½ ..... do...	1,500	.66	.63½	.64	.64	22
23	½ by 3 ..... do...	2,150	.69	.67	.672	.67	23
24	½ by 3½ ..... do...	1,450	.72	.70	.704	.70	24
25	½ by 4 ..... do...	1,800	.76	.73½	.736	.73½	25
26	½ by 4½ ..... do...	1,200	.79	.76½	.768	.77	26
27	½ by 5 ..... do...	1,050	.82	.79	.80	.80	27
28	½ by 5½ ..... do...	600	.86	.83	.832	.83	28
29	½ by 6 ..... do...	1,200	.89	.86	.864	.86½	29
30	½ by 6½ ..... do...	400	.93	.89	.896	.89	30
31	½ by 7 ..... do...	300	.96	.92½	.928	.93	31
32	½ by 7½ ..... do...	100	.99	.95½	.96	.96	32
33	½ by 8 ..... do...	200	1.02	.99	.992	.99	33
34	½ by 8½ ..... do...	150	1.05	1.02	1.02½	1.02	34
35	⅝ by 3 ..... do...	1,250	.91	.87½	.88	.88	35
36	⅝ by 3½ ..... do...	950	.96	.92½	.92	.92	36
37	⅝ by 4 ..... do...	1,250	1.01	.99	.976	.97	37
38	⅝ by 4½ ..... do...	250	1.05	1.02	1.02½	1.02	38
39	⅝ by 5 ..... do...	800	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.07	39
40	⅝ by 6 ..... do...	800	1.21	1.16	1.17	1.17	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.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	Number.
			To be delivered at Chicago.				
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100—Cont'd:						
1	⅝ by 7 ..... No..	900	1.30	1.26	1.26	1.26	1
2	⅝ by 3½ ..... do...	950	1.22	1.18	1.18	1.18	2
3	⅝ by 4 ..... do...	1,350	1.28	1.24	1.24	1.24	3
4	⅝ by 4½ ..... do...	750	1.34	1.29	1.29	1.29	4
5	⅝ by 5 ..... do...	550	1.39	1.35	1.35	1.35	5
6	⅝ by 5½ ..... do...	200	1.45	1.40	1.41	1.41	6
7	⅝ by 6 ..... do...	1,100	1.51	1.44	1.46	1.46	7
8	⅝ by 7 ..... do...	750	1.63	1.57	1.57	1.57	8
9	⅝ by 8 ..... do...	1,150	1.75	1.69	1.69	1.69	9
10	⅝ by 9 ..... do...	800	1.87	1.80	1.81	1.81	10
11	⅞ by 7 ..... do...	1,150	2.48	2.40	2.40	2.41	11
12	⅞ by 8 ..... do...	1,275	2.67	2.59	2.59	2.59	12
	Bolts, tire, per 100:						
13	¾ by 1½ ..... do...	1,900	.18	.178	.16½	.16	13
14	¾ by 1¾ ..... do...	3,000	.19½	.193	.17½	.18	14
15	¾ by 2 ..... do...	3,300	.21	.208	.18⅞	.19	15
16	¾ by 1½ ..... do...	1,800	.24	.238	.21½	.22	16
17	¾ by 2 ..... do...	2,800	.27	.267	.24⅛	.25	17
18	¾ by 2½ ..... do...	2,500	.30	.297	.26⅞	.27	18
19	¾ by 3 ..... do...	1,800	.33	.327	.29½	.30	19
20	⅞ by 2 ..... do...	300	.35	.347	.31⅛	.32	20
21	⅞ by 2½ ..... do...	300	.39	.389	.35⅛	.36	21
22	⅞ by 3 ..... do...	1,200	.43	.43	.39	.40	22
23	⅞ by 3½ ..... do...	1,150	.48	.472	.42⅛	.44	23
24	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob..doz..	170	.06	.059	.05½	.....	24
25			.12				25
	Bracket, iron, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws, No. 12, or equal:						
26	Grip ..... doz..	13	3.80	5.95	8.50	9.50	26
27			4.18	2.90	4.50	9.00	27
28			5.68				28
29	Ratchet ..... do...	12	8.80	14.05	11.99	.....	29
30			15.00	5.90	14.25		30
31	Brads, ½ to 1¼, ½-pound each ..... lbs..	*72	a 5.00	.06	.....	.....	31
32	Brass, sheet, Nos. 14 to 18 gauge ..... do...	25	.17½	.18½	.....	.....	32
33	Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge ..... do...	75	.17½	.18½	.....	.....	33

*No award.

a Wire brads, 10 pounds each of ½, ¾, ⅞, 1 and 1¼.

REF0071347

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Brushes, dust.....doz..	53	.....	3.95	.....
2				4.80	
3					
4					
5					
6	Brushes, marking, assorted.....do..	14	.....	.23	.....
7					
8	Brushes, paint, all bristles, full size:				
9	No. 8.....do..	15	.....	.....	.....
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15	No. 7.....do..	15	.....	.....	.....
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21	No. 6.....do..	29	.....	.....	.....
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27	No. 2.....do..	19	.....	.....	.....
28					
29					
30					
31					
32	Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....do...	136	1.24	1.03	1.19
33				1.13	
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45	Brushes, shoe.....do...	110	2.00	1.48	1.99
46				1.78	2.95
47					
48					
49					
50					
51					
52					
53					
54	Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....do...	34	1.15	1.78	1.71
55			2.10		2.20
56			1.10		
57					
58					
59					
60					
61					
62					
63					
64					
65					

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Patrick Cavanaugh.	Tiesot & Schmitz.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard Lindner.	J. B. Morrell & Co.	Number.
	Points of delivery.						
	New York.						
4.60	3.00	4.50	4.67	.....	.....	2.45	1
4.65	3.75		4.75			**2.75**	2
3.00	3.75		4.54				3
4.40	4.50		3.85				4
4.35	6.00		3.15				5
.25	.38	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	6
	.19		.35				7
			.50				8
4.20	2.67	.....	4.65	.....	.....	5.20	9
3.10	3.38		5.64				10
4.50	**4.00**		5.40				11
	6.50		5.60				12
	5.00		5.80				13
			7.75				14
5.97	3.38	6.75	6.00	.....	.....	6.00	15
4.00	5.00		7.80				16
5.90	**6.00**		7.60				17
	8.00		8.00				18
	7.25		8.50				19
			11.00				20
7.70	5.00	9.00	9.00	.....	.....	8.75	21
5.00	6.50		11.00				22
8.20	**7.50**		14.00				23
	9.50		21.00				24
	10.50		11.00				25
			11.20				26
2.90	1.90	.....	3.35	.....	.....	2.50	27
2.40	2.25		3.84				28
2.73	**3.00**		3.40				29
	4.50		2.30				30
	2.75						31
1.10	1.50	1.00	.14	1 35	1.20	.....	32
1.40	1.75	1.50	1.37	1 20	1.35		33
1.05	1.50	1.00	1.18		1.50		34
1.20	1.75		1.28				35
	1.63		1.18				36
	1.88		3.75				37
	1.63						38
	1.88						39
	.88						40
	.88						41
	1.00						42
	1.50						43
	1.00						44
2.40	4.00	1.75	1.37	2.75	2.60	.....	45
2.50	**2.25**	2.50	1.78	2.50	3.20		46
1.25	3.00		2.20	3.40	3.60		47
1.70	3.00		3.00				48
2.75	4.50		1.65				49
	3.75		3.30				50
	4.50						51
	3.50						52
	6.00						53
2.10	1.38	1.75	1.65	2.20	1.90	.....	54
1.65	1.13		1.92		2.10		55
1.85	1.75		1.92				56
2.17	1.42		2.20				57
	1.75		2.60				58
	2.13		3.30				59
	1.38						60
	1.88						61
	2.00						62
	2.38						63
	2.75						64
	3.00						65

REF0071348

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thomas A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
1	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size ..... doz..	10	.....	.....
2				
3				
4				
5				
6	Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch lock, with handles ... do...	30	.....	.....
7				
8				
9				
10				
11	Butts, brass, 1½-inch, narrow ..... do...	43	.13	.12
12	Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow ..... do...	41	.20	.19½
13	Butts, brass, 2½-inch, narrow ..... do...	44	.32	.31
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:			
14	2½ by 2 inches ..... do...	40	.25½	.29
15	3 by 2½ inches ..... do...	74	.38	.45
16	3 by 3 inches ..... do...	117	.43	.49
17	3½ by 3 inches ..... do...	53	.56	.64
18	3½ by 3½ inches ..... do...	35	.61	.69
19	4 by 3½ inches ..... do...	17	.70	.78
20	4 by 4 inches ..... do...	36	.75	.86
21	Callipers, inside and outside, 8 inches ..... do...	11	.....	1.34
22	Cards, cattle ..... do...	6	.59	.58
23				
24	Catches, iron, cupboard ..... do...	70	.34	.32
25				.34
	Chain, cable, short links, per pound:			
26	⅜-inch ..... lbs..	2,000	.0423	.0409
27	½-inch ..... do...	1,700	.0382	.0359
28	⅝-inch ..... do...	200	.0340	.0334
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound:			
29	⅜-inch ..... No..	20	.0428	.0414
30	½-inch ..... do...	32	.0387	.0364
31	⅝-inch ..... do...	66	.0345	.0335
32	Chains, surveyors', 66 feet, iron, with brass handles ..... do...	4	.....	d 3.67
33	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size .. pairs..	245	.....	.39
34	Chains, trace, 43 inches long, with hook and swivel ..... do...	90	.....	.23
35	Chalk, carpenters', blue ..... lbs..	80	.....	.07
36	Chalk, carpenters', red ..... do...	30	.....	.05½
37	Chalk, carpenters', white ..... do...	10	.....	.03½
38	Chalk crayons ..... gross..	300	.....	.06½
39	Chalk lines, medium size ..... doz..	50	.14	.14
40				
41	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ¼ by 6 inches ..... do...	11	.82	.79
42	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled ..... do...	5-6	5.50	5.71

a Per gross. b New York delivery. c Chicago delivery. d Each.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Harry B. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	E. A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Patrick Cavanaugh.	Tisot & Schultz.	J. B. Morrell & Co.	James W. Soper.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.		New York.	As stated.	New York.				
.....	.....	2.20	b 2.50	.....	1.80	1.95	.....	1
.....	.....	2.67	b 1.50	.....	2.25	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	b 2.75	.....	1.80	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	b 3.50	.....	3.00	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	b 5.50	.....	3.50	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	4.73	b 5.50	6.50	6.00	4.40	.....	6
.....	.....	5.40	b 6.50	.....	7.49	5.50	.....	7
.....	.....	6.20	b 7.50	.....	12.75	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	b 12.00	.....	20.25	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	b 16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.19½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.28½	.....	.....	c .27	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.36½	.....	.....	c .40	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.44	.....	.....	c .45	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.57	.....	.....	c .59	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.64	.....	.....	c .64	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.71	.....	.....	c .73	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.78	.....	.....	c .78	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.63	.....	.....	b .37	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.44								23
.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
								25
.0418	.0429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.037	.0379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.0344	.0349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.0418	.0444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.037	.0394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.0344	.0459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.49	32
							.29	33
a .48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
a .40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
a .27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	37
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.83	.....	.....	b 1.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
5.62	.....	.....	b 5.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
								42

REF0071349

[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.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Fred'k K. Mann.	R. A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Jas. W. Soper.	Tissot & Sheults.	Henry King.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.				New York.	N. Y., etc., except as noted.	New York.	New York.	N.Y., Balt., or Chic.	
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:											
1	¼-inch ..... doz..	8	1.39	1.42	1.40	.....	1.42	1.40	.....	.....	1.60	1
2				2.92								2
3	⅜-inch ..... do...	6	1.39	1.42	1.40	.....	1.42	1.40	.....	.....	1.60	3
4				2.92								4
5	½-inch ..... do...	9	1.54	1.59	1.57	.....	1.60	1.58	.....	.....	1.80	5
6				3.09								6
7	¾-inch ..... do...	8	1.90	1.96	1.92	.....	1.97	1.93	.....	.....	2.20	7
8				3.46								8
9	1-inch ..... do...	8	2.05	2.14	2.10	.....	2.15	2.11	.....	.....	2.40	9
10				3.64								10
11	1¼-inch ..... do...	5	2.32	2.29	2.27	.....	2.33	2.28	.....	.....	2.60	11
12				3.79								12
13	1½-inch ..... do...	7	2.40	2.49	2.45	.....	2.50	2.46	.....	.....	2.80	13
14				3.99								14
15	2-inch ..... do...	4½	2.75	2.83	2.80	.....	2.85	2.81	.....	.....	3.20	15
16				4.33								16
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:											
17	¼-inch ..... doz...	3	2.05	2.13	2.10	.....	2.15	2.11	.....	.....	2.40	17
18	⅜-inch ..... do...	2½	2.05	2.13	2.10	.....	2.15	2.11	.....	.....	2.40	18
19	½-inch ..... do...	6	2.05	2.13	2.10	.....	2.15	2.11	.....	.....	2.40	19
20	¾-inch ..... do...	3½	2.40	2.49	2.45	.....	2.50	2.46	.....	.....	2.40	20
21	1-inch ..... do...	3½	2.75	2.84	2.80	.....	2.85	2.81	.....	.....	3.20	21
22	1¼-inch ..... do...	1½	3.08	3.21	3.15	.....	3.24	3.16	.....	.....	3.60	22
23	1½-inch ..... do...	2½	3.44	3.58	3.51	.....	3.60	3.51	.....	.....	4.00	23
24	2-inch ..... do...	2½	4.40	4.29	4.19	.....	4.30	4.21	.....	.....	4.80	24
25	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 8 inches ..... doz..	2½	2.80	2.84	2.79	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch ..... doz..	4½	15.09	13.73	13.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	Compasses:											
27	Carpenters', 6-inch, cast steel ..... doz..	1-2	.....	.89	1.00	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Carpenters', 8-inch, cast steel ..... doz..	2½	.....	1.21	1.30	.....	.....	1.23	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Pocket, 2-inch, brass case ..... doz..	1-6	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Crowbars, solid steel, assorted sizes, per pound ..... No..	90	.0275	.0289	.0274 .0274	.0273	.....	a.02½	.....	.....	.....	30
31												31
	Dividers, c. s., wing:											
32	8 inches long ..... doz..	1½	1.75	1.65	1.65	.....	.....	1.68	.....	.....	.....	32
33	10 inches long ..... do...	1½	2.40	2.31	2.34	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Drills, blacksmiths' ..... No..	5	.....	1.27	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Drills, breast ..... do...	4	1.83	1.83	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Drills, hand, light, for metal ..... No..	3	.94	.89	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Faucets, brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key ..... doz..	4½	4.00	4.15	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38				3.99	3.90							38
39	Faucetts, wood, cork-lined, No. 2 ..... doz..	3½	.55	.40	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40				.90								40
	Files, flat:											
41	Bastard, 8-inch .... do...	47	.91	.86	.83	.87	.92	.85	.87½ .86	.88	....	41
42												42
43	Bastard, 12-inch .... do...	37	1.72	1.71	1.63	1.72	1.81	1.67½	1.74½ 1.72	1.73	....	43
44												44
45	Bastard, 14-inch .... do...	32	2.56	2.43	2.31	2.44	2.57	2.37½	2.46½ 2.44	2.45	....	45
46												46
47	Wood, 12-inch ..... do...	18	1.72	1.71	1.63	3.15	1.81	1.67½	1.74½ 1.72	1.73	....	47
48												48
49	Wood, 14-inch ..... do...	16	2.56	2.43	2.31	4.33	2.42	2.37½	2.46½ 2.44	2.45	....	49
50												50

a 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.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Valentine Storts.	R. A. Robbins.	James W. Soper.	Tissot & Schultz.	Henry King.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.					New York or Chicago.			N. Y., Balt., or Chic.	
	Files, half-round, bastard:											
1	8-inch ..... doz..	10	1.10	1.09	1.05	1.10	1.07½	1.18	1.12	1.11	.....	1
2									1.10			2
3	10-inch ..... do...	20	1.48	1.48	1.41	1.49	1.45	1.57	1.50½	1.49	.....	3
4									1.48			4
5	12-inch ..... do...	20	2.09	2.00	1.91	2.00	1.96	2.12	2.02½	2.00	.....	5
6									2.01			6
	Files, mill-saw:											
7	6-inch ..... do...	30	.57½	.57	.55	.58	.56½	.62	.58	.57	.56	7
8									.57			8
9	8-inch ..... do...	38	.78	.73	.71	.74	.72½	.80	.75	.74	.72	9
10									.74			10
11	10-inch ..... do...	50	.97½	.97	.93	.97	.95	1.03	.99	.98	.95	11
12									.96			12
13	12-inch ..... do...	50	1.38	1.37	1.32	1.39	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.39	1.35	13
14									1.36			14
15	14-inch ..... do...	50	2.09	2.00	1.91	2.00	1.96	2.11	2.03	2.03	1.95	15
16									2.00			16
	Files, round, bastard:											
17	6-inch ..... do...	5½	.57½	.57	.55	.58	.56½	.60	.58½	.57	.....	17
18									.57			18
19	8-inch ..... do...	8	.77½	.73	.71	.74	.72½	.80	.75½	.74	.....	19
20									.74			20
21	10-inch ..... do...	6	.97½	.97	.93	.97	.95	1.03	.99	.98	.....	21
22									.96			22
23	12-inch ..... do...	7	1.38	1.37	1.32	1.39	1.35	1.47	1.40	1.39	.....	23
24									1.36			24
25	14-inch ..... do...	14	2.09	2.00	1.91	2.00	1.95	2.11	2.03	2.00	.....	25
26									2.00			26
27	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch ..... doz..	9	1.72	1.71	1.63	1.72	1.67½	1.81	1.74 1.72	1.73	.....	27 28
	Files, taper, saw:											
29	3-inch ..... do...	65	.28	.27	.27	.28	.27½	.30	.28½	.28	.27	29
30									.27			30
31	3½-inch ..... do...	55	.28	.27	.27	.28	.27½	.30	.28½	.28	.27	31
32									.27½			32
33	4-inch ..... do...	100	.30½	.30	.29	.31	.30	.33	.31	.31	.30	33
34									.30			34
35	4½-inch ..... do...	70	.35½	.35½	.34	.36	.35	.38	.36½	.36	.35	35
36									.35½			36
37	5-inch ..... do...	93	.43½	.43	.41	.43	.42½	.46	.44	.44	.42	37
38									.43			38
39	6-inch ..... do...	100	.61½	.61	.58	.61	.60	.65	.62	.62	.59	39
40									.61			40
	Flatirons, per pound:											
41	5 pounds ..... pairs..	67	.0332	.02½	.0221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
42			.0248									42
43	6 pounds ..... do...	100	.0232	.02½	.0221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44			.0248									44
45	7 pounds ..... do...	140	.0232	.02½	.0221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46			.0248									46
47	8 pounds ..... do...	50	.0232	.02½	.0221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48			.0248									48
49	Gates, molasses, 2-iron .. doz..	2	1.38	1.43	1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50	Gauges, marking ..... do...	5	.70	.68	.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50

REF0071350

[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.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Fred'k K. Mann.	R. A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Jas. W. Soper.	Henry King.	Wm. T. Norton.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.				New York or Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	N. Y., Balt. or Chic.	New York or Chicago.	
	Gauges:											
1	Mortise, screw slide.doz..	3½	3.30	3.28	3.23							1
2	Slitting, with handle do...	1-4		2.97	3.24							2
	Gimlets, metal heads, assorted, large:											
3	Nail.....dos.	28	.14	.13	.13½							3
4			.20									4
5	Spike.....do..	31	33	.26	.28½							5
6	Glue pots, No. 1, tinned ..No..	36	.26	.26	.25½							6
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:											
7	⅜-inch socket.....dos..	1-2	2.60	2.67	2.57			c2.10				7
8	½-inch socket.....do...	5-12	3.00	3.12	2.99			c3.15				8
9	⅝-inch socket.....do...	3-4	3.40	3.57	3.42			c3.60				9
10	¾-inch socket.....do...	1	3.60	3.80	3.64			c3.83				10
11	1-inch socket.....do...	7	4.00	4.23	4.06			c4.27				11
	Grindstones, per pound:											
12	Weighing 50 pounds..No..	200	.....	b.58	b.60							12
13	Weighing 75 pounds..do...	188	.....	b.58	b.60							13
14	Weighing 100 pounds do...	48	.....	b.58	b.60							14
15	Weighing 125 pounds do...	6	.....	b.58	b.60							15
16	Weighing 150 pounds do...	15	.....	b.58	b.60							16
17	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy.....No..	550	.48	.....	.44							17
18	Hammers, claw, solid, c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1½..doz..	84	3.90	3.44 4.69	3.74 3.25 2.70	3.64	3.15					18 19 20
21	Hammers, farriers', shoeing, c. s.....do...	8	3.00	2.68	2.67	8.35			2.95			21
22	Hammers, farriers', turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds.....doz..	1½	15.00	.....	.....	13.50			11.85			22
	Hammers, riveting, solid, c. s.:											
23	1-inch.....doz...	9	2.75	2.49	2.32	2.16						23
24	1¼-inch.....do...	1½	3.00	2.89	2.57	2.25						24
25	1½-inch.....do...	3	3.20	3.06	2.74	2.35						25
26	Hammers, shoemakers', c. s., No. 1.....doz..	2½	2.36	2.34	2.33	.....						26
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid, c. s.:											
27	2 pounds.....No..	30	.17	.17½	.16½	a.076	.....	d.16	.34	.....	.....	27
28								d.16				28
29	4 pounds.....do...	7	.30	.27½	.26½	a.072	.....	d.26	.28	.....	.....	29
30								d.26				30
31	6 pounds.....do...	3	.36	.35½	.33	a.06	.....	d.32½	.35	.....	.....	31
32								d.32				32
33	8 pounds.....do...	10	.48	.45½	.44	a.06	.....	d.43½	.40½	.....	.....	33
34								d.43				34
35	10 pounds.....do...	16	.60	.57	.55	a.06	.....	d.54	.58	.....	.....	35
36								d.54				36
37	12 pounds.....do...	16	.72	.69	.67	a.06	.....	d.65	.69½	.....	.....	37
38								d.65				38
	Hammers, stone, solid, c. s.:											
39	Size, 5 pounds.....No..	1	.28	.35½	.37	a.07½	.....	d.32½	.29	.....	.....	39
40	Size, 8 pounds.....do...	6	.45	.56½	.60	a.07½	.....	d.52	.46½	.....	.....	40
41	Size, 12 pounds.....do...	2	.70	.83½	.88	a.07½	.....	d.77½	.70	.....	.....	41
42	Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern, malleable iron..doz..	5	1.44	2.89	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43	Handles, awl, ordinary peg, ...doz...	32	.12	.11½	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing.....doz..	138	.12	.11½	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45	Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled.....doz..	9	6.60	6.59	6.83	.....	5.97	.....	.....	.....	6.60	45
46											5.97	46
47	Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2.....doz..	94	3.06	3.39	3.38	.....	3.20	.....	.....	3.75	3.45	47
48			3.35		2.78						3.23	48
49					2.96							49

a Per pound. b Per 100 pounds. c New York delivery. d 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.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	Valentine Storts.	Number.
			To be delivered in Chicago.					
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:							
1	8-inch.....doz...	21	1.00	1.03	1.03	.....	1.07	1
2					1.10			2
3	10-inch.....do...	12	1.54	1.49	1.58	.....	1.55	3
4					1.59			4
5	12-inch.....do...	8	2.10	2.29	2.14	.....	2.11	5
	Hinges, heavy, strap:							
6	8-inch.....do...	35	.92	.93	.89	.....	.95	6
7					.91			7
8	10-inch.....do...	24	1.40	1.43	1.34½	.....	1.38	8
9					1.36			9
10	12-inch.....do...	23	2.00	1.93	1.94	.....	1.80	10
11					1.97			11
	Hinges, light, strap:							
12	6-inch.....do...	63	.38	.37	.37½	.....	.37	12
13	8-inch.....do...	43	.54	.53	.53	.....	.53½	13
14	10-inch.....do...	4	.76	.74	.75	.....	.75	14
15	12-inch.....do...	7	1.30	1.24	1.38	.....	1.29	15
	Hinges, light, strap and T:							
16	6-inch.....do...	2	.36	.35	.35½	.....	.35½	16
17	8-inch.....do...	12	.44	.42	.43	.....	.43	17
18	10-inch.....do...	3	.56	.55	.56	.....	.56½	18
19	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy.....doz..	400	.13½	.13½	.15½	.....	.....	19
			.15½					20
	Iron band, per 100 pounds:							
21	⅜ by ⅝.....lbs..	400	.....	2.25	.....	2.15	.....	21
22	⅜ by 1.....do...	800	.....	2.08	.....	2.00	.....	22
23	⅜ by 1½.....do...	475	.....	2.08	.....	2.00	.....	23
24	⅜ by 1¾.....do...	1,200	.....	1.98	.....	1.90	.....	24
25	⅜ by 1¾.....do...	2,500	.....	1.98	.....	1.90	.....	25
26	⅜ by 2.....do...	2,300	.....	1.98	.....	1.90	.....	26
27	⅜ by 3.....do...	800	.....	1.98	.....	1.90	.....	27
28	⅜ by 3½.....do...	900	.....	1.98	.....	1.90	.....	28
29	½ by 1.....do...	100	.....	2.13	.....	2.15	.....	29
30	½ by 2.....do...	675	.....	1.98	.....	2.00	.....	30
31	½ by 2.....do...	950	.....	1.98	.....	1.90	.....	31
32	½ by 3½.....do...	100	.....	1.98	.....	1.90	.....	32
33	½ by 3¾.....do...	50	.....	1.98	.....	1.90	.....	33
34	Iron boiler, ¼-inch, per 100 pounds.....do...	100	.....	2.27	.....	2.00	.....	34
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:							
35	¼ by 1.....do...	225	.....	2.29	.....	2.15	.....	35
36	¼ by 1.....do...	1,250	.....	1.98	.....	1.90	.....	36
37	¼ by 1½.....do...	4,475	.....	1.87	.....	1.80	.....	37
38	¼ by 1½.....do...	2,500	.....	1.87	.....	1.80	.....	38
39	¼ by 1¾.....do...	1,800	.....	1.82	.....	1.75	.....	39
40	¼ by 1¾.....do...	1,050	.....	1.83	.....	1.75	.....	40
41	¼ by 2.....do...	1,900	.....	1.82	.....	1.75	.....	41
42	¼ by 2½.....do...	100	.....	1.82	.....	1.75	.....	42
43	¼ by 2¾.....do...	100	.....	1.82	.....	1.75	.....	43
44	¼ by 4.....do...	400	.....	1.83	.....	1.75	.....	44
45	⅜ by 2.....do...	600	.....	1.82	.....	1.75	.....	45
46	⅜ by 2½.....do...	500	.....	1.82	.....	1.75	.....	46

REF0071351

[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.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Harry B. Lyford.	Simeon H. Crane.	Number.
			To be delivered in Chicago.				
	Iron flat-bar, per 100 pounds:						
1	¼ by ¾ ..... lbs.	100	1.82	1.75	.....	.....	1
2	¼ by ½ ..... do.	650	2.06	2.00	.....	.....	2
3	¼ by ¾ ..... do.	300	1.94	1.85	.....	.....	3
4	¼ by 1 ..... do.	825	1.94	1.85	.....	.....	4
5	¼ by 1¼ ..... do.	2,000	1.82	1.75	.....	.....	5
6	¼ by 1½ ..... do.	1,000	1.77	1.70	.....	.....	6
7	¼ by 1¾ ..... do.	1,000	1.77	1.65	.....	.....	7
8	¼ by 2 ..... do.	1,750	1.77	1.65	.....	.....	8
9	¼ by 2½ ..... do.	300	1.77	1.65	.....	.....	9
10	¼ by 3 ..... do.	100	1.77	1.65	.....	.....	10
11	⅜ by ½ ..... do.	100	1.92	1.85	.....	.....	11
12	⅜ by ¾ ..... do.	600	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	12
13	⅜ by 1 ..... do.	100	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	13
14	⅜ by 1¼ ..... do.	400	1.96	1.85	.....	.....	14
15	⅜ by 1½ ..... do.	650	1.82	1.75	.....	.....	15
16	⅜ by 1¾ ..... do.	2,000	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	16
17	⅜ by 2 ..... do.	600	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	17
18	⅜ by 2½ ..... do.	1,350	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	18
19	⅜ by 3 ..... do.	750	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	19
20	⅜ by 3½ ..... do.	1,000	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	20
21	½ by 1¼ ..... do.	100	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	21
22	½ by 2 ..... do.	350	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	22
23	½ by 2½ ..... do.	100	1.72	1.65	.....	.....	23
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:						
24	¼-inch ..... do.	50	3.24	3.15	.....	.....	24
25	⅜-inch ..... do.	530	2.49	2.40	.....	.....	25
26	½-inch ..... do.	600	2.34	2.25	.....	.....	26
27	⅝-inch ..... do.	200	2.24	2.25	.....	.....	27
28	¾-inch ..... do.	320	2.09	2.00	.....	.....	28
29	1-inch ..... do.	500	2.09	2.00	.....	.....	29
30	1¼-inch ..... do.	100	2.09	2.00	.....	.....	30
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:						
31	¼ by 2 ..... do.	500	2.39	2.25	.....	.....	31
32	⅜ by 2 ..... do.	500	2.29	2.15	.....	.....	32
33	½ by 2 ..... do.	850	2.08	1.99	.....	.....	33
34	⅝ by 2 ..... do.	250	2.45	2.03	.....	.....	34
35	¾ by 1 ..... do.	375	2.45	1.90	.....	.....	35
	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, per 100 pounds:						
36	No. 24 ..... lbs.	200	4.18	4.20	3.99	4.00	36
37	No. 25 ..... do.	250	4.48	4.50	4.26	4.25	37
38	No. 26 ..... do.	200	4.45	4.50	4.26	4.25	38
39	No. 27 ..... do.	50	4.78	4.80	4.56	4.50	39
40	Iron, Juniata, sheet, 28 inches, No. 25, per 100 pounds ..... lbs.	600	3.44	3.25	3.46	4.75	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.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	Simeon H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	Tuttle & Schultz.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.				New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	
	Iron, per 100 pounds:									
1	Nail rod, ordinary size ..... lbs.	450	4.25	.....	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Norway, ¾ by 1 ..... do.	2,425	3.47	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Norway, 1-inch square ..... do.	1,450	3.47	.....	3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Half-oval, ¼-inch ..... do.	125	2.49	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Half-oval, ½-inch ..... do.	400	2.34	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Oval, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted	450	2.32	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:									
7	¼-inch ..... lbs.	100	3.25	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	⅜-inch ..... do.	1,000	2.24	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	½-inch ..... do.	3,000	2.14	.....	2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	⅝-inch ..... do.	6,400	2.04	.....	1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	¾-inch ..... do.	5,500	1.94	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	⅞-inch ..... do.	3,300	1.94	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	1-inch ..... do.	2,700	1.84	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	1⅛-inch ..... do.	3,300	1.94	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	1¼-inch ..... do.	4,300	1.79	.....	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	1⅜-inch ..... do.	2,700	1.79	.....	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	1½-inch ..... do.	3,300	1.72	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	1⅝-inch ..... do.	600	1.72	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	1¾-inch ..... do.	100	1.72	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:									
20	¼-inch thick ..... lbs.	600	2.54	2.46	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	⅛-inch thick ..... do.	450	2.44	2.46	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	⅙-inch thick ..... do.	100	2.34	2.46	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	No. 16 ..... do.	200	2.58	2.46	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	No. 20 ..... do.	200	2.68	2.66	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	No. 25 ..... do.	50	2.86	2.86	2.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	No. 26 ..... do.	550	2.86	2.86	2.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:									
27	¼-inch ..... lbs.	300	2.04	.....	1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	⅜-inch ..... do.	1,000	1.94	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	½-inch ..... do.	1,000	1.84	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	⅝-inch ..... do.	1,000	1.79	.....	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	¾-inch ..... do.	850	1.74	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	1-inch ..... do.	100	1.74	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:									
33	¼ by ¾ inch ..... lbs.	50	10.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	¼ by 1 inch ..... do.	50	4.25	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	⅜ by ¾ inch ..... do.	50	3.90	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	⅜ by 1 inch ..... do.	1,100	3.47	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	½ by 1½ inches ..... do.	800	3.47	.....	3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	½ by 2 inches ..... do.	500	3.47	.....	3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair ..... pairs	10,000	.082	.088	.....	.07½	.090	.08	.08	39
40			.091	.092		.087	.121			40
41				.124		.09½	.14½			41
42				.128		.12½	.13½			42
43				.144		.13	.08			43
44				.148			.097			44
45							.12½			45

