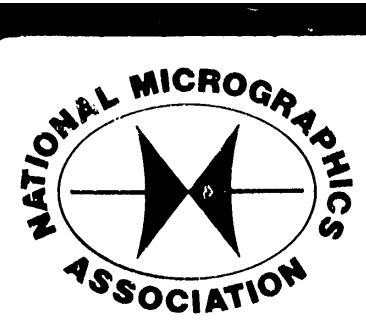
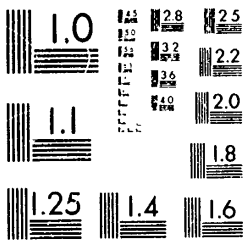
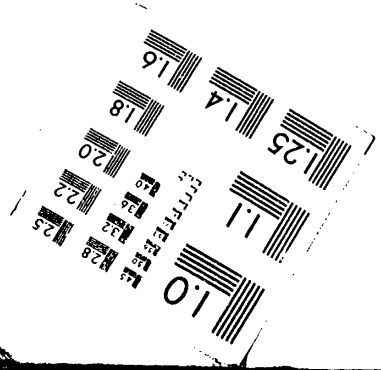
MS109-1973







MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A



24X

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1894.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

REF0071410

JUL 8 '46

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Appropriations	1
Education:	
Attendance	2
Compulsory attendance	6
New work	7
Needs	8
School appropriations	8
Teachers' institutes	9
School committees among Indians	10
Location and capacity of Government schools	10
Public schools	14
Government aid to contract schools	16
Field matrons	18
Allotments and patents:	
On reservations	19
Off reservations	23
Irrigation on reservations	24
Agreements with Indians	26
Commissions:	
Five Civilized Tribes, Indian Territory	27
Puyallup Reservation, Wash	28
Osage Reservation, Okla	29
Chippewa Reservations, Minn	29
Otoe and Missouria Reservation, Okla	31
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo	31
Leasing Indian lands:	
Allotted lands	33
Unallotted lands	34
Business committees in connection with conveyance of Indian lands	37
Lands set apart to missionary societies	38
Railroads across Indian reservations	39
Logging by Indians:	
Menomonee Reservation, Wis	47
Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis	56
Bad River Reservation, Wis	57
Exhibition of Indians	59
Sale of liquor to Indians	60
Rights of children of Indian women and United States citizens married since August 9, 1888	65
Destruction of game by Indians	66
Indian depredations	68
Intruders in the Indian Territory:	
Cherokee Nation	71
Choctaw Nation	74
Chelan Indians, Washington	79

REF0071411

	Page.
Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations, South Dakota, claims of settlers	79
Digger Indians in California	80
Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina	81
Gros Ventres band of Crow Flies High	83
Isabella Reservation, Wis	84
Jicarilla Reservation, Ariz., sale of timber	84
Kootenai Indians, near Bonners Ferry, Idaho	85
New York Indians	86
Ponca Reservation, Nebr., erroneous surveys	86
Southern Utes, Colorado	88
Spokanes, Upper and Middle bands	88
Stockbridge and Munsee enrollment	89
Uintah and Uncompahgre Utes	90
Wenatchee fishery	90
Winnebagoes in Minnesota	91

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS:

Arizona—	
Colorado River, Charles E. Davis	93
George S. Thomson, superintendent of school	98
Navajo and Moqui, E. H. Plummer	99
C. A. Merritt, superintendent of school	101
Mary E. Whyte, field matron	102
Mary L. Eldridge, missionary	103
Pima, J. Roe Young	103
W. W. Wilson, superintendent of school	106
A. E. Marden, physician	107
Charles H. Cook, missionary	107
J. M. Berger, farmer in charge Papagoes	108
San Carlos, Capt. Albert L. Myer	111
Thomas L. Hogue, superintendent of school	113
Benjamin F. Jackson, superintendent of school	114
California—	
Hoopa Valley, Capt. William E. Dougherty	115
Henry A. Kendal, teacher	118
Mission, Tule River, Francisco Estudillo	118
Round Valley, Lieut. Thomas Connolly	124
Rose K. Watson, teacher	126
Colorado—	
Southern Ute, David F. Day	126
Frank C. Blackly, physician	130
Idaho—	
Fort Hall, Capt. J. T. Van Orsdale	130
R. M. Jester, superintendent of school	131
Lemhi, George H. Monk	132
W. S. Holsinger, teacher	133
Nez Percé, Joseph Robinson	133
Indian Territory—	
Quapaw, George S. Doane	134
John J. McKoin, superintendent of school	137
Andrew J. Taber, jr., superintendent of school	138
H. H. Good, missionary	139
W. H. Ketcham, missionary	139
R. W. Hodson, missionary	140
Union, Dew M. Wisdom	140

REPORTS OF AGENTS—Continued.

	Page.
Iowa—	
Sac and Fox, W. R. Lesser	146
W. S. Stoops, teacher	146
Minnesota—	148
White Earth, Robert M. Allen	149
S. M. Hume, superintendent of school	153
Viola Cook, superintendent of school	153
John A. Oakland, superintendent of school	154
Krauth H. Cressman, superintendent of school	154
H. E. Wilson, superintendent of school	155
Montana—	
Blackfeet, Capt. L. W. Cooke	156
W. H. Watson, superintendent of school	161
George S. Martin, physician	164
H. L. McIntyre, superintendent of irrigation	165
Crow, Capt. J. W. Watson	166
H. D. Arkwright, superintendent of school	169
A. A. Spencer, superintendent of school	170
F. Andreis, superintendent of school	171
W. H. Graves, superintendent of irrigation	171
Flathead, Joseph T. Carter	173
Fort Belknap, Maj. J. M. Kelly	177
L. M. Compton, superintendent of school	182
Fort Peck, Capt. W. H. Sprole	183
J. H. Welch, acting superintendent of school	186
Tongue River, Capt. George W. H. Stouch	186
Nebraska—	
Omaha and Winnebago, Capt. William H. Beck	187
Fred C. Campbell, superintendent of school	190
E. B. Atkinson, superintendent of school	191
Santee, Joseph Clements	192
W. J. A. Montgomery, superintendent of school	195
Alfred L. Riggs, superintendent of school	198
W. J. Wicks, superintendent of school	198
Nevada—	
Nevada, I. J. Wootten	199
Western Shoshone	202
George W. King, superintendent of school	204
New Mexico—	
Mescalero, Capt. Levi F. Burnett	205
J. M. Griffith, superintendent of school	208
Pueblo and Jicarilla, Capt. John L. Bullis	209
New York, A. W. Ferrin	212
North Dakota—	
Devils Lake, Ralph Hall	216
C. H. Kermott, physician	218
E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge Turtle Mountain Chippewas	218
Fort Berthold, Capt. W. H. Clapp	220
Joseph R. Finney, physician	223
Standing Rock, James McLaughlin	224
Martin Kenel, superintendent of school	228
Beatrice B. Sonderegger, superintendent of school	230
Agnes G. Fredette, superintendent of school	230

REF0071412

REPORTS OF AGENTS—Continued. Page.
Oklahoma—
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Capt. A. E. Woodson 231
Isaac W. Dwire, superintendent of school 238
Thomas P. Ullom, superintendent of school 239
Eliza Lambe, field matron 240
Osage, Maj. H. B. Freeman 241
Ralph P. Collins, superintendent of school 245
J. C. Kernan, superintendent of school 246
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland, J. P. Woolsey 246
Sac and Fox, Edw. L. Thomas 254
J. E. Ross, superintendent of school 258
De Witt S. Harris, superintendent of school 257
Elizabeth Test, field matron 257
William Hurr, missionary 258
Oregon—
Grand Ronde, John F. T. B. Brentano 259
Margaret T. O'Brien, superintendent of school 261
Klamath, David W. Matthews 262
Edwin G. Paine, superintendent of school 264
Levi F. Willets, superintendent of school 265
Siletz, Beal Gaither 266
Lydia L. Hunt 267
Umatilla, George W. Harper 268
Mollie V. Gaither 269
Warm Springs, Lieut. E. E. Benjamin 270
Eugene C. Nardin, superintendent of school 273
S. L. Hertzog, superintendent of school 273
South Dakota—
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, Fred Treon 274
F. M. Bridges, physician 279
George W. Nellis, superintendent of school 281
Ambler Caskie, physician 282
Forest City, Peter Conchman 283
John A. Frazier, superintendent of school 285
J. C. Hart, superintendent of school 286
Pine Ridge, Capt. Charles G. Penney 287
Z. T. Daniel, physician 289
P. Flor. Digmann, superintendent of school 292
Charles E. Snavely, missionary 292
Rosebud, J. George Wright 293
A. Judson Morris, physician 299
John Jutz, superintendent of school 299
Percy H. Mugford, superintendent of school 299
Aaron B. Clark, missionary 300
James F. Cross, missionary 300
Sisseton, Anton M. Keller 300
Yankton, J. A. Smith 303
E. D. Wood, superintendent of school 305
John P. Williamson, missionary 306
Joseph W. Cook, missionary 307
Utah—
Uintah and Ouray, Maj. James F. Randlett 308
Lewis D. Waters, superintendent of school 310
J. S. Binford 311

REPORTS OF AGENTS—Continued.
Washington— Page.
Colville, Capt. John W. Bubb 311
Henry Hanks, superintendent of school 315
E. J. Thomas, physician 315
Neah Bay, W. L. Powell 315
John E. Youngblood, superintendent of school 316
Puyallup, Edwin Eells 318
Edwin L. Chalcraft, superintendent of school 319
R. S. Graham, superintendent of school 321
Edmund Barry, physician 321
M. Eells, missionary 322
E. W. Agar, superintendent of school 322
Tulalip, D. C. Govan 323
Peter J. Dubbel, superintendent of school 323
E. Buchanan, physician 324
Yakima, L. T. Erwin 325
Wisconsin— 325
Green Bay, Thomas H. Savage 327
Leslie Watson, superintendent of school 329
Charles F. Pierce, superintendent of school 330
La Pointe, Lieut. W. A. Mercer 331
James H. Spencer 335
Wyoming—
Shoshone, Capt. P. H. Ray 336
Joseph R. Thornton, superintendent of school 339
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS 340
REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF BONDED SCHOOLS:
Fort Mojave, Ariz., S. M. McCowan 365
Fort Yuma, Cal., Mary O'Neil 366
Keams Canyon, Ariz., C. W. Goodman 367
Phœnix, Ariz., Harwood Hall 369
Greenville, Cal., Edw. N. Ament 371
Perris, Cal., William F. T. Bray 372
Fort Lewis, Colo., Thomas H. Breen 374
Grand Junction, Colo., Theo. G. Lemmon 375
Myers, Fla., J. E. Brecht 378
Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Ed. McConville 379
Lawrence, Kans., J. A. Swett 380
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Andrew Spencer 383
Pipestone, Minn., C. J. Crandall 386
Fort Shaw, Mont., W. H. Winslow 388
Carson, Nev., Eugene Mead 389
Albuquerque, N. Mex., William M. Moss 391
Santa Fé, N. Mex., Thomas M. Jones 392
Cherokee, N. C., Thomas W. Potter 393
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak., O. H. Gates 398
Fort Totten, N. Dak., William T. Canfield 400
Chilocco, Okla., Benjamin S. Coppock 401
Seger Colony, Okla., John H. Seger 402
Carlisle, Pa., Capt. R. H. Pratt 406
Flandreau, S. Dak., Leslie D. Davis 410
Pierre, S. Dak., Crosby G. Davis 412
Tomah, Wis., S. C. Sanborn 412
Hampton, Va., H. B. Frissell 414
Wittenberg, Wis., Axel Jacobson 419

REF0071413

MISCELLANEOUS:	Page.
Amended rules for executing leases of allotments	421
Indian legislation by second session of the Fifty-third Congress	425
Agreements with Indian tribes:	
Yankton	444
Yakima	450
Cœur d'Alène	451
Siletz	454
Nez Perces	456
Yuma	461
Trust funds and trust lands	475
Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies	479
Areas of Indian reservations and authority for their establishment	484
Statistics as to Indian schools	499
List of contract schools	511
List of employés in Indian service:	
In Washington	513
In Indian schools	514
Agency employés	548
Statistics as to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of Indian tribes; also religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics	568
Statistics as to cultivation and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised and stock owned by Indians, roads made, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor	586
Addresses:	
Indian agents and school superintendents	600
Members of Board of Indian Commissioners	603
Special Indian agents	603
Superintendent and supervisor of Indian schools	603
Secretaries of societies engaged in mission and school work for Indians	603
Decisions of U. S. Supreme Court on rights of Delawares and Shawnees in Cherokee Nation	604
Decision of U. S. Supreme Court on claim of Shawnees v. United States	619
Medical statistics	622
Proposals received and contracts awarded for supplies for the Indian service	677
Index	1016

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 14, 1894.

SIR: The sixty-third annual report of the Indian Bureau, herewith submitted, aims only to give a résumé of noteworthy events which have occurred in the Indian service during the year and of the work for Indian civilization which has been in progress. No attempt is made to theorize upon the Indian question or to point out a way by which to "solve the Indian problem." It is a plain recital of facts, accompanied by the report of the superintendent of Indian schools and reports of agents and school superintendents, tables giving educational, agricultural, industrial, and financial statistics of general interest, with other information required by law to be embodied in this report.

From all these it will appear that the year has been one unmarked by outbreak or disturbance of any kind, and one in which the steady pressure of earnest work along all lines has produced satisfactory results in general, with an occasional instance of unusual hopefulness and encouragement.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated for the Indian service by the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year just begun is less by $663,240.64 than the amount appropriated by the Indian act for the last fiscal year, as far as the actual expenses of the service are concerned, notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate of the act for 1895 is greater than the

REF0071414

aggregate of the act for 1894 by $2,866,245.65, as will appear from the following comparative table:

TABLE 1.—*Appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1894 and 1895.*

	1894.	1895.
Contingent and other expenses	$105,800.00	$189,100.00
Treaty obligations with Indian tribes	3,170,073.10	2,936,846.53
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	690,125.00	663,125.00
Incidental expenses	121,500.00	114,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses	945,540.00	809,785.84
Support of schools	2,243,482.38	2,060,085.00
Trust funds, principal	30,993.90	1,430,916.66
Trust funds, interest	80,390.00	78,320.00
Payment for lands (agreements ratified)	496,336.00	2,467,697.00
Total	7,884,240.38	10,750,486.03
Excess of 1895 over 1894		2,866,245.65

While the foregoing table shows the total amount *appropriated* it does not show correctly the amount of the current expenses of the Indian Department for either year. In order to arrive at that, appropriations made for certain special purposes must be considered. The Indian appropriation act is entitled "an act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes." Formerly it was confined with comparative strictness to that object; but of recent years Congress has been in the habit of attaching to this act agreements with various Indian tribes and of ratifying them therein, instead of ratifying them in separate acts, as in former years. This adds to what is called an appropriation for the Indian service large sums which are really payments for lands purchased by the Government primarily for the benefit of its white citizens. In the current appropriation this amounts to $2,467,697, or nearly 23 per cent of the entire sum.

Besides this, there are certain objects appropriated for almost every year, under the head of "Miscellaneous," which, being only occasional and for special purposes, should not properly be considered as a part of the current expenses of the Indian service.

As already stated, the total amount appropriated for 1894 was $7,884,240.38. This amount includes the following items:

Purchase of bonds belonging to Delawares	$80,033.90
Payment of Sisseton and Wahpeton scouts	30,666.66
Payment for Cherokee Outlet	295,736.00
Payment to Tonkawas for lands	30,600.00
Payment to Pawnees for lands	80,960.00
Removal of Eastern Band of Cherokees	20,000.00
	487,996.56

There are other minor items which might be added to this list, which, being small, are omitted. Deducting the total of these sums from the whole amount appropriated, there remains for the current expenses of the Department for 1894, $7,396,243.82.

For the fiscal year 1895 the total amount appropriated is $10,750,486.03. This includes the following items:

Payment of damages to settlers on Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations	$119,119.19
Payment to Yankton tribe for lands	621,475.00
Payment to Yakama tribe for lands	20,000.00
Payment to Cœur d'Alénes for lands	15,000.00
Payment to Siletz Indians for lands	142,600.00
Payment to Nez Perces for lands	1,668,622.00
Capitalization of Shawnee funds	100,000.00
Face value of certain State bonds assumed by United States	1,330,666.66
	4,017,482.85

Deducting this total from the total amount appropriated, leaves for the current expenses of the Department for the fiscal year 1895, $6,733,003.18.

Comparing the two years, we have:

Current expenses for 1894	$7,396,243.82
Current expenses for 1895	6,733,003.18
Difference in favor of 1895	663,240.64

An analysis of the table presented will show that for every purpose except for payment for lands and trust-fund transactions considerably less is appropriated for 1895 than for 1894. The trust-fund transactions are referred to more at length on page 475.

The estimates for the current expenses for 1895, presented to Congress by this office, amounted to $6,931,756.61; the amount appropriated is $6,733,003.18; which is less than the estimates by $198,753.43. This reduction was largely made at the instance of this office after the regular estimates were submitted.

EDUCATION.

Educational work among Indians has been carried on during the past year along five lines, as heretofore, viz: nonreservation training schools, reservation boarding schools, and reservation day schools, all under Government control; contract schools, both on and off reservations, under supervision of religious societies; and public schools, belonging to the respective State systems of education.

ATTENDANCE.

Notwithstanding the fact that last year's appropriations for education were considerably less than the appropriations for the preceding year, the tables submitted herewith show a small aggregate increase in the entire school enrollment, with more than twice as great an increase in the average attendance. Special advancement in this most important direction is highly gratifying, since it is the steady, uninterrupted school work and influence which produce valuable and lasting results. Irregularity of attendance, the bane of schools everywhere, is particularly deplorable among Indian pupils, whose home life usually

REF0071415

runs counter to school discipline and habits; and a short time at home does much to nullify the training received at school.

The aggregate enrollment for the year has been 21,451 pupils, and the average attendance 17,096, being a little over 79 per cent of the enrollment. It is given in detail as follows:

TABLE 2.—*Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1893 and 1894.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.		Average attendance.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894
Government schools:				
Nonreservation training	4,316	4,350	3,621	3,609
Reservation boarding	6,789	7,851	5,447	6,140
Day	3,589	3,249	2,165	2,079
Total	14,715	15,230	11,233	11,828
Contract schools:				
Boarding	4,182	4,048	3,443	3,507
Day	616	598	342	428
Boarding, specially appropriated for	1,327	1,281	1,113	1,152
Total	6,125	5,927	4,904	5,087
Public day schools	202	226	123	132
Mission schools not assisted by Government; boarding and day pupils	75	68	43	49
Aggregate	21,117	21,451	16,303	17,096
Increase		334		793

It will be noticed that there has been a large increase in the enrollment at Government boarding schools on reservations amounting to 851, with an increase of 693 in average attendance. This is a gain of 12½ per cent. The 20 training schools have held their own in enrollment with a slight falling off in average attendance.

The falling off in the Government day schools is explained by the closing of three day schools among the Sioux (one merged into the new boarding school under the Standing Rock Agency and two discontinued on the Cheyenne Reservation) and the temporary closing of four day schools among the Eastern Cherokees, which will be reopened this fall.

Contract schools have fallen off in enrollment, as was also the case last year; but have gained in average attendance.

The largest gain anywhere has been at the point where it was most needed and least expected, viz, among the Navajoes. The Navajo school opened in September with 15 pupils, and closed in June with 197. Parents brought their children voluntarily; many were refused admission because they could not possibly be accommodated, and some were turned away crying. It was an overwhelming increase of 100 per cent, and like an unprepared-for mountain freshet was quite as likely to do harm as good. Delight and dismay combined. Fortunately the risky experiment of crowding that number of children into buildings, which will properly provide for less than 150, had no untoward result; but it is too hazardous to be repeated. All sitting rooms and play rooms were converted into school rooms and dormitories, and then the boys slept

three, four, and five in a bed. The Government has for years appealed to the Navajoes to send their children to school; it should now with alacrity heed their appeal for schools to which to send them, and should furnish new buildings and equipments at once; 3,850 out of 4,000 Navajo children are yet to be provided for.

One small attempt was made to retain the enthusiasm and relieve the pressure by establishing a day school in a remote part of the reservation. Unfortunately the restriction that a day-school building must cost not over $1,000 was found to be an insuperable obstacle. In many localities this sum would be sufficient, but in a country where everything must be transported long distances from any railroads the amount is entirely inadequate.

This awakening of the Navajoes is largely ascribed to a visit made to the Chicago Exposition by a party of fifteen of their representative men. The trip was worked up by Lieut. Plummer, acting agent, funds for the purpose being furnished by the Indian Rights Association. The delegation returned amazed at what they had seen, eager to relate it to the tribe, and anxious to put their new ideas into practice. A few specimen extracts from some of their formal reports to their friends are well worth quoting:

We thought when we got back we could tell the children what we saw at the fair. That is what the agent took us there for. When we started from home we saw farms all the way. They don't lay around in the sun. There lots of white people work all the time for a living. I never dreamed of what I saw there. Now I have seen it. Coming back I never slept for thinking of it. You should let your children go to school. No difference how much you love them, better let them go to school.

I have wished a thousand times since I came back that I was a boy so I could put myself in school. I have put two children in, and a neighbor has put one in.

The headmen were ashamed of their hogans after seeing the houses the white men lived in. I have told the people that after we traveled for a night and a day, the white people were taking care of the earth all the way. Look at our country; we ought to be ashamed of it. Look at the difference.

The white people are like ants, industrious, working all the time; they are thick, coming and going all the time. Before, we thought the agent told lie when he told us how many white people there are. All believe now because so many of us saw. To see the progress of the white man, like the corn growing from the seed fast in one season. Old things are like the seed. From the old to the new is like from the carita [Mexican cart with wheels of solid wood] to a Studebaker wagon.

We saw nice trains on the road, but a fine one at the fair. Indians not fit to ride in it. It seems that other tribes are ahead of the Navajoes. When I saw the big guns I told the medicine men what did they mean by telling the young men that they could protect the Navajoes against all the whites. Two white men with one of these guns could whip all the Navajo tribe.

I was asked by an ignorant Indian from Cotton Weed Wash if there were more white men than Navajoes. I showed him the dust and grass, and told him I could just as soon try to count the white people; that they lived on the water as well as on the land. Then he sat down and wanted me tell him all I saw. I told him I could not if I talked till I was gray.

REF0071416

The following table shows the increase in average attendance of Indian pupils during a series of years:

TABLE 3.—*Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1894.*

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	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,488
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881	68	3,888	106	4,221	174	4,076
1882	71	2,755	54	1,311	125	4,066
1883	75	2,599	64	1,443	139	4,042
1884	89	4,358	76	1,757	162	6,115
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	120	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,645	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	†115	2,639	272	17,096

*Public schools attended by Indian children included in the average attendance but not in the number of schools.
†This does not include four Eastern Cherokee schools discontinued during the past year, but to be resumed this year.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

The course outlined in my last report relative to obtaining pupils for nonreservation schools only with the voluntary consent of their parents or near relatives has been strictly adhered to. No children have been forced to attend schools away from their reservation homes.

This policy, adopted by the office last year, was enacted into law by Congress at its last session in the following item of the Indian appropriation act:

SEC. 11. That no Indian child shall be sent from any Indian reservation to a school beyond the State or Territory in which said reservation is situated without the voluntary consent of the father or mother of such child, if either of them are living, and if neither of them are living without the voluntary consent of the next of kin of such child. Such consent shall be made before the agent of the reservation, and he shall send to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs his certificate that such consent has been voluntarily given before such child shall be removed from such reservation. And it shall be unlawful for any Indian agent or other employé of the Government to induce, or seek to induce, by withholding rations or by other improper means, the parents or next of kin of any Indian to consent to the removal of any Indian child beyond the limits of any reservation.

The effect of this policy, which is well understood among all the Indians, has been only salutary, and the result which was anticipated, viz, that it would ultimately increase the attendance at nonreservation schools, has already begun to be realized. The report of the superintendent of Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., contains the following:

With a capacity of 500 there has been an average attendance for the year of 490½. Formerly a very large percentage of our pupils came from the Oneidas of Wisconsin, the Sioux of Dakota, the Indians of Michigan, and from various other points at a distance, while during the past year we have been expected to draw from Kansas and the Indian Territory only. There are many discouraging features in the collection of pupils for nonreservation schools; but as they grow older and their reputation, as in the case of Haskell, spreads, the number of applications from Indian youth at various agencies for entry materially increases. It is somewhat remarkable, as well as encouraging, to note that during the month of June 37 new pupils arrived, unaccompanied by escort and without solicitation.