REF0071352

[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.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
1	Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....doz..	300	.85	2.08
2			1.37	
3			1.75	
4	Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair.....pairs..	150	.44	.65
5			.53	.75
6				
7	Knives, chopping, iron handles .....doz..	17	.09	.93
8	Knives, drawing, c. s., carpenters':			
9	8-inch, narrow .....do...	1-4	3.30	3.39
10				6.55
11	10-inch.....do...	25	3.47	3.73
12			3.63	7.24
13	12-inch.....do...	15	3.81	4.09
14			3.94	7.84
15	Knives, horseshoeing .....do...	4½	2.95	2.97
16				
17	Knives, hunting, 6-inch, scorer, ebony handle, with bolster .....do...	29	1.50	2.46
18			2.40	
19				
20				
21	Knives, shoemakers', square point, No. 3.....do...	10	.62	.59
22	Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....do...	48	1.83	2.08
23			2.25	
24	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl.....do...	11	3.40	.....
25	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy .....do...	38	.27	.20
26	Lead, in bars.....lbs..	93	.04½	.04½
27	Locks, closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....doz..	20	.88	.....
28	Locks, drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....do...	24	.88	.....
29	Locks, mineral knob, rim, iron bolt, 2 keys:			
30	4 inches.....do...	84	2.00	.....
31	4½ inches.....do...	76	2.70	.....
32				
33	5 inches.....do...	31	3.35	.....
34			3.80	
35	6 inches.....do...	20	4.60	.....
36			5.20	
37	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do...	17	2.00	.....
38				
39	Locks, pad, brass, 8-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order .....doz..	43	.....	.....
40				
41	Mallets, carpenters', hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches .....do...	6	1.60	1.63

a New York or Chicago delivery. b New York delivery.

Harry B. Lyford.	Fred'k K. Mans.	R. A. Robbins.	Valentine Stortz.	Tissot & Schmits.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Milton Jackson.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.		As stated.	New York.	N. Y. or Chi.	New York.	New York.	
.90	.....	a .84	.....	.82	1.30	.....	1
1.37	.....	a 1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.47	.....	a .65	.....	.55	.....	.....	4
.54	.....	a 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
3.32	.....	.....	3.16	.....	.....	.....	9
2.45	.....	.....	3.34	.....	.....	.....	10
3.67	.....	b 3.88	3.51	.....	.....	.....	11
2.80	.....	b 3.57	3.69	.....	.....	.....	12
4.00	.....	b 4.12	3.86	.....	.....	.....	13
3.15	.....	b 3.95	4.04	.....	.....	.....	14
2.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
2.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1.99	.....	a 1.74	.....	1.75	.....	.....	17
2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
2.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1.83	.....	a 1.49	.....	1.48	2.60	.....	22
2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
2.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
4.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
1.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
2.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
3.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	39
2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.30	40
.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

REF0071353

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kansas City and Sioux City.	Thos. A. Harvey. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha and Sioux City.
	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:							
1	Casing, 6d, steel.....lbs..	1,900	2.50	2.80	2.76	2.43	d2.53	e2.68
2	Casing, 8d, steel.....do...	3,350	2.35	2.44	2.01	2.28	e2.38	e2.53
3	Casing, 10d, steel.....do...	100	2.23	2.34	2.61	2.18	2.28	2.43
4	Casing, 12d, steel.....do...	700	2.20	2.20	2.46	2.13	f2.23	e2.38
5	6d, steel.....do...	8,850	2.35	2.44	2.61	2.28	g2.38	e2.53
6	8d, steel.....do...	32,650	2.20	2.29	2.46	2.13	h2.23	e2.38
7	10d, steel.....do...	44,800	2.10	2.10	2.36	2.03	i2.13	e2.28
8	12d, steel.....do...	10,650	2.05	2.14	2.31	1.98	j2.08	e2.23
9	20d, steel.....do...	24,800	1.95	2.04	2.21	1.88	k1.98	e2.13
10	30d, steel.....do...	14,400	1.85	1.94	2.11	1.78	l1.88	e2.03
11	40d, steel.....do...	10,000	1.85	1.94	2.11	1.78	m1.88	e2.03
12	60d, steel.....do...	4,650	1.60	1.69	1.86	1.53	n1.63	o1.78
13	Fence, 8d, steel.....do...	2,400	2.20	2.29	2.46	2.13	p2.23	e2.38
14	Fence, 10d, steel.....do...	5,000	2.10	2.10	2.36	2.03	q2.13	e2.28
15	Fence, 12d, steel.....do...	3,000	2.05	2.14	2.31	1.98	r2.08	2.23
16	Finishing, 6d, steel.....do...	1,300	2.65	2.74	2.91	2.63	s2.73	t2.88
17	Finishing, 8d, steel.....do...	1,667	2.50	2.59	2.76	2.43	u2.53	2.68
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:							
18	No. 6.....lbs..	2,300	13.50	.....	.....	10.40	.....	.....
19						14.00		
20	No. 7.....do...	2,300	12.30	.....	.....	9.40	.....	.....
21						12.00		
22	No. 8.....do...	1,500	11.80	.....	.....	9.40	.....	.....
23						11.50		
24	Nails, wire, lath, 3d, steel, per 100 pounds.....lbs..	5,600	2.50	2.89	3.06	v2.73	(2.83	w3.08
25	Nails, ox-shoe, No. 5, per 100 pounds.....lbs..	750	14.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:							
26	Shingle, 4d, steel.....do...	6,450	2.50	2.59	2.76	2.43	x2.53	y3.08
27	Wrought, 6d, steel.....do...	1,000	2.25	2.34	2.51	2.43	z2.63	a3.03
28	Wrought, 8d, steel.....do...	2,100	2.15	2.24	2.41	2.33	b2.43	c3.58
	Nuts, iron, square:							
29	For ¼-inch bolt.....do...	150	.....	.....	.....	.073	.....	.....
30	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do...	115	.....	.....	.....	.058	.....	.....
31	For ½-inch bolt.....do...	370	.....	.....	.....	.043	.....	.....
32	For ⅝-inch bolt.....do...	700	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....
33	For ¾-inch bolt.....do...	340	.....	.....	.....	.028	.....	.....
34	For ⅞-inch bolt.....do...	470	.....	.....	.....	.024	.....	.....
35	For 1-inch bolt.....do...	220	.....	.....	.....	.024	.....	.....
36	For 1-inch bolt.....do...	235	.....	.....	.....	.024	.....	.....
37	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....doz..	48	.56	.....	.....	.51	.....	.....
38						.60		
39	Oilstones, Washita.....do...	9	c.25	.....	.....	2.73	.....	.....
40	Packing, hemp.....lbs..	165	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....
41						.09		
	Packing, rubber:							
42	½-inch.....do...	185	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	.....
43								
44								
45	⅜-inch.....do...	110	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	.....
46								
47								
48	½-inch.....do...	100	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	.....
49								
50								

a bid on 1,000 lbs. f 300 lbs. m 4,800 lbs. t 450 lbs. z 100 lbs. g 2,700 lbs.
b bid on 2,000 lbs. g 1,050 lbs. n 1,450 lbs. u 2,450 lbs. a 6,300 lbs. h 100 lbs.
c per pound. h 11,200 lbs. o 1,600 lbs. v 400 lbs. b 10,600 lbs. i 500 lbs.
d Delivered at Sioux City: i 18,400 lbs. p 3,200 lbs. w 600 lbs. c 2,200 lbs. j 300 lbs.
e 350 lbs. j 3,750 lbs. q 2,900 lbs. x 200 lbs. d 5,200 lbs. k 800 lbs.
f 7,600 lbs. k 9,550 lbs. r 350 lbs. y 600 lbs. e 3,400 lbs. l 1,000 lbs.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Harry B. Lyford. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Fred'k K. Mann. Chicago.	R. A. Robbins. New York or Chicago.	S. O. Livingston. Chicago.	Valentine Stortz. New York.	Henry King. New York, Baltimore, or Chicago.	Tisdel & Schultz. New York.	New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Co.	Number.
2.47	2.55	2.73	2.75	16 2.67	2.50	36 2.41						1
2.32	2.40	2.58	2.60	17 2.52	2.35	37 2.26						2
2.22	2.30	2.48	2.50	2.42	2.25	38 2.16						3
2.17	2.25	2.43	2.45	18 2.37	2.20	39 2.11						4
2.32	2.40	2.58	2.60	19 2.52	2.35	40 2.26						5
2.17	2.25	2.43	2.45	18 2.37	2.20	41 2.11						6
2.07	2.15	2.33	2.35	21 2.27	2.10	42 2.01						7
2.02	2.10	2.28	2.30	22 2.22	2.05	43 1.96						8
1.92	2.00	2.18	2.20	23 2.12	1.95	44 1.86						9
1.82	1.90	2.08	2.10	24 2.02	1.85	45 1.76						10
1.82	1.90	2.08	2.10	24 2.02	1.85	46 1.76						11
1.57	1.65	1.83	1.85	26 1.77	1.60	47 1.51						12
2.17	2.25	2.43	2.45	18 2.37	2.20	48 2.11						13
2.07	2.15	2.33	2.35	21 2.27	2.10	49 2.01						14
2.02	2.10	2.28	2.30	22 2.22	2.05	1.96						15
2.07	2.75	2.93	2.95	28 2.87	2.70	50 2.61						16
2.47	2.55	2.73	2.75	31 2.67	2.50	51 2.41						17
10.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	10.00	.....	a 8.50	.....	.....	18
									b 9.25			19
8.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	9.00	.....	9.25	.....	.....	20
												21
8.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	9.00	.....	9.25	.....	.....	22
												23
2.77	2.85	3.03	3.05	32 2.97	2.80	3.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
10.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	25
2.47	2.55	2.73	2.75	33 2.67	2.50	52 2.41						26
2.47	2.55	2.73	2.75	33 2.67	2.50	53 2.46						27
2.37	2.45	2.63	2.65	35 2.57	2.40	54 2.31						28
.0730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....						29
.059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....						30
.0429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....						31
.0297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....						32
.0289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....						33
.0247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....						34
.0237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0215	.....						35
.0237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0215	.....						36
.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						37
.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						38
c.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		2.52	.....	.....	.....	39
.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						40
												41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½ .12	.....	.....	.....	.11	.14	42
						.16				.14		43
						.13						44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½ .12	.....	.....	.....	.11	.14	45
						.16				.14		46
						.13						47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½ .12	.....	.....	.....	.11	.14	48
						.16				.14		49
						.13						50

14 300 lbs. 31 5,150 lbs. 38 900 lbs. 55 300 lbs. 42 10,650 lbs. 49 400 lbs.
16 800 lbs. 32 2,700 lbs. 39 100 lbs. 56 550 lbs. 43 2,000 lbs. 50 350 lbs.
16 800 lbs. 33 4,400 lbs. 30 300 lbs. 57 1,200 lbs. 44 5,650 lbs. 51 750 lbs.
17 1,000 lbs. 34 2,100 lbs. 31 400 lbs. 58 100 lbs. 45 1,900 lbs. 52 2,400 lbs.
18 200 lbs. 35 1,500 lbs. 32 1,900 lbs. 59 100 lbs. 46 1,000 lbs. 53 200 lbs.
19 2,900 lbs. 36 700 lbs. 33 600 lbs. 40 3,000 lbs. 47 100 lbs. 54 400 lbs.
20 7,100 lbs. 37 1,000 lbs. 34 100 lbs. 41 8,050 lbs. 48 300 lbs. ; New York delivery.

REF0071354

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.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Simeon H. Crane.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	As stated. Valentine Storts.	New York. Tiesot & Schultz.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Number.
1	Packing yarn (cotton waste)									
2	.....lbs..	330	.....	.09½ .08½	.....					1 2
	Paper, per quire:									
3	Emery (assorted).....qrs..	120	.15	.143	.15 .18		a.13	.....	.....	3
4	Sand (assorted).....do...	210	.10	.097	.10 .10		a.09	.....	.....	4
5	Pencils, carpenters'.....doz..	140	.12½	.124	.11	.....	.....	.12½	.17	5
6								.13½		6
7	Pinking irons, 1-inch..... do...	7	.....	.51	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Pipe, iron:									
8	¼-inch .....feet..	1,300	.0215	.02	.....	.....	b.0216	.....	.....	8
9	½-inch.....do...	4,300	.027	.026	.....	.....	b.027	.....	.....	9
10	1-inch.....do...	4,800	.0390	.039	.....	.....	b.0396	.....	.....	10
11	1¼-inch.....do...	4,200	.0322	.031	.....	.....	b.0322	.....	.....	11
12	1½-inch.....do...	1,900	.072	.065	.....	.....	b.07	.....	.....	12
13	2-inch.....do...	2,100	.099	.087	.....	.....	b.0985	.....	.....	13
14	2½-inch.....do...	400	.15	.131	.....	.....	b.1463	.....	.....	14
	Pipe, lead, medium weight, per pound:									
15	¼-inch .....feet..	50	.035	.040	.0447	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	½-inch.....do...	230	.035	.040	.0447	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	1¼-inch.....do...	350	.035	.040	.0447	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	1½-inch.....do...	300	.035	.040	.0447	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
	Planes:									
19	Fore, 2½-inch, double iron, c. s.....No..		.53	.03	.56	.....	b.60	.....	.....	19
20			.83	.00	.90					20
21			1.02		.90					21
22	Hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s .....pairs..	7	.42	.45	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Hollow and round, 1¼-inch, c. s .....pairs..	5	.42	.49	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Hollow and round, 1½-inch, c. s .....pairs..	5	.42	.49	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Jack, 2¼-inch, double-iron, c. s .....No..	125	.37	.45	.40	.....	b.42½	.....	.....	25
26			.73	.80	.73					26
27			.92		.81					27
28	Jointer, 2½-inch, double-iron, c. s.....No..	58	.56	.07	.60	.....	b.61½	.....	.....	28
29			1.02	1.14	.03					29
30			1.10							30
31	Match, ¾-inch, plated..pairs..	12	.70	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Match, 1-inch, plated...do...	6	.70	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Plow, beech wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle.....No..	10	2.75	2 97	2.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Skew-rabbet, ¾-inch...do...	5	.28	.33	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Skew-rabbet, 1-inch...do...	11	.28	.33	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Skew-rabbet, 1¼-inch...do...	6	.33	.37	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Smooth, 2¼-inch, double-iron, c. s.....No..	105	.33	.40	.36	.....	b.40	.....	.....	37
38			.73	.66	.65					38
39			.77		.65					39

a New York delivery. b 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.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Simeon H. Crane.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	New York. Valentine Storts.	New York or Chicago. J. W. Soper.	Number.
	Pliers, 7-inch, c. s., heavy:								
1	Flat nose.....doz..	2½	.....	1.73	1.68	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Round nose .....do...	1½	.....	1.73	1.68	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Side cutting.....do...	5	7.26	6.43	6.54	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, doz..	20	.62	.58	.58	.85	.58	.....	4
5	Punches, conductors', assorted shapes of holes .....doz..	4	4.60	5.47	5.90	.....	6.30	.....	5
6	Punches, rotary spring, 4 tubes, ...doz..	4	4.70	4.62	4.65	.....	4.72	.....	6
7	Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes..doz..	7	1.96	1.90	.....	.....	1.98	.....	7
	Rasps, horse:								
8	14-inch.....do...	37	3.25	3.58	3.10	3.81	.....	3.30	8
9	16-inch.....do...	37	4.51	4.08	4.29	5.28	.....	4.60	9
	Rasps, wood:								
10	Flat, 12-inch .....do...	12	3.15	3.19	3.00	3.16	.....	3.20	10
11								3.18	11
12	Flat, 14-inch .....do...	10	4.33	4.39	4.12	4.33	.....	4.40	12
13								4.38	13
14	Half-round, 12-inch....do...	12	3.15	3.19	3.00	3.16	.....	3.20	14
15								3.18	15
16	Half-round, 14-inch...do...	6	4.33	4.39	4.12	4.33	.....	4.40	16
17								4.38	17

REF0071355

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLASS NO. 17.

HARDWARE—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
1	Rivet-sets, No. 2 ..... doz..	5	2.15	1.43
2	Rivet-sets, No. 3 ..... do...	4½	1.75	1.43
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:			
3	¼-inch ..... lbs..	98	.18	.177
4	⅜-inch ..... do...	246	.18	.177
5	½-inch ..... do...	390	.18	.177
6	⅝-inch ..... do...	280	.18	.177
7	¾-inch ..... do...	185	.18	.177
	Rivets and burs, iron No. 8, flat-head:			
8	¼ inch ..... do...	19	.13	.12½
9	⅜-inch ..... do...	21	.13	.12½
10	½-inch ..... do...	21	.13	.12½
11	⅝ inch ..... do...	19	.13	.12½
12	¾-inch ..... do...	16	.13	.12½
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat-head:			
13	¼-inch ..... do...	27	.080	.....
14	⅜-inch ..... do...	18	.089	.....
15	½-inch ..... do...	23	.089	.....
16	⅝-inch ..... do...	40	.080	.....
	Rivets, iron, flat-head:			
17	¼ by 2 inches ..... do...	160	.057	.04½
18	¼ by 4 inches ..... do...	43	.067	.04½
19	¼ by 1½ inches ..... do ...	250	.05	.04½
20	¼ by 2 inches ..... do...	250	.05	.04½
21	¼ by 2½ inches ..... do...	200	.05	.04½
22	¼ by 3½ inches ..... do...	230	.05	.04½
23	¼ by 4 inches ..... do...	280	.05	.04½
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:			
24	10-ounce ..... M..	21	.0825	.08½
25	12 ounce ..... do...	10	.087	.09½
26	16-ounce ..... do...	25	.11	.11½
27	24-ounce ..... do...	9	.135	.14½
28	32-ounce ..... do...	12	.17	.18½
29	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold, full brass bound ..... doz..	35	2.20	2.18
30	Saw blades, butchers' bow, 20-inch ..... do...	3½	.....	3.31
31	Saw-sets, for crosscut saws ..... do...	5	10.38	10.59
32	Saw-sets, for handsaws ..... do...	5	6.84	6.87
33				5.49
34	Saws, back (or tenon), 12-inch ..... do...	4	10.20	9.43
35				
36	Saws, bracket ..... do..	1	11.40	11.50
37	Saws, buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade ..... do...	50	6.00	5.43
38			6.20	
39	Saw, circular, 12-inch, rip ..... No..	1	.....	1.35
	Saws, circular, crosscut:			
40	20-inch ..... do..	4	.....	3.15
41	24-inch ..... do...	2	.....	5.40
42	26-inch ..... do...	3	.....	6.53
43	30-inch ..... do...	5	.....	8.10
44	34-inch ..... do...	2	.....	10.13

a New York delivery. b Chicago delivery. d New York or Chicago.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Harry B. Lyford.	Frederick K. Maus.	R. A. Robbins.	Valentine Stortz.	Jas. W. Soper.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard Lindner.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.		As stated.	As stated.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	
1.35	2.20	.....	a 1.57	.....	.....	.....	1
1.35	1.75	.....	a 1.31	.....	.....	.....	2
							3
.17	.19	a .19	a .17½	.....	.....	.....	4
.17	.19	a .19	a .17½	.....	.....	.....	5
.17	.19	a .19	a .17½	.....	.....	.....	6
.17	.19	a .19	a .17½	.....	.....	.....	7
							8
.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
							13
.08	.....	.....	b .06	.....	.....	.....	14
.08	.....	.....	b .06	.....	.....	.....	15
.08	.....	.....	b .05	.....	.....	.....	16
.08	.....	.....	b .05	.....	.....	.....	
							17
.04½	.....	.....	b .04½	.....	.....	.....	18
.04½	.....	.....	b .04½	.....	.....	.....	19
.04½	.....	.....	b .04	.....	.....	.....	20
.04½	.....	.....	b .04	.....	.....	.....	21
.04½	.....	.....	b .04	.....	.....	.....	22
.04½	.....	.....	b .04	.....	.....	.....	23
.04½	.....	.....	b .04	.....	.....	.....	
							24
.09½	.....	.....	b .08	.....	.....	.....	25
.10	.....	.....	b .09	.....	.....	.....	26
.12	.....	.....	b .10½	.....	.....	.....	27
.15	.....	.....	b .13	.....	.....	.....	28
.19	.....	.....	b .16½	.....	3.25	2.30	29
2.19	.....	.....	.....	3.39	.....	.....	30
3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
10.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
6.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
							34
7.04	.....	.....	.....	7.12	.....	.....	35
				7.71			36
							37
5.10	.....	d 5.50	.....	5.10	.....	.....	38
5.10	.....	d 5.00	.....	5.19	.....	.....	39
				1.64			
							40
				3.99			41
				5.59			42
				6.38			43
				8.07			44
				10.13			

REF0071356

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry R. Lyford.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Saws, crosscut, 6-feet, tanga riveted on ....No..	170	.....	1.57	1.44
2					
3					
4					
5					
6	Saws, hand, 26-inch:				
7	6 to 8 points to the inch ....doz..	31	8.30	10.93	13.24
8			12.70		11.49
9					
10					
11	7 to 9 points to the inch ....do ..	37	8.30	10.93	13.24
12			12.70		11.49
13					
14					
15	8 to 10 points to the inch ....do..	7	8.30	10.93	13.24
16			12.70		11.49
17					
18					
19	Saws, keyhole, 12 inch compass....do...	10	2.83	1.60	2.09
20					1.88
21	Saws, meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches ....do...	31	.....	10.20	11.91
22					11.20
23					
24	Saws, rip, 28 inches, 5 points ....do...	11	10.25	12.83	15.54
25			14.07		12.99
26					
27	Scales, butchers', dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces ....No..	2	3.24	.....	.....
28	Scales, counter, 62 pounds ....do..	10	.....	.....	.....
29	Scales, hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet ....do...	6	.....	40.28	.....
30				55.00	
31	Scales, hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet ....do...	2	.....	66.00	.....
32	Scales, letter, 34 ounce....do...	5	.....	.....	.....
33	Scales, platform, counter, 240 pounds....do...	6	.....	3.28	.....
	Scales, platform, drop lever, on wheels:				
34	1,000 pounds ....do...	12	.....	20.93	.....
35	1,500 pounds ....do...	5	.....	26.40	.....
36	2,000 pounds ....do...	2	.....	30.25	.....
37	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality ....doz..	200	.....	2.29	2.48
38					
39					
40					
41					
42	Screw-drivers, 6-inch steel blade ....do....	15	.80	.82	.86
43				1.38	
44	Screw-drivers, 8-inch steel blade ....do....	18	1.10	1.24	1.25
45				1.89	
46	Screw-drivers, 10-inch steel blade ....do...	13	1.35	1.84	1.81
47				2.23	
48	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1¼-inch....No..	47	.20	.20	.20
49	Screws, wood, bench 2½-inch....do....	13	.22	.23	.17
50	Screws, wood, iron, ½-inch, No. 4....gross..	5	.68	.07½	.07½

a New York or Chicago delivery. b New York delivery.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

E. A. Lubbins.	James W. Soper.	George G. Lines.	Valentine Sortz.	Tissot & Schultz.	Richard Lindner.	Fred'k E. Maus.	Number.
	Points of delivery.						
As stated.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
a1.48	b1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	b1.42						2
	b1.62						3
	c1.48						4
	c1.47						5
	c1.67						6
a8.00	13.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
a10.00	**11.87**						8
	10.34						9
	7.28						10
a8.00	13.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
a10.00	**11.87**						12
	10.34						13
	7.28						14
a8.00	13.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
a10.00	**11.87**						16
	10.34						17
	7.28						18
a1.60	**2.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
a1.35	2.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	13.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
	10.00						22
	10.00						23
b8.97	14.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
b12.70	**13.97**						25
	11.84						26
							27
.....	.....	**3.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	**43.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
							30
.....	.....	**67.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	**1.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	**4.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	**15.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	**21.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	**24.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
a2.35	2.50	.....	2.25	2.83	2.40	.....	37
a2.45	1.97½		2.83	2.38			38
	1.60			2.15			39
				2.10			40
				1.60			41
.....	.....	.....	.78	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	1.14	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	1.06	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	1.34	.....	.....	.....	46
			2.42				47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.0374	.....	.09	50

c Chicago.

REF0071357

[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.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry R. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	Tisset & Schultz. New York or Chicago.	Number.
	Screws, wood, iron:							
1	½-inch, No. 4 ..... gross..	840	.06	.079	.07½	.09	.0874	1
2	½-inch, No. 5 ..... do...	960	.082	.081	.07½	.09½	.0896	2
3	½-inch, No. 6 ..... do...	768	.086	.084	.081	.10	.0941	3
4	½-inch, No. 6 ..... do...	65	.098	.097	.093	.11	.1072	4
5	½-inch, No. 7 ..... do...	110	.12	.119	.114	.14	.1313	5
6	½-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	112	.134	.133	.127	.16	.1467	6
7	½-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	133	.148	.147	.14	.17½	.1620	7
8	½-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	113	.166	.14½	.138	.17	.1597	8
9	½-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	115	.16	.150	.152	.19	.17½	9
10	½-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	10	.16	.159	.152	.19	.17½	10
11	1-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	2,528	.174	.173	.161	.20½	.1904	11
12	1-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	140	.188	.187	.174	.22	.2057	12
13	1¼-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	10	.174	.173	.161	.20½	.1904	13
14	1¼-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	6	.188	.187	.174	.24	.2057	14
15	1¼-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	10	.20	.199	.19	.23½	.2187	15
16	1¼ inch, No. 9 ..... do...	4	.22	.210	.200	.26	.2406	16
17	1½-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	215	.20	.199	.19	.24	.2187	17
18	1½-inch, No. 11 ..... do...	115	.22	.219	.209	.26	.2406	18
19	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	6	.24	.239	.228	.28	.26½	19
20	1½-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	6	.27	.267	.256	.32	.2953	20
21	1½-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	10	.188	.187	.174	.22	.2057	21
22	1½-inch, No. 11 ..... do...	166	.24	.239	.228	.28	.2625	22
23	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	108	.26	.259	.247	.31	.2844	23
24	1½-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	20	.30	.299	.284	.35½	.3281	24
25	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	95	.29	.289	.27½	.34	.3172	25
26	1½-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	50	.33	.329	.313	.39	.3609	26
27	2-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	3	.25	.240	.237	.29½	.2735	27
28	2-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	64	.36	.359	.342	.42½	.3937	28
29	2-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	326	.40	.399	.38	.47	.4374	29
30	2½-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	21	.42	.419	.40	.50	.4593	30
31	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do...	15	.47	.469	.446	.55½	.5140	31
32	2½-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	17	.45	.449	.427	.53	.4922	32
33	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do...	15	.51	.509	.484	.60½	.5578	33
34	3-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	6	.51	.509	.484	.60½	.5578	34
35	3-inch, No. 16 ..... do...	14	.66	.659	.627	.78	.7218	35
36	3-inch, No. 18 ..... do...	8	.81	.809	.769	.95½	.8858	36

[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.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry R. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.	R. A. Robbins. New York or Chicago.	Valentine Storts. New York.	James W. Sage. New York or Chicago.	Tisset & Schultz. New York or Chicago.	Rudolph Wurlitzer. New York.	Number.
1	Shears, sheep, half bright, 5-inch blade ..... doz..	6	5.50	5.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmers', straight, full size, good quality ..... dos..	60	3.89	3.35	3.39	.....	2.89	2.01	3.02½	3.20	3.00	2
3							2.99	3.02	2.88	3.60	8.75	3
4									2.41			4
4	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:											
5	No. 0 ..... lbs..	500	.....	3.68	3.85	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	No. 1 ..... do...	6,200	.....	3.68	3.85	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	No. 2 ..... do...	7,300	.....	3.68	3.85	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	No. 3 ..... do...	5,300	.....	3.68	3.85	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	No. 4 ..... do...	2,800	.....	3.68	3.85	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	No. 5 ..... do...	1,800	.....	3.68	3.85	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	No. 6 ..... do...	1,100	.....	3.68	3.85	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	No. 7 ..... do...	900	.....	3.68	3.85	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:											
13	No. 2 ..... do...	1,300	.....	4.48	4.80	4.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	No. 3 ..... do...	700	.....	4.48	4.80	4.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	No. 4 ..... do...	900	.....	4.48	4.80	4.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	Shoes, ox, forged, per 100 pounds:											
16	No. 2 ..... lbs..	300	.....	8.04	8.09	8.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	No. 3 ..... do...	500	.....	8.04	8.09	8.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	No. 4 ..... do...	300	.....	8.04	8.09	8.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames ..... doz..	52	1.30	1.28	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch ..... doz..	3½	3.65	3.59	3.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Springs, door, spiral, heavy.. do..	32	1.15	1.15	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
	Squares:											
22	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch ..... doz..	3½	2.08	2.05	1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide ..... doz..	10	3.34	3.28	3.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Panel, 15-inch ..... do...	1-4	5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Try, ½-inch ..... do...	1½	1.18	1.18	1.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Try, 7-inch ..... do...	1½	1.82	1.78	1.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Try, 10-inch ..... do...	4	2.70	2.58	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long ..... doz..	240	.03½	.03½	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
	Steel, cast, bar:											
29	½ by ½ inch ..... lbs..	150	.....	.09	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	½ by ½ inch ..... do...	50	.....	.08	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	½ by 3 inch ..... do...	125	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	½ by 1 inch ..... do...	500	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
	Steel, cast, octagon:											
33	¼-inch ..... do...	90	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	⅜-inch ..... do...	210	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	½-inch ..... do...	560	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	⅝-inch ..... do...	700	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	¾-inch ..... do...	880	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	⅞-inch ..... do...	940	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	1-inch ..... do...	140	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	1¼-inch ..... do...	500	.....	.0572	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	2-inch ..... do...	150	.....	.0573	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

REF0071358

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS No. 17.

HARDWARE—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Thos. A. Harvey.	Fred. K. Mann.	Simeon H. Crane.	Harry B. Lyford.	Valentine Storts.	As stated.	Tisset & Schultz. N. Y. or Chi.	Number.
	Steel, cast, square:									
1	¼-inch.....lbs.	25	.0572	.05½						1
2	⅜-inch.....do.	185	.0572	.05						2
3	½-inch.....do.	460	.0572	.05						3
4	⅝-inch.....do.	250	.0572	.05						4
5	¾-inch.....do.	270	.0572	.05						5
6	⅞-inch.....do.	175	.0572	.05						6
7	1-inch.....do.	170	.0572	.05						7
8	2-inch.....do.	200	.0572	.05						8
9	2½-inch.....do.	75	.0572	.05						9
10	Steel, cast, plow, ½ by 3-inches.....lo.	200	.02½	.0324						10
	Steel, plow:									
11	½ by 4 inches.....do.	150	.02½	.0339						11
12	½ by 4½ inches.....do.	50	.02½	.0339						12
13	½ by 5 inches.....do.	550	.02½	.0339						13
14	½ by 5½ inches.....do.	325	.02½	.0339						14
15	½ by 6 inches.....do.	775	.02½	.0339						15
	Steel, spring:									
16	½ by 1 inch.....do.	300	.02½	.0324						16
17	½ by 1¼ inches.....do.	775	.02½	.0324						17
18	½ by 1½ inches.....do.	100	.02½	.0324						18
19	½ by 1¾ inches.....do.	175	.02½	.0324						19
20	½ by 2 inches.....do.	300	.02½	.0324						20
21	½ by 2 inches.....do.	150	.02½	.0324						21
22	½ by 2 inches.....do.	1,000	.02½	.0324						22
23	Steels, butchers', 12-inch, stag handles.....doz.	5	5.50	.....	9.00	9.03	.....	.....	.....	23
24						10.48				24
25	Swage-block, blacksmiths', 100 lbs.....No.	6	.....	.09½	2.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 43, per M.....M.	50	.37	.....	.39	29	a .23½	.....	.....	26
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:									
27	4-ounce.....papers.	2,000	.11½	.....	.13	.11½	b.1210	.....	.....	27
28	6-ounce.....do.	3,000	.12½	.....	.14	.12½	b.13	.....	.....	28
29	8-ounce.....do.	3,400	.13½	.....	.16	.14½	b.1490	.....	.....	29
30	10-ounce.....do.	1,400	.15½	.....	.19	.17	b.1770	.....	.....	30
31	12-ounce.....do.	1,000	.18½	.....	.22	.19½	b.201	.....	.....	31
32	Tape measures, 75 feet, leather case.....doz	4	5.03	.....	5.85	5.63	a 5.70	5.84	.....	32
33								6.50		33
	Taps, taper, right-hand:									
34	¼-inch, 26 threads to the inch..No.	8	.11½	.12	.12	.11½	.....	.....	.....	34
35	¼-inch, 18 threads to the inch..do.	14	.11½	.12	.12	.11½	.....	.....	.....	35
36	⅜-inch, 18 threads to the inch..do.	6	.11½	.12	.12	.11½	.....	.....	.....	36
37	½-inch, 16 threads to the inch..do.	17	.13½	.14	.14	.13½	.....	.....	.....	37
38	⅝-inch, 16 threads to the inch..do.	9	.15½	.16	.16	.15½	.....	.....	.....	38
39	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch..do.	10	.15½	.16	.16	.15½	.....	.....	.....	39
40	⅞-inch, 14 threads to the inch..do.	4	.19	.20	.20	.19	.....	.....	.....	40
41	1-inch, 12 threads to the inch..do.	6	.19	.20	.20	.19	.....	.....	.....	41
42	1-inch, 12 threads to the inch..do.	6	.25	.26	.20	.25	.....	.....	.....	42

a New York delivery.
b Chicago delivery.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS No. 17.

HARDWARE—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Fred. K. Mann.	New York. R. A. Robbins.	Chicago. Val. Storts.	Chicago. Jas. W. Soper.	Number.
1	Tire benders, plain, No. 1.....No.	6	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Tire shrinkers.....do.	10	.....	.....	.....	6.75	.....	.....	.....	2
	Toe calks, steel:									
3	No. 1.....lbs.	630	.....	.0435	.0473	.0435	.....	.....	.....	3
4	No. 2.....do.	930	.....	.0435	.0473	.0435	.....	.....	.....	4
5	No. 3.....do.	625	.....	.0435	.0473	.0435	.....	.....	.....	5
	Tongs, 20 inches:									
6	Blacksmiths'.....pairs.	60	.32	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Fire.....do.	19	.32	.32	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain.....									
	.....No.	25	.11	.09½	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Trowels, 10½-inch:									
9	Brick.....doz.	13	.....	3.03	3.70	.....	.....	.....	3.84	9
10									4.32	10
11									7.45	11
12									6.25	12
13									6.85	13
14	Plastering.....do.	1	.....	3.03	3.85	.....	.....	.....	4.12	14
15	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-neat pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.No.	26	.....	.32	.29	.39	.....	.....	.....	15
	Valves, globe:									
16	¼-inch.....do.	10	.....	.2138	.....	.....	.23	.2215	.....	16
17	⅜-inch.....do.	61	.....	.2025	.....	.....	.32	.30	.....	17
18	½-inch.....do.	69	.....	.1913	.....	.....	.42	.397	.....	18
19	¾-inch.....do.	49	.....	.1615	.....	.....	.63	.61½	.....	19
20	1-inch.....do.	16	.....	.1353	.....	.....	.92	.86	.....	20
21	1½-inch.....do.	3	.....	1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	2-inch.....do.	35	.....	1.29	.....	.....	1.42	1.30	.....	22
23	2½-inch.....do.	9	.....	2.44	.....	.....	2.65	2.48	.....	23
	Vises, blacksmiths', solid box, per pound:									
24	90 pounds, 6-inch jaw....No.	13	.....	c 7.80	.....	c .08	....	7.00	b8.20	24
25				d 6.60						25
26	40 pounds, 4-inch jaw....do.	3	.....	4.00	.....	c .09	....	3.71	b3.95	26
27	Vises, carpenters', oval slide, 4-inch jaw.....No.	12	.....	2.47	.....	3.75	.....	.....	b3.46	27
28	Vise, gunsmiths', parallel filers, 3½-inch jaw.....No.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b2.90	28
	Washers, iron:									
29	For ¼-inch bolt.....lbs.	248	.035	.047	.0464	.05	.....	.....	.....	29
30	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do.	162	.03	.044	.0454	.04	.....	.....	.....	30
31	For ½-inch bolt.....do.	475	.035	.037	.0389	.04	.....	.....	.....	31
32	For ¾-inch bolt.....do.	570	.035	.029	.0279	.0285	.....	.....	.....	32
33	For 1-inch bolt.....do.	400	.032	.027	.0256	.0260	.....	.....	.....	33
34	For 1-inch bolt.....do.	225	.032	.027	.0256	.0260	.....	.....	.....	34
	Wedges, wood-choppers', solid steel, per pound:									
35	5 pounds.....No.	70	.034	.0338	.0339	.0375	....	b.18½	.....	35
36	6 pounds.....do.	31	.034	.0338	.0339	.0375	....	b.22	.....	36
37	7 pounds.....do.	33	.034	.0338	.0339	.0375	....	b.25½	.....	37

b Each. c 90 pounds, 5½-inch jaw. d 100 pounds, 6-inch jaw. e No sample with this bid.

REF0071359

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Sioux City, and Kansas City.
	Wire, annealed:				
1	No. 12 gauge.....lbs.	200	.021		
2	No. 14 gauge.....do...	525	.024		
3	No. 16 gauge.....do...	185	.0275		
4	No. 18 gauge.....do...	95	.032		
5	No. 20 gauge.....do...	100	.0385		
6	No. 24 gauge.....do...	100	.046		
7	No. 35 gauge.....do...	30	.067		
	Wire, brass:				
8	No. 12 gauge.....do...	5	.145		
9	No. 14 gauge.....do...	1	.145		
10	No. 15 gauge.....do...	7	.145		
	Wire, bright iron:				
11	No. 7 gauge.....do...	20	.02		
12	No. 8 gauge.....do...	75	.02		
13	No. 9 gauge.....do...	50	.02		
14	No. 10 gauge.....do...	40	.022		
15	No. 11 gauge.....do...	20	.023		
16	No. 12 gauge.....do...	50	.023		
17	No. 14 gauge.....do...	40	.025		
18	No. 16 gauge.....do...	40	.028		
19	No. 18 gauge.....do...	30	.032		
20	Wire cloth, for screens, painted.....sq. ft..	15,800	cl.50		
	Wire, copper:				
21	No. 5 gauge.....lbs...	55	.16		
22	No. 12 gauge.....do...	40	.16		
23	No. 16 gauge.....do...	11	.16		
24	No. 18 gauge.....do...	10	.16		
25	No. 20 gauge.....do...	15	.18		
26	¼-inch.....do...	10	.16		
27	½-inch.....do...	15	.16		
28	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, for hog fence; to weigh not less than 10 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..	a 68,200	2.53	2.60	2.82
29	Wire, two-point 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..	b 523,100	2.53	2.60	2.82
30	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized.....do...	18,400	2.60	...	...
31	Wire-fence stretchers.....No.	137	.47		
32			.46		
	Wrenches, crooked, malleable iron:				
33	8-inch.....doz..	7			
34	10-inch.....do...	1			
35	12-inch.....do...	7			
	Wrenches, screw, black:				
36	8-inch.....do...	18			
37					
38	10-inch.....do...	32			
39					
40	12-inch.....do...	20			
41					
42	15-inch.....do...	8			
43					

* Bids for woven-wire fence will also be considered.
a 64,900 pounds to H. B. Lyford; 3,300 pounds to S. H. Crane.
b 91,500 pounds to S. H. Crane; 431,600 pounds to H. B. Lyford.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Storts.	Fred'k K. Maus.	Thos. A. Harvey. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Sioux City, and Kansas City.	Harry B. Lyford. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Number.
		.0220			.023					1
		.0235			.024					2
		.0255			.0285					3
		.0330			.034					4
		.0370			.038					5
		.0470			.04½					6
		.0680			.07½					7
		.21			.14½					8
		.21			.14½					9
		.21			.14½					10
		.021			.021					11
		.023			.021					12
		.023			.021					13
		.024			.023					14
		.026			.023					15
		.026			.024					16
		.027			.0265					17
		.03			.029					18
		.036			.034					19
		d1.43			d1.45					20
		.19			.16					21
		.19			.16					22
		.19			.16					23
		.19			.16½					24
		.19			.16½					25
		.19			.16					26
		.19			.16					27
		2.47½	2.57½	2.72½	2.52	2.68	2.77	2.77	2.72	28
		2.47½	2.57½	2.72½	2.52	2.68	2.77	2.77	2.72	29
		e 2.58			e 2.50					30
		.61			.40					31
		.53			.47					32
	c.04				c.04½					33
	c.04				c.04½					34
	c.04				c.04½					35
1.75	1.90	3.27			3.60					36
2.07		1.89			2.09					37
2.11	2.28	3.03			4.32					38
3.89		2.28			3.23					39
2.46	2.60	4.58			5.04					40
4.54		2.68			3.77					41
4.21	4.60	7.83			8.61					42
7.78		4.58			6.45					43

c Per pound.
d Per 100 square feet.
e Per 100 pounds.

REF0071360

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.
			To be delivered at Chicago.	
	Additional for training schools.			
1	Awls, c. s., shoemakers', sewing, assorted, patent ..... doz..	24	.05	
2	Awls, c. s., shoemakers', peg, assorted, patent ..... do...	84	.06	
3	Bits, auger, c. s., ¼-inch, Cook's ..... do...	2	1.50	
4	Bits, auger, c. s., ⅜-inch, Cook's ..... do...	1	1.60	
5	Bolts, tire, ⅜ by 2½, per 100 ..... No..	600	.28	
6	Brads, ½ to 2 inch ..... papers..	55	*a* 1.70	
7	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep, Ives' or equal ..... doz..	1-2		
8	Brushes, collar painters', 2-inch wide ..... do...	1-2		
9	Brushes, paint, all bristles, sash; ½ doz. No. 6, ½ doz. No. 8... do...	1		
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 7, full size ..... do...	1-2		
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21	Brushes, paint, all bristles, ¾ full size ..... do...	1-2		
22				
23				
24				
25				
26	Brushes, Fitch, 2-inch, wide ..... do ..	1-2		
27	Brushes, paint, 4-inch, flat ..... do...	1½		
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33	Brushes, striping, assorted ..... do...	‡4		
34	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, ground full size, Nos. 4 and 6.. do...	‡4		
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40	Brushes, wall, long bristles, 4-inch ..... do..	3		
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
46	Hair clippers, barber ..... pairs..	9	1.40	
47				
48				
49	Handles, awl, patent, peg, leather top ..... doz..	7	.40	
50	Iron, band, ⅝ by 1 inch, per 100 pounds ..... lbs..	‡300		
51	Iron, flat-bar, ¾ by 1½ inches, round edge, per 100 pounds... do...	600		
52	Iron, flat-bar, ¾ by 1½ inches, round edge, per 100 pounds... do...	6,500		
53	Iron, half oval, 1-inch, per 100 pounds ..... do...	300		
54	Iron, strap, 1-inch, bevel, per 100 pounds ..... do...	700		
55	Knobs, drawer, porcelain, 1-inch ..... doz..	12	.15	
56	Nuts, iron, square, for ½-inch bolt ..... lbs..	25		
57	Packing rubber, ⅛-inch ..... do...	‡10		
58				
59	Rivets and burs, copper, 40 lbs., ½-inch, No. 8; 2 lbs., ½-inch, No. 10; 5 lbs., ¾-inch, No. 10; 5 lbs., ½-inch, No. 10 ..... lbs..	52	.20	
60				
61	Scissors, button hole ..... doz..	2½	4.80	
62	Shears, trimmers, tailors', bent, ¼ dozen, 10-inch; ¼ dozen, 12-inch; ¼ dozen, 14 inch ..... doz..	11-12	*b* 7.00 *c* 8.75 *d* 15.00	
63				
64				

* Previous samples and prices to be used on corresponding material.
† Awarded on page 165 at $11.93. ‡ No award. *d* 10-inch.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

Harry R. Lyfond.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Valentine Stortz.	Jas. W. Soper.	Tiemann & Schultz.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.				New York.			
.08							1
.03							2
							3
							4
	.36						5
							6
(‖)							7
		6.00		5.75			8
		1.50		1.40			9
		2.00		1.60			10
				2.40			11
				2.15			12
				2.60			13
				3.50			14
		21.00		11.20			15
				13.40			16
				12.80			17
				11.75			18
				12.80			19
				15.00			20
		27.00		13.20			21
				18.40			22
				15.00			23
				16.40			24
				20.40			25
		3.60		3.00			26
		6.50		12.25			27
		4.50		15.20			28
		6.00		7.80			29
				11.68			30
				10.00			31
				12.80			32
				.36			33
				1.35			34
				1.50			35
				2.56			36
				1.05			37
				1.05			38
				1.00			39
		16.50		12.25			40
		19.50		15.25			41
		10.00		7.80			42
		15.50		11.68			43
				10.00			44
				12.80			45
		1 15	1.15				46
			1.60				47
			2.00				48
.30							49
	2.00						50
	1.05						51
	1.05						52
	2.00						53
	2.10						54
							55
.13							56
.0267	.0275						57
				.11		.14	58
				.14			59
e.17							60
f.184							61
					4.00		62
							63
							64

‡ No award. *a* For all. *b* 10-inch. *c* 12-inch. *d* 14-inch. *e* No. 8. *f* No. 10.

REF0071361

[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.	R. A. Robbins.	W. J. C. Dulany.	Tissot & Schultz.	W. A. Olmstead.	T. P. Ballard.	W. B. Harrison.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York or Baltimore.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
	ARITHMETICS.								
	Badlam's Aids to Number:								
1	First series ..... No..	47	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2				.26					2
3	Second series ..... do...	48	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4				.26					4
5	Goff's Elementary ..... doz..	120	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Goff's Practical ..... do...	55	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Grube method ..... No..	41	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.25	7
8	Numbers illustrated, Rickoff ... doz..	45	.....	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Seaver and Walton's Mental ... do...	60	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	The New Arithmetic, Seymour Eaton ..... No..	43	.....	.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	CHARTS.								
11	Appleton's Reading ..... No..	34	.....	6.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	Mason's New Music:								
12	First series ..... do...	14	.....	7.15	.....	.....	7.20	.....	12
13	Second series ..... do...	12	.....	7.15	.....	.....	7.20	.....	13
14	Third series ..... do...	10	.....	7.15	.....	.....	7.20	.....	14
	DRAWING.								
	Prang's system.								
	Complete course drawing books:								
15	No. 1 ..... doz..	170	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	No. 2 ..... do...	165	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	No. 3 ..... do...	140	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	No. 4 ..... do...	130	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	No. 5 ..... do...	90	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	No. 6 ..... do...	90	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Drawing paper, 8 by 11, 100 sheets in pack ..... packs..	1,000	.15½	.12	.15½	.18	.....	.....	21
22			.16½	.16		.10			22
23	Models No. 20, for children 6 to 10. No..	430	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Models No. 21, for children 10 to 12 ..... No..	370	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Models No. 23, for books 1 and 2. do...	330	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Models No. 26, for books 3 and 4. do...	260	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Pattern sheets ..... doz..	280	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
	Teacher's Manual:								
28	Part I ..... No..	43	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Part II ..... do...	34	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Part III ..... do...	29	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Use of models ..... do...	39	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
	GEOGRAPHIES.								
32	Barnes' Elementary ..... doz..	110	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Barnes' Complete ..... do...	58	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Monteith's New Physical ..... do...	11	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Our World Reader, No. 1, Hall ... do...	36	.....	4.75	.....	.....	4.80	.....	35
36	Our World Reader, No. 2, Hall ... do...	25	.....	14.30	.....	.....	14.40	.....	36
37	Topics in Geography, Nichols ... No..	37	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
	HISTORY, UNITED STATES.								
38	Higginson's ..... No..	36	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.83	38
39	Scudder's Short ..... doz..	40	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	Stories of Our Country, Johonnot ..... doz..	42	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	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.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	W. J. C. Dulany.	T. P. Ballard.	Edgar O. Silver.	Number.
			Point of destiny.			
			New York or Baltimore.	Chicago.	New York.	
	LANGUAGE.					
1	Graded Lessons in English, Reed and Kellogg ..... doz..	29	3.59	.....	.....	1
	Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English:					
2	Part I ..... do...	60	3.50	.....	.....	2
3	Part II ..... do...	45	6.00	.....	.....	3
	Tarbell's Lessons in:					
4	Book I ..... do...	26	3.80	3.84	.....	4
5	Book II ..... do..	18	5.72	5.76	.....	5
	METHODS.					
6	DeGraff's School Room Guide ..... No .	35	1.05	.....	.....	6
7	Prince's Courses and Methods ..... do...	41	.58	.60	.....	7
8	Lectures on Teaching, Compayré ..... do...	27	1.17	.....	.....	8
	ORTHOGRAPHY.					
9	McGuffey's Alternate Spelling Book ..... doz..	106	1.20	.....	.....	9
10	Sentence and Word Book, Johonnot ..... do...	46	2.40	.....	.....	10
11	Swinton's Word Analysis ..... do...	12	3.50	.....	.....	11
	OBSERVATION LESSONS.					
12	Calkin's Primary Object Lessons ..... No...	43	.83	.....	.....	12
13	Calkin's Manual of Object Teaching ..... do...	33	1.04	.....	.....	13
14	First Steps in Scientific Knowledge, Paul Bert ..... do...	46	.50	.....	.....	14
15	Hooker's Child's Book of Nature ..... do...	44	.83	.....	.....	15
	PENMANSHIP.					
	Normal review system.					
	Tracing course:					
16	No. 1 ..... doz..	124	.59	.....	.60	16
17	No. 2 ..... do...	140	.59	.....	.60	17
	Short course:					
18	No. 1 ..... do...	110	.59	.....	.60	18
19	No. 2 ..... do...	110	.59	.....	.60	19
20	No. 3 ..... do...	100	.59	.....	.60	20
21	No. 4 ..... do...	90	.59	.....	.60	21
	Regular course:					
22	No. 1 ..... do...	130	.79	.....	.80	22
23	No. 2 ..... do...	140	.79	.....	.80	23
24	No. 3 ..... do...	125	.79	.....	.80	24
25	No. 4 ..... do...	110	.79	.....	.80	25
26	No. 5 ..... do...	110	.79	.....	.80	26
	Payson, Dunton, and Scribner.					
	Primary short course:					
27	No. 1, tracing ..... doz..	6	.57	.....	.....	27
28	No. 2, tracing ..... do...	6	.57	.....	.....	28
29	No. 3 ..... do...	6	.57	.....	.....	29
30	No. 4 ..... do...	11	.57	.....	.....	30
31	No. 5 ..... do...	10	.57	.....	.....	31
32	No. 6 ..... do...	9	.57	.....	.....	32
	Common school series:					
33	No. 1 ..... do...	2	.76	.....	.....	33
34	No. 2 ..... do...	4	.76	.....	.....	34
35	No. 3 ..... do...	10	.76	.....	.....	35
36	No. 4 ..... do...	8	.76	.....	.....	36
37	No. 5 ..... do...	8	.76	.....	.....	37
38	No. 6 ..... do...	8	.76	.....	.....	38
39	No. 7 ..... do...	11	.76	.....	.....	39
40	No. 8 ..... do...	10	.76	.....	.....	40
41	No. 9 ..... do...	8	.76	.....	.....	41
42	No. 10 ..... do...	8	.76	.....	.....	42
43	No. 11 ..... do...	5	.76	.....	.....	43
44	No. 12 ..... do...	5	.76	.....	.....	44

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[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.	T. P. Ballard.	W. B. Harrison.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York or Baltimore.	Chicago.	New York.	
	PENMANSHIP—continued.					
	Spencerian.					
	Tracing course:					
1	No. 1 ....doz..	60	.57			1
2	No. 2 ....do..	60	.57			2
3	No. 3 ....do..	55	.57			3
4	No. 4 ....do..	50	.57			4
	Shorter course:					
5	No. 1 ....do..	37	.57			5
6	No. 2 ....do..	33	.57			6
7	No. 3 ....do..	30	.57			7
8	No. 4 ....do..	25	.57			8
9	No. 5 ....do..	17	.57			9
10	No. 6 ....do..	13	.57			10
11	No. 7 ....do..	10	.57			11
	Common school course:					
12	No. 1 ....do..	60	.76			12
13	No. 2 ....do..	90	.76			13
14	No. 3 ....do..	100	.76			14
15	No. 4 ....do..	70	.76			15
16	No. 5 ....do..	50	.76			16
17	No. 6 ....do..	40	.76			17
18	No. 7 ....do..	15	.76			18
19	No. 8 ....do..	2	.76			19
	PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.					
20	White's Physiological Manikin....No..	13	14.25			20
21	The House I Live in, Eclectic Series ....doz..	40	3.00			21
22	Young People's Physiology, New Pathfinder, No. 2 ...do...	40	5.00			22
	READERS.					
23	Illustrated Primer, Fuller ....doz..	150	2.50			23
24	McGuffey's Eclectic First ....do..	170	1.70			24
25	McGuffey's Eclectic Second ....do..	130	3.00			25
26	McGuffey's Eclectic Third....do..	90	4.30			26
27	McGuffey's Eclectic Fourth....do..	65	5.00			27
28	McGuffey's Eclectic Fifth....do..	30	7.20			28
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL.					
29	American Classics, Swinton ....doz..	15	5.00			29
30	Book of Cats and Dogs, Johonnot....do..	38	1.70			30
31	Chatter Box, board covers....do..	25	6.00			31
32			7.00			32
33	Friends in Feathers and Furs, Johonnot....do..	38	3.00			33
34	Grandfather's Stories, Johonnot....do..	25	2.70			34
35	Gray's How Plants Grow ....do..	15	8.00			35
36	Harper's Young People, new, two volumes, cloth ....do..	9	18.00			36
37	Neighbors With Wings and Fins, Johonnot....do..	26	4.00			37
38	Neighbors with Claws and Hoofs, Johonnot....do..	31	5.40			38
39	Robinson Crusoe, in words of one syllable, board covers.do..	30	2.50			39
40	Stories of Other Lands, Johonnot....do..	30	4.00			40
41	Swiss Family Robinson ....do..	20	2.50	3.84		41
42	Webb's New Word Method ....do..	40	2.40			42
43	Wide Awake, board covers....do..	17	9.60		12.60	43
44			7.50		a 42.00	44

a Bound volumes, 1887 and later.

[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.	Tinsor & Schultz.	W. A. Olmstead.	U. S. School Furniture Co.	Arthur Meyer.	W. B. Harrison.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York or Baltimore.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
	REGISTERS, SCHOOL.									
1	Adams' Daily, No. 1 ....doz..	3½	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Adams' Union School ..do...	1	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard ....doz..	5	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	White's New Common School ....doz..	7	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	SLATES.									
5	7 by 11 inches ....doz..	210	.40	.36	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	8 by 12 inches ....do...	310	.46	.45	.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	WALL MAPS.									
	On spring rollers.									
7	California ....No..	3	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Colorado ....do...	2	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Hemispheres (outline)..do...	31	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Kansas....do...	6	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Minnesota....do...	4	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Nebraska....do...	1	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	12
13	North America (outline), ...No..	46	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	13
14	North Dakota....do...	4	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Oregon ....do...	6	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	15
16	South Dakota ....do...	6	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	16
17	United States (large)..do...	60	.....	.....	.....	a 5.00	.....	.....	.....	17
18	United States (outline) .do...	13	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Washington....do...	3	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	19
	MISCELLANEOUS.									
20	Abacus Boards ....No..	54	b .29	.36	.28	.31	.....	.....	.....	20
21			c .32		.30					21
22	Arithmetical frames, by John Gould ....sets..	14	.....	2.75	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Bibles, medium size.... No..	460	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24				.30						24
25				.35						25
26				.40						26
27	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet, portable, revolving, complete, ...No..	58	.....	7.75	.....	7.68	d 7.45	.....	.....	27
28	Blackboard erasers, "The Best" ....doz..	100	.....	3.15	.60	3.18	e .60	.60	3.60	28
29					.50					29
30	Call-bells....No..	116	.80	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31			1.10	.80						31
32			1.40	.75						32
33			.39							33
34			.47							34
35	Cheerful Echoes, Mrs. Louise Pollock ....doz..	37	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Choice Selections, Northend ....No..	300	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Children's Kitchen Garden, by Emily Huntington..doz..	11	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	Complete School Charts..No..	23	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	Crayons, chalk, white, dustless ....boxes..	1,830	.07½	.06	.07½	.08	.....	.....	.....	39
40			.08							40
41	Crayons, chalk, colored, assorted ....boxes..	350	.45	.50	.50	.55	.....	.....	.....	41
42	Dawes' How We Are Governed ....No..	48	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.87½	42

a 63 by 72; also bids on 50 by 42 map, at $2.20 b 100 B. c 144 B. d New York. e Chicago.