Of course, upon reservations the knowledge on the part of the Indians that rations can be withheld quickens the interest of ignorant or careless parents in school attendance. But even then the chief motor power is ceaseless moral suasion on the part of the agents, superintendents, missionaries, and all connected, officially or otherwise, with the business of Indian civilization.

NEW WORK.

Schools.—The three new boarding schools which my last report stated were ready for opening with the new school year have been successfully maintained at Round Valley, Cal.; Grand River, Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.; and Rainy Mountain, Kiowa Reservation, Okla. A much-needed boarding school among the White Mountain Apaches has been substituted for the day school at that far-off point. After being closed for two years, owing to the burning of its buildings, the boarding school at Fort Peck Agency was reopened last March in the buildings vacated during the past year by the Fort Peck military post. These buildings can easily be made to accommodate 150 pupils. Their old-time interest in schools was immediately manifested by the Fort Peck Indians by promptly running the enrollment up to 132. Two new day schools have been opened among the Moquis Apaches, one among the Mission Indians in California, four among the Sioux at Pine Ridge, and three among the Rosebud Sioux.

A few day schools have been discontinued because boarding schools were substituted, or because, for other reasons, they were not needed.

Buildings.—The burned Winnebago buildings have been rebuilt and occupied. The Albuquerque, Grand Junction, Fort Totten, Mount Pleasant, Mescalero, Rainy Mountain, Seger Colony, Crow Creek, San Carlos, and Hoopa Valley schools have been given important additions to their respective plants. At Pine Ridge 11 day school buildings for recitations and 12 industrial cottages, to be occupied by teachers, have been completed or are now in course of construction. Three such school buildings and cottages are under way at Rosebud, and three more at Fort Berthold. Some of these are for new schools to be opened this coming fall, but most of them are to replace wretched, makeshift buildings, which had been utilized and made to hold together while the experiment of establishing camp schools in the respective districts was being put to the test. Arrangements are in progress for putting up buildings in which new boarding schools shall be established at Fort Berthold and

REF0071417

Lac du Flambeau; for replacing the worn-out buildings at Lower Brulé with a new plant at the new agency; for replacing building burned at Neah Bay; for making additions to the Menomonee Phœnix Seneca and Uintah and Ouray schools; and for giving the Walker River day school a building which will afford decent facilities for school work, something which it has not had hitherto.

NEEDS.

The Jicarilla Apaches and Southern Utes have no schools of any kind on their reservations. They could send their children to the not distant training schools at Grand Junction and Fort Lewis, Colo., and Albuquerque and Santa Fé, N. Mex., but they are very averse to doing so, and moreover the civilizing object-lesson influence of a school in their midst is one of their greatest needs. The immediate and extraordinary needs of the Navajoes have already been spoken of. The Rosebud Sioux are still without any Government boarding school. Some of the La Pointe Agency reservations besides Lac du Flambeau ought to have boarding schools. This subject is taken up again under the next heading.

The buildings at Leech Lake and Pine Ridge, as well as Neah Bay, which have been burned during the year must be replaced. Enlargement or improvement of buildings, or both, are called for almost everywhere, and this takes no account of repairs which, upon hundreds of buildings subject to the hard usage of children, must be extensive, expensive, and continuous.

Among the crying needs throughout the Indian school service are improved sewerage and water supplies. Only a few schools are able to report good hygienic conditions as to sewerage, or as to sufficient water supply for domestic use and protection against fire, and, when it is needed, for irrigation. Such defects are serious, and usually can not be remedied without a considerable expense at the outset; but the expense would undoubtedly prove economy in the end, even without taking into account the incalculable value of human health and life.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

As stated in my last annual report, my estimate for school appropriations for the current fiscal year were less by $83,897 than the appropriation for the preceding year. Those estimates had been prepared with utmost care and included only absolutely necessary items, and I said: "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." Congress, however, saw fit to reduce the appropriation below the estimate. I shall do what I can to carry on and improve the school service use so far as the appropriation will allow.

The following is a table of school appropriations for a series of years:

TABLE 4.—*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		1887	$1,211,415	10
1878	30,000	50	1888	1,179,916	*2.6
1879	60,000	100	1889	1,318,015	11
1880	75,000	25	1890	1,761,568	1
1881	75,000		1891	1,852,750	55
1882	135,000	80	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1883	487,200	260	1893	2,315,612	0.9
1884	675,200	38	1894	2,243,497	*3.5
1885	992,800	47	1895	2,050,125	*8.87
1886	1,100,065	10			

* Decrease.

It could not reasonably be expected that appropriations for Indian schools would continue to increase indefinitely; and to maintain a school plant of course does not cost so much as to establish it. But the Indian school plant is not yet fully established. There are gaps and omissions in all directions. For instance, at several agencies the school accommodations of all kinds are 50 per cent, or less than that, of the school population, as follows:

	Per cent.
Colorado River, Ariz	50
Tongue River, Mont	50
Uintah and Ouray, Utah	47
Eastern Cherokees, N. C	44
Western Shoshone, Nev	41
Nevada, Nev	41
Moquis, Ariz	30
Pima and Papago, Ariz	30
San Carlos, Ariz	25
Navajoes, Ariz	04
Jicarilla, N. Mex	0
Southern Ute, Colo	0

Many other tribes have but little over 50 per cent of their children provided for.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

A series of five institutes for workers in Indian schools has been held during the past summer at Chilocco, Okla.; Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Salem, Oreg.; Helena, Mont.; and St. Paul, Minn. They continued for one week each, and were arranged and conducted by the superintendent of Indian schools, assisted by school superintendents and employés in the field, and others. Details as to these institutes, which proved to be of great interest and value, will be found in the report of the superintendent of Indian schools, on page 360.

Many other subjects of interest and importance connected with the Indian school service, plans for its advancement in the future, with

REF0071418

information as to its condition and needs as found during his tour of personal observation, are discussed by Supt. Hailman in his report, to which I invite careful attention.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES AMONG INDIANS.

The attempt to interest Indians in securing the attendance of their children at school and to obtain their active cooperation in putting and keeping them there is showing good results. In the Seger colony, Oklahoma, it has been particularly effective, and Supt. Seger's annual report contains the following description of the methods pursued and the success attained:

Early in the year word was given out that there would be chosen five Indians to serve as a school committee with whom the superintendent would counsel in regard to the school matters, and who would be required to visit the school and inspect and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the teaching and treatment their children were receiving. The duties laid out for them were numerous and varied. I had some misgivings as to whether there would be found good men who would be willing to serve on this committee, as there was no pay connected with it. Yet when word was given out that the Indians should nominate a number of men from whom would be chosen the five required, and when the nominations were handed in, it was found that there were so many good men named that it was no trouble to choose the five suited for the place. To this school committee is due much of the satisfaction, harmony, and cordiality, and through it regular attendance has been maintained all through the school year.

In this connection I append another extract from that report showing how this remote camp boarding school is identifying itself with the interests of the white community which is rapidly approaching it.

Last October the school made an exhibit at the district fair at El Reno, Okla., 60 miles from this school. The exhibit took twelve premiums and diplomas, $36 in cash premiums, the most important of which was a $25 premium on the best collection of home products. This was taken not in competition with other Indians and schools, but with the surrounding country. We also took two premiums on brood mares and one on a colt. When the fair delegation came home with the blue and pink ribbons and the diplomas the children displayed as much enthusiasm as white children; and why not?

LOCATION AND CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The following tables show in detail the location, capacity, and attendance of nonreservation training schools; the location, capacity, and date of establishing the various Government reservation boarding schools, and the location and capacity of Government day schools:

TABLE 5.—*Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.*

Name of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employés.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	70	$167.00	*800	723	656
Chemawa, Oreg	Feb. 23, 1880	26	175.00	300	250	220
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	Dec. 18, 1883	24	.....	150	130	128
Chilocco, Okla	Jan. 15, 1884	44	167.00	350	279	250
Genoa, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	43	167.00	400	349	257
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug. —, 1884	58	175.00	300	290	256
Haskell, Kans	Sept. 1, 1884	46	167.00	500	5 0	485
Grand Junction, Colo	——, 1889	13	175.00	120	110	99
Santa Fé, N. Mex	Oct. —, 1890	24	175.00	175	152	176
Fort Mojave, Ariz	Oct. —, 1890	14	167.00	150	144	135
Carson, Nev	Dec. —, 1890	22	175.00	150	107	77
Pierre, S. Dak	Feb. —, 1891	20	167.00	180	133	102
Phœnix, Ariz	Sept. —, 1891	27	175.00	150	157	132
Fort Lewis, Colo	Mar. —, 1892	40	.....	300	135	120
Fort Shaw, Mont	Dec. 27, 1892	31	.....	250	231	194
Perris, Cal	Jan. 9, 1893	14	167.00	125	120	90
Flandreau, S. Dak	Mar. 7, 1893	13	.....	150	110	91
Pipestone, Minn	Feb. —, 1893	9	167.00	75	72	61
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Jan. 3, 1893	28	167.00	160	178	113
Tomah, Wis	Jan. 19, 1893	10	167.00	125	109	67
Total	.....	.....	.....	4,920	4,350	3,609

* With outing system.
† When new hospital building is provided.
‡ Average from July 1 to September 30, 1893. The school was then suspended, and reopened March 1, 1894.

TABLE 6.—*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 Canyon	90	——, 1887	
Navajo Agency	100	Dec., 1881	
Pima	150	Sept., 1881	
San Carlos	100	Oct., 1880	
White Mountain Apache	50	Feb., 1894	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr., 1884	
Hoopa	120	Jan. 21, 1893	
Round Valley	30	Sept. 12, 1893	
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	200	——, 1874	
Fort Lapwai	200	Sept., 1886	
Lemhi	40	Sept., 1885	
Indian Territory:			
Quapaw	110	Sept., 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	125	June, 1872	Begun by Friends as orphan asylum 1867, under contract with tribe.
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	*30	Oct., 1871	
Pottawatomie	75	——, 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	50	——, 1871	Iowa.
		Sept., 1875	Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	50	Nov., 1867	
Pine Point	40	Mar., 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Red Lake	30	Nov., 1877	
White Earth	110	——, 1871	
Wild Rice River	60	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	150	Aug., 1881	Buildings burned November, 1891, and September, 1892, reopened March, 1894.
Nebraska:			
Omaha	80	——, 1881	
Santee	†100	Apr., 1874	
Winnebago	80	Oct., 1874	

* Also 40 day pupils.
† Also 20 day pupils.

REF0071419

TABLE 6.—*Location, capacity, etc., of Government reservation boarding schools*—Cont'd.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	80	Nov., 1882	
Western Shoshone	50	Feb. 11, 1893	Previously a semi-boarding school.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	50	Apr., 1884	
North Dakota:			
Fort Totten	425	——, 1874 Jan., 1891	At agency. At Fort Totten.
Standing Rock, agency	110	May, 1877	
Standing Rock, agricultural	100	——, 1878	
Standing Rock, Grand River	100	Nov. 20, 1893	
North Carolina:			
Eastern Cherokee	100	Jan. 1, 1893	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1885.
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	70	May, 1872	
Arapaho	110	Dec., 1875	Started under the auspices of the Friends in 1872.
Cheyenne	200	——, 1870	
Fort Sill	125	Aug., 1891	
Kaw	60	Dec., 1869 Aug., 1874	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Osage	160	Feb., 1874	
Otoe	60	Oct., 1875	In Nebraska.
Pawnee	125	——, 1865 ——, 1878	Do. In Indian Territory.
Ponca	100	Jan., 1882	
Rainy Mountain	50	Sept., 1891	
Riverside (Wichita)	60	Sept., 1871	
Sac and Fox	100	——, 1868 Apr., 1872	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Seger Colony	60	Jan. 11, 1893	
Washita (Kiowa)	150	Feb., 1871	
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	*70	Apr., 1874	
Klamath	125	Feb., 1874	
Siletz	90	Oct., 1873	
Siuslaw	75	Aug., 1882	
Umatilla	100	Jan., 1883	
Warm Springs	60	June, 1884	
Yainax	90	Nov., 1882	
South Dakota:			
Fort Bennett	60	Jan., 1874 ——, 1880	Girls' school. Boys' school.
Forest City	120	Apr. 1, 1893	
Crow Creek	135	——, 1874	
Lower Brulé	70	Oct., 1881	
Pine Ridge	200	Dec., 1883	
Sisseton	125	——, 1873	
Yankton	125	Feb., 1882	
Utah:			
Ouray	80	Apr., 1893	
Uintah	80	Jan. 1881	
Washington:			
Neah Bay	75	July, 1868	
Chehalis	60	Jan., 1873	
Okanagan	75	——, 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	150	Apr., 1879	
Total	7,825		

*Also 40 day pupils.

TABLE 7.—*Location and capacity of Government day schools, June 30, 1891.*

	Capacity.
Arizona:	
Moqui Reservation—	
Oreiba	40
Polacca	50
California:	
Big Pine*	35
Bishop*	40
Manchester*	30
Mission, 9 schools	283
Potter Valley*	50
Ukiah*	40
Upper Lake*	45
Indian Territory:	
Peoria	25
Iowa:	
Sac and Fox	40
Michigan:	
Baraga	50
L'Anse	30
Minnesota:	
Birch Cooley	36
Montana:	
Tongue River	30
Nevada:	
Wadsworth	30
Walker River	30
New Mexico:	
Pueblo—	
Cochiti	30
Laguna	40
Santa Clara	30
Zia	35
North Carolina:	
Eastern Cherokee, 4 schools†	107
North Dakota:	
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, 3 schools	150
Standing Rock, 5 schools	180
Oklahoma:	
Ponca, etc., Oakland	20
Oregon:	
Hot Creek	25
South Dakota:	
Forest City, 4 schools	100
Pine Ridge, 24 schools	820
Rosebud, 18 schools	619
Washington:	
Lummi	50
Neah Bay, Quillehute	60
Puyallup—	
Jamestown*	30
Port Gamble*	24
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay, 4 schools	224
La Pointe, 7 schools	246
Total capacity	3,734
Total number of schools	‡100

*Not on reservation.
†These schools were suspended during the year.
‡The four Eastern Cherokee schools are not included.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The placing of Indian children in public schools of the States in which their homes are located has made some advance during the year, but not so great as I hoped for. The present status of this attempt to

REF0071420

run Indian schooling into the regular educational channels of the country is shown by the following table:

TABLE 8.—*Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.*

	Pupils.
California:	
Helm	13
Meadow View	11
Round Valley	30
Minnesota:	
School District No. 4	6
School District No. 7 (independent)	3
Nebraska:	
Plum Valley District	5
School District No. 1	15
School District No. 3	1
School District No. 36	8
Oklahoma:	
School District No. 18	18
School District No. 29	8
School District No. 30½	8
School District No. 47	4
School District No. 58	3
School District No. 71	3
School District No. 74	10
Oklahoma—Continued.	
School District No. 77	13
School District No. 82	8
School District No. 83	2
School District No. 90	2
Oregon:	
District No. 32	3
South Dakota:	
Bad River District, Stanley County	12
Utah:	
District No. 12, Box Elder County	40
Washington:	
District No. 16, Pierce County	1
District No. 53, Skagit County	8
District No. 87, King County	12
Wisconsin:	
Town of Ashland	12
Total	259

The strange language and the uncouth customs—barriers which the public schools are intended to break down—are the very obstacles which prevent the entrance of the naturally shy and usually poorly fed and meagerly clad Indian child into a public school. The need of special schools for Indian youth in which they shall have specially adapted help for becoming assimilated in thought and habits with their inexorable civilized surroundings will continue many years. But there are small groups of Indians scattered all over the country for whom no such schools can be provided. Moreover, the ultimate end of "absorbing" our small Indian population into our school system, as well as our civil polity, must be kept constantly in view and every effort made, by pressure and persuasion, to increase the attendance of Indian pupils at public schools.

So far as this office is concerned, the persuasion consists largely in offering to every public school district which has Indian children within its limits the sum of $10 per pupil per quarter for all Indian children actually attending the school, such compensation to be computed on their average attendance. The terms are as follows:

The party of the second part [the school district] for and in consideration of the compensation hereinafter named, agrees:

To admit to the public school maintained at public expense in school district named ——— during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, ——Indian pupils, which Indian pupils shall be entitled to all the privileges of white pupils attending said sch

To instruct such Indian pupils in classes with the white children (except as provided hereinafter) in the common English branches, giving to each of said Indian pupils the same care and attention in matter and methods of instruction as is given to the white pupils in said classes and school.

To maintain a separate primary class in case five or more Indian pupils enter the school at one time, all of whom are ignorant of the English language, in which instruction shall be given at least forty minutes of each day with special reference to teaching them to converse in English. The Indian pupils to be advanced to classes containing white children as soon as their knowledge of English makes their instruction with white children practicable.

To supply the said pupils with all schoolbooks, slates, slate pencils, lead pencils, pens, ink, paper, school appliances, and other articles necessary and usually found in a properly conducted public school among the whites.

To protect the pupils included in this contract from ridicule, insult, and other improper conduct at the hands of their fellow-pupils, and to encourage them in every reasonable manner to attend school exercises punctually, regularly, and to perform their duties with the same degree of interest and industry as their fellow-pupils, the children of white citizens.

To report concerning the attendance and progress of said pupils and upon blank forms to be furnished by the party of the first part.

To enroll as pupils under this contract no Indian pupils under 5 or over 21 years of age, and no mixed bloods whose parents, or either of them, are owners of taxable real estate in the district aforesaid or in the State or Territory in which the school named herein is situated, except by special permission of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

This gives to school districts in sparsely settled communities encouragement to open and substantial help in supporting their schools, and insures to their Indian element a welcome into public school life which it might otherwise miss.

In order to give wider publicity to this matter and especially to enlist the interest and assistance of State school officers in furthering it, I addressed the following letter on the 4th of May last to the superintendents of public instruction in the States where Indian tribes are found:

In its efforts to civilize the Indians and to assimilate them with the white population of the United States in habits of industry, thrift and self-reliance, the Indian Office has found that no agency produces gratifying results more speedily than the public schools to which children of Indians have been admitted, and where they have been educated in company with the children of their white neighbors. It is to be noted furthermore that, in accordance with all reports on the subject, the presence of children of Indian parentage in public schools in no case has operated as a hindrance or injury to the respective schools.

It is, consequently, the desire and hope of the Indian Office that the public schools of the States and Territories inhabited partly by Indians may open their doors more and more freely to these docile and intelligent wards of the nation, and as a step in this direction the Indian Office would solicit your active cooperation in its efforts to bring about this desirable condition.

The Indian Office is prepared to enter into contract with the trustees of public district schools, as well as with the trustees of public schools of the towns and cities, for the instruction of Indian children, under suitable conditions, and will agree to pay for such instructions $10 per quarter of three months for every Indian child in actual attendance at such schools.

I would respectfully ask you to bring this matter to the notice of school authorities in your State, with such words of encouragement as you may deem proper. At the same time, the Superintendent of Indian Schools at Washington, D. C., is ready to correspond further with you upon this subject and to furnish you whatever data he may possess.

REF0071421

Applications for contracts by trustees of public schools should be addressed to this office. They should state the number of children for which contract is desired, the average number of children attending the school, and the number of teachers employed in the school, and should be accompanied, if possible, with a printed or written copy of the course of study pursued in the school.

Many cordial replies have been received, indicating a readiness on the part of the State school officials to cooperate with this office in putting Indian youth into public schools, and the matter will be pushed vigorously during the coming school year. This subject is referred to by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, on pages 341 and 343, of his annual report.

GOVERNMENT AID TO CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The amount set apart for the current fiscal year for contract schools is shown in detail in the following table; also the amount set apart for the previous year:

TABLE 9.—*Schools for Indians conducted under contract, with number of pupils contracted for, rate per capita per annum, and total amounts required for fiscal years ending June 30, 1894, and June 30, 1895.*

Location of school.	Rate per capita per annum.	1894. Number allowed.	1894. Amount required.	1895. Number allowed.	1895. Amount required.
Avoca boarding, Minnesota	$108	35	$3,780		
Baraga, Michigan (Chippewa boarding)	108	50	5,400	45	*4,860
Bayfield boarding, Wisconsin	125	30	3,750	30	3,750
Bernalillo boarding, N. Mex	125	60	7,500	60	7,500
California:					
Hopland day	30	20	600	20	600
St. Turibius day	*30	20	600	20	*3,240
Ukiah day	30	20	600	20	600
Pinole day	30	20	600	20	600
Colville Agency, Wash.:					
Colville boarding	108	65	7,020	65	7,020
Coeur d'Alêne boarding	108	70	7,560	70	7,560
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.:					
Immaculate Conception boarding	108	95	10,260	60	6,480
Crow Agency, Mont.:					
St. Xavier's Mission boarding	108	105	11,340	85	9,180
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.:					
St. Mary's boarding, Turtle Mountain	108	130	14,040	130	14,040
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.:					
St. Paul's boarding	108	150	16,200	135	14,580
Graceville boarding, Minnesota	108	50	5,400	50	5,400
Green Bay Agency, Wis.:					
St. Joseph's boarding	108	130	14,040	130	14,040
Harbor Springs boarding, Michigan	108	95	10,260	95	10,260
La Pointe Agency, Wis.:					
Red Cliff day	30	30	900	30	900
Bad River day	30	20	600	15	450
Bayfield day	30	30	900	30	900
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	30	40	1,200	40	1,200
St. Mary's boarding	108	50	5,400	50	5,400
Morris boarding, Minn	108	90	9,720	80	8,640
North Yakima boarding, Wash	108	50	5,400	35	3,780
Osage Agency, Okla.:					
Pawhuska boarding	125	50	6,250	50	6,250
Hominy Creek boarding	125	40	5,000	40	5,000
Pine Ridge Agency:					
Holy Rosary boarding	108	125	13,500	140	15,120
Holy Rosary boarding (supplemental)	108	50	5,400		
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.:					
Acoma day	30	25	750	25	750
Isleta day	30	30	900	30	900
Laguna day (Pahuate)	30	25	750	25	750

* In 1894 this was made a boarding school and $108 per pupil allowed instead of $30.

TABLE 9.—*Schools for Indians conducted under contract, etc.*—Continued.

Location of school.	Rate per capita per annum.	1894. Number allowed.	1894. Amount required.	1895. Number allowed.	1895. Amount required.
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.—Continued.					
Jemez day	$30	35	$1,050	35	$1,050
San Juan day	30	22	660	22	660
Santo Domingo day	30	25	750	25	750
Taos day	30	20	600	20	600
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.:					
St. Francis boarding	108	95	10,260	95	10,260
San Diego boarding, California	125	55	11,875	95	11,875
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.:					
Sacred Heart boarding	108	50	5,400	40	4,320
St. Peter's Mission boarding, Montana	108	180	19,440	180	19,440
St. Catherine's boarding, Santa Fe, N. Mex	125	100	12,500		
Shoshone Agency, Wyo.:					
St. Stephen's boarding	108	75	8,100	65	7,020
Tongue River Agency, Mont.:					
St. Labre's boarding	108	40	4,320	40	4,320
Tulalip Agency, Wash.:					
Tulalip boarding	108	100	10,800	100	10,800
White Earth Agency, Minn.:					
St. Benedict's orphan boarding	108	90	9,720	90	9,720
Red Lake boarding	108	40	4,320	40	4,320
Crow Reservation, Mont.:					
Montana Industrial boarding	108	50	5,400	50	5,400
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.:					
Grace Howard Mission Home		30	3,000	30	3,000
Greenville boarding, California	*75	40	1,800	40	*4,320
Greenville day, California	30	20	240		
Halstead boarding, Kansas	125	30	3,750	30	3,750
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.:					
Mission boarding	108	45	4,860		
Plum Creek boarding, Leslie, S. Dak	108	25	2,700	15	1,620
Point Iroquois day, Bay Mills, Mich	30	30	900	20	600
Santa Fé boarding, New Mexico	125	50	6,250		
Santa Fé boarding, New Mexico (supplemental)	125	15	1,875		
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.:					
Goodwill Mission boarding	108	60	6,480		
Shoshone Agency, Wyo.:					
Mission boarding	108	20	2,160	20	2,160
Springfield, S. Dak., Hope boarding	108	45	4,860	45	4,860
Tucson boarding, Arizona	125	150	18,750		
Tucson boarding, Arizona (supplemental)	125	50	6,250		
Wittenberg boarding, Wisconsin	108	140	15,120	140	15,120
Total			359,810		285,715
SCHOOLS SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED FOR BY CONGRESS.					
Banning boarding, California	125	100	12,500	100	12,500
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.:					
Holy Family boarding	125	100	12,500	100	12,500
Clontarf boarding, Minnesota	150	100	15,000	100	15,000
Flathead Agency, Mont.:					
St. Ignatius Mission boarding	150	300	45,000	300	45,000
Rensselaer boarding, Indiana		60	8,330	60	8,330
St. Benedict's boarding, St. Joseph, Minnesota	150	50	7,500	50	7,500
St. John's boarding, Collegeville, Minnesota	150	50	7,500	50	7,500
White's Manual Labor Institute, Wabash, Indiana	107	60	10,020	60	10,020
Hampton Institute, Virginia	167	120	20,040	120	20,040
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa	167	200	33,400	200	33,400
Kate Drexel Industrial School, Umatilla Agency, Oreg	100	60	6,000	60	6,000
Total			177,790		177,790

* In 1894 $108 per pupil was allowed instead of $75.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that for contract schools, not specifically appropriated for, a reduction has been made from last year of $74,095, or over 20 per cent. Contracts have been declined or reduced wherever it could be done without depriving children of school privileges.