REF0071363

[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.	Arthur Meyer.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	R. Wurlitzer.	Tissot & Schultz.	W. A. Olmstead.	E. O. Silver.	W. B. Harrison.	U. S. School Furniture Co.	Number.
			Point of delivery.									
			New York.	New York.	New York or Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.											
1	Geometrical blocks.....sets..	37						1.23				1
	Globes of the world:											
2	Large.....No..	16		6.00	6.00			6.45				2
3					5.00							3
4					7.50							4
5	Medium.....do...	11		3.60	5.00			5.00				5
6					4.50							6
7					4.00							7
	Gospel Hymns, with music:											
8	No 1.....doz..	23			3.08							8
9	No. 2.....do...	18			3.08							9
10	No. 3.....do...	14			3.08							10
11	No. 4.....do...	9			3.08							11
12	No. 5.....do...	83			3.08							12
13	Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined...do...	37			4.50							13
14	Gow's Primer of Politeness.....No..	43			.16							14
15	Gow's Good Morals and Gentle Manners.....No..	48			.83							15
16	Ink wells.....doz..	92	*a*.13		.11		*a*.13	.13½				16
17			*b*.35				*b*.36					17
18	Memory Gems, Peasley.....No..	60			.42							18
19	Mowry's Elements of Civil Government.....No..	70			.60				.60			19
20	Music books, Instruction for Organ.....No..	58			1.00	1.03						20
21						.65						21
22						.49						22
23	Pencils, slate, sharpened.....M..	17	.90		.76		.85					23
24	Picture reward cards, assorted *.doz..	69			.12							24
25	Plaster Paris.....lbs..	3 0			.10			.05				25
26	Prang's Natural History Cards, small, 12 cards in envelope.....sets..	180			.24							26
27	Riverside Instruction Frame, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.....No..	13			8.10			6.50				27
28	Slated blackboard cloth.....yds..	300			.42			.42		.55	.40	28
29	Slating brushes, first quality.....No..	30			.45			.44				29
30	Sound Bodies for our Boys and Girls, Blakie.....No..	33			.35							30
31	Thermometers.....do...	295	.45		.17							31
32			.48		.16							32
33			.58		.25							33
34			.70		.60							34
35			.49									35
36			.72									36
37	Venable's Dialogues and Plays, assorted.....sets..	27			*c*.70							37
38	Wall slating, liquid.....gal..	30			2.25			2.33		2.90		38
	Webster's Dictionary:											
39	Common School.....dos..	13			7.20							39
40	Primary.....do...	92			4.80							40
41	Academic.....do...	6			15.00							41
42	International Unabridged....No..	21			8.00							42

* Bids from 6 to 25 cents. *a* No covers. *b* With covers. *c* Per dozen.

[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.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Meyer Bros.' Drug Co.	The Mallinckrodt Chemical Co.	George Merrell.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	N. Y., St. L., Chicago, or Kans. C.	New York.	New York.	
	MEDICINES.									
1	Acetanilide.....ounces..	400	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Acid:									
2	Acetic, c. p., in 8-ounce bottles.do...	550	1.95	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Arsenious, in 1-ounce bottles...do..	55	.08½	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Benzoic, in 4-ounce bottles.....do..	145	.14	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Boracic, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	1,320	.03½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-pound bottles, 95 per cent.....lbs..	690	.12½	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16½	6
7	Carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	1,920	.03½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	7
8	Citric, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	660	.05	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Gallic, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	170	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Hydrocyanic, dilute, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	7	.12	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Muriatic, c. p., in 4-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	330	.03½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Nitric, c. p., in 4-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	280	.03½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Phos., U. S. P., in 4-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces.	640	.03	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Salicylic, in 4-ounce bottles or tins.....ounces..	470	.10½	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Sulphuric, c. p., in 4-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	350	.03½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	750	.03	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Tannic, in 8-ounce bottles.....do....	440	.13	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Tartaric, in 8-ounce s.m. bottles do..	650	.0205	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Alcohol, in 32-ounce bottles U. S. P. .....bottles..	†1,860	.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Aluminum and potassium, sulphate of (alum), in 8-ounce bottles ..ounces..	2,880	.01½	.00½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Ammonium, bromide of, in 4-ounce s. m. bottles.....ounces..	430	.05	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	Ammonium, carbonate of, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	970	.0149	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Ammonium, chloride of, pulvis, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	1,160	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Antimony and potassium, tartrate of (tartar emetic), 1-ounce bottles, U. S. P.....ounces..	55	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Antipyrine.....do...	230	1.42	1.23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Atropia, sulph., in ¼-ounce bottles.do...	6¼	.....	3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-ounce bottles, U. S. P.....ounces..	1,220	.18	.14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Borax, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles.do..	2,350	.0149	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Calcium chloride, granular.....do..	†340	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Caldum, sulphide, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	200	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Capsules, gelatine, empty, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4.....boxes..	2,980	.06½	.04½	.....	.04½	.07	.....	.....	31
32	Cerate, blistering, in 8-ounce tins .....ounces..	190	.....	.02½	.....	.04½	.04½	.04½	.....	32
33	Cerate, resin.....lbs..	150	.....	.18½	.....	.19	.31	.24	.....	33
34	Cerate, simple, in 1-pound tins....do...	265	.....	.28	.....	.24½	.42	.25	.....	34
35	Chalk, prepared, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	610	.0074	.00½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Chloral, hydrate of, in 4-ounce g. s. s. m. bottles.....ounces..	540	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Chlorodyne, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.do...	610	.....	.03½	.12½	.10	.07	.05	.....	37

† No award.

REF0071364

[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.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	George Merrell.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Charles P. Noyes.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	N. Y., Chicago, or St. Louis.	N. Y., St. L. Chicago, or Kans. City.	New York.	New York.	
1	Chloroform, purified, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	3,600			.04½					1
2	Cinchonidia, sulphate of.....do..	*740			.02½					2
3	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, in ½-ounce bottles.....ounces..	16	6.75		5.25		5.75			3
4	Cacao butter.....lbs..	52	.52		.35					4
5	Collodion, in 1-ounce bottles..ounces..	240	.07½		.05½					5
6	Confection senna, in 1-pound jars.....lbs..	58			.35	.30	.35	.28		6
7	Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	950	.04		.03					7
8	Copper, sulphate of, in 2-ounce bottles.....ounces..	310	.0140		.02					8
9	Creosote, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles....do...	220			.07					9
10	Digitalis, leaves, in 1-ounce packages.....ounces..	220			.01		.01			10
11	Ergotine, in 4-oz jars.....oz..	100			.20	.20	.25			11
12	Ether, sulphur, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins.....ozs..	2,630	.05½		.04½					12
13	Extract: Barberry, fluid (B. aquifol), in 16 oz. bottles.....lbs..	34	.50		.66	.60	1.00	1.50		13
14	Belladonna, fluid, in 4-oz. bot's...oz..	440	.04½		.04	.03	.04½	.06		14
15	Belladonna, alcoholic, 1-oz jars....do..	40				.15	.19			15
16	Buchu, fluid, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..do..	1,630	.06½		.05½	.03½	.05	.07½		16
17	Cannabis indica, in 1-oz. jars....do..	32				.21	.16			17
18	Cannabis indica, fluid, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz..	270	.05		.01½	.03½	.05	.08		18
19	Cascara sagrada, fluid, in 1-lb. bottles.....oz..	1,560	.03		.02½	.03	.10	.05		19
20	Cimicifuga, fluid (racemosa), in 4-oz. bottles.....oz..	660	.04		.04	.02½	.03	.05		20
21	Cinchona, fluid (with aromatics), in 8-oz bottles.....oz..	1,910	.05		.05½	.03½	.05	.06		21
22	Cocculus indicus, fluid.....do..	280	.04		a.03	.03	.04½			22
23	Colchicum seed, fluid, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz..	200	.05		.07½	.05	.04½	.06		23
24	Colocynth, compound, powdered, in 8-oz bottles.....oz..	128			.09	.16	.07½	.09		24
25	Ergot, fluid, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	1,380	.08		.05½	.04½	.07½	.09		25
26	Gentian, alcoholic, in 1-oz. jars..do..	44			.09	.09	.09½			26
27	Ginger, fluid, in 8-oz. bottles....do..	2,500	.04		.04½	.03½	.05	.07		27
28	Hamamelis, fluid, in 1-lb bottles..lbs..	180	.03		.40	.32	.30	.60		28
29	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic, U. S. P., in 1-oz jars.....oz..	34								29
30	Hyoscyamus, fluid, in 4-oz bot's...do..	270	.01		.03½	.03	.12	.08		30
31	Ipecac, fluid, in 4-oz. bottles....do..	630	.20		.19	.16	.13½	.20		31
32	Jaborandi, fluid, in 8-oz. bottles..do..	480	.06		.04½	.03	.04½	.07		32
33	Licorice, in paper.....do..	2,730	.0147		.01½		.05			33
34	Licorice, fluid.....lbs..	430	.32		.41	.25	.24	.60		34
35	Nux vomica, alcoholic, powdered, U. S. P., in 1-oz. bottles.....oz..	34								35
36	Poke root, fluid.....do...	570	.03		.03	.12	.11½			36
37	Rhubarb, fluid, in 8-oz. bottles...do..	830	.06½		.05½	.03	.04	.04½		37
38	Sarsaparilla, fluid, in 8 oz. bot's. bot's..	985	.30		.28	.19	.21	.40		38
39	Seneka, fluid, in 8 oz. bottles.....oz..	860	.08		.06	.04½	.06	.07		39
40	Senna, fluid, in 1-lb. bottles.....lbs..	70	.75		.42	.45	.34	.65		40
41	Stillingia, fluid, in 4-oz. bottles...oz..	1,080	.04		.03½	.02½	.03	.05		41
42	Taraxicum, fluid, in 8-oz. bot's. botts..	250	.30		.23½	.18½	.18	.33		42
43	Valerian, fluid, in 1-lb. bot's ....do...	56	.55		.46	.40	.57	.70		43
44	Viburnum, fluid, in 8-oz. bottles..oz..	1,030	.03½		.03½	.02½	.03	.05		44
45	Wild cherry, fluid, in 8-oz. bottles.....bottles..	510	.24		.19½	.18½	.22	.35		45
46	Glycerin, pure, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz..	8,000	.01½	.0161	.01½					46
47	Gum, Arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. s. m. bottles.....oz..	720		.0661	.03½					47
48	Gum camphor, in 1-lb cans.....lbs..	200		.57	.49					48
49	Hypodermic tablets, morphia ¼ gr., atropine, 1/150 gr.....No..	14,700		.01½		.00⅗	.00⅘			49
50	Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz..	100			.30					50
51	Iodoform, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....do..	500			.33				35	51

a In 8-ounce bottles.

* 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.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	George Merrell.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City.	New York.	
1	Iodol.....oz..	160			.95				1
2	Iron, ammoniated citrate of.....lbs..	21			.50				2
3	Iron, dyalized, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz..	330			.02	.02	.01½		3
4	Iron, pyrophosphate, in 1-oz. bottles, oz..	80			.07				4
5	Iron, reduced, in 1-oz. bottles....do...	80			.07				5
6	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wood boxes.....lbs..	830	.02½		.01½				6
7	Iron, dried sulphate of, c. p., in 4-oz. s. m. bottles.....oz..	*220	.01½						7
8	Iron and quinine, soluble citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz..	380			.12			.12½	8
9	Lanolin.....ounces..	1,260			.04½				9
10	Lead, acetate of, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	990	.0172		.01½				10
11	Lithium, carbonate, in 1-ounce bottles.....ounces..	70			.22				11
12	Lithium, citrate, granular, effervescing, in 8-ounce bottles....bottles..	100					.31		12
13	Lycopodium, in 2-ounce bottles ...oz..	350	.04½		.05				13
14	Magnesia, carbonate .....ounces..	360	.02		.00½				14
15	Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-ounce s. m. bottles.....ounces..	190			.04½				15
16	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-pound tins.....lbs	2,135	.02½		.02½				16
17	Mercury: Ammoniated (white precipitate) .....ounces..	85			.03½				17
18	With chalk, in 2-ounce s. m. bottles.....ounces..	155			.05			.08½	18
19	Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-ounce bottles .....ounces..	320	.07		.06½				19
20	Mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 1-ounce bottles .....ounces..	150	.08½		.07½				20
21	Red oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles .....ounces..	200			.08				21
22	Yellow oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles.....ounces..	130			.10½				22
23	Yellow sulph., in 1-ounce bottles .....ounces..	53			.09				23
24	Morphia, acetate of, in ½-ounce bottles.....ounces..	18			2.20				24
25	Morphia, sulphate of, in ½-ounce bottles.....ounces..	53			2.00				25
26	Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-pound tins.....lbs..	3540	.12		.10½				26
27	Nitroglycerine, alcoholic solution, 1 per cent.....ounces..	80			.08	.10	.05		27
28	Oil anise.....do...	110	.12		.13				28
29	Oil castor, in 32-ounce bottles, cold-pressed.....bottles..	1,300	.37	.38½	.37½				29
30	Oil cinnamon (cassia), in 1-ounce bottles.....ounces..	130	.09		.09				30
31	Oil cloves, in 1-ounce bottles....do...	330	.09		.07½				31
32	Oil cod liver, in 1-pint bottles..bottles..	2,800	.15	.15½	.14		.17		32
33	Oil croton, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .....ounces..	80	.10		.10½				33

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Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Meyer Bros.' Drug Co.	George Merrell.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	New York, St. Louis, Chicago, or Kansas City.	New York.	
1	Oil cubebs, in 4-ounce bottles ....oz...	140	.....	.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Oil lemon, in 4-ounce bottles ....do...	120	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Oil linseed, raw, in pint bottles..bottles.	700	.....	.15½	.13	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Oil male fern, ethereal, in 1-ounce bottles .....ounces..	100	.....	.....	.16	.16	.....	.....	4
5	Oil olive, in 1-pint bottles ....bottles	1,320	.15	.15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Oil origanum, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	2,000	.04	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Oil peppermint, in 1-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	200	.19	.24	.19½	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Oil sandalwood, in 4-ounce bottles .....ounces..	250	.35	.....	.31	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Oil sassafras, in 1-pound bottles .lbs..	100	.42	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Oil tar .....lbs..	*170	.....	.06½	.05	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Oil turpentine, in 32-ounce bottles, ...bottles..	750	.....	.18½	.18	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-pound pots .....lbs..	230	.....	.....	.52	.50	.72	.51	12
13	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-ounce pots.....ounces..	600	.....	.....	.03½	.02½	.03½	.03	13
14	Oleate of mercury, 10 per cent. in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	500	.....	.....	.07	.07	.07	.05	14
15	Pepsin, pure, in 1-ounce bottles..do...	100	.20	.91	.21	.37½	.40	.....	15
16							.15		16
17	Pepsin, saech., in 1-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	1,000	.04	.0745	.05½	.06	.08½	.....	17
18	Petrolatum, 120° F., light colored, in 1-pound cans .....lbs..	1,880	.....	.10½	.09	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Pills, aloes and asafetida, U. S. P., in bottles of 100 .....bottles..	140	.12	.....	.....	.08	.10½	.....	19
20	Pills, aloes and myrrh, U. S. P., in bottles of 100 .....bottles..	155	.15	.....	.....	.08	.11½	.....	20
21	Pills, aloe and mastic, U. S. P., in bottles of 100 .....bottles..	93	.15	.....	.....	.10	.12	.....	21
22	Pills, camphor and opium (camphor 2 grains, opium 1 grain), in bottles of 100 each.....bottles..	210	.20	.....	.....	.15	.15½	.....	22

* No award.

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Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Meyer Bros.' Drug Co.	Geo. Merrell.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	New York, St. Louis, Chicago, or Kansas City.	New York.	
	MEDICINES—continued.								
1	Pills, comp. cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P.....bottles..	460	.50	.....	.45	.37	.14½	.....	1
2	Pills, iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....bottles..	160	.15	.....	.....	.08	.09½	.....	2
3	Pills of mercury, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-ounce pots .....ounces..	200	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	3
4	Pills of mercury (green iodide), ½ grain each, in bottles of 100 .....bottles..	280	.15	.....	.....	.07	.08	.....	4
5	Pills of sulphate of quinine (3 grains each), in bottles of 100 ....bottles..	500	.25	.....	.....	.19	.22	.....	5
6	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, in 10-grain vials.....grains..	500	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-ounce bottles .....ounces..	50	.16	.....	.15	.15	.14	.20	7
	Potassium:								
8	Acetate of, in 8-ounce bottles..do...	600	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Bicarbon., in 8-ounce g. s. m. bottles.....ounces..	310	.....	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-ounce bottles..... .....ounces..	1,860	.....	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	1,950	.....	.04	.02½	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Caustic, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .....ounces..	125	.....	.13	.08	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Chlorate of, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	2,160	.....	.0195	.02	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Cyanide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .....ounces..	15	.....	.22	.10	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Iodide of, in 8-ounce bottles..... .....ounces..	2,180	.....	.....	.18½	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Nitrate of (saltpetre), powdered, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	1,370	.....	.0124	.01½	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Permanganate of, in 1-ounce bottles.....ounces..	84	.....	.07½	.04½	.....	.....	.....	17
18	And sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt), powdered, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	3,070	.....	.02½	.02	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Powdered aloes, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	124	.....	.04½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Powdered brayera, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	200	.....	.....	.07	.....	.04½	.....	20
21	Powdered capsicum (cayenne pepper), in 8-ounce bottles ....ounces..	1,030	.....	.....	.02	*	.....	.....	21
22	Powdered cinchona, in 1-pound bottles .....pounds..	20	.....	.....	.35	.....	.34	.....	22
23	Powder, insect.....do...	340	.....	.20½	.16	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Powdered ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	200	.....	.....	.11½	.....	.14½	.....	24
25	Powdered jalap, in 4-ounce bottles .....ounces..	130	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.05	.....	25
26	Powdered licorice root, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	450	.....	.0140	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	26
27	Powdered opium, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	410	.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	630	.06	.....	.05½	.05½	.06	.....	28

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Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Geo. Merrell.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	New York, St. Louis, Chicago, or Kansas City.	New York.	
1	Powdered rhubarb, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	310	.03	.04	.03		.01		1
2	Powdered squills, in 1-ounce w. m. bottles.....ounces..	30	.03		.08		.05	.05	2
3	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles, or compressed in tins.ounces..	2,170			.26				3
4	Resin.....pounds..	150		.03	.01½				4
5	Salol.....ounces..	220			.28				5
6	Santonine, in 1-ounce bottles....do...	110			.27				6
7	Senna leaves, in 1-pound packages.....No..	90	.14		.12		.16½		7
8	Silver, nitrate of: Fused, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	48		.62	.60				8
9	In crystals, in 1-ounce bottles.....ounces..	68		.61	.55				9
10	Sodium: Bicarbonate of, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	3,030	.01	.01¼	.00½				10
11	Bromide, in 4-ounce bottles..do...	700		.08	.03½				11
12	Phosphate, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	520		.02	.01½				12
13	Salicylate, in 1-ounce w. m. bottles.....ounces..	920	09½	.12	.08½				13
14	Sulphate of, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	600		.01½	.00½				14
15	Solution of ammonia, U. S. P., fort., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	10,260		.01½	.01⅝		.01½		15
16	Solution, arsenite of potassa (Fowler's solution), in 4-ounce bottles, U. S. P.....ounces..	640	.00½	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½	.01½	16
17	Solution iodide of arsenic and mercury (Donovan's solution), in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	420	.01½	.02	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½	17
18	Solution subsulphate of iron, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	320			.02½	.02	.01½	.02	18
19	Solution sodium, chlorinated, Labarraque's.....bottles..	320	.07	.13	.07½		.17		19
20	Solution zinc, chlorinated, medicinal, in 1-pound bottles .....pounds..	90			.20		.14½		20
21	Spirits ammonia, aromatic, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	1,800		.04	.03½		.03	.03	21
22	Spirits ether, compound (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-ounce g. s. bottles, U. S. P.....ounces..	1,230		.07½	.04	.04	.01½		22
23	Spirits ether, nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), in 8-ounce g. s. bottles, U. S. P.....ounces..	4,160		.04½	.03½				23
24	Spirits lavender, compound, U. S. P.....ounces..	1,580	.01½	.04	.03	.02	.03	.02½	24
25	Strychnia, sulphate, in ½-ounce bottles.....ounces..	16			1.15				25
26	Sulphur, washed, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	3,930	.01	.01½	.01½				26
27	Sirup hypophos., lime, soda, iron, and potash, in 1-pound bottles.pounds..	1,480	.23½	.20½	.23½	.23	.27½	.26	27
28	Sirup iodide of iron, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	3,420	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½	.03½		28
29	Sirup squill, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....pounds..	1,510	.14	.11½	.22	.11½	.15½	.14	29
30	Sirup wild cherry, U. S. P., in 16-ounce bottles.....ounces..	21,950	.00½	.009	.01½	.00½	.01½	.00½	30
31	Tolu balsam, in 4-ounce jars....do...	170			.03				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.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Meyer Bros' Drug Co.	Geo. Merrell.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	New York, St. Louis, Chicago, or Kansas City.	New York.	
	Tincture:								
1	Aconite, rad., in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	1,290	.03	.....	.03½	.02½	.03½	.03½	1
2	Arnica, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	7,780	.01½	.....	.02½	.01½	.02½	.02½	2
3	Belladonna, in 4-oz. bottles.do...	630	.01½	.....	.02½	.01½	.03	.03	3
4	Cantharides, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	330	.02½	.....	.03½	.03	.03½	.04½	4
5	Digitalis, in 2-ounce bottles.do...	520	.02	.....	.03	.02½	.03½	.03½	5
6	Gelsemium, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	360	.02½	.....	.03½	.04	.03½	.04	6
7	Gentian, compound, in 1-pound bottles.....pounds..	520	.24½	.....	.31	.25	.29	.33	7
8	Guaiac.....ounces..	660	.02½	.....	.03	.02½	.03½	.03½	8
9	Iodine, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	2,090	.11	.....	.05½	.04½	.06½	.04½	9
10	Chloride of iron, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles .....ounces..	2,060	.02½	.....	.02½	.02½	.04	.03	10
11	Myrrh, in 4-ounce bottles...do...	470	.03	.....	.03½	.02½	.04	.04	11
12	Nux vomica, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	310	.02½	.....	.03	.02	.04½	.03½	12
13	Opium, camphorated, U. S. P., in 16 ounce bottles .....ounces..	2,930	.01½	.....	.01½	.01½	.02½	.02	13
14	Opium, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	3,620	.04½	.....	.03½	.03½	.05	.03½	14
15	Opium, deodorized.....do...	1,030	.....	.....	.03	.03½	.05	.03½	15
16	Veratrum viride, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	250	.03	.....	.04	.05	.04½	.04	16
17	Wine colchicum, rad., in 4 ounce bottles .....ounces..	450	.02	.....	.02½	.02½	.03½	.03½	17
	Zinc:								
18	Acetate of, in 2-ounce bottles.do...	150	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Oxide of, in 2-ounce bottles...do...	720	.....	.01½	.02	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Phosphide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	24	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles..... .....ounces..	350	.....	.02½	.03	.....	.....	.....	21

REF0071367

[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.	R. A. Robbins.	Richard Kny & Co.	Chas. H. Pleasants.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
	HOSPITAL STORES.				
1	Arrowroot, Bermuda ..... lbs..	*140			.19
2	Beef extract, in ¼-pound packages ..... do..	**150**			
3	Flaxseed, whole ..... do..	**330**			.03½
4	Flaxseed meal, in tins ..... do..	**1,770**			.05½
5	Gelatin ..... do..	**110**			
6	Ginger, ground, in 8-ounce bottles ..... do..	*970			.03½
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.				
7	Aspirators ..... No..	**8**	7.10	**6.50**	
8				6.50	
9	Atomizers, C. & S., No. 5, with shield ..... do..	*19	2.21	1.00	
10				1.00	
11	Atomizers, hand ..... do..	**43**	**.57**	1.00	
12				1.00	
13				1.00	
14	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..	**139**	2.40		
15	Bandages, suspensory ..... do..	**200**	.12		
16					
17	Binders' boards, 2½ by 12 inches ..... pieces..	**150**			
18	Binders' boards, 4 by 17 inches ..... do..	**168**			
19	Breast pumps ..... No..	**78**	**.15**		
20	Case, field, operating ..... do..	**1**	**33.00**		
21	Cases, operating (minor) ..... do..	**5**	13.00		
22	Cases, pocket ..... do..	**15**	**9.50**	12.00	
23				10.00	
24				10.00	
25				12.00	
26	Cases, stomach pump and tube ..... do..	**17**	1.48		
27					
28					
29	Cases, tooth extracting ..... do..	**15**	8.75		
30	Catheters, g. c., assorted sizes ..... do..	**210**	.04½	**.03**	
31				.05	
32	Cotton, absorbent ..... lbs..	**370**	.24		
33	Cotton bats ..... No..	**200**			
34	Cotton wadding ..... sheets..	b 650			
35	Droppers, medicine ..... No..	**2,170**	.01½	.01½	
36				.01½	
37	Gauze, antiseptic ..... yds..	**900**	.04½		
38	Lancet, thumb ..... No..	**16**	.27	.25	
39				.25	
40	Ligature, catgut for, carbolized, three sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles ..... bottles..	**70**	.40		
41	Ligature, silk for ..... ounces..	**36**		2.25	
42				2.25	
43	Ligature, silver wire for ..... do..	**11**	2.00	1.95	
44				1.95	
45	Lint, picked ..... lbs..	*50	.45		
46	Lint, patent ..... do..	*100			
47	Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide ..... yds..	**1,530**			
48					
49					
50	Needles surgical, assorted ..... doz..	**40**		**.30**	
51				.30	
52	Oakum, fine, picked ..... lbs..	**135**			.06½
53	Obstetrical forceps ..... No..	**3**	3.50	3.00	
54				3.00	
55	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces ..... yds..	**100**			

* No award.

Meyer Bros.' Drug Co.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Chas. Reynders.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Richard Lindner.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York, St. Louis, Chicago, or Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
							1
1.80			**1.50**				2
.02½							3
.02½							4
.24							5
.01½							6
		6.25		7.25			7
							8
		2.30					9
							10
		.45					11
		.90					12
		1.10					13
					2.38		14
.07½	.11½	.14		.12			15
	.25						16
		.01½					17
		.02½					18
.15	.15	.14					19
							20
		22.50		**17.75**			21
		11.95		11.05			22
		12.25					23
		9.80					24
							25
		1.25		**1.25**			26
		1.25					27
		1.35					28
		9.00		**5.95**			29
.04	.08			.11	.03½		30
							31
.22					**.21½**		32
					a .15		33
						.20	34
.01½	.01½				**.01½**		35
							36
					.06	.03½	37
		.27½		.27½			38
							39
					.40		40
1.50		.75			**.75**		41
							42
		2.40			**1.70**		43
							44
							45
.50					.42½		46
							47
					.07½	.03½	48
						.06½	49
						.08	50
.22		.30		.25	.35		51
.13					**.11**		52
		3.00		**4.35**			53
							54
.60					**.50**		55

a Per pound.

b See class 3.

REF0071368

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Richard Kay & Co.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	New York.
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.			
1	Pencils, hair, assorted sizes, in vials ..... dozen	360		
2	Pins ..... papers	a 410		
3	Pins, safety ..... dozen	445		.15
4				.15
5	Plaster, belladonna ..... yards	320		
6	Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case ..... do	170		
7	Plasters, mustard, 10 in a box ..... boxes	580		
8	Plaster of Paris, in 5-pound tins ..... lbs	310		
9	Plasters, porous ..... dozen	620		
10	Plasters, rubber (Mead's), adhesive, 7 inches wide, in 1-yard rolls ..... yards	240		
11	Powder blower, for larynx ..... No	43	.45	.40
12				.40
13	Probangs ..... do	220		.05
14				.05
15	Rubber sheeting, white ..... yards	165		
16				
17				
18				
19	Scarificators ..... No	7		1.75
20				1.75
21	Scissors, 4-inch ..... do	31	.55	.55
22				.55
23	Scissors, 6-inch ..... do	32	.65	.65
24				.65
25	Soap, carbolic ..... lbs	*1,380		
26	Soap, Castile, white ..... do	2,140		
27	Speculum for the ear ..... No	16	.60	.65
28				.65
29				
30	Speculum for the rectum ..... do	10	1.40	1.25
31				1.25
32	Speculum for the vagina, glass ..... do	18	.27	.30
33				.30
34	Splints, assorted ..... dozen	10		
35				
36	Splints, felt for ..... pieces	14		
37	Sponge, assorted ..... ounces	1,100		
38	Sponge holders for throat ..... No	32	.20	.20
39				.20
40	Stethoscopes, Camman's, double ..... do	12	1.25	1.20
41				1.20
42	Syringes, Davidson's self-injector ..... do	80	1.14	
43				
44	Syringes, ear, glass ..... do	45	.05	
45	Syringes, hard rubber, 8-ounce ..... do	25		
46	Syringes, hypodermic ..... do	43	1.30	1.15
47				1.15
48	Syringes, Mattson's, family ..... do	71		

a See class 7. * No award.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. H. Pleasants.	Meyer Bros.' Drug Co.	Richard Lindner.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Chas. Reynders.	Chas. P. Noyes.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	.15						1
		.03					2
	.02½	.03	.05			.04½	3
		.05	.03				4
	.36						5
	.32			.28		.28	6
	.12						7
.03				.04½			8
	.42						9
	.27					.19	10
				.48	.44	.32	11
							12
	.34				.03		13
							14
	.40	.44		.32½		.48	15
				.40			16
				.50			17
				.60			18
					1.80		19
							20
		.34		.35	.42		21
							22
		.48		.50	.60		23
							24
.05½							25
.12½	.07½		.72½				26
				.60	.60		27
				.70			28
				.95			29
				a 2.50	1.22		30
							31
					.24		32
							33
				.70	.60	6.00	34
				1.00			35
				4.45			36
	.13			.05½			37
				.49			38
							39
	1.25			12.00	1.22	.96	40
							41
				1.13			42
							43
	.03		.04½	.05		.10	44
			1.30	1.35			45
	.90			1.45		1.18	46
							47
	1.05			1.25			48

a Average.

REF0071369

[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.	R. A. Robbins.	Richard Kay & Co.	Meyer Bros.' Drug Co.	Richard Lindner.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles Reynders.	W. H. Hastings.	Charles P. Noyes.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Charles H. Pleasants.	Number.
			Points of delivery.										
			New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.												
1	Syringes: Penis, glass, in cases.....No..	480			.02		.01	.03			.03		1
2							.03½	.03½					2
3							.02½						3
4	Penis, rubber...do..	410	.35		.12		.17	.14					4
5							.17	.16½					5
6								.20					6
7	Vagina, rubber..do..	91	.55		.33		.45	.35					7
8							.48	.50					8
9	Test-tubes, 3 to 7 inch.....nests..	30	.07½							.09	.08		9
	Thermometers:												
10	Clinical.....No..	169	.57	.75	.40			.60		1.00	.65		10
11				.75									11
12	Mercurial.....do..	a 32			a.07								12
13	Spirit.....do..	a 23			a.07								13
14	Tongue depressors..do..	25	.25	.20				.30		.24	.24		14
15				.20				.35					15
16								.45					16
17	Tourniquets, field...do..	7	.45	.50				.40					17
18				.50									18
19	Tourniquets, screw, with pad.....No..	7	1.03	1.15				1.10		1.25			19
20				1.15									20
21	Towels.....doz..	64				3.25		2.40					21
22								2.75					22
23								3.10					23
24	Trusses, double...No..	16	1.80						2.20	2.00			24
25	Trusses, single.....do..	30	1.10						1.40	1.10			25
26	Tubes, drainage, 3 sizes 1 yard each.....yds..	128		.06				.10		.09	.17		26
27				.09				.12		.13½			27
28				.18				.20		.19			28
29				.06									29
30				.09									30
31				.18									31
32	Twine, ¼ coarse..ounces..	1,160				.02½		.02½					32
33								.02					33
34								.02					34
35	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and six staffs in case.....No..	8	10.00	10.00				9.75					35
36				10.00									36
37	Urinometers.....do..	16	.30	.40	.20			.38		.30			37
38				.40									38
39	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's...No..	12	1.25	1.40				1.25		1.00			39
40				1.40									40
41	Uterine sounds, Sims'.....No..	11	.30	.25				.30					41
42				.25									42
43	Wax, white, in paper.....ounces..	300			.02½							03½	43
44	Wire netting for splints, No. 4.....sq. ft.	*390						.08½					44

* No award. a See School supplies.

[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.	R. A. Robbins.	Richard Kay & Co.	Meyer Bros.' Drug Co.	Richard Lindner.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles Reynders.	Charles P. Noyes.	Charles H. Pleasants.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	MISCELLANEOUS.											
1	Basins, wash, hand.....No..	90	.08					.45				1
2			.14					.48				2
3	Bedpans.....do...	*	1.10					1.25	3.50			3
4	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires.....No..	40						.65				4
5	Blowers for insect powder.....No..	200			.04		.05					5
6	Boxes, ointment, tin, assorted sizes.....doz..	1,730					.07					6
7	Corkscrews.....No..	70					.20	.09½				7
8								.45				8
9	Dippers, tin, assorted...do...	80						.09½				9
10	Dispensatory, latest edition.....copies..	*15			5.50			5.70	5.73			10
11	Funnels, glass, 8 ounce...No..	60	.11	.20	.07							11
12				.20								12
13	Hones.....do...	19						.60				13
14	Lime, chloride.....lbs..	*1,230								.07½		14
15	Measures, graduated, glass, 4-ounce.....No..	51	.22		.15							15
16	Measures, graduated, glass, minim.....No..	60	.14		.12							16
17	Medicine glasses, ½-ounce graduated.....doz..	52	.22						.22½			17
18	Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches...No..	*42					.85					18
19	Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 inches.....packs..	50			.20							19
20	Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each.....sheets..	189		.35				.10		.03		20
21				.35								21
22	Paper, wrapping.....quires..	1,080				.15				.33		22
23	Saddlebags, medical, convertible.....No..	7			10.50			12.50				23
24								8.00				24
25	Scales, Troemer's, dispensing (new).....No..	*19			6.20							25
26	Spatulas, 6 inches.....do...	53			.21			.24				26
27	Spirit lamps.....No..	27	.24					.18				27
	Vials:											
28	½-ounce.....doz..	1,050			.09					.08½	.10½	28
29	1-ounce.....do...	1,330			.09					.12		29
30	2-ounce.....do...	1,710			.10½					.14		30
31	4-ounce.....do...	1,810			.15					.19		31
32	6-ounce.....do...	1,120			.17½					.24		32

* No award. † Boxes.

REF0071370

SUPPLIES

FOR THE

PACIFIC COAST AGENCIES,

AWARDED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF JUNE 5, 1893.

941

REF0071371

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.	Max J. Brandenstein.	Sam'l L. Wermser.	Webster Jones.
			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..	**26,670**			
2	Beans, good merchantable quality, sound and clean, put up in double bags, the inner bags to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny ..... lbs..	**18,990**			
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 samples below No. 6 need be submitted ..... lbs..	**21,735**			**.1995**
6					
7					
8	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in strong boxes of 50 pounds each ..... lbs..	**9,300**			
9					
10	Hominy, good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny ..... lbs..	**5,300**			
11					
12	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..	**8,150**			
13	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped ..... bbls..	**3**			
14	Rolled oats, good quality, in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds each, packed in cases of from 50 to 60 pounds ..... lbs..	**8,350**			
15	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one of gunny ..... lbs..	**17,650**		.03325	**.0345**
16					
17					
18	Salt, delivered in good double gunnies: Coarse ..... do...	**7,200**			.00½
19					
20	Fine, fit for table use, put up in small bags ..... do...	**23,000**			**.006**
21					
22					
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..	**59,490**	.0605 .0610	.0629	**.0612**
24					
25	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification ..... do...	**2,070**	.21½	.15½	.23
26			.25		.21
27			.27½		.19
28			.20		**.18**
29			.17½		.17
30					.15½

a Per ton. *b* 5-pound sacks. *c* 10-pound sacks. *d* Per case of 72 pounds.

San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 5, 1893.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry Mohr.	Julian C. Bocklin.	Jno. Black & Son.	Frank Dalton.	Daniel Roth.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Arthur L. Whitney.	Walter M. Castle.	William Hess.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.										
.13¾				.1368		.13½				1
			.02							2
			.0265							3
			.0280							4
										5
					.1949		.1845	.19½	.19½	6
								.19½		7
		c 2.99½							.03½	8
		c **2.75**								9
			.0245							10
			.0255							11
.1285				.13½		.14½				12
24.60				**24.00**		24.00				13
			.0460		.04½			*d* 3.60		14
					.0330		.0335	.03½	.037	15
					.0290			.03½	.033	16
								.03½		17
						a 6.50				18
						a **8.00**				19
						a 10.00				20
						b .08				21
						c .15				22
					.06245			.06½	.0635	23
										24
	.32½				.17½		.208			25
	.18						.216			26
							.20			27
										28
										29
										30

c Per cwt.

REF0071372

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. F. Whittier.	Isidore Llorns.	Wakefield Baker.	Samuel I. Wormser.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Allspice, ground ..... lbs..	60	.....	.12	.....	.12½
2				.14		
3	Apples, dried ..... do..	9,800	.....	.....	.....	.06½
4	Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each* ..... lbs..	2,651	.....	.55	.....	.30½
5				.37		
6	Bath brick ..... doz..	12	.....	.....	.36	.....
7	Beeswax ..... lbs..	6	.28	.....	.....	.....
8	Boxes bluing ..... doz..	53	.....	.59	.....	.84
9	Candles, adamantine, 6's ..... lbs..	310	.....	.....	.....	.09½
10	Cassia, ground ..... do..	52	.....	.14½	.....	.12½
11				.12½		
12	Cloves, ground ..... do..	51	.....	.15	.....	.12½
13				.20		
14	Corn starch ..... do..	750	.....	.05½	.....	.07½
15						
16	Cream tartar ..... do..	85	.....	.22	.....	.31
17				.25		.19½
18				.30		
19	Ginger, ground ..... do..	110	.....	.14	.....	.12½
20				.19		
21	Hops, fresh, pressed ..... do..	112	.....	.....	.....	.20
22	Lye, concentrated ..... doz..	124	.78	.....	.....	.90
23	Matches ..... gross..	138	.....	.....	.....	.19
24	Mustard, ground ..... lbs..	80	.....	.09	.....	.12½
25				.10½		
26	Peaches, dried ..... do..	11,300	.....	.....	.....	.06½
27						.08½
28						
29						
30	Pepper, black, ground ..... do..	360	.....	.09	.....	.06½
31				.10½		
32						
33	Prunes, dried ..... do..	13,300	.....	.....	.....	.07½
34						.10½
35						
36						
37						
38	Soap, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished † ..... lbs..	36,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
39						
40	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each. lbs..	280	.....	.06½	.....	.08½
41	Soda, washing ..... do..	1,470	.....	.....	.....	.01½
42	Starch ..... do..	745	.....	.....	.....	.07½
43	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons .. galls..	960	.....	.....	.....	.15
44						
45						
46	Sirup, in 5-gallon I. C. tin cans, cased ..... do..	1,765	.....	.....	.....	.32½
47						
48						
49	Vinegar, in barrels ..... do..	450	.....	.07	.....	.....
50				.08		
51	Vinegar, in kegs ..... do ..	950	.....	.14	.....	.....
52				.15		
	Additional for schools.					
53	Soap, Castile ..... lbs..	20	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—For wooden ware, etc., see Class 10.

* Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Webster Jones.	Julien C. Bockin.	Otto Lubin.	Charles W. Arnes.	Thomas R. Hayes.	George D. Lucy.	Harry Upps.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Walter M. Castle.	William Haas.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
.11	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	1
	.06										2
.071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0498	.0445	.05½	.....	3
.29½	.27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29½	.....	.37½	.....	4
	.15						.28½				5
.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	8
.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	.....	.....	9
.11	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	10
	.16										11
.11	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	12
	.12										13
.06½	a .06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.06½	14
	b .04½										15
.29	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	16
.18½	.18						.17½				17
											18
.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	19
											20
.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.19	.....	23
.11	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	24
	.12										25
.091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0724	.0695	.08½	.....	26
								.0645			27
								.0595			28
								.052			29
.08½	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	30
	.11										31
	.06½										32
.076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0649	.072	.14	.....	33
								.067			34
								.062			35
								.057			36
								.052			37
.04½	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.0345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.03½					.0325						39
.07½	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	40
.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.012	.....	.....	.....	41
.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	42
.1245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1495	.....	.34	.16	43
									.26	.14	44
									.22½		45
.2085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2345	.....	.42½	.23½	46
									.37½	.21½	47
									.27½		48
.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	49
.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	50
											51
											52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

† Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.
a In tins. b In bulk.

REF0071373

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS No. 9.

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.		Quantity awarded.
1	Bowls, pint, ironstone, dozen	38
2	Bowls, quart, ironstone, do	42
3	Burners, lamp, heavy, No. 1, do	8
4		
5	Burners, lamp, heavy, No. 2, do	14
6		
7	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles, do	31
8		
9	Chambers, with covers, ironstone, do	3
	Crocks, with covers:	
10	1-gallon, do	3
11	2-gallon, do	2
12	3-gallon, do	1
	Cups and saucers, ironstone:	
13	Coffee, do	103
14	Tea, do	40
15	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch, do	3
16	Dishes, vegetable, ironstone, without covers, do	46
17		
18	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims, do	2
19	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount, heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete, dozen	17
20	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount, table not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete, dozen	8
21		
22		
23	Lamps, student, one burner, with burner, shade and chimney, complete, No.	16
24	Lamps, safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete, dozen	4
25	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burner, complete, No.	11
	Lamp chimneys, extra heavy:	
26	Sun-burner, No. 1, dozen	142
27		
28		
29	Sun-burner, No. 2, do	181
30		
31		
32	Sun-hinge, No. 1, do	6
33	Lamp chimneys, for student lamps, do	4
34	Lamp globes, for hanging tubular lamps, do	4
	Lamp wicks, boiled:	
35	No. 0, do	5
36	No. 1, do	40
37	No. 2, do	95
38	Lamp wicks, for hanging tubular lamps, boiled, do	11
	Pitchers, ironstone:	
39	Pint, do	4
40	Quart, do	10
41	Water, 2-quart, do	30
	Plates, ironstone:	
42	Breakfast, 8¼ to 9 inches, do	84
43		
44	Dinner, 9¼ to 10 inches, do	58
45	Pie, 6¾ to 7 inches, do	13
46	Sauce, 4½ to 5 inches, do	57
47	Soup, 9¼ to 9¾ inches, do	90
48	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch, do	5
49	Salt sprinklers, glass, do	10
50	Tumblers, do	115
51	Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces), do	7
52		

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wakefield Baker.	Leopold Altschul.	Chas. W. Arnes.	Maurice Block.	Harry Urna.	Jules Cerf.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	.90		**.88**			1
	1.02		1.05		1.00	2
	.60	**.50**	.65	.55	.60	3
	.80	.70	.80			4
			.85	.75	.80	5
			.80			6
			13.00		15.00	7
	6.00		**11.00**			8
			6.86		6.25	9
	2.40		**2.16**			10
	4.80		**4.32**			11
	7.20		**6.48**			12
			1.00			13
	.75		.80		.95	14
	5.25		9.00		**8.25**	15
	2.75		1.60		1.75	16
	3.25		2.40			17
	.75		**.50**	.72		18
	6.00		6.00			19
	4.75		4.90		6.00	20
			3.00			21
			3.50			22
			3.25			23
			4.50			24
3.40			3.75			25
	.87½		1.10	.45		26
				1.47		27
	1.15		1.35	1.37		28
				.65		29
				1.75		30
				1.66		31
	.90		**1.10**			32
	.45		**.40**			33
5.60			5.90	.75		34
				.02		35
				.03		36
.25				**.04**		37
				.02		38
	1.20		1.30		1.75	39
	1.70		**1.60**			40
	3.00		**3.20**		5.00	41
	.85		**.73**		.82	42
			.78			43
	.87½		.89		**.90**	44
	.50		**.53**			45
	.40		.39		.40	46
	.87½		**.78**			47
	1.75		**1.68**		1.85	48
	.37		**.50**		.50	49
	.75		**.37½**			50
	9.60		9.25		**10.00**	51
			10.40			52

REF0071374

[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. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity awarded.	Richard S. Simpson.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Baskets, clothes, large ..... doz..	1½	.....	.....	.....
2					
3					
4					
5	Baskets, measuring, ½-bushel ..... do...	2	.....	.....	.....
6	Baskets, measuring, 1-bushel ..... do...	2½	.....	.....	.....
7					
8	Blacking, shoe ..... boxes..	1,119	.....	.03½	.....
9					
10					
11					
12	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in cases ..... doz..	3½	.....	2.00	.....
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..	159	2.05 2.15	2.70 2.50 2.25	.....
14					
15					
16					
17	Brooms, whisk ..... do...	935	.95 1.05	1.10 1.37	.....
18					
19					
20					
21	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over two in each crate ..... No..	16	.....	.....	.....
22	Chairs, reed-seat, close wove ..... doz..	16½	.....	.....	.....
23	Chairs, wood, bow-back, 4 spindles to back ..... do...	37	.....	.....	.....
24	Chairs, wood, office, bow-back and arms, with rod .. do...	3	.....	.....	.....
25	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day ..... No..	17	.....	.....	.....
26	Clotheslines, galvanized wire, not smaller than ⅛ inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet ..... feet..	3,600	.....	.35 .22½ .19	.....
27					
28					
29	Clothespins ..... gross..	41	.....	13	.....
30					
31	Desks, medium size and quality, burlapped and crated: Office ..... No..	3	.....	.....	.....
32	Teachers' ..... do...	5	.....	.....	.....
33	Machines, sewing: Domestic, "Family," with cover and accessories do...	7	.....	.....	36.00
34	Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with accessories do...	1	.....	.....	43.00
35	Singer's, vibrating shuttle No. 2, with cover and attachments ..... do...	7	.....	.....	.....
36	Singer's, tailors', with attachments ..... do...	5	.....	.....	.....

Number.	P. H. Buchanan.	Chas. W. Armes.	Frank Dalton.	W. R. S. Foye.	Thos. R. Hays.	Harry Unna.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Julian C. Bothin.	Walter C. Reed.
	To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
1	24.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	12.60	10.40	.....	.....
2						10.55			
3						15.50			
4						20.50			
5	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	3.60	3.24	.....	.....
6	7.50	4.00	.....	.....	.....	7.12	6.00	.....	.....
7		9.00				6.45			
8	.....	.03½	.....	a 5.50	b 2.50	.03½	.03½	.....	.....
9					b 3.00	.02½			
10					b 4.50	.04			
11					b 5.00	.03			
12	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....
13	2.10	2.35	.....	.....	.....	2.09	3.00	.....	.....
14		2.65					2.75		
15							2.50		
16							2.33		
17	1.25	1.20	.....	.....	.....	2.12	.85	.....	.....
18		1.60				1.90	1.10		
19						1.50			
20						.80			
21	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	2.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	7.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.90	3.40
26	.....	.38	.....	.32	.....	.20	.19	.....	.....
27						.27			
28									
29	.....	.13	.....	.09	.....	.15	.13	.....	.....
30		1.00							
31	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	37.50	.....	37.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	40.00	.....	39.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Per gross. b Per dozen.

REF0071375

[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 S. Simpson.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Mop sticks ..... doz..	17	.....	.98	.....
2				1.08	
3	Rolling pins, 2¼ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle ... do...	1-3	.....	.75	.....
	Rope, manilla:				
4	⅜-inch ..... lbs..	915	.....	.10½	.10½
5					
6	½-inch ..... do...	715	.....	.09⅝	.10
7					
8	⅝-inch ..... do...	545	.....	.09⅝	.10
9					
10	¾-inch ..... do...	800	.....	.09⅝	.10
11					
12	1-inch ..... do...	725	.....	.09⅝	.10
13					
14	1¼-inch ..... do...	200	.....	.09⅝	.10½
15					
16	1½-inch ..... do...	750	.....	.09⅝	.10½
17					
18	Stools, wood ..... No.	75	.....	.....	.....
19					
20	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 inches by ⅞ inch each side of bundle ..... doz..	13	.....	2.15	.....
21				2.62	
22				2.50	
23	Washing machines, No. 3 ..... no..	15	.....	3.79	4.00
24				4.00	4.65
25				3.75	
26	Wastube, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes ..... doz..	9	9.60	8.20	.....
27			10.80	8.80	
	Wringers, clothes:				
28	No. 1, "Universal" or equal ..... No..	26	.....	1.95	.....
29				1.95	
30				2.75	
31	No. 2, "Universal" or equal ..... do...	5	.....	4.25	.....
32					
33	No. 2, improved "Universal," large, wood frame. do...	6	.....	5.00	.....

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

P. H. Buchanan.	Chas. W. Armes.	Frank Dalton.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Harry Unna.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Geo. H. Bryant.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
2.50	1.10	.....	1.14	1.00	1.00	.....	1
	1.35			1.12½			2
.....	1.20	.....	.....	.90	1.20	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	17
.....	.....	a 8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	a 10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	3.50	.....	3.00	2.50	3.00	.....	20
	2.90			3.00			21
							22
.....	3.96	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	.....	23
							24
							25
.....	8.75	.....	.....	8.00	9.00	.....	26
	9.75			9.00			27
.....	5.25	.....	2.00	2.00	4.75	.....	28
				2.00			29
				1.75			30
.....	3.00	.....	2.70	.....	3.25	.....	31
					1.00		32
.....	6.75	.....	.....	.....	1.95	.....	33

a Per dozen.

REF0071376

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Davis.	Walter C. Read.	Richard S. Simpson.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Bits, bridle, tinned curb, malleable iron ..... doz..	2	.98	.....	.....
2			1.48		
3	Bits, loose, ring, snaffle, malleable iron, X C 2½-inch jointed ..... doz..	15	.69½	.....	.....
4	Bridles, harness ..... do...	8	13.19	.....	.....
5			22.50		
6					
7					
8					
9	Bridles, riding ..... do...	9½	7.40	.....	.....
10			11.97		
11					
12	Brushes, horse, leather backs ..... do...	5½	4.40	7.00	3.00
13			5.90	12.00	4.00
14			7.90	12.00	4.25
15				15.00	5.75
16				16.50	
17					
18	Buckles, breast, strape, snape, and buckles, malleable iron, X C 1½-inch ..... gross..	1½	9.90	.....	.....
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X C:				
19	¾-inch ..... do...	3	.74	.....	.....
20	¾-inch ..... do...	2	.89	.....	.....
21	1-inch ..... do...	2	.99	.....	.....
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X C:				
22	¾-inch ..... do...	3	.59	.....	.....
23	¾-inch ..... do...	6	.74	.....	.....
24	¾-inch ..... do...	2	.99	.....	.....
25	1-inch ..... do...	1	1.40	.....	.....
26	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, 1¼-inch ..... do...	1	1.90	.....	.....
	Buckles, roller, malleable iron, X C:				
27	Girth, 1¼-inch ..... do...	1	1.17	.....	.....
28	Harness, ¾-inch ..... do...	7	.24	.....	.....
29	Harness, ¾-inch ..... do...	6	.32	.....	.....
30	Harness, 1-inch ..... do...	2	.63	.....	.....
31	Harness, 1¼ inch ..... do...	2	.90	.....	.....
32	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch, loop, malleable iron ..... do...	1	1.50	.....	.....
33	Buckles, trace, 2-inch, malleable iron ..... pairs..	36	.13	.....	.....
34	Buckles, trace, barrel-roller, malleable iron, X C, 1-inch ..... pairs..	24	.03	.....	.....
35	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0 ..... doz..	1½	.....	.....	.....
36	Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned, 2½-inch ..... do...	10	.41½	.....	.....
37	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2-inch ..... do...	12	.39½	.....	.....
38	Collars, horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half inches ..... do...	9	15.50	.....	.....
39			16.47½		
40	Collars, horse, large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half inches ..... do...	3½	16.98	.....	.....
41			17.98		
42	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars ..... do...	9½	1.48	1.25	1.50
43			1.49		1.60
44					2.10
45					
46					
47	Gauges, saddlers' ..... do...	1-12	27.00	.....	.....
48	Halters ..... do...	5	8.49	.....	.....
49			10.99		
50					

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wakefield Baker.	Patrick H. Buchanan.	Chas. W. Arnues.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Harry Unna.	Wm. T. Sawye	Edward H. Horton.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.99	.....	1.15	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.64	.56	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	11.50	11.50	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	13.50	15.00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.50	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	9.00	9.50	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	11
4.00	18.00	8.50	3.50	4.40	4.52	1.85	2.75	12
4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.30	5.75	.....	13
2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.42	9.25	.....	14
3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.08	12.00	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.47	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.40	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.80	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.95	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	.....	1.10	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.55	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.70	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.85	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.10	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.....	1.50	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	1.35	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.50	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.60	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.70	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.00	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.15	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	34
1.65	.....	.....	1.55	.....	.....	2.50	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.40	.35	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	21.00	17.00	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	16.40	.....	21.00	17.00	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	41
.70	2.50	.....	1.22	1.90	1.25	1.28	2.10	42
1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	2.40	.....	43
1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	44
2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	46
24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	9.00	8.00	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	11.00	9.50	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	50

REF0071377

[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.	William Davis.	Wakefield Baker.	William R. S. Foye.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip.....pairs..	42	.43½		
2			.41½		
	Harness, double, Concord hames:				
3	Complete, with breeching.....sets..	77	23.23½		
4			24.58		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9	Complete, without breeching.....do....	56	19.49		
10			20.58		
11					
12					
13					
14					
15	Plow, with back band and collars.....do....	50	10.24		
16			12.48		
17	Harness, single.....do....	2	13.46		
18					
19					
20					
21	Leather, calfskin.....lbs..	275			
22					
23	Leather, harness (15 to 22 pounds per side).....do....	2,910	.21½		
24					
25					
26					
27	Leather, kip (about 5-pound sides).....do....	285			
28					
29	Leather, lace, per pound.....sides..	49	.54½	.40	.14½
30				.50	b.17
31	Leather, sole, oak.....lbs..	150			
32	Pad hooks, band, X C.....gross..	1-12	2.99		
33	Pad screws, X C.....do....	1-12	2.99		
34	Rings, breeching, malleable iron, X C, 1¼-inch.....do....	1-2	2.48		
35	Rings, halter.....do....	7-12	1.48	.93	
36	Rosettes, nickel-plate, 1¼-inch.....do....	1-3	2.99		
37	Saddles.....No..	9	10.96		
38			11.98		
39					
40					
	Snaps, harness, X C:				
41	¾-inch.....gross..	2½	2.40	2.40	
42	1-inch.....do....	1½	2.74	2.55	
43	1¼-inch.....do....	1½	3.99	4.20	
44	Terrets, band, X C, 1¼-inch.....doz..	1	.68		
45	Trees, self-adjusting, X C.....do....	1			
46	Wax, shoemakers', African.....lbs..	9	.12		

b Per square foot. c Per dozen.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Thos. R. Hayes.	Chas. C. Nichols.	Wm. T. Sawyer.	Milton H. Cook.	Edward H. Horton.	Bowers Rubber Co.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
.38		.49		.33		1
		.75				2
21.90		23.00		22.50		3
		24.00				4
		25.00				5
		26.50				6
		27.50				7
		29.00				8
17.95		18.00		18.00		9
		19.00				10
		20.00				11
		21.50				12
		22.50				13
		24.00				14
9.95		12.50		13.00		15
10.75				15.50		16
12.50		9.00		12.00		17
7.50		13.50				18
		14.50				19
		16.50				20
.55	.55	.49				21
	.47					22
.24	.34	.26				23
.21	.26	.23				24
	.237					25
	.218					26
.40	.50	.34				27
	.44					28
.46	.49	.42	.45	.60	.50	29
.40	.45					30
.19	.199	.23	.22			31
c1.25						32
		1.80				33
1.50		1.70				34
1.00		1.20				35
3.00		4.00				36
8.50		10.50		11.00		37
		7.00				38
		12.00				39
		9.45				40
2.50		2.40				41
3.00		2.50				42
4.00		4.20				43
.50		.53				44
6.00		3.50		3.50		45
						46

REF0071378

[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.
1	Winkers, ¾-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather ..... doz..	2
	Additional for Salem School.	
2	Bits, bridle, jointed, Mullen ..... do...	2
3	Bits, bridle, stiff, Mullen ..... do...	2
4	Breast-strap slides, X C, 1¼-inch ..... do...	4
	Buckles, malleable iron, X C:	
5	Bar rein, ¾-inch ..... gross..	3
6	Bar rein, 1¼-inch ..... do...	1
7	Harness, sensible, ¾-inch ..... do...	1
8	Roller harness, ¾-inch ..... do...	4
9	Roller harness, 1¼-inch ..... do...	2
10	Buckles, trace, 1¼-inch, malleable iron, double grip ..... pairs..	36
11	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2¼-inch ..... doz..	2
12	Dressing, harness, Miller's, or equal ..... quarts..	12
13	Fronts, bridle, ¾-inch, in pairs, a. s ..... doz..	2
14	Housings, pad, a. s ..... do...	2
15	Leather, calf, oil grain ..... lbs..	150
16	Leather, kip, oil grain ..... do...	300
17	Leather, sole, oak, extra heavy, No. 1 ..... do...	1,800
18		
19	Pad hooks, oval, X C ..... doz..	2
20	Punches, trace, round, No. 12 ..... do...	1-12
21	Silk, saddlers', 6 B; 24 C; 30 D ..... spools..	60
22		
23	Skins, pebbled goat, black, heavy ..... doz..	3
24	Spots, silvered, 5 gross, ¾-inch; 4 gross, ¼-inch; 4 gross, ½-inch; 3 gross, ¾-inch; 1 gross, ⅞-inch ..... gross..	17
25	Webbing, worsted, 4-inch ..... bolt..	1

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. Davis.	W. F. Whittier.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Chas. C. Nichols.	Wm. T. Sawyer.	Edward H. Horton.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1.98		1.75		2.00	**1.65**	1
		.75				2
		.70				3
.59		.37½		.45		4
.64		.70				5
3.40		3.00				6
.58		.50				7
.42		.45				8
1.24		1.25				9
.1999		.15		.20	.20	10
.40		.50			.43	11
.57	a .25	.35				12
.99		1.00				13
2.24		2.25				14
		.70	.59	.70		15
		c 36.00	.53	.45		16
		.22	.21½	.23	.20	17
			.201	.20		18
		1.25				19
		a .50				20
.40		.95			1.12	21
.84						22
		b .20	c 19.00			23
.74		.55				24
7.50		4.50				25

a Each. b Per square foot. c Per dozen.