REF0071422

The following item, inserted in the Indian appropriation act for this year, and the debates in Congress while the bill was under discussion, seem to look in the same direction of gradually discontinuing Government aid to schools for Indians carried on under private control:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to inquire into and investigate the propriety of discontinuing contract schools, and whether, in his judgment, the same can be done without detriment to the education of the Indian children; and that he submit to Congress at the next session the result of such investigation, including an estimate of the additional cost, if any, of substituting Government schools for contract schools, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

The amounts allowed for contract schools, aggregated and compared with former years, are as follows:

TABLE 10.—*Amounts set apart for education of Indians in schools under private control for the fiscal years 1889 to 1895, inclusive.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Roman Catholic	$347,672	$356,957	$364,349	$394,756	$375,845	$380,745	$359,215
Presbyterian	41,825	47,650	44,850	44,310	30,690	36,340	.....
Congregational	29,310	28,450	27,271	29,146	25,736	10,825	.....
Episcopal	18,700	24,876	29,910	23,220	4,864	7,620	7,620
Friends	24,583	24,583	24,743	24,743	10,020	10,020	10,020
Mennonite	3,125	4,375	4,375	4,375	3,750	3,750	3,750
Unitarian	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis	4,050	7,560	9,180	16,200	15,120	15,120	15,120
Methodist	2,725	6,940	6,700	13,980	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. L. H. Daggett	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6,480	.....	.....
Miss Howard	275	600	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution	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
Woman's National Indian Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040	4,320
Point Iroquois, Mich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	600
Plum Creek, Leslie, S. Dak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620
Total	529,905	562,040	570,218	611,570	533,241	547,690	463,505

*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 1894, the contract was renewed with Mrs. Daggett.

FIELD MATRONS.

The purpose and method of field matron work among Indians, especially among Indian women in their homes, were set forth in detail in my last annual report and need not be repeated here.

Indians, like other people, can not be transformed by legislation or any wholesale action. Moreover, legislation is usually the result of earnest individual effort by which a majority is worked up to demand the enactment of laws whose provisions they are, on the whole, intelligently prepared to carry out. With the Indian it is the reverse. The white man has legislated for him. His circumstances are not an outgrowth from himself, but something to which he must grow up—an unnatural process, but inevitable when civilization and barbarism collide. Therefore, the individual work which would naturally precede a change in his political or social status must come afterwards. This hand to hand work must be done by men and women for men and

women; and in no capacity will it count for more than when it pertains to home life.

It is only four years ago that Congress made its first provision for carrying on field matron work, and as the appropriations beginning with $3,000 have not yet exceeded $5,000 per annum, it would not be reasonable at this time to look for widespread and remarkable results. One field matron among 3,000 Indians, for instance, will not revolutionize them in one or two years. Nevertheless, valuable and noteworthy results are already manifest.

In a small band of a few hundred Indians who previously had sturdily resisted all civilizing influences, especially schools, the field matron has gathered the children into school and obtained a strong hold for good upon every family. At another point sewing schools, weekly clubs, and simple Sabbath services have brought to the young men and women self respect, something hopeful and widening in their narrow lives of poverty, dirt, and degradation, until they have dared to be "progressive." Elsewhere an agent reports of the field matron: "The benefits of her work are evident in many ways. Some of the most desperate characters of the tribe who have come under her influence have developed into steady, hard-working men." Very naturally he asks for several more such matrons. On two remote reservations the field matrons find their training as physicians of incalculable value in relieving suffering and enlightening ignorance of the ordinary laws of health. Everywhere this field matron work modifies outward forms and touches the mainsprings of life and character, and slowly develops a finer womanhood, childhood, and manhood. It is a subtle force which enlightens, strengthens, removes prejudices, and breaks down barriers. It is a powerful ally of the schools, and from that point of view alone calls for extension.

In July last an estimate was submitted to Congress asking that the field matron appropriation be increased from $5,000 to $19,680; but this request was not granted.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

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

ON RESERVATIONS.

Patents issued last year have been delivered to the following Indians:

Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux in North Dakota and South Dakota	1,339
Medawakanton Sioux on Devils Lake Reservation in North Dakota	773
Tonkawas in Oklahoma	73

REF0071423

Patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians:

Pottawatomies in Kansas	151
Pawnees in Oklahoma	821
Klamath River Indians in California	125
Iowas in Kansas and Nebraska	143
Chippewas, Lac du Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin (under treaty of 1851)	85
Chippewas, Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin (under treaty of 1851)	37
Winnebagoes in Nebraska	795

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:

On Yankton Reservation, South Dakota	1,171
Siletz Reservation in Oregon	536
Chippewas of Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation in Wisconsin (under treaty of 1854)	118
Chippewas of L'Anse and Vieux de Sert in Michigan (under treaty of 1854)	176

Schedules of the following allotments have been submitted by this office for the approval of the Department:

Nez Percés in Idaho	1,665

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

Kickapoos in Oklahoma	276
Yakimas in Washington	1,851

Work is progressing in the field as follows:

Moqui Reservation, Ariz.—The work of alloting lands in severalty to the Indians of this reservation has been discontinued. All but a few of the Indians had made their selections, which had been properly scheduled by the allotting agent, but a small number continued their opposition to allotment work. This opposition, together with formal objections to the approval of any of the allotments presented to this office by friends of the Indians, led to a discontinuance of the work in February last.

Addition to Hoopa Valley Reservation in California.—Special Agent Turpin reports that these allotments are completed in the field. He has been ordered to report to this office for the purpose of preparing the schedules.

Mission Reservations, California.—The work of settling the Mission Indians on the several reservations selected for them by the late Mission commission is progressing satisfactorily. There are twenty-seven of these reservations, and allotments have been completed in the field, or nearly completed, upon six of them, as follows: Pala, Rincon, Potrero, Campo, Temecula, and Sycuan.

Before allotments can be made upon any Mission reserve, a patent for the reservation in common must first be issued to the Indians belonging thereon. Such patents have been issued for all the reservations

except Cahuilla, Twenty-nine Palms, San Pasqual, San Jacinto, Agua Caliente, Los Coyotes, Torros, Santa Rosa, Morrongo, and Cabezon. On three of these, Cahuilla, Agua Caliente, and Morongo, the commission recommended that allotments be made. They are large and important reservations, and it is hoped that obstacles in the way of issuing patents for them will soon be removed.

Round Valley Reservation, Cal.—The work of formally allotting the agricultural lands of this reservation was begun during the past year. These lands had been subdivided into 10-acre tracts, with the intention of allotting one tract to each Indian entitled. Owing, however, to the fact that many of the Indians who had left the reservation for the purpose of seeking their livelihood outside decided to return and take allotments, the number of Indians was found to exceed the number of tracts available for allotment. In order to supply land to all entitled thereto, the Department authorized the allotment of 5 acres only to married women whose husbands also received allotments. Although this course added considerably to the number of tracts available for allotment, the continued arrival of scattered Indians again rendered the number of tracts insufficient, and the Department accordingly authorized their settlement upon the grazing and timbered portion of the reservation. This latter portion will, for the present, be held in common by the tribe, but may, in the discretion of the President, be allotted in severalty.

Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations in Kansas.—As indicated in my last annual report, work among these Indians is in a rather unsatisfactory condition. The latest reports from Special Agent Aten indicate that 187 allotments remain to be made to the Pottawatomies (50 of which will probably be made within a short time), and 30 to the Kickapoos, and that these Kickapoos and 137 Pottawatomies will not voluntarily make selections.

The question whether lands shall be assigned these Indians at the expiration of the period of four years from the date of the President's order authorizing allotments to be made to them, as may be done under the provisions of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), was submitted for your consideration August 23, 1894, and under your instructions of August 25, 1894, Special Agent Aten was directed, August 31, 1894, to notify the Indians that unless they made their selections within thirty days from time of notice assignments would be made to them.

Chippewa reservations, Minnesota.—The condition of allotment work among the Chippewas is given in detail on page 29.

Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.—Instructions approved by the Department were issued November 20, 1893, for the guidance of Agent Grady in making allotments to the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation. The probability that "Crow Flies High" and his band of then roving Indians, some 200 in number, might come to the reservation and ask

REF0071424

for allotments was taken into consideration in estimating the quantity of land necessary to have surveyed for allotments. He and his band are now there and the work of making allotments is progressing satisfactorily. These Indians are also referred to on page 83 of this report.

Ponca and Otoe reservations in Oklahoma.—Special Agent Helen P. Clarke reports, August 8, 1894, that allotments have been made to 410 of the 759 Poncas and to 175 of the 352 Otoes entitled to allotments. She states that a portion of these Indians are bitterly opposed to allotments, realizing that the division of their lands in severalty will lead to ultimate civilization. She recommends that assignments be made to them at the expiration of the four years' period from the date of the President's order authorizing allotments to be made on their reservations, viz, September 6, 1890. The matter was submitted for your consideration and action August 23, 1894, and under your instructions of August 25, 1895, Special Agent Clarke was directed, August 31, 1894, to notify the Indians that unless they made their selections within thirty days from time of notice, assignments would be made to them.

Klamath Reservation, Oreg.—Special Agent Charles E. Worden was directed, May 16, 1894, to proceed to the Klamath Agency for the purpose of making allotments to the Indians of that agency, and is now engaged in the prosecution of the work.

Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg.—It is expected that work on this reservation will be completed by the first of next month.

Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.—Much trouble has been experienced with the Lower Brulé Sioux, located south of White River upon the Rosebud Reservation, in trying to induce them to remove to and take allotments upon their own reservation—the Lower Brulé—where they properly belong. Many of them have removed thereto, and it is believed that most, if not all, of them will finally go to their own reservation, where they can be allotted lands as permanent homes and receive the benefits of the Sioux act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888). There are 568 of these Indians.

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—Special Agent George C. Crager was given instructions for the work of making allotments to the Indians of this reservation October 13, 1893. The appropriation applicable to this work having become nearly exhausted, he was directed, February 7, 1894, to discontinue field work, and was relieved from all duty April 27, 1894. He was ordered on July 11, 1894, to resume work, and is now in the field.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—Authority has been granted by the President to make allotments to the Indians of the Wind River or Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming, and instructions have been given the agent for that purpose. It is believed that these Indians will gladly receive their allotments, as they have often expressed willingness and anxiety to have them made. This work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

NONRESERVATION INDIANS.

Allotments.—The work of making allotments to nonreservation Indians has been continued in the field by Special Allotting Agent Bernard Arntzen. He has made 361 allotments since receiving his instructions, July 17, 1893.

In addition to this work, Agent Arntzen has looked after Indian homestead contest cases before various local land officers, and adjusted the allotments to the Kootenai Indians in the vicinity of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, so as to make them conform to the public surveys (the allotments there having been made first on unsurveyed lands). He has also been called upon to investigate the fishery difficulties at The Dalles, Oreg., involving the rights of the Yakima Indians, under their treaty of 1855, to fish in the waters of the Columbia River, and to use lands for ingress and egress and drying purposes.

Since my last annual report the General Land Office has transmitted to this office for consideration and action 1213 Indian allotment applications under the fourth section of the general allotment act as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794). There are now ready for transmittal to the Department, for consideration and approval, 650 allotments under the said fourth section; 61 others were forwarded there May 10, last, and were approved on the 11th of that month. The remainder of the allotment applications on file in this office will receive the early attention of the special allotting agent on duty here.

Nonreservation Indians, realizing the fact that the unappropriated public lands are rapidly disappearing, are making efforts to find lands which may be secured as their homes. Whites have settled everywhere, and circumscribed their territory; they are hemmed in on all sides and must adopt the ways of civilization or perish.

Patents.—During the present year the first patents for lands allotted to nonreservation Indians under the fourth section of the general allotment act, as amended by the act of February 28, 1891, have been delivered. This office transmits the patents to the register and receiver of the U. S. land office embracing the land covered by the respective patents, and said officer delivers the same to the parties entitled thereto. Receipts for patents delivered, prepared by this office and filled out ready for signature, are taken by the local land officers in duplicate, one copy being forwarded by them to this office. This course is in accordance with Department instructions, dated February 5, 1894, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and with the latter's circular letter, dated February 24, 1894, addressed to the registers and receivers of the several U. S. land offices, directing them to receive such patents from this office and to deliver the same and take duplicate receipts therefor. They are also directed to report to this office at the end of each quarter the number of patents delivered during the quarter (forwarding receipts therefor); also the number, if any, still

REF0071425

undelivered, giving the name of the patentee, the number of the patent, and the reasons why the same have not been delivered.

Eight hundred and four patents in favor of nonreservation Indians have been issued up to the present time, all of which have been transmitted to the proper local land officers for delivery. About one-third of the same have been delivered, and receipts therefor returned to this office. Of said 804 patents, 490 were in favor of Indians of the Wintu, Hat Creek, Pitt River, Sonwas, and other tribes residing in the Redding, Cal., land district. Others were distributed in land districts indicated by local offices, as follows: Helena, Mont., 90; Ashland, Wis., 37; Independence, Cal., 34; Carson City, Nev., 31; Vancouver, Wash., 21, and Cœur d'Aléne, Idaho, 15. The remainder were widely distributed, being for lands located in a dozen or more States and Territories and twice that number of land districts.

IRRIGATION.

Crow Reservation.—A complete system of irrigation on this reservation is in course of construction under the supervision of Walter H. Graves, who is making satisfactory progress.

Fort Peck and Blackfeet Reservations.—Construction of canals on these two reservations has been commenced with the intention of completing systems of irrigation sufficiently extensive to place enough land under water for the needs of the Indians.

Fort Hall Reservation.—The Indian appropriation act for the current year contains a clause directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with responsible parties for the construction of irrigating canals and the purchase or securing of water supply on this reservation, the expense of constructing said canals and of securing the water supply to be paid out of moneys belonging to the Fort Hall Indians now in the Treasury and subject to the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians.

The problem of securing a water supply for the Fort Hall Indians has been under consideration by this office for some years, but the insufficiency of water on the reservation, and the great cost of bringing it from outside the reservation, has rendered it impossible to adopt any plan the cost of which would be within the limits of the funds available from the general appropriation for irrigation on Indian reservations. As the Indians will have a large surplus of irrigable lands after a complete system of irrigation shall have been constructed, the expenditure of their present tribal funds for that purpose will ultimately result in placing a much larger amount to their credit. A proposition received from the Idaho Canal Company to furnish an ample supply of water will shortly be submitted for your consideration.

Navajo Reservation.—My annual report for last year stated that recommendation had been made to the Department for the appointment of a

competent man to superintend the work of developing a water supply and constructing a system of irrigation on the Navajo Reservation sufficient to meet at least the immediate needs and wants of the Navajoes, for which work Congress had appropriated at various times certain sums.

March 10, 1894, E. C. Vincent, of Staunton, Va., was appointed by you for the duty indicated, and on the 21st of that month instructions for his guidance were issued by this office, which were approved by the Department March 23. March 28, these instructions were transmitted to Superintendent Vincent with directions to proceed at once to the Navajo Reservation and enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned him. He is now in the field prosecuting the work outlined.

He was advised that owing to the immediate need of water supply for stock and domestic purposes attention should first be given to the development of as many springs and wells as possible upon the reservation. This plan it was hoped would afford better water facilities for the grazing lands and bring into use tracts hitherto ungrazed, so as to furnish sufficient water for the numerous flocks and herds of the Navajoes.

He was also instructed, while conducting this work, to note places where conditions seemed favorable for obtaining artesian water, and to carefully investigate the surrounding country, so as to estimate the probable cost of sinking artesian wells where the indications are most hopeful, and where such wells will be most needed.

At the same time he was directed to make investigations in regard to irrigation with a view specially to constructing and keeping in operation, under the direction of competent farmers, small irrigating systems, by which the Indians may gradually be instructed in the proper methods of irrigation.

Owing to the limited funds available for irrigation purposes on the Navajo Reservation and the probable difficulty of bringing any large body of Navajoes together for agricultural pursuits—as they are, in the main, a pastoral people—it will doubtless be best to begin by constructing a few small ditches at various points on the reservation, these minor projects, however, to be so planned that they will not interfere with the future development of water resources should it become practicable to supply a large number of Indian farms by the construction of an extensive system of irrigation. The lands of the reservation suitable for agricultural purposes are scattered and are in small areas, except on the San Juan River, where a large and well-constructed system of irrigation would be more beneficial and economical than smaller ditches.

Umatilla Reservation, Oreg.—The act of January 12, 1893 (27 Stats., 417), granting to the Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company a right of way for reservoir and canals through the Umatilla Indian Reservation in Oregon, authorized the appointment of three commissioners to inquire into and report to the Secretary of the Interior the

REF0071426

facts as to any lands taken for the main ditch, and to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indian owners or allottees for lands so taken, including damages that might thereby be caused to other lands; 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. This commission had been appointed and was in the field engaged in the discharge of its duties when my last annual report was made.

May 3 last I received, by Department reference, the report of this commission, dated April 23, 1894, which I returned to you, with certain suggestions and recommendations. May 15, 1894, you returned the papers to this office, with instructions to call upon the commission for the completion of their report in accordance with the suggestions made, and on May 18 they were given such instructions. Upon the receipt of the report it will be promptly transmitted to the Department for further consideration.

Miscellaneous.—During the year the expenditure of some $20,000 for irrigating purposes on other reservations has been authorized, the principal part of this sum being assigned to the Uintah and Wind River reservations.

AGREEMENTS WITH INDIANS.

Siletz, Yankton, and Nez Percés.—The agreement concluded with the Siletz Indians in Oregon, October 1, 1892, that with the Yankton Sioux in South Dakota, concluded December 31, 1892, and that with the Nez Percés in Idaho, concluded May 1, 1893, referred to in my last annual report, were ratified by the act of Congress approved August 15, 1894—the Indian appropriation act. Under these agreements some 880,000 acres of land will be restored to the public domain for disposition as provided in said act.

Yuma.—An agreement was concluded with the Yuma Indians, December 4, 1893, whereby they ceded to the United States all their right, title, and interest in their reservation in California, established by executive order of January 9, 1884, each of said Indians to have an allotment of 5 acres of land. This agreement was also ratified by the said act of August 15, 1894. It will result in the restoration of some 27,500 acres of nonirrigable and some 14,000 acres of irrigable land. The former is subject to disposal under the general land laws, and the latter is to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder.

Pyramid Lake and Walker River.—As stated in my last annual report, the President transmitted to Congress, January 11, 1892, the agreement concluded October 17, 1891, with the Pah-Ute Indians residing upon the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada. That agreement has not been ratified, but Senate bill No. 99, Fifty-third Congress, second session, now pending, provides for vacating and restoring to the public domain the entire Walker River Reservation, and also a portion of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, which portion embraces a larger extent of

territory than that included in the agreement. The said bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs August 8, 1893, and reported back (Report No. 177) January 24 last without amendment.

Turtle Mountain Indians.—These Indians are still in an unsettled condition. The agreement made with them December 3, 1892, referred to in my last annual report, has not yet been ratified. Moreover, bills have been introduced (S. bill 2011 and H. R. bill 7005) and are now pending in Congress, which, if passed, will annul the said agreement and provide for making another one.

COMMISSIONS.

Five Civilized Tribes, Indian Territory.—By section 16 of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 645), the President was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole nations, commonly know as the Five Civilized Tribes, in the Indian Territory. The purpose of the negotiations were to be—

> The extinguishment of tribal titles 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 the said nations 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.

The President nominated, and the Senate confirmed, as the members of this commission Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, Meredith H. Kidd of Indiana, and Archibald S. McKennon of Arkansas.

In compliance with your instructions of November 6, 1893, I submitted, November 28, 1893, for your approval, a draft of instructions prepared for the guidance of the commission in the performance of the work contemplated by the statute. This draft contained an historical statement of the manner in which the five nations acquired the territory now owned and occupied by them, and also a statement of the rights of the various classes of persons residing in each nation in the common property thereof. However, as the law authorizing their appointment was very explicit as to their duties, and as their mission was considered one of great importance and delicacy, the commissioners were advised that many things in connection with their negotiations must be left to their own wisdom and discretion.

The commissioners met in this city on December 8, 1893, and subsequently proceeded to the Indian Territory, where they have most of the time since been engaged in the duties imposed upon them. No agreement has yet been reached with any of the tribes so far as I am advised, nor do I know what progress they have made in their important mission.

REF0071427

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—The act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), authorized the President to appoint three persons whose duty it should be to select and appraise such portions of the allotted lands of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Wash., as are not required for homes for the Indian allottees, and also that portion of the agency tract, exclusive of the burying ground, not needed for school purposes; to ascertain the true owners of the allotted lands; to have guardians appointed for the minor heirs of any deceased allottees; and, upon the approval of the selections and appraisements by the Secretary of the Interior, to superintend the sale of the same and make deeds of the lands to the purchasers thereof subject to the approval of the Secretary, with the provision that the portion of the agency tract selected for sale should be platted into streets and lots as an addition to the city of Tacoma, etc.

October 30, 1893, the President appointed James J. Anderson, of Nashville, Ill.; Ross J. Alexander, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and John W. Renfroe, of Atlanta, Ga., to be commissioners for the purpose indicated. Instructions as to their duties were prepared November 6, 1893, and approved by the Department November 14; and November 21 the commissioners were directed to proceed to the Puyallup Agency and enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned them. They are now in the field carrying out the instructions given, and although they have met with a determined opposition by a few Indians and white men in the prosecution of their work, it is thought that they will be successful in their mission and thus dispose of one of the most perplexing questions before this office.

Great pressure has been brought upon Congress to take the sale and disposition of these Indian lands from the control and supervision of this Department, but that body has steadily refused to enact any law to that effect.

A former commission estimated the value of the agency tract to be $1,000 per acre, or $585,000, and reported the value of the allotted lands of the reservation to be, as near as they could arrive at it, approximately $4,776,130, or an average of $273.50 per acre. They also reported that 9,200 acres, or more than half of the area of these allotted lands, were covered by so-called leases or contracts procured and still held by white men. These contracts were in reality of the nature of alienation and were intended by the persons who made them to be ipso facto deeds, by providing that the lease should renew itself at the expiration of every two years, the limit fixed by the treaty of December 26, 1854, until the restrictions as to alienation should be removed, whereupon the contract under the lease for the alienation of the property would become operative, conveying the property absolutely and completely. It is evident that the contracts referred to are a violation of the treaty and the patent under which the Puyallup lands are held. If the contracting parties could enforce their agreements they would acquire from the Indians for $700,000 lands estimated by the commission to be worth over $2,500,000—a clear profit to them, and a consequent loss to the Indians, of $1,800,000.

The Puyallup Reservation is contiguous to the rapidly growing city of Tacoma, and some of the lands, being suitable for residence lots, are worth vastly more than the average price per acre. In fact, it was stated in the instructions to this commission that "some of the lands are said to be worth as high as $6,000 per acre, while the water front alone has been estimated to be worth millions of dollars."

When the selections and appraisements shall have been made by the present commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the lands are to be sold, 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 may determine, to be secured by vendor's lien on the property sold. This method of procedure will give all parties desiring to purchase these Indian lands an equal opportunity, and insure the Indians the full benefit of their land values.

Osage Reservation, Okla.—May 18, 1894, Messrs. James S. Hook, John A. Gorman, and John L. Tullis were appointed a commission to negotiate with the Osage Indians for the surrender to the United States of such portion of their reservation in Oklahoma as they may be willing to cede. This commission has not completed its labors.

Chippewa Reservations, Minn.—In the annual report of this office for 1890 will be found a brief account 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 al 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). The subsequent annual reports give brief statements of the work performed by the commission, from year to year, as reported by the commission.