REF0071379

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.	W. F. Whitter.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch ..... doz..	3	.....	8.80	9.00
2	Axle grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per doz ..... cases..	68	.84	1.00	.....
3				.85	
4				.74	
5	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels, not less than 12 pounds per dozen ..... dos..	57	.....	.....	.....
6					
7	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases ..... do..	6	.....	19.95	.21
8	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, 5 blades, with wheel ..... No..	52	.....	3.45	.....
9	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or two steel blades with two wood handles ..... No..	6	.....	1.25	.92
10				.75	1.25
11	Fanning mills ..... do..	5	.....	16.00	.....
12	Feed cutter ..... do..	1	.....	6.95	.....
	Forks, hay, c. s., 5½-foot handles, packed in cases:				
13	3 oval tines ..... doz..	18	.....	2.98	3.80
14				3.45	
15				3.33	
16				3.80	
17	4 oval tines ..... do..	25½	.....	3.50	5.65
	Forks, manure, c. s., long handles, packed in cases:				
18	4 oval tines ..... do..	17	.....	3.66	4.20
19				4.20	4.60
20	5 oval tines, strapped ferrule ..... do..	3½	.....	6.50	6.80
21				6.99	
	Handles (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases:				
22	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white ..... do..	139	.....	1.92	1.00
23				1.20	2.00
24				1.00	2.50
25	Hay fork, 5½ feet ..... do..	8½	.....	1.60	1.20
26				1.85	
27	Hoe, planters' ..... do..	5½	.....	1.23	.....
28	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 ..... do..	33	.....	2.70	1.20
29				1.50	1.60
30				1.20	
31	Handles, plow, left-hand ..... do..	3	.....	3.00	.....
32	Handles, plow, right-hand ..... do..	3	.....	3.00	.....
	Handles (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases:				
33	Shovel, long ..... do..	4	.....	1.20	.....
34	Spade ..... do..	1½	.....	1.20	.....
35	Harrow teeth, square, ¾ by 10 inches, headed ..... lbs..	1,710	.....	.036	a.036
36	Harrows, 40 teeth, ¾ by 10 inches, headed, with drawbar and clevises ..... No..	20	.....	9.00	.....
37	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch ..... doz..	48	.....	3.15	2.00
38				2.53	
39	Hoes, grub., c. s., oval eye, No. 2 ..... do..	7	.....	4.00	4.45
40	Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch ..... do..	3	.....	4.33	3.50
41	Knives, hay ..... do..	3½	.....	6.00	6.00
42					7.50
	Machines, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections:				
43	Mowing ..... No..	7	.....	38.50	.....
44				40.00	
45				42.00	
46	Reaping ..... do..	3	.....	71.00	.....
47				70.00	
48	Mattocks, ax, c. s ..... doz..	26	.....	5.60	5.80
49					

a Per lb.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. S. Miller.	Josiah E. Allison.	Jno. D. Sibley.	The Whitman and Barnes Manufacturing Co.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Thos. E. S. Hayes.	Harry Unna.	Geo. W. Boyd.	Richard N. Mason.	Frank Dalton.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.										
										1
.70				.70	.66		1.25	1.35		2
										3
										4
									2.60	5
									2.20	6
										7
	3.45	3.65	3.25							8
	1.20		.73	2.25						9
		10.75								10
										11
										12
				4.20						13
										14
										15
										16
				5 94						17
										18
										19
				6.93						20
										21
				2.04		1.65				22
				1.29						23
										24
				2.20						25
				1.50						26
										27
				1.00						28
										29
										30
	4.00	4.00								31
	4.00	4.00								32
										33
				1.44						34
				.03½						35
		8.75								36
				2.80						37
										38
				4.60						39
										40
			8.50	7.45						41
										42
	45.00	37.50								43
										44
										45
		72.00								46
										47
				6.00						48
				8.00						49

REF0071380

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS NO. 12.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch ..... doz..	7	.49	
2	Ox bows, 2-inch ..... do...	4	**4.50**	5.00
3	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds ..... do...	11	4.35	4.95
4	Plows, 8-inch, cs., 1-horse, with extra share ..... No..	3	7.35	
	Plows, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share:			
5	10-inch ..... do...	55	8.95	
6	11-inch ..... do...	3	9.80	
7	12-inch ..... do...	28	11.06	
8	14-inch ..... do...	21	12.60	
	Plows, breaking, with rolling colter, gauge wheel, and extra share:			
9	10-inch ..... No..	10	**13.95**	
10	12-inch ..... do...	10	**14.95**	
11	14-inch ..... do...	10	17.20	
	Plows, shovel, with iron beam:			
12	Double ..... do ..	2	**2.40**	
13	Single ..... do...	1	2.19	
14	Plows, 8-inch, cast iron, chilled, Oliver or equal, with extra share ..... do...	50	3.88	
15			**4.38**	
	Plow beams:			
16	For 10-inch plow ..... do...	29	**90**	
17			1.40	
18	For 12-inch plow ..... do...	44	**1.00**	
19			1.55	
20	For 14-inch plow ..... do...	1	**1.90**	
21			2.35	
22	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder ..... do...	1		
23	Pumps, wood ..... do...	8		**5.75**
24	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot ..... feet...	50		**.21**
25	Rakes, hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth ..... No..	4	**16.25**	
26	Rakes, hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows ..... doz..	27	**1.50**	
27	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth ..... do...	26	2.15	**1.80**
28	Road scrapers ..... No..	50	5.73	
29			**4.98**	
30			6.25	
31	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied ..... doz..	31	**5.00**	6.70
32	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases ..... do...	19	**4.24**	4.45
33			4.60	
34	Scythe snaths ..... do..	19	5.23	5.20
35	Scythe stones ..... do...	19	.35	**.34**
36	Seed drill, for garden use ..... No..	1	**6.50**	
	Shovels, steel, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
37	Long-handled, No. 2, round point ..... doz...	46	3.50	**3.94**
38			3.95	5.07
39			5.00	
40	Short-handled, No. 2, square point ..... do...	1-2	3.75	**4.00**
41			4.10	
42	Spades, steel, long-handled, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied ..... doz..	22	3.50	**3.94**
43			3.95	5.20
44	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled ..... do...	6	**6.73**	6.84
45	Wheelbarrows, all iron, No. 4, tubular or equal ..... No..	18	**4.60**	
46	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size ..... do...	28	2.83	**3.00**
47	Whiffletrees, hickory, full ironed, short for plows ..... do...	100	**.17**	
48	*Additional for Salem School.*			
49	Forks, potato, long handle, 5 tines ..... doz..	2	7.67	**7.97**
50			8.33	
51	Rakes, garden, steel ..... do...	2	**2.99**	3.60
52			3.30	

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17—Hardware.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Josiah E. Allison.	Jno. D. Sibley.	Jas. B. Stetson.	The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Oscar J. Backus.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
				.47		1
						2
6.00	7.20		3.10	**4.25**		3
						4
a**7.97**	b**8.70**					5
9.00	9.55					6
9.35	11.35					7
10.02½	12.85					8
	14.25					9
	15.25					10
	16.90					11
2.47	2.50		2.25			12
2.10	2.25					13
	4.95					14
						15
	1.00					16
	1.00					17
						18
						19
						20
1.90		**[1.66**			2.20	21
						22
17.45	20.60					23
						24
						25
						26
	6.25			2.10		27
						28
						29
						30
				7.50		31
						32
						33
				4.69		34
	6.50		7.00	.85		35
						36
				3.75		37
						38
						39
				4.50		40
						41
						42
						43
				8.25		44
3.00				4.99		45
.29	.20		1.50	3.15		46
			1.25			47
						48
				8.57		49
				3.83		50
						51
						52

a 35 only. b 20 awarded.

REF0071381

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS No. 14.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS

Number.			Quantity awarded.	W. F. Whittier.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.
				To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Borax	lbs.	380		.07½	.07½
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased	do	235	.14		
	Glass, window:					
3	8 by 10	boxes	2	a 2.15		
4				b 3.00		
5	9 by 12	do	3	a 2.15		
6				b 3.00		
7	9 by 13	do	4	a 2.15		
8				b 3.00		
9	10 by 12	do	10	a 2.15		
10				b 3.00		
11	10 by 14	do	13	a 2.15		
12				b 3.00		
13	10 by 16	do	12	a 2.55		
14				b 3.60		
15	10 by 18	do	4	a 2.55		
16				b 3.60		
17	12 by 14	do	7	a 2.55		
18				b 3.60		
19	12 by 15	do	13	a 2.55		
20				b 3.00		
21	12 by 18	do	18	a 2.55		
22				b 3.60		
23	12 by 24	do	2	a 2.55		
24				b 3.60		
25	12 by 36	do	2	a 3.90		
26				b 4.50		
27	14 by 20	do	3	a 2.55		
28				b 3.60		
29	16 by 20	do	5	a 2.55		
30				b 3.60		
31	16 by 22	do	6	a 2.55		
32				b 3.60		
33	16 by 24	do	6	a 2.55		
34				b 3.60		
35	Glaziers' glass-cutters	No.	2	3.75		
36	Glue, carpenters', medium quality	lbs.	40	.09	.09	
37					.10½	
38	Japan, in cans, cased	galls.	19	.70		
39				.60		
40	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers	lbs.	30	c.11		
41	Lead, red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box	lbs.	1,100	.06½		
42	Lead, white, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg	lbs.	5,800	.05½		
43	Ochre, Rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased	do	302	.06½		
44	Oil, barness, in cans, cased	galls.	21	d.64		
45				e.30		

NOTE.—All glass must be eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.
a 16 ounces. b 24 ounces. c Germantown. d In 1-gallon cans. e In 5-gallon cans.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Saul Magner.	Richard N. Nason.	Chas. M. Yates.	Josiah N. Knowles.	Wm. S. Miller.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Wm. T. Sawyer.	Number.
	To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
1	.08		.12						1
2		.18	.20	.14					2
3			a 2.76	2.22					3
4									4
5			a 2.76	2.22					5
6									6
7			a 2.76	2.22					7
8									8
9			a 2.76	2.22					9
10									10
11			a 2.76	2.22					11
12									12
13			a 3.24	2.59					13
14									14
15			a 3.24	2.59					15
16									16
17			a 3.24	2.59					17
18									18
19			a 3.24	2.59					19
20									20
21			a 3.24	2.59					21
22									22
23			a 3.24	2.59					23
24									24
25			a 4.08	3.46					25
26									26
27			a 3.24	2.59					27
28									28
29			a 3.24	2.59					29
30									30
31			a 3.24	2.59					31
32									32
33			a 3.24	2.59					33
34									34
35			4.00						35
36	.09	.10	.20	.09					36
37		.65	.89	.47					37
38		.70							38
39		.13	.14	.10½				.28	39
40									40
41			.07	.06½					41
42		.03½	.06	.05½					42
43		.07½	.10	.07					43
44			.65	.47	.55	.60	1.50		44
45					.30				45

REF0071382

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Josiah N. Knowles.	Wm. F. Whittier.	Wm. S. Miller.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Oil, kerosene, water-white, flashing point above 100° F. by the standard instruments of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5 gallon tin cans, cased. Sample of 1 gallon required.....galls..	2,940	c .21½ d .20	.17	a .19 b .12½
2					
3	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased.....do...	320	.90	.90	
4	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased.....do...	615	.59½	.59	.62
5	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased.....do...	40	.58	.57½	.60
6	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased.....do...	110	.16½	.17½	.19
7	Oil, neat's-foot, in cans, cased.....do...	22	.65	.80	
8	Oil, sewing machine.....bottles..	178	.06	e .60	.06
9	Paint, roof, in cans, cased.....galls..	215		.60	
10					
11	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	500		.03½	
12	Resin.....do...	5		.02	
13	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....galls..	285		.42½	.46
14	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 lb. tins, cased..lbs..	270		.11	
15	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans, cased.....galls..	57		985	
16					
17	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans, cased.....do...	10		.80	
18					
19	Whiting.....lbs..	100		.01½	
	Additional for schools.				
	Glass, window:				
20	14 by 16.....boxes..	2		2.55	
21				3.60	
22	14 by 17.....do...	2		2.55	
23				3.60	
24	14 by 18.....do...	3		2.55	
25				3.60	
26	14 by 36.....do...	2		3.20	
27				4.50	
28	15 by 26.....do...	2		3.20	
29				4.50	
30	15 by 28½.....do...	2		3.20	
31				4.50	
32	15 by 30.....do...	2		3.20	
33				4.50	
34	15 by 36.....do...	2		3.35	
35				4.70	
36	16 by 18.....do...	2		2.55	
37				3.60	
38	24 by 36.....do...	3		3.70	
39				5.20	
40	26 by 26.....do...	3		3.90	
41				5.50	
42	28 by 36.....do...	3		3.90	
43				5.50	

NOTE.—All glass must be eastern or New York classification, "A" quality. See also Class 17—Hardware

c In jacket cans. d In cases. e per doz.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Saul Magner.	Richard N. Nason.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Thos. P. Hayes.	Harry Unna.	Chas. M. Yates.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
							1
							2
	.84					.72	3
	.58					.56	4
	.56					.54	5
	.19					.19	6
.80	.72			.75		.59	7
	.65	g 1.25	.04		.03½	.05	8
.80	.72					.57	9
.74							10
.03	.04					.03½	11
	.02½					.01½	12
	.46					.43	13
.12	.11½					.09	14
.90	.90					.67	15
.80							16
.80	.79					.57	17
.70							18
.01½	.01½					.01	19
	f 3.24					2.59	20
	f 3.24					2.59	21
	f 3.24					2.59	22
	f 4.08					3.46	23
	f 4.08					3.46	24
	f 4.44					3.53	25
	f 4.08					3.46	26
	f 4.44					3.62	27
	f 3.24					2.59	28
	f 4.80					4.00	29
	f 5.28					4.76	30
	f 5.28					4.76	31

a In cans. b In barrels.
f 16 ounce. g In tin oiler ready to use, full measure.

REF0071383

[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.	Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Jas. R. Stetson.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Oscar J. Backus.	Harry Ums.	Louis Feldmann, Jr.	Number.
			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.....dos..	6	.....	13.50	15.75	....	13.95	.....	.....	1
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size..dos..	22½	2.95	3.75	5.25	....	4.50	3.15	5.00	2
3			3.15	3.00				4.50		3
4			4.40							4
5	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch .do...	2	.48	.60	.....	.84	.65	.40	....	5
6			.58	.25						6
7	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top .....dozen..	2½	.....	2.30	2.10	....	2.20	1.90	....	7
	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:									
8	2-quart.....dos..	10	.....	1.87	1.75	....	1.54	1.40	....	8
9	4-quart.....do...	6½	.....	2.35	2.60	....	1.99	1.80	....	9
10	6-quart.....do...	4	.....	4.75	4.00	....	3.07	4.00	....	10
11	Coffee mills, iron hopper-box.....do...	4	2.50	4.00	5.00	5.75	3.00	4.25	....	11
12				4.50						12
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:									
13	Pint.....dos..	34	.....	.48	.50	....	.50	.40	....	13
14				.57				.44		14
15	Quart.....do...	13	.....	.65	.....	.....	.80	.....	....	15
	Dippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted:									
16	1-quart.....dos..	18	.....	.50	1.00	....	1.35	.45	....	16
17				.60	1.75			.50		17
18								.60		18
19	2-quart.....do...	12	.....	.60	2.10	....	1.50	.....	....	19
20				.70	2.10					20
	Funnels, full size, plain tin:									
21	1-quart.....do...	1	.....	.63	.65	....	.50	.56	....	21
22				.70						22
23	2-quart.....do...	1-2	.....	1.20	.95	....	.90	.....	....	23
24	Graters, nutmeg.....do...	1½	.....	.15	.....	....	.17	.20	....	24
25	Kettles, camp (nests of 3, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom; or wrought steel hollow ware, not less than 16 Stubb's gauge .....nests..	14	.....	*b* 1.50	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
	Kettles, galvanized iron:									
26	7-quart.....doz..	1-2	.....	*c* 3.90	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	14-quart.....do...	1-2	.....	*d* 7.00	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Lanterns, tubular, safety .....do...	13	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	.....	3.80	....	28
29			4.25		4.00	3.35				29
30			3.75							30
31			*a* 3.00							31
32	Match safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size.....doz..	1-2	.....	1.35	.....	....	1.73	.84	....	32
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, full size:									
33	10-quart.....dos..	8½	.....	3.40	4.75	.....	.....	1.87	....	33
34	14-quart.....do...	2½	.....	4.00	3.75	.....	.....	2.57	3.00	34
	Pans, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned:									
35	1-quart.....dos..	2½	.....	.56	.40	....	.50	.....	....	35
36	2-quart.....do...	4	.....	.75	.52	....	.79	.....	....	36
	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned:									
37	12-quart.....doz..	10	.....	3.00	3.95	....	3.15	2.25	....	37
38				3.70				2.60	....	38
39	18-quart.....do...	17½	.....	3.60	4.25	....	3.75	2.95	....	39
40				4.38						40

a 13 dozen only. *b* 6, 12, and 16 quart. *c* 6-quart. *d* 16-quart.

[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.	Wakefield Baker.	Jas. R. Stetson.	Chas. W. Armes.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Oscar J. Backus.	Harry Ums.	Louis Feldmann, Jr.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Henry T. Lally.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
1	Pans, dust, japanned, heavy, ...doz..	19	.....	.80	.90	.80	.83	.80	.87	.....	.....	1
2	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished; or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubb's gauge.....doz..	9½	2.08	1.70	....	1.37	1.50	1.85	.....	.....	.....	2
	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned:											
3	2-quart.....doz..	2	.....	.56	....	.75	.50	.42	.....	.....	.....	3
4				.40								4
5	4-quart.....do...	10	.....	.87	....	1.10	.90	.66	.....	.....	.....	5
6				.60								6
7	6-quart.....do...	21	.....	1.11	....	1.50	1.16	.84	.....	.....	.....	7
8				.75		1.75						8
	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch:											
9	Dinner.....doz..	43	.....	.30	....	.25	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Pie.....do...	53	.....	.32	....	.20	.27	.30	.....	.....	.....	10
	Scoops, grocers', hand:											
11	No. 20.....do...	1½	2.50	1.75	2.40	1.75	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	No. 40.....do...	5-12½	2.75	2.00	3.40	.....	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Shears, tinners', hand:											
13	No. 7 .....No..	2	1.25	2.00	.....	.....	1.84	.....	1.38	.....	.....	13
14			.60									14
15	No. 9 .....do..	2	.75	1.20	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.83	.....	15
16			.25									16
17	Solder, medium quality..lbs..	105	.15	.14	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	.13	.....	17
18			.14									18
19	Soldering irons, 1½ pounds each, per pair.....pair..	1	.59	.60	.....	.....	.64	.....	.....	.60	.75	19
20	Spoons, basting, tinned iron, heavy, 14-inch, forged.doz..	5	.60	.75	....	.75	.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21				.55								21
	Spoons, tinned iron, heavy:											
22	Table .....doz..	98	.30	.37	....	.15	.16	.70	....	*a* 1.90	....	22
23			.37	.15				.48				23
24								.29				24
25								.45				25
26	Tea .....do...	148	.20	.21	....	.08	.09	.35	....	*a* 1.05	....	26
27			.23	.12				.24				27
28								.21				28
29								.20				29
30	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom..doz..	* 10	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31				2.70								31
32	Tin-sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IX, charcoal, bright.....boxes..	3	.....	8.75	....	8.40	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33				9.50								33
34	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.....doz..	28	.....	.90	....	1.00	.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35				.70								35
36	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..	9⅓	8.73	8.75	....	9.00	*b* 2.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9 .....lbs..	765	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	37

* No award. *a* Per gross. *b* Per nest.

REF0071384

[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.
1	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity ..... No..	3
	Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases: *	
2	Size 5-inch ..... do...	12
3	Size 6-inch ..... do...	200
4	Size 7-inch ..... do...	10
	Pipe, stove, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated: †	
5	5-inch ..... joints..	50
6		
7	6-inch ..... do...	1,180
8		
9	7-inch ..... do...	50
10	Polish, stove ..... gross..	7
11		
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:	
12	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds ..... No..	42
13	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds ..... do...	22
14	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds ..... do...	10
15	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds ..... do...	10
	Stoves, cooking, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete: ‡	
16	Coal, 7-inch; ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture ..... No..	6
17		
18		
19	Coal, 8-inch; ovens not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds without furniture ..... No..	6
20		
21		
22	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..	15
23		
24	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..	18
25	Wood, 8-inch; length of wood 24 inches; oven not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture ..... No..	12
26	Wood, 9-inch; length of wood 26 inches; oven not less than 21 by 23 by 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture ..... No..	3
	Stoves, heating:	
27	Coal, 14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds ..... do...	2
28	Coal, 16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds ..... do...	2
29	Wood, sheet iron, 32-inch, with outside rods ..... do...	3
30	Wood, sheet iron, 37 inches, with outside rods ..... do...	1
31	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds ..... No..	4

NOTE.—Bidders are also requested to quote prices for stoves crated.

* Bids for corrugated elbows will also be considered.

† Bids for 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 by 11 by 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 by 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron or steel dripping pans, 12 by 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.]

Wakefield Baker.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Chas. W. Armes.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Harry Uma.	Richard N. Nason.	Oscar J. Backus.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
.....	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.95	1
.....	.08	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.11	2
.....	.10	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.12½	3
.....	.18	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.20	4
.....	.11	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.12½	5
.....		.....	.13	.....	.....	.....		6
.....	.14	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.15	7
.....	.18	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....		8
.....	3.00	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.20	9
2.90	5.50	3.50	.....	4.50	3.12 5.70	2.75	.....	10 11
.....	a 5.00	.....	a 4.50	.....	.....	.....	4.55	12
.....	a 5.25	.....	a 5.75	.....	.....	.....	5.30	13
.....	a 7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.90	14
.....	a 9.00	.....	a 9.00	.....	.....	.....	8.50	15
.....	b 15.50	.....	b 16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
			b 15.50					17
			b 18.50					18
.....	b 18.50	.....	b 18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
			b 18.00					20
			b 21.50					21
.....	b 15.00	.....	b 15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
			b 17.00					23
.....	b 18.00	.....	b 17.50	.....	.....	.....	18.00	24
.....	b 21.00	.....	b 20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.75	25
.....	b 25.00	.....	b 24.25	.....	.....	.....	21.50	26
.....	b 7.50	.....	b 7.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	b 10.00	.....	b 9.75	.....	.....	.....	11.75	28 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	30
.....	b 25.00	.....	b 23.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	31

a Crating 25 cents each. b Crating 50 cents extra.

REF0071385

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. H. Bryant.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Anvil, wrought iron, steel face, 140 pounds, per lb.....No..	1	.09½	.....	.09½
	Augers, cast steel, cut with nut:				
2	¼-inch.....dor..	1	1.60	.....	1.48
3	⅜-inch.....do..	1	2.40	.....	2.15
4	½-inch.....do..	1	2.85	.....	2.57
5	⅝-inch.....do..	1	3.45	.....	3.10
6	¾-inch.....do..	1	4.20	.....	3.78
7	1-inch.....do..	1	6.00	.....	5.40
	Augers, c. s., hollow:				
8	½-inch.....do..	1-12	7.80	.....	8.00
9	⅝-inch.....do..	1-12	9.15	.....	9.25
10	¾-inch.....do..	1-12	10.35	.....	10.50
11	1-inch.....do..	1-12	10.35	.....	10.50
	Awls, c. s., assorted, regular:				
12	Saddlers'.....do..	2	.20	.....	.14
13	Shoemakers', shouldered, peg.....do..	2	.20	.....	.15
14	Shoemakers', sewing.....do..	1	.20	.....	.10
15	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel.....doz..	92	7.40	.....	6.50
13			6.65	.....	7.25
17			6.90		
18			6.00		
19	Axes, c. s., hunters', inserted steel, handled.....do...	4	5.50	.....	5.60
20			5.25		
21	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....lbs...	170	.03	.....	.05½
22			.07		
23			.10		
24			.13		
	Bellows, blacksmiths', standard:				
25	38-inch.....No..	1	13.65	.....	.....
26			9.00		
27	42-inch.....do...	1	20.50	.....	.....
28			13.50		
29	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished.....doz..	1-4	4.95	.....	5.00
	Belting, leather:				
30	2-inch.....feet..	150	.07	.07	.....
31					
32	3-inch.....do...	200	.11	.11	.....
33					
34	3½ inch.....do...	50	.149	.....	.....
35					
36	4-inch.....do...	75	.17	.15	.....
37					
38	5-inch.....do...	50	.20	.19	.....
39					
40	6-ch .....do...	90	.26	.....	.....
41					
42	8-inch.....do...	100	.35	.31	.....
43					
44	12-inch.....do...	50	.54	.....	.....
45					
	Belting, rubber, 3-ply:				
46	3-inch.....do...	100	.094	.15	.....
47				.12½	
48				.10	
49					
50	4-inch.....do...	150	.124	.20	.....
51				.16	
52				.13	
53					
54	6-inch.....do...	100	.18½	.20	.....
55				.25	
56				.20	
57					

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry T. Lally.	Wm. Davis.	The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Bower Rubber Co.	Oscar J. Beckus.	Milton H. Cook.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	5.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	4.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	4.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.49	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	7.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
								17
								18
								19
.....	.....	.....	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.06	.05½	.....	.....	.07	.....	21
								22
								23
								24
.....	.....	.....	10.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	5.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
								29
.12½	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.11½	.....	.0812	30
.08½	.....	.....		.....		.....		31
.19½	.....	.....	.11½	.....	.18	.....	.1271	32
.13	.....	.....		.....		.....		33
.22½	.....	.....	.14	.....	.21½	.....	.1517	34
.15½	.....	.....		.....		.....		35
.27	.....	.....	.16½	.....	.25	.....	.1764	36
.18	.....	.....		.....		.....		37
.34	.....	.....	.20½	.....	.31½	.....	.2223	38
.22½	.....	.....		.....		.....		39
.41	.....	.....	.274	.....	.38	.....	.2682	40
.27½	.....	.....		.....		.....		41
.55	.....	.....	.36½	.....	.51	.....	.3599	42
.37	.....	.....		.....		.....		43
.84	.....	.....	.55½	.....	.77½	.....	.5468	44
.56	.....	.....		.....		.....		45
								46
.19½	.....	.....	.0735	.....	.13	.....	.....	47
.14								48
.11½								49
.09								50
.25	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.17	.....	.....	51
.18½								52
.15½								53
.12½								54
.39	.....	.....	.14½	.....	.26	.....	.....	55
.28								56
.13½								57
.18½								

REF0071386

[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.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. H. Bryant.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Henry T. Lally.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Bowers Rubber Co.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Belting, rubber, 4-ply:								
1	4-inch.....feet..	200	.15½	.25	.....	.21½	.11½	.20	1
2				.20		.22½			2
3				.16		.19			3
4						.15			4
5	6-inch.....do...	200	.23½	.37	.....	.46½	.17½	.29½	5
6				.30		.33½			6
7				.25		.28			7
8						.22½			8
9	8-inch.....do...	250	.30½	.50	.....	.61	.23½	.40	9
10				.40		.45½			10
11				.33		.38			11
12						.30½			12
13	10-inch.....do...	125	.39½	.64	.....	.80	.30	.51	13
14				.50		.57½			14
15				.42		.49			15
16						.37½			16
17	12-inch.....do...	50	.47	.78	.....	.97	.36¼	.61½	17
18				.62		.70			18
19				.52		.59			19
20						.47			20
21	14-inch.....do...	100	.56	.90	.....	1.15	.43	.73	21
22				.72		.83			22
23				.60		.70			23
24						.56			24
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings' pattern, extension lip:								
25	¼-inch.....doz..	2½	.80	.....	.97	.....	1.16	.....	25
26			1.12						26
27	⅜-inch.....do...	2½	.80	.....	1.11	.....	1.35	.....	27
28			1.29						28
29	½-inch.....do...	1½	.89	.....	1.24	.....	1.50	.....	29
30			1.44						30
31	⅝-inch.....do...	1½	.89	.....	1.44	.....	1.75	.....	31
32			1.68						32
33	¾-inch.....do...	2½	.95	.....	1.54	.....	1.90	.....	33
34			1.82						34
35	⅞-inch.....do...	2-3	1.00	.....	1.69	.....	2.05	.....	35
36			2.00						36
37	1-inch.....do...	2½	1.20	.....	1.83	.....	2.20	.....	37
38			2.12						38
39	1¼-inch.....do...	2-3	1.23	.....	1.99	.....	2.40	.....	39
40			2.30						40
41	1½-inch.....do...	2½	1.49	.....	2.14	.....	2.60	.....	41
42			2.50						42
43	1¾-inch.....do...	2-3	1.60	.....	2.35	.....	2.85	.....	43
44			1.70						44
45	2-inch.....do...	1½	1.75	.....	2.56	.....	3.10	.....	45
46			3.00						46
47	1-inch.....do...	2-3	2.15	.....	2.94	.....	3.60	.....	47
48			3.40						48
	Bits, twist-drill, for metal:								
49	For brace, square shank, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch by 32ds.....set..	1	1.00	.....	1.26	.....	.....	.....	49
50	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch by 32ds.....sets..	3	2.90	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	50
51	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch.....doz..	2	.36	.....	.49	.....	.....	.....	51
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:								
52	¼ by 1.....No...	550	.35	.....	.36	.....	.34	.....	52
53	¼ by 1½.....do...	600	.35	.....	.36	.....	.34	.....	53
54	¼ by 2.....do...	1,250	.37	.....	.38	.....	.36	.....	54
55	¼ by 2½.....do...	900	.41	.....	.41	.....	.39	.....	55
56	¼ by 3.....do...	750	.42	.....	.43	.....	.40	.....	56
57	¼ by 3½.....do...	400	.45	.....	.46	.....	.44	.....	57
58	¼ by 4.....do...	600	.47	.....	.49	.....	.46	.....	58
59	¼ by 4½.....do...	100	.51	.....	.53	.....	.49	.....	59
60	¼ by 5.....do...	900	.53	.....	.54	.....	.51	.....	60
61	⅜ by 2.....do...	100	.44	.....	.46	.....	.44	.....	61
62	⅜ by 2½.....do...	100	.47	.....	.50	.....	.47	.....	62

[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.	Wakefield Baker.	George T. Hawley.	William R. S. Foye.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:					
1	⅜ by 3.....No...	25	.51	.54	.51	1
2	⅜ by 4.....do...	100	.59	.62	.58	2
3	⅜ by 5.....do...	100	.67	.70	.66	3
4	⅜ by 6.....do...	100	.76	.78	.74	4
5	½ by 2.....do...	675	.59	.61	.57	5
6	½ by 2½.....do...	1,175	.64	.66	.62	6
7	½ by 3.....do...	1,125	.68	.71	.67	7
8	½ by 4.....do...	1,525	.78	.82	.77	8
9	½ by 5.....do...	1,075	.88	.92	.87	9
10	½ by 6.....do...	1,175	.99	1.04	.97	10
11	⅝ by 7.....do...	575	1.08	1.14	1.07	11
12	⅝ by 8.....do...	625	1.18	1.24	1.17	12
13	⅝ by 9.....do...	425	1.28	1.35	1.27	13
14	⅝ by 2½.....do...	100	.90	1.05	1.03	14
15	¾ by 3.....do...	100	1.08	1.13	1.11	15
16	¾ by 4.....do...	950	1.23	1.31	1.27	16
17	¾ by 5.....do...	900	1.38	1.51	1.43	17
18	¾ by 6.....do...	700	1.55	1.67	1.59	18
19	¾ by 7.....do...	400	1.68	1.85	1.75	19
20	¾ by 8.....do...	450	1.80	2.04	1.91	20
21	¾ by 10.....do...	350	2.13	2.37	2.15	21
22	¾ by 11.....do...	250	2.28	2.55	2.39	22
23	¾ by 12.....do...	700	2.50	2.73	2.55	23
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:					
24	¼ by 1.....do...	100	.60	.66	.63	24
25	¼ by 1½.....do...	300	.60	.66	.63	25
26	¼ by 2.....do...	300	.64	.69	.65	26
27	¼ by 2½.....do...	300	.66	.71	.67	27
28	¼ by 3.....do...	350	.68	.74	.70	28
29	¼ by 3½.....do...	50	.75	.78	.....	29
30	¼ by 4.....do...	50	.80	.78	.....	30
31	¼ by 4½.....do...	50	.85	.81	.....	31
32	⅜ by 1.....do...	150	.71	.76	.72	32
33	⅜ by 1½.....do...	250	.71	.76	.72	33
34	⅜ by 2.....do...	450	.75	.80	.76	34
35	⅜ by 2½.....do...	550	.77	.83	.79	35
36	⅜ by 3.....do...	550	.81	.87	.82	36
37	⅜ by 3½.....do...	400	.85	.91	.85	37
38	⅜ by 4.....do...	300	.88	.94	.89	38
39	⅜ by 4½.....do...	300	.94	.98	.92	39
40	⅜ by 5.....do...	100	.98	1.01	.96	40
41	⅜ by 5½.....do...	300	1.09	1.05	.99	41
42	⅜ by 6.....do...	100	1.01	1.09	1.03	42
43	½ by ½.....do...	50	.79	1.80	.....	43
44	½ by 1.....do...	150	.80	.86	.81	44
45	½ by 2.....do...	350	.84	.91	.85	45
46	½ by 2½.....do...	350	.88	.95	.90	46
47	½ by 3.....do...	250	.90	1.00	.95	47
48	½ by 3½.....do...	350	.95	1.04	.99	48
49	½ by 4.....do...	250	1.02	1.10	1.03	49
50	½ by 4½.....do...	400	1.06	1.14	1.08	50
51	½ by 5.....do...	450	1.10	1.18	1.12	51
52	½ by 5½.....do...	300	1.15	1.23	1.17	52

REF0071387

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo T. Hawley.	Wm. R. S. Foye.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:				
1	½ by 6 ..... No.	300	**1.20**	1.28	1.21
2	½ by 6½ ..... do.	2500	**1.25**	1.33	1.26
3	½ by 7 ..... do.	2500	**1.30**	1.38	1.30
4	½ by 8 ..... do.	2500	**1.35**	1.43	1.40
5	⅝ by 3 ..... do.	2500	1.21	1.33	**1.20**
6	⅝ by 3½ ..... do.	1500	**1.27**	1.38	1.30
7	⅝ by 4 ..... do.	2500	**1.32**	1.45	1.37
8	⅝ by 6 ..... do.	1500	**1.60**	1.73	1.61
9	⅝ by 7 ..... do.	1500	**1.70**	1.83	1.77
10	¾ by 3½ ..... do.	1500	**1.42**	1.78	1.66
11	¾ by 4 ..... do.	2500	**1.60**	1.85	1.74
12	¾ by 4½ ..... do.	2500	**1.65**	1.92	1.82
13	¾ by 5 ..... do.	2500	**1.75**	2.00	1.90
14	¾ by 5½ ..... do.	2500	**1.75**	2.09	1.98
15	¾ by 6 ..... do.	2500	**1.90**	2.18	2.06
16	¾ by 7 ..... do.	2500	**2.10**	2.34	2.22
17	¾ by 8 ..... do.	2500	**2.35**	2.52	2.39
18	¾ by 9 ..... do.	2500	2.55	2.68	**2.54**
19	¾ by 7 ..... do.	2500	**3.15**	3.00	3.39
20	¾ by 8 ..... do.	2500	**3.50**	3.85	3.65
21	¾ by 12 ..... do.	2500	**4.50**	4.88	4.61
	Bolts, fire, per 100:				
22	⅜ by 1½ ..... do.	350	**.25**	.33	.30
23	⅜ by 1¾ ..... do.	400	**.27**	.33	.30
24	⅜ by 2 ..... do.	700	**.27**	.35	.32
25	½ by 1½ ..... do.	400	**.35**	.44	.40
26	½ by 2 ..... do.	350	**.42**	.49	.45
27	½ by 2½ ..... do.	300	**.50**	.55	.50
28	½ by 3 ..... do.	300	**.54**	.60	.55
29	⅝ by 2 ..... do.	200	.60	.67	**.62**
30	⅝ by 2½ ..... do.	450	.68	.73	**.67**
31	⅝ by 3 ..... do.	200	.75	.80	**.73**
32	⅝ by 3½ ..... do.	100	.80	.88	**.79**
33	Braces, iron ratchet, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws, No. 12 or equal ..... doz.	1	2.50	6.50	6.50
34			**5.50**		
35			8.50		
36			9.50		
37	Brushes, dust ..... do.	6	2.37		
38					
39					
40	Brushes, marking, assorted ..... do.	3½	.35		
	Brushes, paint, all bristles, full size:				
41	No. 1 ..... do.	*1½			
42	No. 2 ..... do.	*3			
43	No. 3 ..... do.	3½			

* No award.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard S. Simpson.	Patrick H. Buchanan.	Charles W. Armes	Walter C. Reed.	Harry Finn.	Louis Feldmann, jr.	W. F. Whittier.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
							1
							2
							3
							4
							5
							6
							7
							8
							9
							10
							11
							12
							13
							14
							15
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							17
							18
							*19
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							31
							32
							33
							34
							35
							36
2.75	4.50	**2.75**	2.75	2.00	3.40		37
3.25		3.50	4.00	2.50			38
4.75		4.75	5.25	3.00			39
	.50	.60	**.90**	.24		.40	40
	7.00		9.32			8.05	41
	8.00		13.40			12.15	42
	4.00		**3.00**			4.00	43

REF0071388

[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.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Chas. W. Armes.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Oscar J. Barkus.	Harry Unna.	Number.
		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	Chisels, c. s, socket, framing handled:								
1	¼-inch ..... doz..	1-6	2.40	2.80	.....	2.15	.....	.....	1
2	⅜-inch ..... do...	1-6	2.40	2.80	.....	2.15	.....	.....	2
3	½-inch ..... do...	1-6	2.40	2.80	.....	2.15	.....	.....	3
4	⅝-inch ..... do...	1-6	2.80	3.30	.....	2.50	.....	.....	4
5	1-inch ..... do...	1½	3.20	3.80	.....	2.85	.....	.....	5
6	1¼-inch ..... do...	1½	3.60	4.25	.....	3.20	.....	.....	6
7	1½-inch ..... do...	1½	4.00	4.75	.....	3.55	.....	.....	7
8	2-inch ..... do...	1½	4.80	5.75	.....	4.30	.....	.....	8
9	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches ..... do...	1-12	4.12	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Crowbars, solid steel, assorted sizes per pound ..... No..	26	.01	.0120	.....	.01½	.....	.....	10
11	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing. doz..	2-3	2.50	2.60	.....	4.20	.....	.....	11
12	Drill, blacksmiths' ..... No..	1	2.25	13.75	.....	2.75	.....	.....	12
13	Drill, breast ..... do...	1	2.25	2.35	.....	.....	2.20	.....	13
14	Faucets, brass, racking, ¾-inch, loose key ..... doz..	1½	4.20	4.00	.....	5.24	7.20	.....	14
15	Faucets, wood, cork lined, No. 2.. do...	2½	.25	.33	.75	.23	.....	.45	15
	Files, flat, bastard:								
16	8-inch ..... do...	3½	.90	.99	.....	.67	.....	.....	16
17	12-inch ..... do...	7	1.80	1.97	.....	1.93	.....	.....	17
18	14-inch ..... do...	6½	2.50	2.81	.....	2.37	.....	.....	18
19	Files, flat, wood, 12-inch, ... do...	2	1.90	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	Files, half-round, bastard:								
20	8-inch ..... do...	1	2.00	1.24	.....	1.25	.....	.....	20
21	10-inch ..... do...	6	1.60	1.69	.....	1.68	.....	.....	21
22	12-inch ..... do...	9	2.20	2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
	Files, mill-saw:								
23	6-inch ..... do...	7	.60	.64	.....	.40	.....	.....	23
24	8-inch ..... do...	15	.75	.83	.....	.81	.....	.....	24
25	10-inch ..... do...	24	1.00	1.10	.....	1.10	.....	.....	25
26	12-inch ..... do...	21	1.35	1.59	.....	1.56	.....	.....	26
27	14-inch ..... do...	8	2.10	2.29	.....	2.16	.....	.....	27
	Files, round, bastard:								
28	6-inch ..... do...	2	.65	.65	.....	.65	.....	.....	28
29	8-inch ..... do...	3	.82	.83	.....	.84	.....	.....	29
30	10-inch ..... do...	3	1.10	1.10	.....	.94	.....	.....	30
31	12-inch ..... do...	4	1.40	1.58	.....	1.34	.....	.....	31
	Files, taper, saw:								
32	3-inch ..... do...	11	.30	.31½	.....	.35	.....	.....	32
33	3½-inch ..... do...	6	.30	.32½	.....	.32	.....	.....	33
34	4-inch ..... do...	15	.32½	.33	.....	.35	.....	.....	34
35	4½-inch ..... do...	9	.37½	.40	.....	.40	.....	.....	35
36	5-inch ..... do...	12	.45	.49	.....	.49	.....	.....	36
37	6-inch ..... do...	15	.56	.70	.....	.69	.....	.....	37

[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. 7. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Oscar J. Barkus.	Harry Unna.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Wm. Davis.	Number.
		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	Flatirons, per pound:										
1	6 pounds ..... pairs..	7	.03½	.0335	.....	.....	.03½	.02½	.03	.....	1
2	7 pounds ..... do...	6	.03½	.0335	.....	.....	.03½	.02½	.03	.....	2
3	8 pounds ..... do...	10	.03½	.0335	.....	.....	.03½	.02½	.03	.....	3
4	Gauges, slitting, with handle.... doz..	1-2	4.85	3.50	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Gimlets, metal heads, spike, assorted, large ..... doz..	1	.22	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Glue pots, No. 1, tinned ..... No..	3	.31	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	6
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:										
7	¼-inch socket ..... doz..	1-6	4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.07	.....	7
8	½-inch socket ..... do...	1-6	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Grindstones, per pound:										
9	Weighing 50 pounds ..... No..	89	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	9
10	Weighing 75 pounds ..... do...	5	.01¾	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	10
11	Weighing 100 pounds ..... do...	3	.01¾	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	11
12	Weighing 125 pounds ..... do...	2	.01¾	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	12
13	Weighing 150 pounds ..... do...	3	.01¾	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	13
14	Weighing 500 pounds ..... do...	1	.023	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	14
15	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy. No..	101	.26	.30	.62½	.....	.....	.....	.31	.....	15
16			.50								16
17	Hair clippers, barbers' ..... pairs..	2	2.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	17
	Hammers:										
18	Claw, solid, c. s., adz-eye, forged, No. 1½ ..... doz..	18	1.50	2.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.15	.....	18
19			2.00	4.80							19
20			3.20								20
21			4.20								21
22	Farriers', shoeing, c. s ..... do...	2-3	2.15	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23			3.50								23
24	Riveting, solid c. s., 1½-inch.. do...	1-4	2.65	2.45	5.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Riveting, solid c. s., 1½-inch.. do...	1-4	2.80	2.85	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 2 pounds ..... No..	1	.65	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Tack, upholsterers' pattern, malleable iron ..... doz..	1½	1.00	.70	.....	9.00	.....	.....	3.25	.....	27
28	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing.. do...	2	.17	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	28
29	Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled.... doz..	13	9.00	7.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	29
30			8.23								30
31			7.02								31
32	Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2.. do...	14	4.60	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.45	.....	32
33			4.25	4.45							33
34			4.00								34
35			3.50								35
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:										
36	8-inch ..... doz..	2	a .03½	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	.....	36
37	10-inch ..... do...	3	a .03½	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....	37
	Hinges, heavy, strap:										
38	8-inch ..... do...	6½	a .03½	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....	38
39	10-inch ..... do...	5½	a .03	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.49	.....	39
40	12-inch ..... do...	3½	a .03	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	40
	Hinges, light, strap:										
41	6-inch ..... do...	20	b .22½	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	.....	41
42	8-inch ..... do...	1	b .32½	.33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	42
43	10-inch ..... do...	3	b .45	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	43
44	12-inch ..... do...	5	b .78	.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.45	.....	44
	Hinges, light, strap and T:										
45	6-inch ..... do...	4	b .22½	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	45
46	8-inch ..... do...	1	b .32	.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.49	.....	46

a Per pound. b Per dozen.

REF0071389

[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.	To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			Number.
			Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jas. B. Stetson.	
1	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy.....doz..	71	.12	.26		1
2			.15			2
3			.18			3
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:					
4	¾ by ¾.....lbs..	300		3.80		4
5	¾ by 1.....do...	330		3.00		5
6	¾ by 1¼.....do...	300		3.00		6
7	¾ by 1½.....do...	400		3.00		7
8	¾ by 1¾.....do...	400		3.00		8
9	¾ by 2.....do...	500		3.00		9
10	¾ by 3.....do...	150		3.00		10
11	¾ by 3½.....do...	50		3.00		11
12	¼ by 1.....do...	250		3.00		12
13	¼ by 2.....do...	800		3.00		13
14	¼ by 3.....do...	900		3.00		14
15	Iron, boiler, ¼-inch, per 100 pounds.....do...	120		5.00		15
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:					
16	½ by ½.....do...	200		3.30		16
17	½ by 1.....do...	500		2.90		17
18	½ by 1¼.....do...	400		2.90		18
19	½ by 1½.....do...	800		2.80		19
20	½ by 1¾.....do...	350		2.80		20
21	½ by 2.....do...	300		2.80		21
22	½ by 2½.....do...	100		2.80		22
23	⅝ by 2.....do...	400		2.80		23
24	⅝ by ½.....do...	200		3.10		24
25	⅝ by 1.....do...	230		2.60		25
26	⅝ by 1¼.....do...	200		2.60		26
27	⅝ by 1½.....do...	500		2.60		27
28	⅝ by 2.....do...	200		2.60		28
29	⅞ by ½.....do...	100		2.60		29
30	⅞ by 1¼.....do...	300		2.60		30
31	⅞ by ½.....do...	650		2.60		31
32	⅞ by 1.....do...	450		2.60		32
33	⅞ by 1¼.....do...	300		2.60		33
34	⅞ by 1½.....do...	400		2.60		34
35	⅞ by 2.....do...	700		2.60		35
36	⅞ by 2½.....do...	200		2.60		36
37	⅞ by 2¾.....do...	500		2.60		37
38	⅞ by 1¾.....do...	700		2.60		38
39	⅞ by 2.....do...	1,000		2.60		39
40	⅞ by 2½.....do...	600		2.60		40
41	⅞ by 2¾.....do...	300		2.60		41
42	⅞ by 2½.....do...	100		2.60		42
	Iron, half round, per 100 pounds:					
43	¼-inch.....do...	150		4.00		43
44	⅜-inch.....do...	300		3.60		44
45	½-inch.....do...	50		3.60		45
46	⅝-inch.....do...	100		3.30		46
47	¼-inch.....do...	50		3.30		47
48	Iron, Juniata, ¼ by 1, per 100 pounds.....do...	200		4.00		48
49	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 27, per 100 pounds.....lbs..	500		6.50	5.75	49
50	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size, per 100 pounds....do...	100		5.75		50
51	Iron, nail-rod, large size, per 100 pounds.....do...	100		4.85		51

[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.	To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							Number.
			Geo. T. Hawley.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Oscar J. Backus.	Wakefield Baker.	Wm. B. S. Foye.	Harry Cima.	Chas. W. Atmus.	Wm. T. Sawyer.	
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:										
1	¾ by 1.....lbs..	330	4.75								1
2	1 inch square.....do...	330	4.90								2
	Iron, half oval, per 100 pounds:										
3	¼ inch.....do...	150	4.00								3
4	⅜ inch.....do...	200	3.80								4
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:										
5	¼-inch.....do...	350	3.60								5
6	⅜-inch.....do...	680	3.40								6
7	½-inch.....do...	1,100	3.20								7
8	⅝-inch.....do...	800	3.00								8
9	¾-inch.....do...	1,180	3.00								9
10	⅞-inch.....do...	100	2.80								10
11	⅞-inch.....do...	280	2.80								11
12	¾-inch.....do...	850	2.60								12
13	¾-inch.....do...	200	2.60								13
14	1-inch.....do...	700	2.60								14
15	1¼-inch.....do...	300	2.60								15
16	1¼-inch.....do...	150	2.60								16
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:										
17	⅛-inch thick.....do...	50	4.35	3.50	4.00						17
18	¼-inch thick.....do...	50	4.00								18
19	No. 24.....do...	100	5.00	3.90	4.50						19
20	No. 26.....do...	600	5.30	4.10	4.40						20
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:										
21	¾-inch.....do...	50	3.20								21
22	¼-inch.....do...	200	3.00								22
23	⅜-inch.....do...	250	2.80								23
24	½-inch.....do...	300	2.60								24
25	⅝-inch.....do...	50	2.60								25
26	¾-inch.....do...	50	2.60								26
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:										
27	¾ by 1 inch.....do...	100	4.75								27
28	¾ by 1 inch.....do...	200	3.75								28
29	¾ by 1¼ inches.....do...	50	3.75								29
30	¾ by 2 inches.....do...	300	3.75								30
31	¾ by 2¼ inches.....do...	450	3.75								31
32	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.....pairs..	1,444	.10½			.10	15	14½			32
33			.13½			.12		09			33
34						.14					34
35	Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....doz...	16	.98			.90	.93	1.03			35
36	Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair.....pairs...	22	.70			.60	.85	.74			36
37						.75		.59			37
38	Knives, chopping, iron handles.doz....	3	1.40	1.10		1.18		1.25	1.75		38
39				.45		1.80					39
40				2.50							40
41	Knives, drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....doz..	5	4.40			1.85	4.95				41
42	Knives, hunting, 6-inch, scorer, ebony handle, with bolster.....doz..	5				2.65	5.75				42
43	Knives, shoemakers', square point, No. 3.....doz..	1	.65			.65	.70			1.75	43
44	Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....doz..	1-2	2.20			2.00		2.25			44
45	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl.....doz..	1-12	2.40	3.00	4.00	2.25					45
46	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....doz..	1	.45			.40	.75				46
47	Locks, drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....doz..	3	1.20			1.00	3.00				47
48						1.95					48

REF0071390

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS NO. 17.

HARDWARE—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.
	Locks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys:	
1	rim, 4 inches ..... doz..	16
2		
3		
4	Rim, 4½ inches ..... do...	9
5		
6	Rim, 5 inches ..... do...	11
7		
8	Rim, 6 inches ..... do...	7
9		
10		
11	Mortise, 3½ inches ..... do...	1½
12		
	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping	
13	order ..... doz..	16½
14		
15		
16		
	Nails, wire, casing, steel, per 100 pounds:	
17	6d ..... lbs..	500
18	8d ..... do...	1,000
19	12d ..... do...	700
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:	
20	6d ..... do...	2,900
21	8d ..... do...	4,500
22	10d ..... do...	5,700
23	12d ..... do...	4,900
24	20d ..... do...	3,300
25	30d ..... do...	2,700
26	40d ..... do...	2,200
27	60d ..... do...	1,900
28	Fence, 8d ..... do...	2,500
29	Fence, 10d ..... do...	3,800
30	Fence, 12d ..... do...	1,800
31	Finishing, 6d ..... do...	700
32	Finishing, 8d ..... do...	600
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:	
33	No. 6 ..... do...	300
34		
35		
36	No. 7 ..... do...	450
37		
38		
39	No. 8 ..... do...	425
40		
41		
42	Nails, wire, lath, 3d., steel, per 100 pounds ..... do...	500
43	Nails, wire, shingle, 4d., steel, per 100 pounds ..... do...	1,900
	Nuts, iron, square:	
44	For ⅜-inch bolt ..... do...	50
45	For ½-inch bolt ..... do...	107
46	For ⅝-inch bolt ..... do...	50
47	For ¾-inch bolt ..... do...	143
48	For ⅞-inch bolt ..... do...	100
49	For 1-inch bolt ..... do...	105
50	For 1¼-inch bolt ..... do...	190
51	For 1½-inch bolt ..... do...	55
52	For 1-inch bolt ..... do...	50
53	Oilers, zinc, medium size ..... doz..	5½
54		
55		

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Jas. B. Stetson.	The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.	Oscar J. Backus.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
2.50	**1.95**	2.30				1
3.00	2.40					2
1.95	3.15					3
3.20	3.40	4.75				4
	4.40					5
5.00	5.20	7.65				6
		8.80				7
6.75		10.60				8
		12.45				9
		13.80				10
2.10	5.25	3.50				11
5.00						12
2.30	5.00					13
4.00	**7.20**					14
2.65	7.90					15
5.25						16
3.05	**3.05**	3.05				17
2.90	**2.90**	2.90				18
2.75	2.75	2.75				19
2.90	**2.90**	2.90				20
2.75	**2.75**	2.75				21
2.65	2.65	**2.65**				22
2.60	2.60	**2.60**				23
2.50	2.50	2.50				24
2.40	2.40	2.40				25
2.35	2.40	2.40				26
2.15	2.15	2.15				27
2.75	2.75					28
2.65	**2.65**					29
2.60	2.60					30
3.25	3.25	**3.25**				31
3.05	3.05	**3.05**				32
.07½	.14					33
.12½						34
.20						35
.07½	.12½					36
.11						37
.18¾						38
.07½	.12½	.1310				39
.11						40
.17						41
3.35	3.75	3.35				42
3.05	3.05	**3.05**				43
.07½	.07½					44
.05	.05½	.05½				45
.04½	.04½	.04½				46
.04	**.0349**	.042				47
.03¾	.0385	.039				48
.03¾	.04					49
.03	.04	.037				50
.029	.03½	.036				51
.028	.03½	.036				52
.60	**.59**	.75	1.00	.93	.75	53
.67			.75	.90		54
.82				.90		55

REF0071391

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS No. 17.

HARDWARE—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	W. F. Whittier.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Oil stones, Washita ..... doz..	1½	*a* .20	4.00	.....
2			*b* 2.40		
	Packing:				
3	Hemp ..... lbs..	40	.14	.20	.....
4			.38		
5					
6	Rubber, ⅛-inch ..... do...	13	.12	.....	.....
7					
8					
9	Rubber, ¼-inch ..... do...	53	.12	.....	.....
10					
11					
12	Rubber, ½-inch ..... do...	10	.12	.....	.....
13					
14					
15	Yarn (cotton waste) ..... do...	5	.10	.10	.....
16	Paper (assorted), per quire:				
17	Emery ..... quires..	30	.17	.17½	.20
18	Sand ..... do...	97	.10½	.10½	.12
19	Pencils, carpenters' ..... doz..	42	.14	.13	.....
20	Pinking irons, 1-inch ..... do...	1-4	.65	.75	.....
21	Pipe, iron:				
22	¼-inch ..... feet..	50			
23	½-inch ..... do...	100			
24	1-inch ..... do...	100			
25	1¼-inch ..... do...	100			
26	1½-inch ..... do...	100			
27	2-inch ..... do...	120			
28	Planes, hollow and round, 1¼-inch, c. i ..... No..	2	.50	.53	.....
29	Planes, jack, 2⅜-inch, double-iron, c. s ..... do...	32	.36	.35	.....
			.89	.95	
30	Planes, match, 1-inch, plated ..... pair..	1	1.50	.90	.....
31	Planes, plow, beechwood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle ..... No..	2	3.25	5.00	.....
32	Planes, smooth, 2⅜-inch, double iron, c. s ..... do...	28	.32	.31	.....
33			.66	.84	
	Pliers, 7-inch, c. s., heavy:				
34	Flat nose ..... doz..	1-12	2.00	2.75	.....
35	Side cutting ..... do...	1-3	5.00	7.00	.....
36	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ..... do...	6	.53	.70	.....
37	Punches, rotary spring, 4 tubes ..... do...	5-6	5.00	4.75	.....
37½					
38	Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes ..... do...	1-2	3.50		
39	Rasps, horse, 14-inch ..... do...	3½	3.50	3.00	.....
40					
41	Rasps, horse, 16-inch ..... do...	7½	5.00	5.25	.....
42					
43	Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch ..... do...	1½	3.38	3.68	.....
44	Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch ..... do...	1	4.90	5.05	.....
45	Rasps, wood, half round, 12-inch ..... do...	2½	3.38	3.68	.....
46	Rasps, wood, half round, 14-inch ..... do...	1-2	4.90	5.05	.....
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:				
47	¼-inch ..... lbs..	9	.188	.19	.....
48	⅜-inch ..... do...	11	.188	.19	.....
49	½-inch ..... do...	60	.188	.19	.....
50	⅝-inch ..... do...	1	.188	.19	.....
51	¾-inch ..... do...	18	.188	.19	.....
52	⅞-inch ..... do...	5	.188	.19	.....
53	1-inch ..... do...	36	.188	.19	.....
54	1¼-inch ..... do...	2	.188	.19	.....
55	Rivets and burs, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat head ..... do...	3	.188	.19	.....

a Per pound.

Henry T. Lally.	Jos. B. Stetson.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Bowers Rubber Co.	Oscar J. Backus.	Harry Unna	Wm. Davis.	The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Wm. T. Sawyer.	Edward H. Horton.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
.....	.....	*a* .20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.17	.....	.13	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.15											4
.13											5
.33	.....	.10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.24											7
.16											8
.33	.....	.10	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.24											10
.16											11
.33	.....	.10	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.24											13
.16											14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.03½	.03½	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.04½	.04½	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.06	.06	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.07½	.07½	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.10	.10½	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	4.25	2.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	7.50	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.92	.....	.....	.....	*b* 2.08	.75	3.00	.90	.75	36
.....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	*b* 12.00	7.85	7.50	7.50	6.00	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	37½
.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	*b* 8.00	.....	9.00	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	3.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.83	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.27	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	5 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.69	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.74	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	3.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	3.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.....	.20	.20	.....	47
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.20	.20	.20	.....	48
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.20	.20	.20	.....	49
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.20	.20	.20	.....	50
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.20	.20	.20	.....	51
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.20	.20	.20	.....	52
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.20	.20	.20	.....	53
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.....	.20	.20	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55

b Per dozen.

REF0071392

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS NO. 17.

HARDWARE—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	George T. Hawley.	James E. Stetson.	William R. S. Foye.	Oscar J. Backus.	William R. S. Foye.	Harry Unna.	The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
1	Rivets, iron, flat head:										1
2	⅛-inch, No. 8 ..... lbs.	6	.18	.19							2
3	¼-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	3	.18	.19							3
4	⅜-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	3	.18	.15							4
5	1-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	3	.18	.15							5
6	⅜ by 2 inches ..... do...	40	.....	.13							6
7	⅜ by 4 inches ..... do...	30	.....	.12							7
8	½ by 1¼ inches ..... do...	80	.....	.12							8
9	½ by 1½ inches ..... do...	50	.....	.12							9
10	½ by 2 inches ..... do...	35	.....	.12							10
11	½ by 2½ inches ..... do...	25	.....	.12							11
12	½ by 3½ inches ..... do...	25	.....	.12							12
13	½ by 4 inches ..... do...	10	.....	.12							13
14	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:										14
15	10-ounce ..... M..	1	.....	.....	.13	.12	.15				15
16	12-ounce ..... do...	1	.....	.....	.14	.14	.16				16
17	16-ounce ..... do...	1	.....	.....	.16	.17	.17				17
18	24-ounce ..... do...	5	.....	.....	.20	.20	.22				18
19	32-ounce ..... do...	5	.....	.....	.26	.....	.27				19
20	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four fold, full brass bound ..... doz..	4½	2.01	2.40	.....	.....	.....	2.55	2.50	.....	20
21			2.55								21
22	Saw blades, butchers' bow, 20-inch ..... do...	3	4.40	4.75	.....	.....	.....	4.05	.....	.....	22
23			1.30								23
24	Saw-sets, for crosscut saws ..... do...	7-12	2.50	2.25	.....	.....	.....	14.40	.....	.....	24
25			12.00	12.50							25
26	Saw-sets, for handsaws ..... do...	1½	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.90	.....	6.25	26
27			1.50	7.40							27
28	Saws, back (or tenon), 12-inch ..... do...	1-4	8.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Saws, bracket ..... do...	1-12	8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Saws, buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade ..... do...	9	3.75	6.90	.....	.....	.....	3.95	.....	.....	30
31			4.25					5.00			31
32	Saws, circular:		6.00					5.50			32
33	12-inch, rip ..... No...	1	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	26-inch, crosscut ..... do...	2	7.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	30-inch, crosscut ..... do...	1	8.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	30-inch, rip ..... do...	1	9.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Saw, crosscut, 7-feet, tangs riveted on ..... do...	75	1.87	2.30	.....	.....	.....	2.02	.....	.....	37
38			2.10								38
39	Saw, hand, 26-inch:		2.15								39
40	6 to 8 points to the inch ..... doz...	9	4.50	8.35	.....	.....	.....	8.75	4.14	.....	40
41			8.24	13.85							41
42			9.25								42
43			12.98								43
44	7 to 9 points to the inch ..... do...	2	12.00								44
45			4.50	8.35	.....	.....	.....	8.75	4.14	.....	45
46			8.24	13.85							46
47			9.25								47
48			12.98								48
49	8 to 10 points to the inch ..... do...	2	12.00								49
50			4.50	8.35	.....	.....	.....	8.75	4.14	.....	50
51			8.24	13.85							51
52			9.25								52
			12.98								
			12.00								

REF0071393

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS NO. 17.