Since the completion of negotiations for the cession the efforts of the commission have mainly been directed toward securing removals from other reservations to the White Earth Reservation, in accordance with the provisions of said act of January 14, 1889. The report of the chairman of the commission, dated June 7, 1894, shows that up to that time but 775 permanent removals had been secured. The total number of Indians subject to removal to the White Earth Reservation under the provisions of the act is about 4,000. The removal of but 775 in four years and four months suggested that the work of the commission might continue for an indefinite period, unless their efforts toward securing further removals should shortly cease, and their entire time thereafter be devoted to making the allotments. It certainly was not contemplated by the act that the option of removing to the White Earth Res-

REF0071428

ervation should be left open to the Indians for an indefinite period; otherwise the work of the commission might never close.

Accordingly, July 5, last, this office recommended to the Department that the Chippewa Commission be instructed that on and after October 1, 1894, further efforts looking to the removal of Indians to the White Earth Reservation under the provisions of the act shall cease; that the commission, as early as practicable, notify all the Indians of the several reservations who are entitled to remove to the White Earth Reservation that they must avail themselves of this privilege on or before said date, and that their failure so to do will be regarded as an election on their parts to take their allotments on the reservation where they respectively resided at the time the various agreements were negotiated; that the entire time of the commission between that date and October 1, if necessary, be devoted to securing the removal of Indians to the White Earth Reservation; and that thereafter it be devoted to making the allotments in severalty to the Indians, as provided for in the act, until all the allotments shall be made. These instructions were approved by the Secretary July 7, and July 10, 1894, the commission was so instructed.

It is due to the present commission to say that they have been diligent and faithful in the performance of their duties, and that their work has been performed in an efficient and creditable manner.

In the annual report of the commission for the year from January 1 to December 31, 1893, dated February 24, 1894, they state that the number of allotments made during that period is 843, the number of permanent removals to the White Earth Reservation 206, and the number of houses constructed 41. The disbursements of the commission for that period are given in the following table:

Disbursements January 1, 1893, to January 1, 1894.

Building houses and digging wells	$6,572.05
Breaking and plowing land	516.75
Wagons and hardware	4,150.91
Expense of allotting land	1,624.13
Seed	981.86
Cattle, $1,902 / Caring for same, $190	2,092.00
Subsistence	10,768.42
Expense of moving Indians	2,169.51
Salaries and expense of commission	12,025.67
Horses and harness, $270.90 / Feed for the same, $56.60	327.50
Repairing bridges	22.00
Salaries of regular employés	6,224.75
Total	50,476.45

The following table gives an itemized statement of the disbursements of the commission from January 1, 1894, to September 1, 1894, as shown

by the various biweekly reports, which, by Department instructions of May 5 last, the commission were directed to make:

1. Salary and expenses of commission	$9,527.20
2. Salary of regular and irregular employés	3,905.68
3. Removals, transportation, freight, subsistence, salaries of removal agents, etc	7,070.01
4. Allotting lands, surveys, salaries, etc	1,589.63
5. Building houses for removal of Indians, and repairs	2,336.35
6. Wagons, sleds, harrows, plows, and hardware	5,077.99
7. Cows and cattle and expenses connected therewith	6,180.00
8. Purchase of seeds, etc	993.82
9. Breaking, harrowing, and planting	222.50
10. Office fixtures, rents, fuel, lights, stenographer, etc	835.65
Total disbursements	38,338.83

The number of allotments made from January 1 to September 1, 1894, is 479; the number of houses built during the same period, 13. The number of removals to the White Earth Reservation from June 13, 1893, to September 1, 1894, is 299.

The commission now consists of William M. Campbell, chairman, Benjamin D. Williams, and J. Montgomery Smith.

Otoe and Missouria Reservation, Okla.—A matter of considerable moment to these Indians is a proposed revision and readjustment of the sales of their lands in Nebraska and Kansas, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 568). The act provides that no readjustment shall be made or rebate allowed unless the consent of the Indians thereto shall have been first obtained. A commission will present the matter to the Indians with a view to obtaining their consent. This commission has not yet been appointed. The maximum amount which the Indians may be asked to rebate is, according to a statement prepared by the General Land Office, $351,516.40, plus $592.07 interest for each month which may elapse between February 1, 1894, and the date upon which the readjustment, if made, shall take effect.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—The commission appointed under a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat., 120), authorizing the reopening of negotiations with the Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyo., failed to reach an agreement with them, and I stated in my last annual report that a report of the whole matter would be submitted to you at an early date for your consideration and for transmission to Congress. On November 20, 1893, I submitted such report, accompanied by all the papers in the case, and recommended that the same be forwarded to Congress.

The Indian appropriation act, approved August 15, 1894 (Public No. 193), contains the following clause pertaining to negotiations with these Indians:

For the purpose of conducting negotiations with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians for the sale and relinquishment of certain portions of their reservation in

REF0071429

the State of Wyoming to the United States, one thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior shall detail immediately one or more of the five Indian inspectors to make an agreement with said Indians: *Provided*, That any agreement entered into for said lands shall be ratified by Congress before it shall become binding.

When such detail of an inspector or inspectors shall have been made by you, this office will prepare and submit instructions for their guidance in conducting the negotiations proposed.

LEASING INDIAN LANDS.

Previous annual reports have quoted section 3 of the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), which authorizes the leasing of allotted and unallotted or tribal Indian lands, and have contained the rules and regulations prescribed in regard to the execution of such leases.

The Indian appropriation act approved August 15, 1894 (Public, No. 197, p. 21 *et seq.*), contains an item which modifies the previous law relating to leasing Indian lands, but without any reference to that law. For the sake of comparison the law of February 28, 1891, is again quoted, and 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.

The law as amended August 15, 1894, reads as follows:

Provided, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that by reason of age, disability or inability, any allottee of Indian lands under this or former acts of Congress, cannot 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 the Secretary for a term not exceeding five years for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes: *Provided further*, That the surplus lands of any tribe may be leased for farming purposes by the council of such tribe under the same rules and regulations and for the same term of years as is now allowed in the case of leases for grazing purposes.

Under the amendment it will be noticed that allotted lands may be leased for farming or grazing purposes for a period not exceeding five years (before it was three years), and that such lands may also be leased for business purposes for a period not exceeding ten years; also, that the surplus tribal lands of any tribe may be leased for farming purposes by the council of such tribe, under the same rules and regulations and for the same term of years as was allowed by the old law in the case of leasing for grazing purposes. Hereafter all leasing will

be done under this amended act. The new rules prescribed thereunder for executing leases will be found herewith on page 421.

It has been repeatedly stated that it was not the intent of the law nor the policy of the office to allow indiscriminate leasing of allotted lands, which would defeat the very purpose of allotments, but to permit such leasing only when the allottee "by reason of age or other disability" is unable to occupy his land. If an allottee has physical or mental ability to cultivate an allotment by personal labor or by hired help, the leasing of such allotment should not be permitted.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

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

Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Okla.—Eight farming leases, each for the period of three years. The principal part of the consideration in these leases consists in improvements to be placed upon the lands by the lessees.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—About two hundred and twenty-three farming and grazing leases. The price ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $2.50 per acre for the best farming lands. The prevailing price, however, is $1 per acre. The leases are mainly for the period of three years from January 1, 1894. A few that were executed subsequent to this date are for the period of three years from the date of execution, and one or two are for a shorter period.

Ponca Agency, Okla.—Nineteen leases for farming and grazing purposes of allotted lands of the Tonkawa Indians (attached to the Ponca Agency). These leases are all for the period of three years from March 1, 1894. The price ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $1 per acre for farming lands. Most of the leases call for the erection of a small dwelling house in addition to the money consideration therein mentioned.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—Two leases for mining purposes of allotted lands of the Wyandotte Indians, each for the period of ten years, were approved by the Secretary August 8, 1894. They provide for the payment of a royalty equal to 10 per centum of the market value of all mineral products removed from the leased premises.

Santee Agency, Nebr.—No leases have been made at Santee during the past year in addition to the one referred to in my last annual report.

Umatilla Reservation, Oreg.—Forty-two farming and grazing leases. These range in amount from 73 to 280 acres. The prevailing price is $1 per acre per annum, though one or two pieces are rented for less. One of the allotments is leased for $2 per acre. The leases in about equal numbers are for the periods of one, two, and three years.

White Earth Agency, Minn.—One lease of allotted lands granted "Red Bear" under the provisions of article 9 of the treaty of October 2, 1863 (13 Stats., 667). This embraces a tract of 640 acres and is

REF0071430

leased to H. A. Mayo for the period of three years from June 20, 1893, in consideration of $100 per annum and the further consideration of placing a large portion thereof under cultivation.

Monsimoh or Moose Dung.—By joint resolution approved August 4, 1894 (Joint Resolution No. 41), Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior, if in his discretion he deemed the same proper and advisable, and upon such terms and limitations as he might impose, to approve a certain lease, made and executed by Monsimoh (commonly called Moose Dung) to Ray W. Jones, of lot 1 in section 34 in township 154 north of range 43 west in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, embracing a portion of the land granted Old Chief Moose Dung under article 9 of the treaty of October 2, 1863 (13 Stats., 667). Afterwards Moose Dung claimed that the Jones lease had been misinterpreted to him and that he did not want it approved, but that he wanted a lease executed in favor of Messrs. P. and J. Mehan approved. The matter is now awaiting investigation by a representative of this office before further action will be taken.

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

Since the last annual report the following leases of tribal lands have been executed:

Crow Reservation, Mont.—Five leases, each for the period of one year from June 30, 1894, the date of their approval by the Department. The permit agreement covering district No. 1 is executed in favor of Samuel H. Hardin, of Bingham, Wyo. It is estimated to contain 188,000 acres, at an annual rental of 3 cents per acre, or $5,640. The maximum number of cattle to be held at any one time is limited to 8,500 head.

District No. 2, estimated to contain 191,000 acres, is leased to the Columbia Land and Cattle Company, through its managing director, M. Rosenbaum, of Chicago, Ill., at the rate of 3.95 cents per acre, or $7,544. The maximum number of cattle to be held at any one time is limited to 9,000 head.

District No. 3, leased to Portus B. Weare, of Chicago, Ill., is estimated to contain 199,000 acres, and the price to be paid is 3.51 cents per acre, or $6,984.90; maximum number of cattle, 8,000.

District No. 4, estimated to contain 179,000 acres, at 3.75 cents per acre, or $6,390.30, is held by Thomas Paton, of New York City; maximum number of cattle, 7,500.

The lease covering district No. 5, estimated to contain 89,000 acres, is held by Matthew H. Murphy, of Miles City, Mont., at 3.62 cents per acre, or $3,221.80; maximum number of cattle, 5,000.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla.—There are no leases in force on this reservation at present. The following leases expired April 1, 1894:

Name of lessee.				
D. Waggoner & Son	Acres	502,490	Annual rent	$30,149.40
E. C. Sugg & Bro	do..	342,638	Do.	20,559.28
S. B. Burnett	do..	287,867	Do.	17,272.02
C. T Herring	do..	90,000	Do.	5,400.00
J. R. Addington	do..	81,963	Do.	4,917.78

The matter of again leasing these pastures was presented to the Department in office letter of March 21, 1894. September 12, 1893, the Department authorized the renewal of the following leases for the period of one year from September 1, 1893, at the uniform rate of 6 cents per acre:

Name of lessee.				
James P. Addington	Acres	18,380	Annual rent	$1,102.80
James W. Blasingame	do..	30,480	Do.	2,158.80
Elisha E. Ikard	do..	44,640	Do.	2,678.40
Herring & Stinson	do..	38,760	Do.	2,325.60
Cox & Houston	do..	37,440	Do.	2,246.40
William A. Wade	do..	74,880	Do.	4,492.80

On November 2, 1893, the Department authorized the leasing of a tract of land of 40,000 acres lying about 6 miles south of Fort Sill to the highest and best bidder. After due advertisement the agent submitted a lease of this tract to Byers Bros. & Featherstone, at 6 cents per acre, for one year from December 20, 1893; annual rental, $2,400. This lease and the six preceding have not received the approval of the Department, to which they were submitted in office letter of February 21, 1894.

Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr.—The last annual report mentions two leases on the Omaha Reservation, each for the period of five years from May 1, 1892, at 25 cents per acre per annum, for a total area of 22,604.18 acres, amounting to an annual rental of $5,651.13. Authority for the leasing of additional pastures on the Omaha Reservation for the period of one year was granted by the Department March 14, 1894, and March 17, 1894, the acting agent was instructed accordingly.

Like authority was also granted by the Department, March 23, 1894, for the leasing of additional pastures on the Winnebago Reservation for the period of one year, and the acting agent was notified March 27, 1894. August 17, 1894, the acting agent submitted for approval eight leases on the Omaha Reservation and one lease on the Winnebago Reservation. On August 27, the leases and accompanying bonds were returned because of certain informalities in the execution of the bonds.

Osage Reservation, Okla.—The last annual report mentions the existence of thirty-four grazing leases on this reservation, each for three years from April 1, 1893, at the uniform rate of 3½ cents per acre per annum, containing a total estimated area of about 831,188 acres; annual rental $29,091.58. No additional leases have been executed during the past year.

Kaw Reservation, Okla.—Reference was made in the last annual report to four leases on the Kaw Reservation which had been executed under Department authority of February 23, 1893, but had not been approved owing to defective bonds, etc.

Three of them, each for three years from April 1, 1893, were approved by the Secretary of the Interior during the past year, the respective lessees having filed new bonds in accordance with Department instructions of September 16, 1893. Lease covering district No. 1, esti-

REF0071431

mated to contain 20,400 acres, at 15 cents per acre per annum (annual rental $3,060), held by George T. Hume, and lease covering district No. 3, estimated to contain 9,800 acres, at 15¼ cents per acre per annum (annual rental $1,494.50), held by Charles W. Burt, were approved June 27, 1894. Lease covering district No. 4, estimated to contain 10,920 acres, at 17½ cents per acre per annum (annual rental $1,911), held by Homer Morris, was approved August 21, 1894.

Lease covering district No. 2, estimated to contain 10,709 acres, at 15 cents per acre per annum (annual rental $1,606.35), was executed in favor of Thomas J. Bennett. June 20, 1894, the acting agent reported that Mr. Bennett could not be found; hence that new bond could not be filed in his case. The matter was reported to the Department on July 6, 1894, and it replied August 7, 1894, directing that the lands embraced within the "Bennett pasture" be informally leased for the period ending April 1, 1896, and August 21, 1894, the acting agent was so instructed.

May 16, 1894, the Department approved a lease for 9,000 acres, executed in favor of Drury Warren, for two years from April 1, 1894, at an annual rental of 12½ cents per acre, amounting to $1,125 annually.

June 27, 1894, the Department approved a lease for 4,800 acres, executed in favor of J. D. Harkleroad, for two years from April 1, 1894, at an annual rental of 17 cents per acre, amounting to $816 annually.

These two leases cover the greater portion of the lands leased last year by the Indians to certain members of the tribe and of the council, which leases were not authorized either by the Department or this office. Mention of these unauthorized leases was made in the last annual report.

Ponca Reservation, Okla.—East Ponca pasture, estimated to contain 33,000 acres, leased to Hezekiah G. Williams for one year from April 1, 1894, at an annual rental of $3,000; lease approved by the Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1894. West Ponca pasture, estimated to contain 33,000 acres, leased to George W. Miller for one year from April 1, 1894, at an annual rental of $3,010; lease approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 30, 1894.

Otoe and Missouria Reservation, Okla.—East Otoe pasture, estimated to contain 60,000 acres, leased to Isaac T. Pryor for one year from April 1, 1894, at an annual rental of $3,000; lease approved by the Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1894. West Otoe pasture, estimated to contain 40,000 acres, leased to Frank Witherspoon for one year from April 1, 1894, at an annual rental of $2,600; lease approved by the Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1894.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—Two leases, each for the period of one year from March 1, 1894. Range No. 3, estimated to contain 100,171 acres, is leased to S. R. Stagner at an annual rental of $500.86. Range No. 4, estimated to contain 283,520 acres, is leased to James K. Moore at an annual rental of $708.80. Both of these leases were approved by the Department on April 13, 1894. Ranges 1 and 2 are not under lease.

Uintah Reservation, Utah.—No additional leases have been made on this reservation during the past year. Reference is made to the last annual report for a statement of the leases now in force.

On August 4, 1894, at 10:30 a. m., Amasa Thornton, one of the directors of the American Asphalt Company, filed in this office, in duplicate, the map of the definite location of the lands selected by the company for mining purposes, which lease is referred to in the last annual report. Said map, under instructions from the Department of date November 8, 1893, should have been filed on or before August 1, 1894. The map and all the important facts in relation thereto were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action with office letter of August 20, 1894.

BUSINESS COMMITTEES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONVEYANCE OF INDIAN LANDS.

By the eleventh section of the sundry civil appropriation act of March 3, 1859 (11 Stats., 430), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to cause patents to issue to any Indians and their heirs who, by the terms of any Indian treaty in Kansas Territory, were entitled to separate selections of land and to a patent therefor, upon such conditions and limitations and under such guards and restrictions as might be prescribed by him. Under this authority patents have issued to several tribes of Indians, with a restrictive clause that the tracts therein described "shall never be sold or conveyed by the grantee or his heirs without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, for the time being," and rules and regulations have from time to time been issued to be observed in the execution of conveyances of lands so patented. One of these rules requires the certificate of the chiefs of the tribe as to the identification of the patentee, or in case of death as to who are the heirs and their identification.

There are certain other tribes whose lands are held under such restricted patents, among them the "not so competent" members of the Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands of Chippewa Indians, in Isabella County, Mich. These Indians have been without an agent for a number of years, and several factions in the bands have arisen, each claiming to represent the tribe. When deeds for the "not so competent" class have been forwarded for approval the certificate of different sets of chiefs would appear just as the vendors happened to belong to one or the other faction, until the office became embarrassed thereby in the settlement of the question of heirship.

The matter was reported to the Department June 20, 1893, with a recommendation that a special agent be appointed to make an investigation of the affairs of this tribe and to nominate five of the best and most business-like men, and most reliable in their knowledge of the families of the tribe, to serve as a business committee for the purpose of determining the question of descent. Authority was given July 14

REF0071432

and Special Agent Cooper, under his instructions, reported, September 14, 1893, the names of five men, viz: Andrew Jackson, Joseph Bradley, Elijah Pilcher, Peter Bennett, and Philip Gruet, who were subsequently (October 9, 1893) appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as the business committee for the purpose herein specified.

Similar contentions arose among the Shawnees in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. At their election for chiefs and council in September, 1893, each party, one headed by H. F. A. Rogers, the other by Charles Bluejacket, claimed to have elected its own ticket. Agent Wisdom was called upon to make an investigation of the fairness of the election; but when he made his report, April 20, 1894, party spirit ran so high that the suggestion was made that the election of chiefs be annulled, and that a business committee of seven persons be appointed from the best representative men of both parties to act in the same capacity as the Chippewas on the Isabella Reservation in Michigan. This seemed particularly advisable, since chiefs within the Cherokee Nation, other than their own chiefs, would not be acceptable to the Cherokees, and the creation of such an office would not be in harmony with the agreement whereby the Shawnees became incorporated in and a part of the Cherokee Nation. In accordance with these views, a business committtee was appointed June 4, 1894, consisting of Charles Bluejacket, Johnson Blackfeather, Henry F. A. Rogers, Charles C. Cornatzer, Thomas Dougherty, Stephen Bluejacket, and John H. Bailey. These men have accepted the position, and are performing their duties promptly, faithfully, and satisfactorily to their tribe and to the Government.

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

In furtherance of its policy of granting to missionary and religious societies the temporary use and occupancy of Indian lands for religious and educational purposes, or in carrying out special legislation, the office, during the past year, by your authority and with the consent of the respective Indians, has set apart within several reservations certain specified tracts of land for the use of the respective denominations applying therefor, in order that they might have a fixed habitation and the better carry on their missionary labors. The lands so reserved are as follows:

TABLE 11.—*Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 24, 1893, to August 28, 1894.*

Name of church or society.	Number of acres.	Reservation.
Roman Catholic	40	Quapaw, Ind. T.
American Baptist Home Missionary Society	160	Wichita, Okla.
Methodist Episcopal	160	Klamath, Oreg.
Roman Catholic	160	Yakima, Wash.
Mennonite Mission Society	40	Moquis, Ariz.
Roman Catholic	10	Crow, Mont.
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions	40	Fort Peck, Mont.
Presbyterian	2	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.

TABLE 11.—*Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 24, 1893, to August 28, 1894*—Continued.

Name of church or society.	Number of acres.	Reservation.
Evangelical Lutheran, General Synod of Wisconsin	10	San Carlos, Ariz.
Plymouth Congregational	2	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.
Protestant Episcopal	40	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Do	120	Rosebud, S. Dak.
United Presbyterian	14.74	Warm Springs, Oreg.
Protestant Episcopal	54.85	White Earth, Minn.
Do	(*)	Navajo, N. Mex.
Order of St. Benedict, Roman Catholic	80	White Earth, Minn.
Hobart Mission, Protestant Episcopal	1	Oneida, Wis.
Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church	†160	Blackfeet, Mont.
American Missionary Association (Congregational)	40	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.

* Enough land to establish a missionary hospital. Amount not stated.
† Granted in 1891 to the Woman's National Indian Association, but surrendered by them in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In each of the above cases the amount of land assigned is the amount asked for by the society desiring to occupy it. It is customary also to allow to such societies the use for building purposes of stone or timber found on the respective reservations.

A table giving all the lands on Indian reservations so set apart for missionary purposes will be found on page 470. Indians have rarely withheld consent for such use of their lands.

As far as the office is concerned, missionary work among Indians by any and all denominations has its hearty consent and encouragement, and all suitable facilities for its prosecution are cordially extended. Among the places named in the above table are several points where missionary labors are this year being undertaken for the first time. It is gratifying to note the spread of such work onto new ground as well as its continuance on the older fields.

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.—*Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company.*—By act of Congress approved December 21, 1893 (Public, No. 9, and p. 424 of this report), the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company was granted right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, including lands that have been allotted to Indians in severalty or reserved for Indian purposes, beginning at any point to be selected by said railway company on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Montgomery, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to the west line thereof, thence in a south or southwesterly direction by the most practicable route into and through Oklahoma Territory to a point on the Texas State line and on Red River between said State of Texas and the Comanché and Apache

REF0071433

Indian Reservation, by way of or near Stillwater, Guthrie, and El Reno, in Oklahoma Territory, and passing through the Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Comanche and Apache Indian reservations. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

The Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved January 22, 1894 (Public, No. 13, and p. 427 of this report), the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company was granted an extension of two years from February 18, 1894, within which to construct its lines of railway in the Indian Territory, as authorized by act of Congress approved February 18, 1888 (25 Stats., 35), as amended by act of Congress approved February 21, 1891 (26 Stats., 765). Further mention will be made of this company under the heading "Grants referred to in previous annual reports."

By act of Congress approved August 24, 1894 (Public, No. 218, and page 468 of this report), the purchasers of the property and franchises of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company are authorized to organize a corporation and are granted all the powers, privileges, and franchises vested in that company. The act prescribes the manner in which the purchasers shall organize themselves into a new corporation. The property, rights, and franchises of the company were to be sold under judicial sale by decree of the U. S. court for the Indian Territory on September 8, 1894, and the act was passed in view of this fact in order to enable the purchasers at said judicial sale to form a new corporation. Section 4 of the act grants the new incorporators the right to construct branches from the main line of the road to the lands held by the company in the Choctaw Nation under eleven leases, which were confirmed by act of Congress of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 640); also the right to lease its railroads, mines, and other property to any company owning and operating a line of railroad connecting with the line of road of the new corporation.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved June 6, 1894 (Public, No. 79, and p. 430 of this report), the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company was granted an extension of three years from February 24, 1894, within which to build the first 100 miles of its additional lines of road as provided for in the act of Congress approved February 24, 1891 (26 Stats., 783). No maps of definite location of said additional lines of road have yet been filed for approval. Further mention will be made of this company under the heading "Grants referred to in previous annual reports."

Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company.—By act of Congress approved August 27, 1894 (Public, No. 221, and p. 471 of this report), the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company was granted a further extension of three years within which it might construct its line of road through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories. Further mention will be made of this company under the heading "Grants referred to in previous annual reports."

Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved August 4, 1894 (Public, No. 160, and p. 435 of this report), the Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by the company on Red River, north of the north boundary line of Montague County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory in a northeasterly direction to a point on the west boundary line of the State of Arkansas. No maps of the definite location of the line of the road have been filed for approval.

Grand Ronde Reservation, Oreg.—By act of Congress approved June 6, 1894 (Public, No. 80, and p. 431 of this report), the *Albany and Astoria Railroad Company* was granted right of way through the Grand Ronde Reservation, Oreg., not exceeding 100 feet in width, with the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of the road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of the road; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, etc., not to exceed in amount 200 feet in width by 3,000 feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each 10 miles of road. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr.—By act of Congress approved June 27, 1894 (Public, No. 94, and p. 432 of this report) the *Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company* was granted right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr., not exceeding 50 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road, with the right to take from the lands adjacent thereto material, earth, and stone necessary for the construction of the road; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for stations, not to exceed 200 feet in width by a length of 3,000 feet, to the extent of two stations within the limits of said reservations. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for approval.

Chippewa Reservations, Minn.—By act of Congress approved July 6, 1894 (Public, No. 101, and p. 432 of this report), the *Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company* was granted right of way through the Leech Lake Reservation, Minn., such right of way to be 50 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road, commencing at a point on the south line of the reservation and extending northwesterly through the same, with the right to load logs on said railroad at the points on said reservation where the line of the road may run adjacent or contiguous to the waters of Leech Lake, with the right to take from the lands adjacent to the road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of the same; also grounds adjacent to such right of way, not to exceed 200 feet in width by 3,000 feet in length, to the extent of one station within the limits of said reservation. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for approval

REF0071434

By an act of Congress approved July 18, 1894 (Public, No. 113, and p. 433 of this report), the *St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company* was granted right of way through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac reservations, in Minnesota; such right of way to be 50 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding 100 feet in width on each side of the right of way; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, etc., not exceeding 200 feet in width by a length of 3,000 feet, to the extent of two stations within the limits of each reservation. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for approval.

By act of Congress approved August 27, 1894 (Public, No. 220, and p. 470 of this report), the *Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company* was granted right of way for the extension of the line of its road and for a telegraph and telephone line through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations, in Minnesota, commencing at some point on its already constructed line in said State and running thence in a general westerly or northwesterly direction, by such route as shall be deemed advisable, to some point on the western or on the northern boundary line of the State, between the Red River of the North and the Lake of the Woods, or to both such points; such right of way to be 50 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road; and the company is also granted the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of the road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction thereof; also grounds adjacent to the right of way for station buildings not to exceed in amount 200 feet in width and 3,000 feet in length, to an extent not exceeding one station for each 10 miles of road constructed within the limits of said reservations. No maps of definite location of the line of the road through the reservations have yet been filed for approval.

By act of Congress approved August 23, 1894 (Public, No. 200, and p. 467 of this report), the *Northern Mississippi Railway Company* was granted a right of way for the extension of the line of its road through the Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Winnebagoshish Indian reservations, in the State of Minnesota, such right of way to be 50 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road; and the company is also granted the right to take from the lands adjacent to the road material, earth, and stone necessary for the construction of the same; also ground adjacent to the right of way for station buildings not exceeding 200 feet in width by 3,000 feet in length, to the extent of one station for every 10 miles of road constructed through the reservations. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for approval.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—The last annual report mentions that the *Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company* secured by Congressional action a right of way through the Indian Territory, as an extension of its line of road, from Chickasha station, on its present line, running thence in a southeasterly direction to the south line of the Territory; also from said Chickasha station running thence in a southwesterly direction to the west or south line of the Territory of Oklahoma. No maps of definite location of these extensions have yet been filed for approval.

It was also stated that the company had been granted the right to use, for railroad purposes, two additional strips of land at Chickasha station; also land for a Y in sections 21 and 22, in township 7 north, range 7 west, of the Indian meridian. September 28, 1893, the company filed maps showing the definite location of said grants of land. These maps were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on October 9, 1893. June 23, 1894, the company tendered a draft for $1,593 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, 1894.

Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.—The company has filed reports showing 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). July 11, 1894, 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, 1894.

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, yet been filed for approval.

Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company.—Mention is made in the last annual report of the filing and approval of maps of definite location of the line of road of this company through the Cherokee Outlet; also the filing and approval of six maps of station grounds. All of these maps were transferred, on request, to the General Land Office on August 25, 1893. So far as this office is aware, no portion of the road has been constructed.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company.—Under date of June 19, 1894, the company, through its attorneys in this city, was called upon for payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. Up to date compliance with such request has not been made.

The Southern Kansas Railroad (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company).—June 19, 1894, the receivers of the latter mentioned company tendered drafts aggregating $107.40 in payment

REF0071435

of the annual tax of $15 per mile for that portion of the road extending through the Chickasaw Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, a total distance of 7.16 miles, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company.—July 9, 1894, 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, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Denison and Washita Valley Railroad Company.—July 14, 1894, the company tendered a draft for $150 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road extending through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company.—As mentioned in the last annual report, this company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory by act of Congress approved February 20, 1893 (27 Stats., 465). No maps of definite location of the line of the road have been filed for approval.

Gainesville, McAllister and St. Louis Railway Company.—The last annual report states that by act of Congress approved March 1, 1893 (27 Stats., 524), this company was granted a right of way through the Indian Territory. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Interoceanic Railway Company.—The last annual report states that by act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 747), this company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for approval.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway Company.—As mentioned in the last annual report, this company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory by act of Congress approved February 27, 1893 (27 Stats., 487). No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for approval.

Devils 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.

Puyallup Reservation, Washington.—The last annual report mentions an attempt by 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, and states that he was prevented, by the aid of the military, from carrying out his designs; also that said Ross

procured an injunction against Agent Eells and the United States officers in command of the troops. Said injunction case is still pending in the higher courts.

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.—Mention is made in the last annual report of the fact that by act of Congress approved July 6, 1892 (27 Stats., 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 Stats., 126), 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.

La Pointe, or Bad River Reservation, Wis.—The eight right of way deeds from individual patentees of lands on this reservation for right of way of the *Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company* (formerly the Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railway Company), granting an easement only, mentioned in the last annual report, were returned to this office by Acting Agent Lieut. Mercer October 14, 1893. October 20, 1893, they were transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior with the request that they be submitted to the President for his approval. March 12, 1894, they were returned to this office by the Secretary, bearing the approval of the President, dated March 9, 1894. March 19, 1894, they were sent to Acting Agent Mercer for delivery to the proper officer of the company and for collection of the compensation agreed upon in each particular case.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—January 22, 1894, the attention of the office was called to a much-desired change in the location of the line of the road of the *Big Horn Southern Railroad Company*, in section 3, near the agency buildings, and on that date the company submitted for approval a map of a portion of said section, showing the desired change. January 27, 1894, the map was submitted to the Department and it was approved January 30, 1894. February 3, 1894, a blue-print copy of the original was transmitted to Agent Wyman, of the Crow Agency, for the use of the agency.

The Great Sioux Reservation, in the Dakotas.—January 19, 1894, the Department referred to this office for report a communication of Clark

REF0071436

S. Rowe, esq., of Chamberlain, S. Dak., dated January 15, 1894, addressed to Hon. James H. Kyle, in which the writer requested the issuance of a proclamation by the President declaring that the *Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company* had forfeited its right to construct its line of road through the lands formerly embraced within the Great Sioux Reservation, under the provisions of section 16 of chapter 405 of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 893). The facts in relation to the communication of Mr. Rowe were reported to the Secretary of the Interior January 24, 1894. This office has not yet been advised of the action taken by the Department on Mr. Rowe's request.

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn.—April 6, 1893, the acting agent of the La Pointe Agency called attention to the fact that the Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation had never been paid for the right of way of the *Northern Pacific Railroad Company* through their reservation lands. This office presented the facts to the company's attorney in this city April 17, 1893, and requested to be informed as to what action the company proposed to take looking to an early settlement of the claim. To this the attorney replied, May 19, 1893, denying the liability of the company to pay the Indians for their right of way across the reservation. With a view to instituting legal proceedings against the company, the facts were submitted to the Department June 3, 1893, with the request that this office be informed as to what further steps should be taken in the matter. To this the Department replied, February 13, 1894, transmitting an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, dated January 22, 1894, in which the Department concurred, wherein it is held that the company is legally liable to the Indians for right of way. Before taking further action in the matter this office deemed it advisable to acquaint the company of the decision of the Department. This was done February 23, 1894. So far the company has taken no action looking to the settlement of the claim.

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. I therefore repeat the requirements which have already been given in previous reports. 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.

LOGGING BY INDIANS.

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.—On the 21st of September, 1893, this office received the following letter from Thomas H. Savage, agent of Green Bay Agency, Wis., in regard to wasteful cutting of pine on the Menomonee Reservation:

I have the honor to state that the superintendent of logging and myself have recently visited and examined a considerable portion of the pine lands cut over in the past three winters and find that there is now not less than 20 per cent of the original amount of pine left standing on the lands supposed to be cut. I am creditably informed that during the logging season each year the late superintendent gave orders to the Indians that no tree that had the slightest defect should be cut, and to cut no Norway pine. The result of these orders is as stated above, thus leaving

REF0071437

this timber to go to waste, and with this dry season it is in imminent danger of being destroyed by fire.

The timber that has been cut is that which was most convenient for banking. The remaining timber not cut over is so remote from the streams that under the law under which the cutting and banking has heretofore been done, it is hardly practicable to put in the 20,000,000 feet for the amount appropriated for that purpose.

I am of the opinion that the law should be amended so as to permit the paying a higher price to contractors; an appropriation of $125,000, or so much of it as was necessary, I do not think would be out of place.

In relation to the cut-over lands I would respectfully suggest that the Indians be allowed to go on and rolumber that on the same terms that shingle bolts were got out, to wit: All the logs minus scaling, miscellaneous expense, and the 10 per cent for the poor. This would furnish them employment pending an action of Congress, making a larger appropriation for banking logs, and on the sale of logs so got out furnish them the means of going on without incurring so much indebtedness.

If this arrangement could be made I think it would be much better, if it can be done, that no more new cutting be done until a larger appropriation for the purpose is made.

In conclusion, I would respectfully request that an inspector be sent here to investigate and report on what is necessary. The time for preparation for the winter's work is near at hand and I only regret that this matter has not been reported to on earlier.

To the above this office replied, October 18, 1893, as follows:

I am in receipt of your communication of 18th ultimo, in regard to logging by the Menomonees, and I am also in receipt of a letter from Gen. E. Whittlesey, secretary board of Indian commissioners, in reference to the same subject, wherein he takes a nearly similar view of the matter to yours.

It appears that the cutting during the last three or four seasons has been badly managed; that the best trees only were selected, and that 20 per cent of 13,000,000 feet has been left to go to waste.

It appears further that, owing to the scattered condition of this timber, and the fact that much of it is faulty, it can not be banked as cheaply, nor is it likely to bring as much as that banked by these Indians heretofore, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890, and you suggest that the act be amended so as to allow $125,000 to be used in paying for the banking in place of only $75,000, or that the Indians be allowed to bank this timber and receive the entire proceeds of its sale, except the necessary expense for scaling, etc., and 10 per cent for the poor fund. In these suggestions Gen. Whittlesey agrees with you substantially.

In reply you are informed that so long as the act stands its provisions must be strictly complied with, and there is no likelihood of any change being made in it in the near future, as it would be almost impossible to obtain any new legislation in regard to it at present.

You will therefore consult with the logging superintendent and submit to this office at as early a day as practicable a set of rules to govern the logging operations of these Indians during the coming season, which rules, however, must be in strict harmony with the act.

To this the agent replied, October 27, 1893, viz:

I have the honor to state, in reply to letter of October 18, 1893, instructing me to consult with the logging superintendent and submit a set of rules to govern logging operations during the coming season, to be in strict harmony with the act, that after carefully considering what is most needful for the Indians and to their best interests, and a study of the rules adopted by the Indian Department in letter of September 28, 1892, for logging operations for the winter of 1892 and 1893, we have concluded that no better set of rules could be formulated in the limited time, and I

respectfully recommend that these rules be adopted for the logging operations of the coming winter with the one amendment that the limit to pay no more than $5 per M feet be modified so as to allow of $6 per M to be paid in contracts where the logging superintendent shall deem it necessary to do so.

In this connection I should like to be instructed as to the interpretation of the law as to the amount to be lumbered. Can the $75,000 set apart for the work be expended on any less amount than the 20,000,000 feet B. M. which the act provides shall not be exceeded?

November 1, 1893, I addressed the following communication to the Department:

I have the honor to submit a communication from Thomas H. Savage, agent at Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin, in reply to a request from this office that he and the superintendent of Menomonee logging, under act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 116), would prepare for your approval, as required by the act, a set of rules to govern their logging operations during the coming winter.

Agent Savage states that he considers the rules which were in force last season can not be improved upon, except that the limit in the first section of $5 per M feet as the highest price to be paid for logging is too low and should be placed at $6.

He does not give his reason for the recommendation, but they are apparent from the facts stated in the inclosed communications, to wit: The good timber is now farther from the river banks, and new roads will have to be made, and, owing to bad management of the former superintendent, the cutting so far has been very irregular, much valuable though defective timber having been left standing scattered on the land cut over, which it is proposed shall now be banked, if practicable.

In view of all the facts I respectfully recommend that the rules established for last season be again approved, with this modification, viz:

1. That the agent at 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 $6 per M feet be paid for pine or $2.50 per M feet for any other kind of timber; and that all agreements shall be made subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

2. 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 M 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 operation, to abide by which he must signify his full consent.

3. 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.

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

5. 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.

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

7. 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

REF0071438

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, 1894, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and the logger shall pay all arrearages for labor at this latter payment.

8. 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.

9. That no outside Indian be allowed to assist in banking Menomonee logs without the consent of the agent and superintendent, Menomonee Indians to have the preference in all cases.

10. That no squawman 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.

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

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

November 4, 1893, these rules were returned approved, as follows:

I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 1st instant, relative to logging operations by the Menomonee Indians for the season 1893–'94.

Authority is hereby granted for your office to instruct the agent of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., to employ, at reasonable compensation, the Menomonee Indians to cut and bank as hereafter provided not exceeding 20,000,000 of feet of timber on the lands reserved for them, and, in accordance with your recommendation, the rules governing last year's logging operations by the said Indians, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146), modified as set out in your letter so as to allow not more than $6 per M feet to be paid for pine timber, instead of $5 per M feet for said timber, are hereby approved for the season 1893 and 1894, and you are hereby directed to instruct the agent of the Green Bay Agency to confine the cutting so that the dead and down timber and the timber left standing scattered on the land heretofore cut over shall be cut and banked before any new lands are cut over, and in the cutting of tops and butts into shingle bolts you will direct that no timber which will make a merchantable saw log shall be cut into shingle bolts.

November 8, 1893, I instructed Agent Savage as follows:

Your communication of 27th ultimo was received, wherein you stated that the rules adopted last year for logging are as good as you can now formulate, except that the maximum sum to be paid for banking pine timber should be placed at $6 instead of $5 per M feet, as in the former bill.

In view of your explanation, and on recommendation of this office, the Department, under date of 4th instant, has approved the rules for last year and authorized them to be used this year, except that $6 may be paid, when actually necessary and proper, for banking pine timber. I will inclose a copy of the Secretary's letter for your information.

You will observe that you are to confine the cutting to dead and down timber and the timber left standing scattered on the land heretofore cut over until the 20,000,000 feet is banked.

In addition to the 20,000,000 to be cut under the provisions of the act, the Menomonees may cut the tops and butts into shingle bolts, but no timber that will make a merchantable saw log is allowed to be cut into said shingle bolts.

As there have been many abuses of these privileges granted the Menomonees, it is expected that you and the superintendent of logging will carefully watch them all the time while they are at work, and see that there is no deviation from the rules laid down in this Department letter.

As will be understood by the foregoing, the logging prospect was not so good this season as formerly, but I was determined to prevent wasteful cutting in future, and I hoped that under the care of the new agent and a new superintendent of logging—a superintendent having been appointed who was highly recommended as a practical and reliable man—such good work would be accomplished that the Indians would be satisfied.

Under these instructions the agent and logging superintendent made seventy-two contracts with the loggers at prices ranging from $4 to $6.

Under the circumstances in which the logging had to be carried on, it was not expected that the entire 20,000,000 feet allowed by the act could be banked, which proved true, as only about 14,000,000 feet were banked.

February 7, 1894, Agent Savage requested authority to advertise the logs for sale. This was earlier in the season than usual, but he explained that he believed early sales would secure better prices. This request was submitted to the Department, and February 26, 1894, the following authority was received:

In compliance with the recommendation contained in your communication of 24th instant, authority is hereby granted for the agent of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., to publish an advertisement, as per the form herewith returned, in the weekly editions of the Shawano County Advocate, Enquirer, of Oconto, the Advocate, of Green Bay, Wis., two times in the regular issues succeeding the date of the receipt of this advertisement, and for six days from date of receipt of this advertisement, covering six consecutive insertions in the daily editions of the Oshkosh Times, of Oshkosh, Wis., inviting sealed bids for about 13,280,000 feet of pine logs cut on said reservation by Menomonee Indians during the season 1893–'94, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146), to 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., March 15, 1894.

And authority is also hereby granted for said agent to expend a sum not exceeding $5 in having posters printed to further advertise said logs.

The sale and disposition of the proceeds to conform in all other respects with the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890, above referred to.

The agent was instructed accordingly, and he inserted the following advertisement in the various papers named:

MENOMONEE INDIAN LOGS FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Menomonee logs," addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., March 15, 1894.

There are to be sold 13,280,000 feet, more or less, of pine logs now banked, or to be banked, partly on the South Branch of the Oconto River and partly on the Wolf

REF0071439

River and tributaries, on the Menomonee Reservation, in Wisconsin, in five lots, and in quantities nearly as follows:

2,850,000 feet on Wolf River, marked U. S. 1.
3,480,000 feet on Little West Branch of Wolf River, marked U. S. 3.
1,056,000 feet on West Branch of Wolf River, marked U. S. 2.
3,606,830 feet below dam on South Branch of Oconto River, marked U. S. 5.
2,287,170 feet above dam on South Branch of Oconto River, 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 U. S. depository or solvent national bank, drawn to the order of the undersigned as U. S. Indian agent.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders in the office of the Green Bay Agency, at Keshena, Wis., at 2 o'clock p. m. of March 15, 1894.

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

THOS. H. SAVAGE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Keshena, Wis.

March 22, 1894, five bids received by Agent Savage for the logs were submitted to the Department with the following office letter:

I have the honor to report that under authority granted by the Department, dated 26th ultimo, Mr. Thomas H. Savage, Agent, Green Bay Agency, Wis, advertised for sale the logs cut and banked by the Menomonee Indians during the season 1893-'94, and I now inclose the bids he has received for purchase, viz:

	Per M feet.
No. 1, Pine Lumber Company, for all, 13,330,000 feet	$8.18
No. 2, Radford Bros. & Co., for all, 13,330,000 feet	8.25
No. 3, Oconto Company, for a part, viz, 5,891,000 feet	9.60
No. 4, Hollister & McMillan, for 7,436,000 feet	7.00
No. 5, Hollister & McMillan, for all, 13,330,000 feet	8.35

It will be observed that the bid of the Oconto Company, No. 3, for a part, viz, 5,894,000, at $9.60 per M feet, is the highest, and that bid No. 5, of Hollister & McMillan, of $8.35 per M feet, is the highest bid for all. In view of these facts I telegraphed Agent Savage:

If Oconto Company is awarded lots five and six at nine sixty, will Hollister & McMillan take lots one, two, and three only at eight thirty-five?

In reply, inclosed, he says:

Hollister & McMillan will not take lots one, two, and three at eight thirty-five unless lots five and six are included.

The price offered by Hollister & McMillan of $8.35 for all is much lower than the Menomonee timber brought last season, the price received being $13.75 per M feet;

but this season's cutting was over the old ground, and includes dead and down timber, and much of that cut standing had been rejected before as inferior; consequently the quantity banked is not so good as the cut of 1892-'93. It must also be considered that the general scarcity of money has some effect on the price of lumber as well as other merchandise, and as I think, under the circumstances, it would not be of advantage to reject all these bids and readvertise the lumber, I respectfully recommend that bid No. 5, that of Hollister & McMillan, of $8.35 for all, amounting to 13,330,000 feet (more or less), be accepted and the sale confirmed to that firm.

The Department replied the same date as follows:

I have considered your communication of 22d instant, submitting bids received for the purchase of timber cut and banked by the Menomonee Indians during the season of 1893 and 1894, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 145), in accordance with the advertisement authorized by Department letter of 26th ultimo.

The bid of Messrs. Hollister & McMillan, being the highest for all the logs cut and banked, is hereby accepted, and authority is hereby granted to sell said logs, amounting to 13,330,000 feet (more or less), to said parties at the price offered by them, $8.35 per thousand feet.

The sale was consequently confirmed to Messrs. Hollister & McMillan, who in due time received the logs, paying therefor $111,305.50.

Out of this money the loggers were paid for banking $52,493.75, and after the other necessary expenses, such as pay of superintendent, assistant superintendent, extra clerical work, scaling, and advertising, the net proceeds were placed to the credit of the Indians, as provided for in the act, viz, one-fifth to be used for the benefit of the Indians at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and the balance to bear 5 per cent interest, to be paid to them per capita, or expended for their benefit as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

About the time that the Indians had finished banking their logs I received the following letter from the agent, dated February 9, 1894, in regard to utilizing tops and butts by banking them as shingle bolts:

I have the honor to request that I be informed if, under letter of November 8, 1893, I am authorized to allow Menomonees—when they have banked the logs according to their agreements—to proceed to bank shingle bolts from tops and butts and timber that would otherwise be unmerchantable. If I am not so authorized I would respectfully request such authority, and that money be furnished to pay for scaling said shingle bolts, to be refunded from the proceeds of sale of said shingle bolts.

Indians banking shingles to have balance—after paying scaling and all other incidental expense—less 10 per cent for poor fund.

As I anticipated that the regular logging returns would be very limited this season, I addressed the Department as follows, February 19, 1894:

I have the honor to submit a request from Thomas H. Savage, agent, Green Bay Agency, Wis., for authority to allow the Menomonee Indians belonging to his agency to bank as shingle bolts part of the timber on their reservation, which is not suitable for sale as logs or "timber" under provisions of act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146).

Under date of November 1, 1893, this office submitted to the Department a number of communications in regard to the logging operations by these Indians during the season of 1883 and 1884, wherein the situation is fully explained and application made to allow these Indians to prepare the refuse timber for shingle bolts while they were engaged in banking pine logs under the provisions of the act.

This office is of the opinion that to grant this privilege to these Indians, to take

REF0071440

effect at the same time that they were engaged in banking, (or preparing to be banked) their good, marketable timber, as described in the act, might give them an easy opportunity and present a temptation to them to cut some of the timber "short," so that it would not sell to log dealers, but be of more immediate advantage to the choppers if sold to the shingle men, as it is not subject to the deduction provided for in section 3 of the act, the loggers getting cash in hand all of the funds except 10 per cent of the net amount realized.

These Indians took advantage of similar authority granted them years ago by banking logs for shingle bolts which properly should have been classed as "timber" under the provisions of the act, giving the Department considerable annoyance to adjust, and it was, therefore, believed to be best to wait until their season's regular logging was finished before granting it.

It appears by the letter from the agent, inclosed, dated 6th instant, that they have contracted for banking only about 13,280,000 feet in place of 20,000,000 as allowed in the act, as in compliance with the instructions the work was confined to "dead and down timber left standing, scattered on the land heretofore cut over," which, it appears, limited the possibility of banking the greater quantity.

As the class of timber used for this purpose would otherwise become a total loss in a short time, and as it is of considerable benefit to the Menomonees to be allowed to sell it, I respectfully recommend that authority be granted for them to bank it for that purpose, under similar provisions to those contained in Department letter of February 3, 1893, which reads:

"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 of 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 among the loggers in proportion to the quantity of shingle-bolt timber each banked, and that every Menomonee who cuts any timber illegally under the authority shall forfeit all he banks."

As the same are modified by the following paragraph of Department letter of November 4, 1893:

"* * * and in the cutting of tops and butts into shingle bolts you will direct that no timber which will make a merchantable saw log shall be cut into shingle bolts."

The quantity to be so banked for sale is not stated, as it will be uncertain, but this is not considered to be material, as the class of timber is not considered a part of that provided for sale by the act.

In compliance with this recommendation the Department, February 20, 1894, issued the following instructions:

I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 19th inst., and accompanying papers, relative to allowing the Menomonee Indians to bank as shingle bolts part of the timber on their reservation which is not suitable for sale as logs or "timber" under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146).