HARDWARE—continued.

To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Wm. B. S. Foye.	David N. Hawley.	Geo. A. Rigg.	Harry Cann.	Number.
1	Saws, keyhole, 12-inch compass, doz	1-6	1.85	1.85				2.00	1
2	Saws, meat, butchers' bow, 20 inches, doz	1-6	9.30	9.75					2
3			14.00						3
4	Saws, rip, 28 inches, 5 points, doz	1½	4.75	9.80	11.00				4
5			9.75	16.50					5
6			13.50						6
7			13.60						7
8	Scales, hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet, No	2	95.00			55.00	90.00		8
9			59.00						9
10	Scales, platform: Counter, 240 pounds, do	2	9.10		2.75	2.75	9.33		10
11			8.40						11
12	1,000 pounds, drop lever, on wheels, No	1	30.00			21.00	32.50		12
13	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality, doz	9½	2.25		3.40				13
14			2.75		5.60				14
15			3.00						15
16	Screws, wrought iron, bench, 1¼ inch, No	2	.37	.37	.40				16
17	Screws, wood, bench, 2½-inch, No	6	.25		.40				17
	Screws, wood, iron:								
18	½-inch, No. 4, gross	1	.09½	.09	.10				18
19	½-inch, No. 5, do	2	.10	.09½	.10				19
20	½-inch, No. 5, do	3	.10	.09½	.11				20
21	½-inch, No. 6, do	3	.10½	.11	.12				21
22	½-inch, No. 7, do	10	.10½	.12½	.15				22
23	½-inch, No. 8, do	6	.12½	.15	.17				23
24	½-inch, No. 8, do	10	.14	.16	.18				24
25	½-inch, No. 9, do	13	.14½	.17½	.20				25
26	1-inch, No. 9, do	25	.18	.19	.22				26
27	1-inch, No. 10, do	13	.19	.20½	.23				27
28	1¼-inch, No. 10, do	23	.20	.22	.25				28
29	1¼-inch, No. 11, do	18	.23	.24	.27				29
30	1¼-inch, No. 11, do	23	.25	.26½	.30				30
31	1¼-inch, No. 12, do	14	.26	.28½	.32				31
32	1¼-inch, No. 12, do	11	.29	.32	.36				32
33	1¼-inch, No. 13, do	3	.33	.36	.41				33
34	2-inch, No. 13, do	5	.36	.40	.45				34
35	2-inch, No. 14, do	2	.99	.44	.50				35
36	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmers', straight, full size, good quality, doz	2	4.00		4.55			5.75	36
37			3.90						37
38			2.75						38
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:								
39	No. 1, lbs	1,300	3.60	4.00	4.50				39
40	No. 2, do	1,500	3.60	4.00	4.50				40
41	No. 3, do	1,500	3.60	4.00	4.50				41
42	No. 4, do	1,300	3.60	4.00	4.50				42
43	No. 5, do	100	3.60	4.00	4.50				43
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:								
44	No. 2, lbs	225	4.60	5.00	5.50				44
45	No. 3, do	300	4.60	5.00	5.50				45
46	No. 4, do	125	4.60	5.00	5.50				46
	Shoes, ox, forged, per 100 pounds:								
47	No. 2, lbs	10	a.07	11.00					47
48	No. 3, do	20	a.07	11.00					48

a Per pound

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS NO. 17.

HARDWARE—continued.

To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Wm. B. S. Foye.	Chas. W. Arnes.	Harry Cann.	Number.
1	Sieves, iron, wire, 18-mesh, tin frames, doz	1½	1.72	1.55	2.00				1
2	Springs, door, spiral, heavy, do	4	.70	1.05		1.05			2
3			.93						3
4			1.40						4
5	Squares, framing, steel, 2 inches wide, do	8	3.00	1.25					5
6			3.90						6
7			4.36						7
8			6.60						8
9	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long, do	14	.04			.04			9
10	Steel, cast, bar, ½ by 3 inch, lbs	75		.08½		.09½			10
	Steel, cast, octagon:								
11	¾-inch, do	60		.08½		.09			11
12	¾-inch, do	175		.08½		.08			12
13	¾-inch, do	125		.07½		.08			13
14	¾-inch, do	175		.07½		.08			14
15	1-inch, do	300		.07½		.08			15
16	1¼-inch, do	200		.07½		.08			16
	Steel, cast, square:								
17	¾-inch, do	50		.12½		.11			17
18	¾-inch, do	100		.08½		.09			18
19	¾-inch, do	250		.08½		.08			19
20	¾-inch, do	50		.07½		.08			20
21	1-inch, do	50		.07½		.08			21
22	1¼-inch, do	50		.07½		.08			22
23	1¼-inch, do	100		.07½		.08			23
24	Steel, pick, ¾ by ¾ inch, do	100		.07					24
25	Steel, plow-point, ¼ by 1½ inches, do	100		.05½					25
	Steel, spring:								
26	¾ by 1 inch, do	25		.0405					26
27	¾ by 1¼ inches, do	50		.03½					27
28	¾ by 1½ inches, do	220		.03½					28
29	¾ by 1¾ inches, do	100		.03½					29
30	¾ by 2 inches, do	120		.03½					30
31	Tacks, iron, wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 43, per thousand, M	11	.38	.42		.40		.40	31
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:								
32	4-ounce, papers	212	.11	.14		.33	.01½	.15	32
33	6-ounce, do	223	.12	.15		.37	.01½	.17	33
34	8-ounce, do	295	.15	.17		.41	.01½	.20	34
35	10-ounce, do	160	.17½	.20		.53	.02	.24	35
36	12-ounce, do	116	.20	.24		.62	.02½	.28	36
37	Tape measures, 75 feet, leather case, doz	1	4.25	6.00		6.10		4.95	37
38			6.10						38
	Taps, taper, right hand:								
39	¼-inch, 26 threads to the inch, No	3	.13½	.18		.15			39
40	¼ inch, 18 threads to the inch, do	3	.13½	.15					40
41	⅜-inch, 18 threads to the inch, do	3	.16	.15		.15			41
42	½-inch, 16 threads to the inch, do	3	.16	.18					42
43	⅝-inch, 16 threads to the inch, do	3	.18	.20					43
44	⅝-inch, 14 threads to the inch, do	3	.18	.20					44
45	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch, do	3	.18	.20		.25			45
46	¾-inch 12 threads to the inch, do	3	.22½	.25					46
47	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch, do	7	.29	.33					47

REF0071394

[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.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Oscar J. Backus.	Henry T. Lally.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Toe calks, steel:								
1	No. 1.....lbs..	100	5.47	.06	.....	.03½	.....	.....	1
2	No. 2.....do...	195	a5.47	.06	.....	.05½	.....	.....	2
3	No. 3.....do...	220	a5.47	.06	.....	.05½	.....	.....	3
4	Tongs, fire, 20 inches.....pair..	2	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.25	.....	4
5	Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain..No..	6	.12	3.00	.....	.17	.....	.....	5
6	Trowels, brick, 10½-inch.....doz..	1-12	5.70	6.80	.....	6.85	.....	.....	6
	Valves, globe:								
7	½-inch.....No..	14	.22½	.....	.24	.23	.24	.25	7
8								.35	8
9								.50	9
10	¾-inch.....do...	17	.31	.....	.32	.32	.33	.34	10
11								.75	11
12								.72	12
13	1-inch.....do...	17	.41	.....	.43	.42	.44	.45	13
14								.95	14
15								1.00	15
16	1¼-inch.....do...	2	.62	.....	.66	.66	.69	.70	16
17								1.35	17
18								1.50	18
19	1½-inch.....do...	11	.87	.....	.93	.92	.95	.98	19
20								1.85	20
21								2.10	21
22	2-inch.....do...	4	1.32	.....	1.30	1.39	1.45	1.48	22
23								2.70	23
24								3.10	24
25	Vise, carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw.....No..	1	3.10	.....	.....	3.05	.....	.....	25
	Washers, iron:								
26	For ½-inch bolt.....lbs..	69	.07½	.08½	.....	.08	.....	.....	26
27	For ⅝-inch bolt.....do...	55	.06½	.06½	.....	.07	.....	.....	27
28	For ¾-inch bolt.....do...	79	.05	.05½	.....	.06	.....	.....	28
29	For ⅞-inch bolt.....do...	80	.039	.04	.....	.04½	.....	.....	29
30	For 1-inch bolt.....do...	33	.03½	.037	.....	.04	.....	.....	30
31	For 1-inch bolt.....do...	16	.033	.037	.....	.04	.....	.....	31
	Wedges, wood choppers', solid steel, per pound:								
32	5 pounds.....No..	37	.05	.06	.....	.06½	.....	.....	32
33			.056						33
34	6 pounds.....do...	75	.05	.06	.....	.06½	.....	.....	34
35			.056						35
36	7 pounds.....do...	23	.05	.06	.....	.06½	.....	.....	36
37			.056						37
	Wire, annealed:								
38	No. 16 gauge.....lbs..	50	.03	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	38
39	No. 18 gauge.....do...	100	.05	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	39
40	No. 24 gauge.....do...	50	.09	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	40
	Wire, brass:								
41	No. 6 gauge.....do...	10	.16½	.....	.16½	.....	.....	.....	41
42	No. 9 gauge.....do...	10	.16½	.....	.16½	.....	.....	.....	42
43	No. 14 gauge.....do...	10	.16½	.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	43
	Wire, bright, iron:								
44	No. 8 gauge.....do...	15	.30	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	44
45	No. 9 gauge.....do...	5	.30	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	45
46	No. 10 gauge.....do...	5	.30	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	46
47	No. 11 gauge.....do...	5	.30	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	47
48	No. 12 gauge.....do...	5	.30	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	48
49	No. 14 gauge.....do...	5	.30	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	49
50	No. 16 gauge.....do...	15	.30	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	50
51	No. 18 gauge.....do...	5	.30	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	51
52	Wire cloth, for screens, painted .....sq. ft..	1,900	.01½	.016	.....	.....	.....	.....	52

a per 100 lbs.

[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.	Wakefield Baker.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Wm. R. S. Foye.	Geo. T. Hawley.	The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.	Harry Unna.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Wire, copper:								
1	No. 5 gauge.....lbs..	15	.16½	.18	.18	.....	.....	.....	1
2	No. 18 gauge.....do...	25	.16½	.18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	½-inch.....do...	3	.16½	.18	.18	.....	.....	.....	3
4	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 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required.....lbs..	4,500	b 3.25 b 3.40	.....	b3.15	.0325	.....	.....	4 5
5									
6	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..	77,000	b3.25 b 3.40	.....	b 3.15	.0325 .0312	.....	.....	6 7
7									
8	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch steel, galvanized.....lbs..	1,485	b 3.25	.....	.....	.0325	.....	.....	8
9	Wire-fence stretchers.....No..	2	.50	.....	.55	.55	.65	.....	9
10	Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron.....doz..	1	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	10
	Wrenches, screw, black:								
11	8-inch.....do...	9½	2.10	.....	2.20	2.25	2.40	2.35	11
12			5.10						12
13	10-inch.....do...	13½	2.49	.....	2.70	2.77	3.00	3.20	13
14			6.00						14
15	12-inch.....do...	4½	2.89	.....	3.15	3.22	3.48	4.00	15
16			7.00						16
17	15-inch.....do...	1-12	4.95	.....	5.50	5.45	5.40	6.00	17
18			12.00						18

b per 100 lbs.

REF0071395

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BACON. ("Short, clear, sides," thoroughly cured,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jonathan O. Armour.	Arthur L. Whitney.	Walter T. Chandler.	Henry B. Steele.	J. W. Teasdale.	Lewis Wallace.	Manhattan Supply Co.
		Pounds.								
1	San Francisco.....Cal..	26,000	(f)	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Chicago.....Ill..	700,000	.....	*a* 12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	LARD.									
		Pounds.								
3	San Francisco.....Cal..	8,150	(f)	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Chicago.....Ill..	47,000	.....	*b* 12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MESS PORK.									
		Barrels.								
5	Chicago.....Ill..	*350	(f)	*b* 17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	APPLES, DRIED.									
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
6	Chicago.....Ill..	41,225	.....	.....	.....	11.00	*i* 11.50	.....	.....	.....
7							*i* 11.00			
8	St. Louis.....Mo..	41,225	**41,225**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.70**	.....
9	New York.....N. Y..	41,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.72	*k* 4.87½
10										*l* 5.68
11										
	PEACHES, DRIED.									
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
12	Chicago.....Ill..	42,425	.....	.....	.....	10.50	*s* 13.50	.....	.....	.....
13							*s* 12.75			
14	St. Louis.....Mo..	42,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....
15	New York.....N. Y..	42,425	**42,425**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.48	.....
16										
17										
	PRUNES, DRIED.									
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
18	Chicago.....Ill..	49,600	.....	.....	.....	7.25	*r* 12.50	.....	.....	.....
19							*r* 12.00			
20							*r* 11.50			
21	New York.....N. Y..	49,600	**49,600**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.94	.....
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										

* About 227,500 pounds gross.

† All bids rejected, readvertised for. See pages 266-7.

a Averaging 60 pounds or less, no side over 75 pounds. To be inspected at our packing house, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. If our bids are accepted we are to be notified of same by October 1, 1893.

b Inspection at packing house, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Must be notified of award by October 1, 1893.

c In bags, strong gunny, about 100 pounds net.

d In barrels, paper lined, about 200 pounds net.

e In boxes, paper lined, each 100 pounds net.

f In bags, strong, and contain about 100 pounds.

g In barrels, strong, and contain about 200 pounds.

h In boxes, paper lined, and contain about 100 pounds.

advertisement of August 29, 1893, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

Wm. S. Buchanan.	Edwin L. Allen.	Wm. S. Ryan.	Edward Dahlman.	Jno. J. O'Rorke.	Simeon H. Crane.	The Phenix Paint Co.	Acme White Lead and Color Works.	Wm. W. Lawrence.	Geo. W. Betts.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Welch-Sutton Lead and Paint Co.	Jos. W. Bray.	Cyrus Stiles.	Smith, Kline & French Co.	Number.
															1
															2
LARD.															
															3
															4
MESS PORK.															
															5
APPLES, DRIED.															
															6
															7
															8
															9
c 5.15	*c* 4.65	*m* 5.00	*n* 4.90	*o* 5.37½	*f* 5.33	*f* 4.81									10
d 5.25	*d* 4.75	15.50	*m* 5.15	*p* 6.00	*g* 5.45	*g* 4.93									11
e 5.37	*e* 4.87		*e* 5.48		*h* 5.50	*h* 5.05									
PEACHES, DRIED.															
															12
															13
															14
c **8.57**	*c* 7.71			*o* 8.70	*f* 8.75	*f* 7.90									15
d 8.67	*d* 7.81			*p* 9.45	*g* 8.89	*g* 8.07									16
e 8.79	*e* 7.93				*h* 9.00	*h* 8.19									17
PRUNES, DRIED.															
															18
															19
															20
c 4.29	*d* 4.39			*o* 4.65	*f* 4.41	*g* 4.57									21
c 5.17	*d* 5.27			*p* 5.41	*f* 5.29	*g* 5.43									22
c 5.39	*d* 5.49				*f* 5.50	*g* 5.63									23
c **6.81**	*d* 6.91				*f* 7.00	*g* 7.19									24
e 4.51	*t* 4.79				*h* 4.69	*t* 4.93									25
e 5.39	*t* 5.00				*h* 5.57,	*t* 5.21									26
e 5.61					*h* 5.71										27
e 7.03					*h* 7.31										28

f Regular packed 50-pound boxes; will furnish same in 100-pound paper-lined boxes, at three-quarters of 1 cent per pound above prices named.

k In barrels, about 220 pounds.

l In boxes, 100 pounds each.

m In bags.

n In barrels and bags.

o In double sacks, 100 pounds each.

p In 100-pound cases, paper lined, and iron strapped.

r In bags, about 90 pounds net; will furnish same in 100-pound paper-lined boxes at three-quarters of 1 cent per pound above prices named.

s In bags, about 100 pounds net; will furnish same in 100-pound paper-lined boxes at three-quarters of 1 cent per pound above prices named.

t ½ cases 55 pounds each.

REF0071396

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington City

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

WHITE LEAD.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jonathan O. Armour.	Arthur L. Whitney.	Walter T. Chandler.	Henry B. Steele.	J. W. Teesdale.	Lewis Wallace.	Manhattan Supply Co.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
1	Chicago.....Ill..	43,000								
2	Kansas City.....Mo..	43,000								
3	Omaha.....Nebr..	43,000								
4	New York or Chicago.....	43,000								
5	New York.....N. Y..	43,000								
6	Any point specified in call.....	43,000	**43,000**							

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in

BACON.

		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
7	Chicago (f. o. b.).....Ill..	700,000								
8	Sioux City.....Iowa..	700,000	**500,000**							

LARD.

		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
9	Sioux City.....Iowa..	47,000	**45,000**							

MESS PORK.

		Barrels.	*Barrels.*							
10	Sioux City.....Iowa..	650	**625**							

under advertisement of August 29, 1893, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

WHITE LEAD.

Philip D. Armour, Jr.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Edwin L. Allen.	Wm. S. Ryan.	Edward Ruhlman.	The Sioux City Packing Co.	Jno. J. O'Rorke.	Sinnen H. Crane.	The Phœnix Paint Co.	Acme White Lead and Color Works.	Wm. W. Lawrence.	Geo. W. Betts.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Welch-Sutton-Loddard Paint Co.	Jos. W. Bray.	Cyrus Stiles.	Smith, Kline & French Co.	Number.
							6.35	6.25	5.87½	5.70	5.95	5.83					1
													5.75	5.90			2
											5.85			5.75			3
															5.73½		4
	6.77					6.90											5
																5.80	6

Washington, D. C., under advertisement of September 28, 1893.

BACON.

a 11½																	7
					b **11.87½**												8

LARD.

					b **10.87½**												9

MESS PORK.

					c **16.87½**												10

a 60 to 65 lbs. average. Acceptance to reach us by November 1, 1893. To be inspected and received at our packing house, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

b One-third of bacon and pork to be delivered first half of December, 1893; one-third of bacon and pork to be delivered first half of January, 1894; one-third of bacon and pork to be delivered second half of January, 1894, or later if desired by the commissioner.

c Delivery of lard to be not later than 20 days after approval of contract.

REF0071397

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AMONG MOQUIS PUEBLOS, ARIZONA.*

KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ., *February 7, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Moqui Industrial School and the work among the Moqui Indians.

Location.—The Moqui Reservation, which was set apart by executive order of December 16, 1882, comprises the territory between 35½ and 36½ degrees north latitude and 110 and 111 degrees west longitude. The boarding school is picturesquely situated in a canyon about 10 miles from the eastern boundary and twice as far from the southern boundary of the reservation. It is 75 miles due north from Holbrook, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—the nearest railroad station—by way of which point mail is received weekly. The altitude of Keams Canyon is about 6,500 feet, and the climate is pleasant and healthful. The Moquis live in the south central part of the reservation (the ancient province of Tusayan), in pueblos, on three high mesas at the extremities of tongues of table-lands extending from the Navajo plateau into the valley of the Little Colorado.

Land and water.—The reservation contains many fine valleys, but the scarcity of water makes the proportion of land available for cultivation extremely small. Special Allotting Agent John S. Mayhugh has just completed the work of allotting lands in severalty to all of the 2,029 Moquis who will accept allotments, and he reports that the 120,000 acres so allotted have more than exhausted the desirable land. Much labor has been expended in improving the springs—many of which are alkaline—and in digging wells, to the evident advantage of the people, but a great work remains to be done in this direction, and if an abundant supply of water can by any means be obtained, the desert will blossom as the rose, and anything suitable to this latitude and elevation can be grown.

Condition of Moquis.—Thirty-seven houses of stone have been built in the valleys by the Indians and roofed by the Government. A few live in their houses much of the time, but most of the owners occupy them only spasmodically. Wood has to be carried long distances, and the new houses are not so warm as the unventilated kivas on the mesas. Each house is furnished with cook stove and bed, but many other things are needed to make them attractive enough to cause the Indian to abandon his ancestral communal home, in spite of the manifest advantage in being nearer fuel, water, pasture, and field. There are immense beds of coal in the mesas, which insures the fuel supply of the future.

Sufficient lumber has been supplied to roof and floor twenty new houses this year, but there are perhaps fifty houses now ready for roofs. The Moquis are industrious and self-supporting, and in nearly every house on the mesas can be seen some evidence of the proximity of civilization in articles furnished by the Government, by charitable and missionary enterprise, or purchased from the post trader. A number have ponies and wagons, but they are a long way behind the Navajos in their ability to gain dollars by freighting or otherwise. There are large factions at the more distant villages who are opposed to any innovation, but while the others profess a great desire "to walk in the white man's paths" the desire is not strong enough to lead to much continuous effort on their part, except the effort to get a share in the issues to be made.

Mission work.—In August, 1893, Rev. H. R. Voth settled at Oraibe to do missionary work, and now Rev. Curtis P. Coe is seeking permission to settle at the second mesa for the same purpose. With American families near each village, and successful day schools for each mesa, the prospect for more rapid civilizing and Christianizing of the Moquis will be quite encouraging.

Boarding school.—The average attendance for the fiscal year 1893 at the Moqui Industrial School was 97·5; the enrollment was 106. I quote from a letter from Mr. R. P. Collins, the former superintendent:

> Last year the school commenced August 27. We had 70 the first day and 89 the third. Thirteen were purposely held back by the opposing Oraibas. I did not try to fill the school until I heard from the Indian Office as to what should be done about the intentional opposition. But when instructed to do so, I went out and got 13 new pupils at once, and my attendance throughout the year was the same as my enrollment. But it was harder to keep the attendance up than the year before, and the reason

*This report was received too late for insertion among other school reports.

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was because of the opposition of the unfriendly Oreibas which went unchecked and unreproved by the Indian Office, against my most urgent protest. It is bearing fruit this year in the slowness with which the school is being filled. The change of pupils, of course, disorganized the classes somewhat and made it still more difficult to get the school accurately classified according to the course of study, but at the end of the year nearly every class was regular. As formerly, politeness, neatness, cleanliness, regularity, system, and order were insisted upon and practiced in each and every department. English speaking and letter writing were encourged in every way, and each pupil from the smallest up had regular work outside the schoolroom commensurate to his or her ability. The sewing of the girls was quite remarkable, and upon the last day of school each girl had a nice new quilt to take home, made and quilted by herself. At Christmas we had two trees, one for the pupils and one for the parents, and through the kindness of eastern friends each pupil received *several nice presents*. All were immensely pleased, and I think it did much to stay the progress of discontent among the Indians. The boys work continually, supplying an abundance of wood for everybody at the school and for a continual stream of their visiting parents. They built the new hall, put in the water pipes, built sewer drains for kitchen and laundry, and helped roof quite a number of the new Moqui houses. The crops of the school farm were nearly ruined by the drought.

Upon taking charge, September 6, 1893, immediate preparations were made for opening school, and as time passed and the children began to arrive it became more and more evident that the school work had been superior in character; that, even with buildings almost, if not quite, the poorest in the service, work could be done equal to that of any school in training the pupils in morals and manners and industry, and in teaching English and the common branches.

Day schools.—Two excellent adobe buildings for schoolhouse and teachers' residence were constructed at Oreiba during the fall and winter, and in March, 1893, after much opposition on the part of the Indians, and more persuasion on the part of the employés, a day school was opened. It is 30 miles from the boarding school. Until the arrival of a regularly appointed teacher, in May, it was conducted by the physician and field matron. The school has been in continuous session since that time, with an average attendance of about 30, the attendance nearly equaling the enrollment. The pupils are bright and have made remarkable progress. They are furnished with clothing and a noon meal. Not a pupil has been enrolled from among the "hostiles."

At the request of the Indians of the first mesa, and upon authority from the Indian Office, a day school was opened, January 15, 1894, by the field matron, in the house bought in April, 1893, for the use of the physician, field matron, and general mechanic for the Moquis, distant 12 miles from the boarding school. The attendance is already over 30, and can doubtless be increased to 50 when suitable accommodations are provided for this school.

In conclusion, I wish to thank most heartily those in charge of the Indian Office for the promptness and kindness with which all my requests have been acceded to during the short time I have had the honor to be

Yours, very respectfully,

C. W. GOODMAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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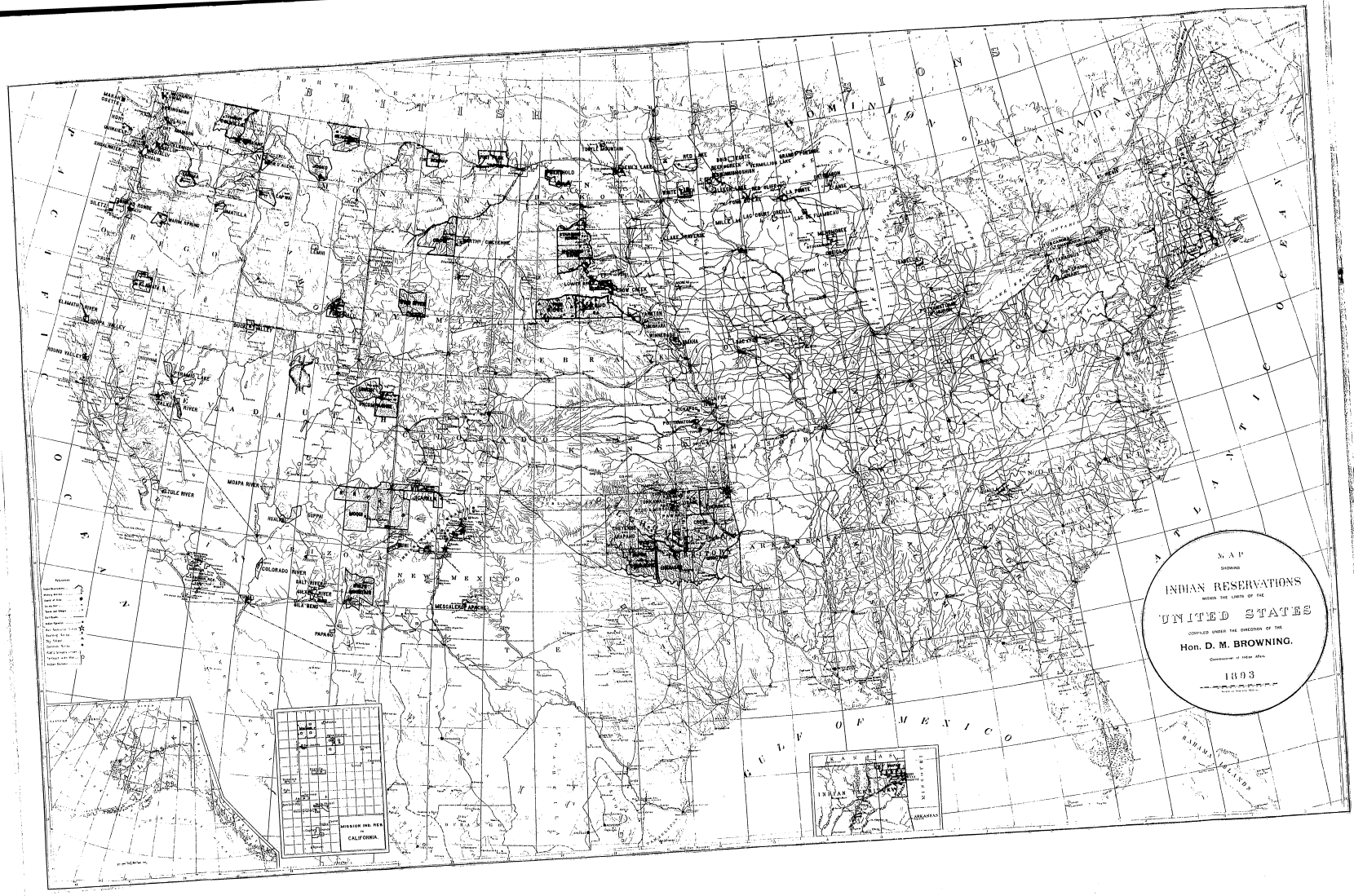
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SHOWING
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
UNITED STATES
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Hon. D. M. BROWNING.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
1893
MISSION IND. RES. in CALIFORNIA.
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
DOMINION OF CANADA
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
UTAH
NEVADA
IDAHO
WYOMING
MONTANA
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
BAHAMA ISLANDS
COLORADO RIVER
MOAPA RIVER
KLAMATH RIVER
ROUND VALLEY
SURPRISE VALLEY
MESCALERO APACHE
PAPAGO