The question of permitting the Menomonees to cut and bank the tops and butts of pine trees cut for sale under the provisions of the act above referred to was considered by the Department, and it held, October 7, 1891, "as the tops and butts are not timber such as was contemplated by the act to be furnished and disposed of, I am of the opinion the same can be used for firewood or shingle bolts, and authority is hereby granted for the disposition thereof under such regulations as you may prescribe."

This authority related solely to the tops and butts of pine trees cut for sale under the act, and did not authorize the cutting of any trees not suitable for sale as logs or timber into shingle bolts.

The authority for this year's cutting, contained in Department letter of November 4 last, confines "the cutting so that the dead and down timber and the timber left standing—scattered on the land heretofore cut over—shall be cut and banked before any new lands are cut over, and in the cutting of tops and butts into shingle bolts you will direct that no timber which will make a merchantable saw log shall be cut into shingle bolts."

There is nothing in this authority which would authorize the cutting of any tree, unmerchantable though it be, wholly into shingle bolts, and the agent's request to cut said class of timber into shingle bolts must be denied unless said timber is to be sold as part of the 20,000,000 feet under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890.

The tops and butts of trees cut under the authority of November 4, 1893, may be disposed of as shingle bolts under the same rules as were prescribed by Department letter of February 3, 1893, modified by Department letter of November 4, 1893, and the same is so authorized.

These instructions were at once communicated to Agent Savage. In regard to his request that funds be advanced the Indians for the prosecution of the work, I said:

Your request for funds to be advanced the Indians with which to do the work, is not understood, as it has been customary for them to do this shingle-bolt cutting at their own expense and await the proceeds of the sale. As this shingle timber is not cut under the provisions of the act no part of the $75,000 allowed by said act can be used.

These instructions, as I believe, were carefully carried out, and April 4, 1894, Agent Savage asked authority to advertise the bolts, which the Department granted April 12, 1894, as follows:

In compliance with the recommendation contained in your communication of the 9th instant, authority is hereby granted for the agent of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., to publish an advertisement, as per the form submitted and herewith returned, in which dates are to be inserted, in the weekly editions of the Shawano County Advocate; Enquirer, of Oconto; Advocate, of Green Bay, Wis., two times in the regular issues succeeding the date of receipt of the advertisement, and for six consecutive days from date of receipt of the advertisement in the daily editions of the Oshkosh Times, of Oshkosh, Wis., inviting sealed bids to be opened in the presence of the bidders in the office of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., at 2 o'clock p. m., April 25, 1894, for the sale and disposition of 1,753,710 feet of shingle bolts cut by the Menomonee Indians last spring, under Department instructions of February 20, 1894; said sale and disposition to be in accordance with the provisions of the rules contained in Department letter to your office of February 3, 1893.

The bids were opened, as advertised, on April 25, 1894, and transmitted by the agent to this office, and were as follows:

August Anderson, Wolf and Oconto rivers, 1,825,780 feet, at $3.10.
August Anderson, Wolf River, 573,170 feet, at $2.65.
Radford Bros. & Co., Wolf River, 573,170 feet, at $1.80.
S. W. Hollister, Wolf and Oconto rivers, 1,825,780 feet, at $2.50.

The prices offered were so low that I hesitated to accept them, and telegraphed Agent Savage as follows:

Do you recommend acceptance of August Anderson's bid of three ten per thousand feet for all shingle bolts? Or would it be wise to reject all and readvertise? Wire answer.

He replied:

Would recommend acceptance of bid for three ten for all shingle bolts as the best that can be done under circumstances.

REF0071441

I therefore submitted the bids to the Department with the recommendation that August Anderson's be accepted, which was complied with under date of May 5, 1894, and the agent so notified.

The amount, $5,050.82, was duly paid to Agent Savage and will be applied as follows: After all expenses, such as scaling, advertising, etc., are deducted, and 10 per cent for the stumpage or poor fund, the balance will be paid to the Indians who banked the shingle bolts.

While in many instances higher prices were paid for logging this season than in previous years, yet on the whole the Indians did not earn so much, and they are not fully satisfied in regard to the proceeds of their timber operations, thinking that they should result in a great deal more to their credit in the Treasury. I have therefore made this statement full to show that the Department and this office have endeavored to do the best possible for them in every case.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.—In my annual report for 1893, I gave an account of the efforts made by this office and the Department in 1891 and 1892 to dispose of the dead and down timber on the unallotted lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, in order to afford relief to the Indians thereof who were in a destitute condition. I also reported the fact that September 28,1892, the President authorized the acceptance of a proposal from Messrs. J. H. Cushway & Co., of Ludington, Mich., to operate a saw and shingle mill upon leased property on the reservation, they agreeing to purchase the timber on the allotted lands of the reserve and the dead and down timber on the unallotted lands, at prices favorable to the Indians, and so far as practicable to employ Indians to the exclusion of white men for logging and for work in the mill.

The authority of September 28, 1892, permitted the Indians who had previously received allotments to sell their timber to Messrs. Cushway & Co. There were at that time eighty-nine allottees, and up to the date of my last report contracts had been made by Messrs. Cushway & Co. with all but eleven of them. Their allotments, however, had been already largely cut over by timber purchasers and depredators.

March 9, 1894, the President approved a list of eighty-four new allotments on this reservation, and April 4, 1894, upon the recommendation of this office and the Department, he extended the authority of September 28, 1892, so as to cover these new allotments also. Since that time Messrs. Cushway & Co., having filed a new bond with surety to cover their operations on the reservation, have entered into contract with all of these new allottees and with six of the old allottees with whom no contracts had previously been made, so that all the allottees on this reservation except five have now agreed to sell their timber to Messrs. Cushway & Co. On the approval by this office of each contract with an allottee they are bound under their contract to pay such allottee $50, and annually thereafter, until the timber is cut, 5 per centum of the

estimated value of the timber on the allotment, the same to be deducted from the purchase price thereof. Each allottee will thus be assured of some return every year from his timber, until it is cut and removed.

So far as this office has been advised, the operations of Messrs. Cushway & Co. have been eminently successful in giving the Indians employment and thus providing them means of subsistence. Lieut. Mercer, the acting agent for the La Pointe Agency, has uniformly reported the success of the plan, and the office is encouraged to believe that great benefit will result to the Indians from the operations of this firm on their reservation.

Bad River Reservation, Wis.—Until recently the condition of the Chippewas on the Bad River Reservation was as deplorable as that of the Lac du Flambeau Chippewas prior to the granting of authority for the sale of their timber to Messrs. Cushway & Co. October 18, 1893, Lieut. Mercer, acting agent, transmitted to this office a petition numerously signed by the Indians of the Bad River Reservation, praying that a proposition made to them by J. S. Stearns, for the purchase of the timber on their respective allotments, and the dead timber standing or fallen on the unallotted lands of their reservation, be accepted by the Government, the prices offered being considered both by Lieut. Mercer and the Indians as very advantageous.

This proposition was similar to that made by Cushway & Co. for the purchase of timber on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, the difference being in the variety of timber agreed to be purchased and the prices. These prices were as follows:

	Per M feet.
Shingle timber	$0.65
Merchantable dead pine	2.00
Merchantable green white pine	4.00
Green Norway pine	2.00
Green or sound hemlock	1.00
Merchantable bass wood	2.00
Merchantable elm	2.00
Merchantable maple	2.00
Merchantable birch	2.00
Merchantable oak	4.00

Acting Agent Mercer stated that there were undoubtedly 50,000,000 feet of timber on the reservation that had recently been burned, and a great amount of other dead timber, such as windfalls, the greater part of which if left uncut and out of the water would not pay the cost of removal; also that the Indians on the reservation were practically without work, and most of them without provisions, to carry them through the winter, and that the prices offered by Mr. Stearns were very much higher than those offered by a number of other lumber dealers in the vicinity of the reservation to whom he had applied. This office therefore reported to the Department that if the Department should conclude to make additional allotments to the Indians on the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations, as recommended in office reports of

REF0071442

May 25, June 13, and July 5, 1893, the proposal made by Mr. Stearns to purchase the timber of the Bad River Indians would be prepared for submission to the President.

In reply, October 27, 1893, the Department directed this office—

To have prepared, for the action of the Department and for submission to the President for his authorization of the sale of timber on the allotted and unallotted lands of the Bad River Reservation, the proposal of Mr. Stearns, together with such regulations governing the cutting of said timber and the payment therefor as will best protect the interests and the welfare of the Indians, and prevent the cutting of any green timber on the unallotted lands. Your letter should also show that the dead and down and burned timber sought to be cut has not been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale.

On receipt of these instructions Lieut. Mercer was telegraphed to report whether the timber proposed to be cut on the Bad River Reservation had been killed, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale by the Indians, or others interested, and he replied by telegraph, November 7, 1893, as follows:

No foundation whatever for idea of intentional fires on La Pointe. Timber all over northern Wisconsin burned at same time; railroads, camping and hunting parties, and extension of outside fires the cause. No injury to timber for sale except by fire and wind. If any timber girdled by ax it has been done by schyms (?) in last few days. Know of none, but suspect. Will investigate.

Later, November 10, 1894, Lieut. Mercer telegraphed again as follows:

Have made reexamination La Pointe timber. No trees injured except by fire and wind. No intentional injury to timber. This can be depended on. Indians have lost chance for outside work, expecting work on reservation. Early action strongly recommended.

November 18, 1893, the office submitted a statement relative to Mr. Stearns' proposition, and a draft of rules and regulations to govern the sale of timber in accordance therewith, and recommended that the President be requested to authorize the sale of timber on the allotted and unallotted lands of the reservation by approving said rules and regulations, which were substantially the same as those under which the Lac du Flambeau logging was being done.

The President granted the required authority, and Mr. Stearns filed his bond for $50,000, which was approved by the Department January 12, 1894, and Acting Agent Mercer was directed January 18, 1894, to permit him to begin operations, and to see that the rules and regulations were strictly complied with by all parties concerned in the cutting and manufacture of timber on the Bad River Reservation. He was also notified that the office regarded it important that the Indians should be assisted and advised in the matter of their contracts by some one familiar with the value of timber and with timber operations, and he was therefore directed to thoroughly supervise the making of the contracts himself, or to designate one of his employés who was familiar with logging operations and the value of timber, to assist the Indians in making their contracts and to see that the prices agreed upon were reasonable and fair.

March 9, 1894, the President approved a list of 38 new allotments to the Indians of the Bad River Reservation, and March 22, 1894, the office recommended that the President authorize the sale to Mr. Stearns of the timber on these 38 new allotments under the regulations, and at the prices named in the authority of December 6, 1893. April 4, 1894, the President granted the authority requested, and Mr. Stearns has filed a stipulation executed by himself and the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia (his surety on his original bond) extending the stipulations of that bond to cover his operations under the new authority.

One hundred and sixty-eight contracts have been entered into between Mr. Stearns and the Indian allottees, and it is understood that he is actively engaged in the erection of his plant for logging and for the manufacture of lumber.

So far as this office has been advised his operations on the Bad River Reservation have been to the entire satisfaction of the agent and for the benefit of the Indians.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

During the past year numerous applications have been received asking for authority to take Indians from reservations for exhibition purposes. In most cases I have refused to grant the requests. Many applicants for such authority have shown their untrustworthiness by being unwilling to file with this office the bond required to insure the proper payment and treatment of the Indians while away from their reservations and their safe return home.

In all cases where engagements with Indians for exhibition purposes have been made, their employers have been required to enter into written contracts with the individual Indians, obligating themselves to pay such Indians fair stipulated salaries for their services; to supply them with proper food and clothing; to meet their traveling and needful incidental expenses, including medical attendance, etc., from the date of leaving their homes until their return thither; to protect them from immoral influences and surroundings; to employ a white man of good character to look after their welfare; and to return them without cost to themselves to their reservation within a certain specified time. They have also been required to execute bonds for the faithful fulfillment of such contracts. Authorities of this sort granted during the past year by the Department are as follows:

March 20, 1894, to Gordon W. Lillie ("Pawnee Bill") to take 35 Indians from Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., to the Antwerp Exposition, Belgium. The bond given by Mr. Lillie was for $10,000.

March 23, 1894, to Messrs. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and Salsbury to take 125 Indians from reservations in North and South Dakota and Okla-

REF0071443

homa, for general show and exhibition purposes. The bond given by the firm was also for $10,000.

April 13, 1894, to H. S. Parkin to take 10 Indians, with their families, from Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., to the Atlantic seaboard, for the purpose of showing the transformation from savagery to civilization, and for the further purpose of disposing of articles manufactured by them. A $5,000 bond was required of him.

July 2, 1894, to Mr. Stone, of Perry, Okla., to enter into agreement with some Indians of Ponca, etc., Agency, Okla., for the purpose of going East and playing ball. He was required to file a bond of $5,000.

August 22, 1894, to William L. Taylor ("Buck Taylor") to take not to exceed 25 Indians from Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., for general show and exhibition purposes. The bond given by Mr. Taylor was for $5,000.

In a few cases during the year authority has been granted for Indians to attend industrial expositions or local celebrations. This has been done at the urgent request of responsible parties having such matters in charge, and in the belief that the visits would have an educative influence upon the Indians themselves. The office, however, in granting the permission, exacted such conditions and restrictions as would secure to the Indians good treatment and protection from bad company.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

No further trouble has been experienced in connection with the sale of liquor to enlisted Indians since Judge Hanford, of the United States district court for the district of Washington, decided in the case of United States against Fox that Indians enlisted in the Army whose tribe is under the charge of an agent are also under the charge of an agent of the United States, within the meaning of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stats., 260). As I stated in my report for 1893, enlisted Indians had caused much trouble by furnishing intoxicating drinks to Indians on reservations in the vicinity of the military posts where such enlisted Indians were stationed.

Capt. Cooke, acting agent for the Blackfeet Agency, Mont., reported the establishment of a saloon on the summit of the mountains along the western boundary of the reservation, and stated that he had laid the matter before the district attorney for Montana. His action in the case was approved in office letter of June 23, 1894. It appears, however, from a later report from Capt. Cooke, that a question has arisen as to whether the saloon is within the reservation or on the public domain, and that an official survey will be necessary to determine the question. This matter will receive early attention.

Lieut. Plummer, acting agent for the Navajo Agency, Ariz., reported, June 5, 1894, that a great deal of whisky was being sold to the Indians of his agency at certain places in New Mexico, and that it was very difficult to obtain white witnesses to the fact of the selling of

the liquor to Indians, and impossible to secure conviction on Indian testimony before the Mexican juries that always try such cases in New Mexico. As deputy marshals and other civil officers receive pay only for arrests, that fact prevents them from devoting the necessary time to investigating these cases of whisky selling to the Indians; and therefore Lieut. Plummer stated that such work, to be successful, must be performed by a special officer, and recommended the appointment of one J. W. Green, of Gallup, N. Mex., to be a special deputy U. S. marshal for the purpose of detecting and bringing to justice the parties engaged in the nefarious traffic. As there is no authority of law for the appointment of a special officer for this purpose, the matter was submitted to the Department by office report of June 14, 1894, with the recommendation that the Department of Justice be requested to send a special agent of that Department to investigate the sale of liquor to Indians at the places mentioned by Lieut. Plummer, with a view to bringing to justice persons engaged in the traffic of whisky with the Indians of that agency, or with any other Indians whose tribe is under the charge of a superintendent, agent, or subagent of the United States, in accordance with existing law.

At the Uintah and Ouray Agency in Utah, much trouble has been experienced from the sale of liquor to Indians by certain squatters on the strip of land which was segregated from the Uintah Reservation and restored to the public domain under the act of May 24, 1888 (25 Stats., 157). The attention of the office was called to this matter by a report of September 10, 1893, from Maj. James F. Randlett, acting agent. September 21, 1893, the office instructed him to furnish the U. S. district attorney for Utah with the names of the parties who had sold or otherwise furnished liquors to Indians of his agency, and with names and addresses of witnesses to the offense, and to request the district attorney to take the steps necessary to bring the guilty parties to punishment under the provisions of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stats., 260); also to consult with the local authorities of the Territory of Utah with a view to breaking up the resort of the squatters if the local laws would admit thereof.

June 25, 1894, the Department called the attention of this office to the fact that it had been reported to the Secretary that the Mexicans who worked a large portion of the land of the strip exerted a demoralizing, influence upon the Indians by gambling and selling whisky, and that there were also a large number of squatters, equally demoralizing, from whom the local authorities received large revenues for licensing their dens; it was also stated that no power other than that of the General Government could suppress them, and it was urged that steps be taken to abate the evil. Maj. Randlett was accordingly directed, July 12, 1894, to report to this office fully relative to these matters in order that an attempt might be made to relieve his agency of the nuisance

REF0071444

complained of. Two reports on the subject have been received from him. In the first, dated July 10, 1894, he gave detailed statement of several murders among the Indians which were the direct result of the sale of whisky to them by the parties located on the strip, and said that his Indian police were inefficient in detecting the violators of the intercourse laws, and unable to deal with the matter. I therefore recommended in a report to the Department of August 17, 1894, that the Department of Justice be requested to send a special agent to the Uintah Agency for the purpose of detecting the parties guilty of the illicit traffic in liquors with the Indians, and expressed the belief that the conviction of some of the parties would have the effect to deter the others from further violations of the law in this respect.

The sales of liquor to Indians who have received their allotments and therefore become citizens of the United States, and the attitude of the courts toward that question, threaten serious embarrassment in the administration of Indian affairs. In 1890 the U. S. district court for Washington decided that the Puyallup Indians in that State were citizens of the United States; that the United States was not authorized to maintain an agency over them, and that the Indians were not under the charge of a U. S. Indian agent within the meaning of the intercourse acts prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians. I have recently received reports from agents of the Shoshone Agency, Wyo., and the Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg., inviting attention to a decision by Judge Bellinger of the district of Oregon, in which it is held that Thomas Kawkes and Edward Kline, charged with selling liquors to Indians who have received allotments in severalty, had not violated the law for the reason that the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians has removed them from under the charge of Indian agents and given them the standing of American citizens, and that as such the laws of the United States governing Indian wards of the Government do not apply to them, since the selling of liquor to an Indian who is not in charge of a U. S. Indian agent is not punishable under the United States statutes.

In commenting on this decision, Capt. Ray of the Shoshone Agency says that if the interpretation of the law as laid down by Judge Bellinger is correct he does not think any advantages to be derived by the Indians from allotments will compensate for the evils that will follow the opening of the reservations to whisky sellers, and that in their present condition it will practically destroy the Indians to remove them from the protection of the agent and turn them over to the most lawless element on the frontier. Agent Brentano of the Grande Ronde Agency reports that since this decision was rendered by Judge Bellinger a very large number of the Indians have gone off the reservation and become "gloriously drunk." He predicts that if the Indians are going to be permitted to drink all the whisky they like, the consequences are greatly to be feared.

The statutes of the United States relating to the sale of liquor to Indians are section 2139, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stats., 260) which is as follows:

> No ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor or liquors of whatever kind shall be introduced under any pretense into the Indian country. Every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barters, or disposes of any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of any kind to any Indian in charge of any superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor into the Indian country, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by fine of not more than $300 for each offense. * * *

The position taken by this office in regard to this matter is set out in a letter of my predecessor of November 21, 1892, to Elihu Coleman, esq., U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, from which I quote as follows:

> In reply I have to say that whether or not the Indians who have received allotments of land in severalty under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), are still under the protection of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, is a question which can, of course, only be authoritatively determined by the courts. I am of the opinion, however, that, in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court in United States v. Holliday (3 Wall., 407), so long within the trust period as it may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Indian allottees to remain under the charge of an Indian agent, the statute will apply to punish anyone selling or giving them any intoxicating beverages.

The Attorney-General, in an opinion of January 26, 1889 (19 Opinions, 232), advised the Secretary of the Interior that—

> The Indians when organized as tribes, under the former policy of the Government, have been treated as domestic dependent nations under the guardianship of the United States * * *. In this contemplated new mode of life the guardianship which heretofore has been exercised over the tribe is to be transferred to the individual allottees provided for in this act. The separate manhood of each Indian is to be recognized, but still subject for a time to the care and supervision of the Government as trustee or guardian. The real estate falling to each allottee is not intended to be used during the period of guardianship for speculative purposes, but is so conditioned that in their period of wardship or tutelage the Indians shall not be subject to the danger of entering into an unequal competition with the whites in the field of trade and general business outside of agriculture and grazing.

In the case against Holliday, above quoted, the Indian to whom the intoxicating liquors had been given or sold was a citizen of the United States, having been made so by treaty which provided for the dissolution of his tribal relations. He was a voter in the State of Michigan, but the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had decided that for certain purposes the tribal relations of these citizen Indians should be recognized, and an agent was appointed over them. In passing on the case the court held *inter alia* that—

> No State can by either its constitution or other legislation withdraw the Indians within its limits from the operations of the laws of Congress regulating trade with them, notwithstanding any right it may confer on such Indians as electors or citizens.

It also held that—

> Whether any particular class of Indians are still to be regarded as a tribe, or have ceased to hold the tribal relation, is primarily a question for the political departments of the Government, and if they have decided it this court will follow their lead.

The Indian allottee remains for a time, as shown above, in a state of tutelage and wardship, and the Indian agent placed over him is continued for the purpose of

REF0071445

executing the duties of the Government as his guardian. The fact that he is a citizen does not take him from under the operation of the laws of Congress made for his protection and benefit, and any one who sells or gives him liquor is liable to punishment. The district court of the United States for Washington, I believe, ruled contrary to this view in a case tried by it in the spring of 1890. I have not seen that decision and I do not believe it has been published; but from the correspondence of the Indian agent on the subject I believe the decision of the court was in error, because, instead of following the decision of the political departments of the Government as to the condition of the Indians, the court decided for itself how the particular class of Indians affected should be regarded, and holding that, as they were citizens of the United States, the action of Congress and the Executive in maintaining an agency over them was unauthorized, and that the Indians were not under an Indian agent within the meaning of the statute. This seems to me to be contrary to the rule laid down by the Supreme Court. The Indians affected by this decision below were those of Puyallup Agency, Washington.

In connection with this subject your attention is also invited to the opinion of Attorney-General Miller of March 12, 1890 (19 Opinions, 511), which has a most important bearing on the question as to how the Indian allottees should be regarded and as to the duty of the Government to continue for a time its guardian care over them and their lands.

Inasmuch as the statute prohibits the sale, exchange, barter, or other disposal of any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of any kind to any Indian under the charge of a superintendent or agent, and as the Supreme Court has decided that the question as to whether the agent shall be placed over the Indians is one for the determination of the political departments of the Government, and as this Department and the Congress have determined where agencies are maintained over Indians who have received their allotments that it is necessary for the discharge of the trust of the Government to appoint agents over these Indians, it is my belief that the position taken by my predecessor as to the application of the laws to prohibit the sale of whisky to Indians who have received allotments, but who are still under the charge of an agent of the United States, is sound and warranted by the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court and the opinions of the Attorney-General, the opinions of the district courts of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is unfortunate that from the character of the cases in which this question would arise it is impracticable to secure a decision of the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. These cases are always criminal cases, and there is no power on the part of the United States to appeal from the decision of the courts below releasing the criminals charged with the violation of this law. The Government is therefore helpless to relieve the Indians of the dangers to which the attitude of the lower courts toward these questions exposes them.

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN OF INDIAN WOMEN AND U. S. CITIZENS MARRIED SINCE AUGUST 9, 1888.

A very important decision was made by the Department May 8, 1894, relative to the rights of children of Indian women the offspring of marriages between said Indian women and citizens of the United States entered into since the act of August 9, 1888 (25 Stat., 392). The second section of that act provides as follows:

> That every Indian woman, member of any such tribe of Indians, who may hereafter be married to any citizen of the United States, is hereby declared to become by such marriage a citizen of the United States, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any such citizen, being a married woman: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall impair or in any way affect the right or title of such married woman to any tribal property or any interest therein.

Prior to this act, an Indian woman entering into marriage with a citizen of the United States did not become a citizen, for the reason that the act of February 10, 1855 (10 Stat., 604), under which women of a different nationality became citizens of the United States by marriage to a citizen of this country, provided only for the admission to citizenship of such women as might "be lawfully naturalized under the general naturalization laws of the United States." An Indian woman could not be naturalized under the laws of the United States, as those laws were construed by the courts. (See Sixth Federal Reports, 256.) Therefore the children of Indian women married to citizens of the United States prior to August 9, 1888, have been regarded and treated as Indians and as members of the tribe to which their mother belonged, so far as their rights of property were concerned.

In a report of March 21, 1894, Capt. Charles G. Penney, acting agent for the Pine Ridge Agency of South Dakota, asked this office whether the children of an Indian woman married to a citizen of the United States since the act of August 9, 1888, would be entitled to a share in the per capita payment soon to be made at the Pine Ridge Agency. In a report of April 3, 1894, the question was submitted to the Department with a request for instructions; and in that report I referred to and indorsed the position taken on the subject by my predecessor, in a report to the Department of March 17, 1892, which was that in marrying a citizen of the United States, since the date of the act referred to, an Indian woman by such marriage separates herself from her tribe and becomes identified with the people of the United States, and her children are citizens of the United States, in all respects, and in no respect can be deemed members of the tribe to which the mother belonged prior to her marriage. They would, therefore, have no right to share in the property of the tribe except such as they might take by representation of the mother on her death.

This view of the matter was based upon the fact that as long as the mother remained a member of the tribe, her interest in the tribal prop-

REF0071446

erty would be a personal interest which at her death would revert to the benefit of the tribe, and her children would be entitled to receive the benefit of the common property of the tribe, there being nothing for them to inherit from their deceased parent, the tribe being the universal heir of such member and the children being heirs of the tribe.

The Department by letter of May 8, 1894, concurred in the views of this office as above expressed, and decided that the children of Indian women the offspring of marriages entered into since the act of August 9, 1888, are not entitled to share in the property of the tribe, except as they may take the same by representation of their mother, and directed this office to give such instructions as might be proper under this construction of the law. Accordingly, the office advised Agent Penney of the ruling of the Department, and instructed him to be guided thereby in the future, and subsequently, June 20, 1894, the same instructions were given to each Indian agent and special allotting agent in the service.

DESTRUCTION OF GAME BY INDIANS.

During the early part of 1894, many complaints reached this office that Indians of the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., were wantonly slaughtering elk and deer that had been driven down from the Rocky Mountains by the deep snows and severe weather. The agent of Shoshone Agency was at once instructed to report the facts to this office, and to take such action as would entirely stop any wanton killing of game by those Indians in the future. The agent replied that to his knowledge no elk or deer had been aimlessly slaughtered on the Shoshone Reservation by Indians belonging thereon; but that it was reported that roving parties of other Indians had killed game outside the reservation; also that the Indians reported that white men were continually going on hunting expeditions through the country adjacent to their reservation, and killing game merely for the pleasure of hunting. Reports from other Indian agents in that territory sustained this charge, the whites claiming they had as good right as the Indians to kill game; and the State officers in some instances stating that they did not feel justified in prosecuting white men for violating game laws, while the Indians were allowed to hunt.

Subsequently more complaints were received from Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, that parties of Indians were continually leaving their reservations with passes from their agents to make social and friendly visits to other reservations; that en route they slaughtered game in large quantities merely for the sake of killing and for the hides, particularly in the country adjacent to the Yellowstone National Park and the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., and that if such depredations were allowed to continue, it would probably result in a serious conflict between the white settlers and the Indians.

In view of the above complaints, the office addressed a letter to the Indian agents in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and the Dakotas, instructing them to call together in council the Indians of their respective agencies, and again put before them the instructions contained in office circular of November 1, 1889,* and to notify them that the restrictions as to hunting contained in that circular must be strictly complied with; also that should they obtain passes ostensibly for making friendly visits to other reservations and then engage in hunting while en route, their passes would be recalled by this office and they would not be allowed to leave their reservation again; and moreover, that they would be liable to arrest and punishment by State officers for violating the game laws of the State or Territory in which they might be found hunting.

The Indian agents were further instructed that hereafter no passes should be granted to Indians to leave the reservations for visiting or other purposes, except upon condition that they would not engage in hunting while absent; and that at the time of granting such passes the Indians should have carefully impressed upon them the consequences of violating their promise not to hunt. Also, that the Indian agents in charge of the reservations which the Indians intend visiting should be notified of the time of the departure of the Indians, their names, and the route they intend to travel. In conclusion, the office urged the hearty cooperation of each agent in the matter, in order that the evils complained of might be corrected and the threatened danger averted.

All the agents addressed have reported that they have complied with office instructions, and have taken extra precautions to prevent

* The following is the circular referred to:

To U. S. INDIAN AGENTS:

Frequent complaints have been made to this Department that Indians are in the habit of leaving their reservations for the purpose of hunting; that they slaughter game in large quantities in violation of the laws of the State or Territory in which they reside, and that, in many instances, large numbers of wild animals are killed simply for their hides.

In some cases Indians, by treaty stipulations, have the guaranteed right to hunt, upon specified conditions, outside their existing reservations. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the privilege of hunting under such treaty provisions is the right to merely kill such game as may be necessary to supply the needs of the Indians, and that the slaughter of wild animals in vast numbers for the hides only, and the abandonment of the carcasses without attempting to make use of them, is as much a violation of the treaty as an absolute prohibition on the part of the United States against the exercise of such privilege would be. This fact should be impressed upon the minds of the Indians who have such treaty rights, and they will be given to understand that the wanton destruction of game will not be permitted. And those not having the reserved treaty privilege of hunting outside of their existing reservation should be warned against leaving their reservation for hunting, as they are liable to arrest and prosecution for violation of the laws of the State or Territory in which offenses may be committed.

In view of the settlement of the country and the consequent disappearance of the game, the time has long since gone by when the Indians can live by the chase. They should abandon their idle and nomadic ways and endeavor to cultivate habits of industry and adopt civilized pursuits to secure means for self support.

REF0071447

the Indians under their charge from wantonly killing game on their reservations and from leaving their reservations for such a purpose.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Since my last annual report, this office has reported to the Court of Claims on 329 depredation claims. In 126 claims the papers on file in this office were transmitted to the court; 66 were reported as having been previously transmitted to Congress; 4 as having been returned to claimants and attorneys; 6 as having been sent to Indian agents; 9 as having been transmitted to the Second Auditor, and miscellaneous information given relative to 118.

The total number of claims of record in this office is 8,005. The number reported to the Court of Claims in previous years, 3,430, added to the number reported upon during the past year, 211, amounts to 3,641, which deducted from the total number of claims of record, leaves 4,364 yet on file. The responsibility for the proper care and custody of these papers, making transfers of claims to the court, and keeping a record of the same still devolves upon this office.

Seven claims have been filed in this office during the past year. But section 13 of the act of March 3, 1891, conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction and authority to finally adjudicate and inquire into Indian depredation claims, provides that all investigations and examinations under provisions of acts of Congress in force at the time of the taking effect of said act shall cease; also that—

> All claims existing at the time of the taking effect of this act shall be presented to the court by petition, as hereinafter provided, within three years or shall be thereafter forever barred.

There is therefore no existing law under which these seven claims or any future depredation claims can be adjudicated.

The adjudication of claims under the present law is one of very grave concern, both to the Indians and to the United States. At the last session of Congress there was introduced Senate bill 897, "to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations,' approved March 3, 1891." The amendment substantially provides for adjudicating two classes of claims *not* provided for in the act of March 3, 1891, viz.: First, all claims for property of any "inhabitant" of the United States. Second, claims for property taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to "any" band, tribe, or nation, etc., the words "in amity with the United States" being omitted.

An examination of the laws relating to Indian depredation claims, particularly with reference to the questions involved in said amendment, shows that it seems to have been the intention of Congress prior to March 3, 1885, to include claims not only of any citizen, but also of any "inhabitant" of the United States against "tribes in amity" with the United States. But the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 376), provides

for the investigation of claims of "citizens" against Indians "having treaty stipulations." By omitting the word "inhabitant" (contained in previous legislation) it virtually excluded the investigation of the claims of inhabitants not citizens. The act of March 3, 1891, confers upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction and authority to inquire into and finally adjudicate only claims of "citizens" and against "tribes in amity" with the United States, etc.

As to amity, it would seem to have been the practice of this Department, in investigating claims under the act of March 3, 1885, to consider "treaty stipulations" and "amity" as being synonymous terms; but in the case of Samuel Marks *et al.* *v.* The United States *et al.* the Court of Claims decided that amity is an essential requirement under the first clause of the act of March 3, 1891, and was of the opinion that treaty relations are not equivalent in law to amity. In this connection I quote the following language from a communication of the Attorney-General of November 2, 1893:

> The payment of damages accruing during a time of war has been contrary to the policy of all governments. It has been contrary to the policy of the Government of the United States and to the whole course of adjudication in the courts of the United States. The various acts of Congress providing indemnity for losses accruing from depredations of Indians provide that the tribe committing the depredation shall have been in amity with the United States. In 1885 the jurisdiction was vested in the Secretary of the Interior to investigate these claims for losses arising from Indian depredations; and it has been contended, and is now subject of contention in the courts, that the effect of that act was to change the policy of the Government in that behalf. In the case, however, of Samuel Marks *et al.* *v.* The United States *et al.* the Court of Claims decided that amity is still an essential requirement under the first clause of the act of March 3, 1891, which referred to the act of March 3, 1885; and that case settles the construction of these acts of Congress so far as the Court of Claims can do so.

In my report of December 5, 1893, upon Senate bill 897, I stated that I thought the Government had already gone far enough in providing for the adjudication of claims of citizens of the United States, and should not be called upon to open the doors to claims of persons not citizens, except, perhaps, just claims of the Indians themselves.

As a large number of Indian depredation claims were filed directly with the Court of Claims, said bill was also referred to the Department of Justice for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to its effect on claims now pending in the Court of Claims. In his reply of November 2, 1893, already referred to, the Attorney-General stated that up to date cases had been filed in the Court of Claims to the amount of $37,000,000,* and that the amendments suggested by the bill would take from the U. S. Treasury and the trust funds of the Indians from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 in excess of the amount that would be likely to go to judgment under the law as it now stands.

The Government holds in trust, funds belonging to various tribes of

* I have been informally advised recently that the total number of cases filed in said court is now 10,811, and that the amount claimed therefor is $43,515,867.06.

REF0071448

Indians aggregating about $33,000,000. It will thus be seen that if judgments were rendered in favor of the claims allowed to be adjudicated under the amendments contained in Senate bill 897 such judgments alone would cover a sum equal to about three-fourths of such trust funds. While funds to the credit of some tribes would not be affected, yet the funds of other tribes would be entirely extinguished, thereby inflicting upon the present generation of Indians, who are struggling to better their condition, punishment for crimes committed by their ancestors while in a state of savagery.

December 27, 1893, I submitted a report on H. R. bill No. 1954 "to repeal chapter 538 of volume 26 of United States Statutes at Large." Said chapter is the act of March 3, 1891, already referred to, which among other things transferred to the Court of Claims the duty of inquiring into and finally adjudicating Indian depredation claims. My report stated that I considered it wise that the final adjudication of these claims should continue in the Court of Claims, but that some other provisions of that act were open to serious objection.

I cited particularly the fact that that act does not afford the Indians the protection against the use of their annuity and trust funds which has been earnestly and persistently recommended by this office. Section 6 provides that judgments against the Indians shall be paid by deductions from annuities due the tribes, or if no annuities are due or available, then from any other funds due the tribes arising from the sale of their lands or otherwise, etc. The injustice to the Indians of this arbitrary use of their funds, and the importance of leaving to the Secretary of the Interior some discretion as to reserving from such payments funds needed by the Indians for their civilization, support, education, etc., were fully discussed in the reports of this office for 1891 and 1892.

The act of Congress approved July 28, 1892, providing for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims in certain Indian depredation claims to the amount of $178,252.62, authorized their payment from the U. S. Treasury after the deductions from tribal funds required to be made by said section 6 should have been certified by the Secretary of the Interior with the proviso that—

> Such deductions shall be made according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, having due regard to the educational and other necessary requirements of the tribe or tribes affected.

And with the further proviso that—

> The amounts paid shall be reimbursed to the United States at such times and in such proportions as the Secretary of the Interior may decide to be for the interests of the Indian service.

Since July 28, 1892, judgments have been rendered in the Court of Claims amounting to over $550,000, and the deficiency act, approved August 23, 1894 (Public, No. 202), appropriated $175,000 for the payment of certain of these judgments in the manner provided in the act of July 28, 1892.

If this provision should be enacted in all future appropriations for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims in Indian depredation claims, it would seem to meet the suggestions and recommendations heretofore made by this office. But it will be noticed that even this conferring of discretionary power looks to the ultimate payment of depredation claims from Indian funds, and I am ready to go farther and to say that the aforesaid act of March 3, 1891, so far as it relates to payment of claims, should either be repealed in toto or be amended so as to place upon the United States the sole responsibility and ultimate liability for the payment of judgments rendered on account of Indian depredations.

Admitting that it may have been entirely just and proper to have indemnified persons for losses at the time the depredations were committed, according to the laws then in force, yet this was done in but few cases. Many of these claims originated at so remote a period that the present generation of Indians can not possibly have any knowledge of the depredations committed, and certainly should not be held personally responsible therefor.

If the Indians were cognizant of the effect of the law as it now stands I am satisfied that it would be almost useless for the Government to attempt to negotiate with them for the sale of any lands which they now hold, and it could hardly be called less than a breach of good faith for the United States to negotiate with Indians for the sale of their surplus lands, and afterwards, without their knowledge and consent, appropriate the purchase money for the payment of claims against their ancestors.

With possibly one or two exceptions the annuity and trust funds of all Indian tribes are required for their necessary support, education, and future protection, and the payment of these claims, however just they may be, would simply subject the Indians to conditions of such dependence as would in the end necessitate additional appropriations out of the U. S. Treasury for their support.

INTRUDERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Cherokee Nation.—At the date of my report for 1893, Commissioner Joshua C. Hutchins, of Athens, Ga.; Peter H. Pernot, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Clem V. Rogers, of Oologah, Ind. T., had just commenced their work of appraising the improvements of intruders in the Cherokee Nation who had begun the occupancy of houses, lands, or improvements in that nation prior to August 11, 1886. The commissioners had been appointed by the President under section 10 of the act of March 3, 1893 (providing for the ratification of an agreement for the cession of the Cherokee Outlet to the Government), and were proceeding under instructions prepared in this office June 21, 1893, and approved by you July 7, 1893.

REF0071449

July 10, 1893, the commissioners, through their chairman, submitted a request for further instructions upon the question whether—

If the nation is to be given credit for the use of the lands are the intruders to be given credit for the cost of maintaining the improvements, such as replacing and improving old fences and buildings?

This request was submitted to the Department July 28, 1893, and August 17, 1893, the Department replied that the value of the use and occupancy of the land could not be satisfactorily determined without taking into consideration the cost of maintaining such improvements and making such repairs as might have been necessary to the continuance of that use and occupation; that while it might not be proper in every case to take into consideration the value of the use and occupancy of the land, that being a matter in which the appraisers should exercise a sound discretion, yet when it is taken into consideration, the cost of improvements and repairs should also be considered. Instructions prepared for the commissioners in accordance with the above decision were submitted by this office August 17, 1893, and subsequently received the approval of the Department.

The commissioners again asked for further instructions upon the question—

If an intruder occupying improvements made before August 11, 1886, made additional improvements, such as erecting new buildings, clearing and making new fields and fencing the same, must such additional improvements, made subsequently to August 11, 1886, be appraised with the old improvements?

This question was submitted to the Department with report of August 25, 1893, in which the office expressed the opinion that all improvements in the possession of intruders who had commenced occupancy prior to August 11, 1886, should be appraised, whether made before that date or subsequently.

September 25, 1893, I submitted to the Department the following questions upon which the appraisers had, September 15, 1893, asked for further instructions, viz: Whether they should appraise the improvements of intruders specified in classes as follows:

First. When two intruders who made their improvements before August 11, 1886, subsequently to that date exchanged them, each intruder now occupying the improvements which were commenced prior to August 11, 1886, by the other, but neither can swear that he began the occupancy of the improvements now claimed and occupied by him prior to that date.

Second. Wherein improvements made by an intruder before August 11, 1886, have been by him subsequently sold to another intruder.

Third. Wherein the intruder had made improvements prior to August 11, 1886, but subsequently to that date sold them, and with the proceeds of such sale purchased or made other improvements after that date.

Fourth. Where upon investigation it is ascertained that intruders who have been occupying improvements, which occupancy began prior to August 11, 1886, disclaimed any ownership in such improvements, and claimed that they actually belonged to Cherokee citizens.

Owing to the temporary suspension of the work of the commissioners (hereinafter referred to), these last three office reports received no action until August 17, 1894, when the Department replied, approving the instructions submitted August 17, 1893, and concurring in the position taken in office letter of August 25, 1893, and deciding that no improvements should be appraised which should come under either of the four heads enumerated in office letter of September 25, 1893.

October 7, 1893, the commissioners stated that they were satisfied that the whole $5,000 appropriated by the act under which they were appointed for the payment of the expenses of removing intruders from the Cherokee Nation and the appraisal of improvements of those entitled under the act to receive compensation for the same, would not be sufficient to complete the work of appraisal alone; and, further, that another $5,000 would not be enough to defray the expenses of removing the 7,000 intruders in the Cherokee Nation, scattered over an area of nearly 8,000 square miles, unless the U. S. Army assisted in making the removals.

October 28, 1893, I requested the commissioners to furnish this office with an estimate of what additional sum would be required by them to complete the appraisement of improvements, and what sum would be necessary to effect the removal of intruders from the nation, in order that the Department might request Congress to provide an additional appropriation sufficient to cover the expense both of appraisal and removal.

Mr. Hutchins, chairman of the commission, replied that, in addition to the $5,000 already appropriated, the commission would require to complete the appraisal the sum of $4,996 (of which $300 would be needed for the expense of clerical assistance for the commissioners), and that $7,500 would be necessary to defray the expense of the removal of intruders from the Cherokee Nation, making in all $12,496 to complete the appraisal and effect the removal.

I recommended to the Department that Congress be requested to appropriate $12,496 for the above named purpose, the same to be immediately available. Subsequently (December 4, 1893) I transmitted a copy of a communication from Chairman Hutchins, of the board of appraisers, urging, for reasons therein stated, speedy action in the matter of providing the additional appropriation. The correspondence on this subject is printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 26, Fifty-third Congress, second session.

As the appropriation requested had not been made by Congress by December 22, 1893, a telegram of that date from the Department to Chairman Hutchins suspended further work by the appraisers and directed them to report their proceedings up to date.

By a clause in the Indian appropriation act, approved August 15, 1894, $4,996 was appropriated to complete the appraisal of improvements of intruders in the Cherokee Nation; but Congress made no provision for the payment of the expenses of the removal of the intruders from said nation, although in a report of March 17, 1894, on House

REF0071450

bill 6013, the office stated that the appropriation of money to complete the appraisal would result in no good unless an appropriation was also made for the payment of the expenses of the removal of intruders.

Choctaw Nation.—By article 14 of the treaty of June 22, 1855 (11 Stat., 611), between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, the Government agreed that it would protect the Choctaws and Chickasaws from domestic strife, from hostile invasion, and from aggressions from other Indians and white persons not subject to their jurisdiction and laws. May 11, 1894, D. M. Wisdom, the agent for the Five Civilized Tribes at Muscogee, Ind. T., telegraphed this office as follows:

In order to avoid bloodshed and protect miners who are at work, I ask that a company of soldiers be ordered to Alderson, Ind. T., to keep the peace. There are 2,000 miners who have struck, and they are exceedingly boisterous and threatening. My police force, supported by a squad of marshals, is inadequate to meet the crisis. I regard the presence of the military as absolutely essential. Prompt action alone will prevent serious trouble. Answer.

In order that bloodshed might be averted and peace maintained the office quoted this telegram to the Department and recommended that the Secretary of War be requested to order a company of troops to be sent to Alderson, in the Choctaw Nation, to assist Agent Wisdom to preserve the peace, as requested by him. This action was taken under the provisions of the treaty of 1855, above cited. However, subsequent telegrams of May 12 and 13, 1894, from the agent, indicated that troops were wanted mainly to protect the property of mining companies in the Choctaw Nation, which were under the control of the U. S. courts, and he was therefore telegraphed, May 14, by this office, as follows:

Telegrams 12 and 13 received. Choctaw Coal and Railway Company is in hands of receiver under control of U. S. courts. Railway and mining owners should apply to the court for relief and protection.

Agent Wisdom's telegrams and office reply thereto, and also a telegram from Francis I. Gowen, receiver of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, earnestly urging compliance with the agent's request for troops, were all quoted in a report made by this office to the Department, May 14. Numerous other telegrams were received from Agent Wisdom and others asking for troops for the protection of property of mining operators in the Indian Territory; but the decision contained in the telegram of May 14, 1894, was adhered to.

May 15, however, a report dated May 12, 1894, was received from Agent Wisdom, transmitting a communication from W. N. Jones, principal chief, or governor, of the Choctaw Nation, which inclosed a list of the names of 200 persons who were declared by him to be intruders in the Choctaw Nation, and whose removal therefrom as such he requested the agent to make. The agent earnestly requested a detail of troops to assist him in making the removal of intruders, as requested by the Choctaw governor. May 19, 1894, Agent Wisdom's report and

the accompanying papers were transmitted to the Department with the recommendation that the Secretary of War be requested to order the detail of a sufficient force of United States troops to effect the removal of the 200 intruders referred to, and any others who might be complained against by the governor of the Choctaw Nation and the U. S. Indian agent. This request was made of the Secretary of War by Department communication of the same date, and in pursuance thereof troops were sent to the Choctaw Nation and removals of intruders were made.

No specific directions were given by this office or by the Department for the agent to remove these intruders from the Choctaw Nation, nor in view of the provisions of treaties and statutes was any such authority necessary, as will appear from the following quotations:

Article 7 of the treaty of June 22, 1855 (*ante*), between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians provides as follows:

So far as may be compatible with the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall be secure in the unrestricted right of self-government, and full jurisdiction over persons and property, within their respective limits; excepting, however, all persons with their property who are not by birth, adoption, or otherwise citizens or members of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribe, and all persons not being citizens or members of either tribe found within their limits shall be considered intruders and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States agent, assisted if necessary by the military, with the following exceptions, viz: Such individuals as are now or may be in the employment of the Government and their families, those peacefully traveling or temporarily sojourning in the country or trading therein under license from the proper authority of the United States, and such as may be permitted by the Choctaws or Chickasaws with the assent of the United States agent to reside within their limits without becoming citizens or members of either of said tribes.

By article 43 of the treaty of 1866 (15 Stat., 779) between the United States and the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians it is provided as follows:

The United States promise and agree that no white person except officers, agents, and employés of the Government, and of any internal improvement company, or persons traveling through, or temporarily sojourning in, the said nations, or either of them, shall be permitted to go into said Territory, unless formally incorporated and naturalized by the joint action of the authorities of both nations into one of said nations of Choctaws and Chickasaws, according to their laws, customs, or usages; but this article is not to be construed to affect parties heretofore adopted or to prevent the employment temporarily of white persons who are teachers, mechanics, or skilled in agriculture, or to prevent the legislative authorities of the respective nations from authorizing such works of internal improvement as they may deem essential to the welfare and prosperity of the community, or be taken to interfere with or invalidate any action which has heretofore been had in this connection by either of said nations.

Section 2147 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that the—

Superintendents of Indian Affairs and the Indian agents and subagents shall have

REF0071451

authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found there contrary to law; and the President is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

It will thus be observed that Agent Wisdom had ample authority, both under treaty and statute, to remove persons in the Choctaw Nation who were there contrary to law, without specific authority from the Secretary of the Interior, and it became his duty, as the agent for the Choctaw Nation, to make such removals as were necessary for the protection of the nation.

All this occurred during the American Railway Union strike, but the fact that these intruders were miners out of employment on account of the strike was a matter with which this office had no concern. The miners themselves and some of their sympathizers have claimed that their strike was on account of the radical reduction of wages proposed by the operators of the mines, while it was the opinion of Capt. Mitchler, of the Fifth Cavalry, who was on the ground, that the strike was sympathetic. But in either case it had no relation whatever to the enforced removal of intruders from the nation. The parties were removed because they were intruders, and not because they were strikers.

I am satisfied, from the reports of the agent, that no one was removed from the Choctaw Nation until the charge of intrusion made against him had been carefully and fairly investigated by the agent. Some 75 intruders were removed from the mining communities of Alderson and Hartshorne on June 14, 1894, and later 43 were removed from Krebs. The manner of accomplishing these removals was left by the agent entirely to the discretion of the Army officers, there being detailed but one Indian policeman at each point to represent the agency and to identify those found by the agent to be intruders.

After the removal of the parties at Alderson and Hartshorne, the governor of the Choctaw Nation advised Agent Wisdom that all miners who were likely to comply with the Choctaw laws or who had complied with the same, and had a certificate or permit from a county judge were thereby exempt as intruders. The agent construed this letter to be a request for the suspension of the removal of intruders in the Choctaw Nation, and June 27, 1894, he submitted to this office a copy of the governor's request with the statement that, as he had no personal feeling to gratify, if the Choctaw Nation was satisfied that its rights had been vindicated and was not apprehensive of further demonstrations against law and order by the turbulent element of miners, it seemed to him that further steps by his agency were forestalled, if not unnecessary, and that he would await instructions from this office. July 2, 1894, this communication was submitted to the Department, with the statement that this office agreed with the agent in his construction of the governor's letter, and if the Department was of the same opinion it was recommended that the agent be instructed to discontinue the

removal of intruders, and to report to this office at once whether there existed any further need for troops in the Choctaw Nation.

July 7, 1894, the Department replied that it was unfortunate that Governor Jones's letter should be so indefinite as to need construction, and that possibly it was intended merely to give the agent somewhat more definite information as to the wishes of the nation in the matter. Directions were therefore given that the agent be instructed to secure a statement in writing of the desires of the Choctaw authorities and, if they should prove to be in accordance with the office construction of Chief Jones's letter, that the work of removal be stopped and Agent Wisdom be required to report as to the necessity of longer retaining the troops.

July 10, 1894, Agent Wisdom telegraphed that he had held a conference at South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation, with the governor of that nation, and had met Judge Stuart, Marshal McAlester, and other prominent men; that the soldiers having been withdrawn from Krebs a serious outbreak of miners had taken place there. Armed with knives, clubs, and pistols about 600 miners, preceded by about 50 women, had driven small parties of working miners from "strip pits," assaulted the bookkeeper of the Osage Coal and Mining Company, menaced the miners at Alderson, and, without attacking the works there, had scared the men into quitting work; that the situation at Alderson was critical; and that Governor Jones had renewed his request for the removal of the intruding strikers, and that there would seem to be no other alternative. This telegram was immediately submitted to the Department.

On the same date Agent Wisdom mailed a more detailed account of the trouble at Krebs, and quoted a letter from Governor Jones asking him to continue the removal of intruders. July 13, 1894, this last report of Agent Wisdom was submitted to the Department, with request for instructions as to whether the agent should be directed to continue the removal of intruders in the Choctaw Nation, in view of the fact that Governor Jones had withdrawn his letter, which had been construed as a request for the discontinuance of such removal, and also in view of the reports that the intruders were disposed to disregard the rights of persons and property in the nation, and awaited only the withdrawal of troops to engage in riots.

To this the Department replied, August 8, 1894, that no general order for removals would be issued, but that a full report from the agent would be required in each case, and that such order would then be made as the facts would seem to justify; and that the agent should be directed to report explicitly and in detail the causes for removals which had already been made and the manner in which they had been effected, and also the existing condition of affairs in the Choctaw Nation. Pursuant to these instructions, I telegraphed Agent Wisdom, August 16, 1894, to transmit at the earliest practicable date a list of intruders

REF0071452

removed from Krebs and a report as to the condition of affairs in the Nation. He had already, August 4, 1894, given a list of intruders removed from Alderson and Hartshorne, and stated in each case the reasons for the removal. These reasons were either that the person charged with intrusion had no permit, or that having been served with notice of the charge of being an intruder had not appeared at the investigation of the question. This report was forwarded to the Department August 17, 1894, and as the agent had stated that the removals were left by him to be effected by the military officers according to their discretion, reports of officers of the Army which had been referred from the War Department were also forwarded, although such reports gave no detailed statement as to the manner adopted by these military officers to effect the removals.

August 18, 1894, Agent Wisdom reported that the Indian policeman, J. W. Ellis, who had represented the agency in the removals from Krebs, had been for some weeks employed in guarding the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company's trains against contemplated attacks by the Cook and Dalton gangs of outlaws, and that he (the agent) had not been able to secure from him a certified list of such removed intruders, but had directed him to furnish the list immediately; also that Capt. Ellis, who was in command of United States troops, had given the number of intruders removed as forty-three. This list was forwarded by the agent August 20 and transmitted to the Department August 27, 1894.

Charges have reached this office from parties at Lehigh, in the Choctaw Nation, that Agent Wisdom was unfair in his investigation of some of the charges of intrusion and that unnecessary harshness was used in effecting removals from the nation. I am satisfied, however, from reports of military officers and of the agent and from other papers received, that the investigation into the charges was made by the agent with entire fairness of purpose, and that there was no more harshness used in effecting removals than was necessary under the circumstances; in fact, that there was as little friction and hardship as could reasonably be expected in the removal of so large a number of people from any territory.

As to the present condition of affairs in the Choctaw Nation, the agent's report of August 18, forwarded to the Department August 23, 1894, states that since the close of the strike the miners have all resumed work; that the mines are all in operation and running smoothly, and that the average amount per diem paid to the miners at Hartshorne and Alderson is $3.10 per day. From Hartshorne 23 intruders were removed, and protests were made by licensed traders and boomer newspapers, claiming that the town was ruined forever and its trade destroyed. But from a newspaper published at South McAlester, which is in the center of the mining community, it appears there exists at Hartshorne a very prosperous condition of affairs. Newspapers

published at other points in the Choctaw Nation report a like condition since the revival of work in the mines, and this revival the agent attributes to the position taken by the agency as to the removal of intruders and by the Government in sending troops to assist him in these removals.

CHELAN INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

April 11 and 20, 1894, the Department set aside and allotted certain lands in the State of Washington to certain Chelan Indians under the (so-called) Moses agreement, concluded July 7, 1883, and ratified and confirmed by act of Congress approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., pp. 79 and 80).

These allotments were made in the face of vigorous and determined opposition upon the part of certain whites. The Indians and their ancestors had dwelt around Lake Chelan from time immemorial, and these allottees claimed certain tracts of land, part of which they had cultivated for years, in their rude way, raising vegetables, oats, etc. Notwithstanding these facts eight white men took possession of the gardens of these Indians and drove them from their lands and made homestead entry thereof. In order to save their homes the Indians filed for their lands under the Moses agreement aforesaid, and upon refusal of their applications initiated contests against the homestead entries made by the whites. The whites resisted the claims of the Indians with stubborn energy; but the Indians were clearly entitled to the lands involved, and the allotments were therefore made to them.

CROW CREEK AND WINNEBAGO RESERVATION, SETTLERS' CLAIMS.

Provision is made in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year to pay the claims of those who attempted to make settlement in the spring of 1885 on the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations in the then Territory of Dakota. A portion of said reservations was thrown open by executive order on February 27, 1885, and fifty days later, on the 17th day of April, said lands were withdrawn from settlement by the President's proclamation, and all persons who had located thereon were notified to remove therefrom with their effects within sixty days.

The act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 659) provided for the ascertainment of losses sustained by such settlers by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a special agent to investigate the same and report them to the Secretary, who was to transmit them to Congress, with his recommendations thereon. H. R. Pease was accordingly appointed as such special agent, and entered upon his duties about December 2, 1890. December 15, 1892, he submitted his final report, together with the papers, proofs, affidavits, and reports pertaining to the several claims, and to the subject generally.

REF0071453

He investigated and submitted the claims of 944 settlers, the aggregate of whose losses was alleged by the claimants to have been $312,155.18. The aggregate amount to which the agent found them entitled was $177,886.63. This office, after a thorough and careful examination of every claim, found the aggregate total of losses to be $116,199.19. The main item of deduction from the agent's findings was the one for loss of time alleged by the settlers and allowed by the agent, amounting to $59,688.62. The Department sustained this office in recommending the disallowance of that item.

The act appropriates the sum of $116,119.19 for the payment of so much of the 944 claims as has been found to be just and proper. Final action on about 15 claims has not yet been taken, and for the payment of same, if found to be proper, the additional sum of $3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated.

THE DIGGER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

All public lands in central California suitable for homes, either for whites or Indians, have been disposed of. The greed of the white man led him to make entry of and obtain title to lands used as the homes of Indians, and they were then directed to "move on" and settle elsewhere. It is a fact that in recent years the same band of Indians have been forced by whites to abandon their homes as many as three or four times—to their utter impoverishment and wretchedness.

This condition of things among the Digger Indians in central California led Congress, by act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), to appropriate $10,000 for the purchase of lands, subsistence and other necessaries for them, for the establishment and maintenance of a primary day school for their benefit, and for their civilization generally.

George B. Cosby, of Sacramento, Cal., has been appointed a special agent to examine into the condition of these Indians, and to report as to the best manner of assisting them. He is to inspect tracts of land which will furnish them a suitable home, submit a description thereof, terms of purchase, water facilities, etc., and report upon the number of Indians to be provided for, the amount of land which they will need, the sort of houses which should be built for them, the quantity and cost of subsistence needed, and any other facts which will help to an intelligent understanding of the situation and enable the Department to carry out the provisions made for the Indians by Congress. He has made two reports and recommended the purchase of a certain tract of land near the town of Jackson in central California; but further information in regard to it being needed, he has been called upon for a more specific and detailed report. Upon receipt of the information sought, prompt action will be taken.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, appropriates $10,000 more for these Indians, to be expended in a similar manner. With the funds available, it is hoped that a suitable permanent home may be secured for many of them.

EASTERN CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Some years ago the Attorney-General instituted a suit in the United States circuit court for the western district of North Carolina to establish a clear title to lands in that State claimed by the Eastern Cherokees, being the 33,000 acres of land known as the speculation lands of James Love. They are adjacent to the land occupied by the Indians, and are included within the boundaries of the land set forth in a deed executed by William Johnston and wife to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians on the 9th day of October, 1876, which deed was intended to give effect to the award of arbitrators appointed to settle the controversy between the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and William H. Thomas *et al.*, and to a decree made in pursuance of said award.

Since my last report the defendants have proposed to compromise the litigation upon terms satisfactory to the district attorney and deemed fair and just by the district judge, R. P. Dick, and the master in chancery, R. M. Douglass, to whom the same had been referred, and who had given much time and attention to an examination of the questions involved. In view of the uncertainty of the result of this litigation and of the recommendations as to a compromise made by the above-named officials, and in order to secure to the Indians what was conceived to be a long-deferred right, the Attorney-General recommended that Congress confirm said agreement and make such appropriations as might be necessary to carry the same into effect. The terms of this agreement, dated January 18, 1894, are that the United States shall pay the defendants the price of $1.25 per acre for the said 33,000 acres of land.

On the same date the Eastern Band of Cherokees also made a compromise and agreement with certain defendants in another suit to the effect that, upon the payment to each of the defendants and to the guardians of minor defendants of the respective sums of money named in said agreement, aggregating $24,552, all the defendants would quit possession of the several tracts of land then occupied by themselves or tenants inside of the "Qualla Boundary" of land, and would execute to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians a quit-claim deed to any and all lands claimed by them, respectively, inside of the said "Qualla Boundary" (as per survey of M. S. Temple, deputy U. S. surveyor, and a deed executed in accordance with said survey by William Johnston and wife, Lucinda M. Johnston, to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, on the 9th day of October, 1876), in which deed the said defendants would execute a warranty to the title of the lands as against themselves and their heirs, and all persons claiming by, through, or under them. This agreement contained a further stipulation that a decree should be entered in said suits diverting all the right, title and interest of the said defendants therein named in and to the said "Qualla Boundary" of land, and that a writ of possession should

REF0071454

issue from the U. S. circuit court at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st day of December, 1894, removing the defendants from the possession of the said "Qualla Boundary" of land, or such of them as had not vacated the same at an earlier date. It was further agreed that no money should be paid to the defendants therein named, or their representatives, until any and all incumbrances on the respective tracts of land, such as judgment liens, mortgages, deeds in trust, purchase money, notes, etc., should have been paid off and fully discharged and canceled on the proper records; and until all unregistered bonds for title and other contracts to convey any of the said tracts of land should have been surrendered and canceled.

This agreement having also received the approval of Judge Dick and Mr. Douglass, the Attorney-General recommended that Congress confirm it and make the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect.

In his report to Congress, February 24, 1894, submitting these two agreements of compromise in said suit, the Attorney-General stated that the amount required to carry them into execution, including incidental expenses, would not exceed $68,000. In the deficiency appropriation act approved August 23, 1894 (Public, No. 202, p. 20), Congress made the following appropriation:

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General for the purpose of carrying into effect the two agreements of compromise in the two suits, respectively, of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians *versus* William H. Thomas and others, and of the United States *versus* William H. Thomas and others, both now pending in the United States circuit court for the western district of North Carolina, set forth in detail on pages seven, eight, and nine of House Executive Document Numbered One hundred and twenty-eight, Fifty-third Congress, second session, which agreements are hereby confirmed, made by A. C. Avery, attorney for R. D. Gilmer, trustee and administrator of J. R. Love, and for the cestui que trust for which he holds, and as attorney for the heirs at law of W. H. Thomas, deceased, and George H. Smathers, special assistant United States attorney, attorney for complainants, indorsed and approved January twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, by R. B. Glenn, United States attorney, western district North Carolina, in the one suit, and George H. Smathers, special assistant United States attorney, counsel for complainants, and W. B. Ferguson and G. S. Ferguson, attorneys for defendants, in the other suit, to settle and quiet title to lands in Qualla Boundary, claimed by said Indians and more fully set forth in said agreements of compromise; to perfect the title to other lands elsewhere in North Carolina to said Indians; to pay attorneys' fees and expenses in securing said compromise and carrying the same into effect; to pay the expenses of survey, preparing and executing deeds and recording the same, and any other expenses incident to carrying said agreements into effect, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

I concur in the opinion of the Attorney-General that these agreements of compromise will, when carried into execution, secure the Indians a perfect title to the land inside of the Qualla Boundary and leave unsettled only a comparatively unimportant controversy respecting certain tracts of land outside the boundary, which are now in the way of immediate settlement.

CROW FLIES HIGH AND HIS BAND OF GROS VENTRES.

Some years ago Crow Flies High and his band of Gros Ventre Indians, numbering about 135, left the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., and remaining away beyond the control of the agent, they were joined from time to time by other desertions from the reservation, until their number aggregated 200. Their absence from the reservation, freedom from restraint, and general lawless conduct furnished a bad lesson for the Indians living on the reservation, whom the Government is endeavoring to start in self-support and civilization.

It was therefore deemed best to return these Indians to their reservation and cause them to conform to the restraints necessary for their welfare and improvement, and as this would require a display of force the War Department was requested last January to instruct the commanding officer at Fort Buford, N. Dak., to proceed, upon call of the acting Indian agent of the Fort Berthold Agency, to take Crow Flies High and his band and return them to their reservation. Early spring was the time designated, so that the band might be captured before breaking winter camp and be settled upon the reservation in time for spring planting.

The command left Fort Buford March 17, 1894, captured Crow Flies High and his confederates, Long Bear and Blackhawk, with their followers, and on April 2 turned them over to the Fort Berthold Indian agent. Capt. H. S. Foster, Twentieth Infantry, in command of the expedition, displayed great skill and ability in the execution of his orders and unusual wisdom and tact in taking and managing the Indians.

The expedition at that season of the year proved to be one of extreme difficulty and hardship. On the second day after leaving the post a furious blizzard (the most severe of the winter) set in and raged for forty-eight hours, filling coulees, blockading all traffic by rail, and forcing the command into camp for four days. On the morning of the seventh day the march was resumed, only to be "struck" by another fierce blizzard. Snow blindness developed with Capt. Foster, and several members of the detachment and some Indians who had been picked up had milder attacks of the same sort. Previous rains had washed away bridges on their line of march and immense ice gorges had filled the streams to overflowing. Property was crossed in boats constructed with wagon bodies and wagon sheets; animals were made to swim the streams; empty wagons were hauled through with ropes and chains, and there were several narrow escapes from drowning. Nearly every rod of ground passed over had to be carefully reconnoitered to avoid mud, water, snow, crust, and coulees, and wide detours were frequent. In the face of these obstacles and difficulties the command traveled 300 miles in twenty-four days, at great personal

REF0071455

risk, and captured a lawless band of Indians well supplied with arms and ammunition and turned them over, as stated, to the Fort Berthold Indian agent.

The agent has had authority to so scatter these Indians over the reservation as to end the influence over them of Crow Flies High. No information has been received of any dissatisfaction or trouble among them since their return, and it is thought that they will take their allotments and make at least a start toward civilization and self-support.

ISABELLA RESERVATION, MICH.

Nothing of special interest has occurred on the reservation during the past year except the annulment of sales for taxes of the "not so competent" tracts and action looking to the refunding of moneys paid for taxes on such tracts. The State of Michigan has been taxing these lands for several years past and several sales have been made on account of nonpayment. The decision of the supreme court of the State having been to the effect that the said lands were not taxable renders necessary the annulment of such sales and the refunding of all moneys paid for taxes. At the request of the auditor-general of the State of Michigan a list of the "not so competent" tracts was furnished him August 15, 1894, for the purpose of refunding.

SALE OF TIMBER ON JICARILLA RESERVATION, ARIZ.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, contains, under the head of "Miscellaneous supports," the following provision relative to the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation:

> The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper and necessary to protect the interests of the Indians and of the United States, to sell or otherwise dispose of a quantity of timber, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars in value, on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, the proceeds to be used by him in the purchase of sheep and goats for the benefit of the Indians belonging thereto, as will best tend to promote their welfare and advance them in civilization.

This provision of law is in pursuance of a plan formulated by this office and the Department for the relief of these Indians. They are very poor, and are almost entirely dependent on the Government for subsistence and support. Their reservation is, for the most part, barren and poorly adapted to agricultural purposes, and, owing to the great altitude of the country, averaging about 7,000 feet, the seasons are too short and cool to enable crops to mature with any degree of certainty. According to the last three or four annual reports of the agents in charge of these Indians, the crops yielded so poorly as to be altogether discouraging to the Indians.

To this fact, no doubt, as much as to their inclination, is due the restless and roving disposition of many of the Jicarilla Apaches,

which has been a constant cause of complaint by white settlers. For a year or more prior to September, 1893, a band of some 200 or more, under Chief Santiago Largo, had its headquarters in Mora County, N. Mex., several hundred miles from the reservation. The depredations of this band were complained against by the whites in Mora, Taos, and Colfax counties. However, on the 6th of November last, all these Indians had returned to their reservation.

It is believed that if these Indians were inducted into the pursuit of sheep raising the problem of keeping them upon their reserve would, at least to a large extent, be solved, and that in time they would become largely, if not entirely, self-supporting. The opinion of those personally familiar with the conditions is that sheep raising on the reserve of these Indians would prove successful and profitable, and this office has received numerous and repeated communications in confirmation of this belief. The success of the Navajoes, but a short distance southwest of the Jicarillas, in the pursuit of sheep raising is pointed to.

The provisions of the act above mentioned have been brought to the attention of the Secretary, and suitable rules and regulations to govern the proposed sale of timber have been prepared. Prompt steps will be taken to carry out the provisions authorizing the sale of timber in order that the Department may realize thereon at an early day and assist the Indians in the manner contemplated. Though the amount ($20,000) is much smaller than might be desired for the purpose, it will at least enable the first step to be taken, which, it is believed, will be one in the right direction, at once affording relief to the Indians and at the same time solving the problem of keeping them on their reserve.

KOOTENAI INDIANS, NEAR BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO.

Reference was made in my annual report of last year to the troubles of the Kootenai Indians, located near and upon lands embraced in the town of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, and to the fact that a special agent of this office had been sent there to make a full and complete investigation of the whole matter and submit report thereon. Some of these Indians had been assisted in making application for allotments by the U. S. Indian agent of the Flathead Agency, Mont., under instructions from this office dated August 28, 1889. Their claims had been trespassed upon by whites, and the Indians deterred from attempting to improve and cultivate some of the land they had always used and occupied, and to which they were justly entitled under the general allotment act as amended.

The rights of these Indians having been reported by the special agent as paramount to those of the whites, this office requested the General Land Office to facilitate the survey of the township in which the lands involved were situated, in order that the allotments might be adjusted so as to be made to conform to the public survey. The request

REF0071456

was granted, and the allotments were so adjusted by the special agent of this office. Under your instructions patents were issued for the lands allotted to these Indians, and, on August 14, 1894, were transmitted to the Cœur d'Alêne local land officers, Idaho, for delivery to the allottees legally entitled thereto. Through the guardians of Arthur Frye and by authority of the Department, the application for that child, covering the lands upon which the town of Bonners Ferry is located, was relinquished. This action ended a long and bitter contest.

The nonreservation Kootenais, numbering some 225, who a few years ago were in a distressed condition and gave alarm to the inhabitants of northern Idaho, have been disposed of by making allotments to those above referred to, by removing some of them to the Flathead Reservation, Mont., and by inducing the remainder who claimed to be Canadian Indians, to move across the international boundary line into Canada. Thus the Kootenai question and troubles seem to have been finally and permanently settled.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

An item of interest respecting these Indians is the provision made by a clause in the Indian appropriation act for this fiscal year for the making of a thorough investigation by the Secretary of the Interior of the facts touching the claim of the Ogden Land Company, the condition of the Indians, their progress in civilization and fitness for citizenship, and the propriety of allotting their lands in severalty; report thereon to be made to Congress, with such suggestions and recommendations as may be deemed proper.

Though this clause makes provision simply for the "investigation" of the matters specified, it is a much needed step in the direction of settling the difficulties respecting these Indians. The existence of the so-called preemption claim of the Ogden Land Company has given rise to many complications and embarrassing questions in connection with the management of the New York Indians, and has seriously retarded their advancement. In addition to this, their status with respect to the jurisdiction of the State and of the United States is the cause of difficulties which it is hoped the initial action thus provided for will be the means of finally removing.

The claim of these Indians against the United States, growing out of the sale of their Kansas lands, is still pending in the Court of Claims.

ERRONEOUS SURVEYS, PONCA RESERVATION, NEBR.

For years complaints have reached this office concerning careless and erroneous surveys along the Niobrara River, embracing certain lands within the Ponca Reservation, Nebr. As a consequence of such surveys made thirty years or more ago, the Indians are unable to ascertain the boundaries of their respective allotments, and disagreements with each other, and especially with their white neighbors whose lands border upon their allotments, are frequent. This office furnished the General Land Office all the information in its possession pertaining to this matter and requested that if practicable a resurvey of the lands involved be contracted for. Recently that request was renewed and further information submitted respecting the old surveys.

August 8, 1894, I was advised by that office that the facts disclosed in the several petitions and in the report of the U. S. deputy inspector on the matter do not constitute sufficient cause for the annulment of the survey made in 1893 and the making of a new survey; and further, that it is believed that the survey which the Indians and white settlers petition for as a means to prevent endless trouble and litigation would fail to have that beneficial result and would cause greater difficulties than are now present or impending. It was stated that the correction of old and erroneous surveys by an official survey has seldom been found an effective and satisfactory adjustment of inequitable divisions of public lands and of consequent troubles among settlers, and that it has long been the practice of the Land Office to refuse action of the kind asked for except upon written petition signed by every resident landowner or claimant within the area of land in question, accompanied by a written agreement signed by all such parties that they will accept and abide by the lines, corners, and areas resulting from the official resurvey requested. Attention was also called to the fact that even if such petition and agreement should be obtained by unanimous consent of all resident owners a further difficulty would have to be met in the adjustment of their land titles, because the original patent dependent upon the original or superseded plat would be invalid as to lands with new lines and new areas; and as the Land Office has no power to compel settlers to return their patents in order that they may be exchanged for new patents based on the plats of resurvey, many of them would not be returned to that office for that purpose. In fact the experience has been that settlers feeling aggrieved by the new survey have even refused to make an exchange of patents, notwithstanding the agreement they had signed. Moreover, in the event of a new survey, all new patents would have to be placed on the county records.

As the lands referred to were generally settled and patented many years ago, the General Land Office reached the conclusion that the proposed readjustment of lines is not only unwarranted by the facts, but also inexpedient and impracticable, and suggested that the difficulties resulting from erroneous and careless surveys and from destruction of original corners should rest with the local authorities for adjustment. The Indians have been advised of this decision of the General Land Office and instructed to endeavor to settle their difficulties among themselves or before the local authorities in the best and least expensive manner possible.

REF0071457

SOUTHERN UTES, COLORADO.

The general situation of these Indians is anything but encouraging. In my last annual report I mentioned the unfavorable effect upon the Indians of the failure of Congress to take definite action upon the agreement concluded with them November 13, 1888. Such action is still wanting and bills introduced into Congress at its last session have tended to further embarrass matters. Senate bill No. 1532 for the ratification of the agreement was reported upon to the Department on March 14 last. As the bill differed materially from the draft originally submitted for ratifying the agreement, certain amendments were recommended. The bill, however, failed to become a law. A subsequent bill (H. R. 6792) provided for the disapproval of the agreement, for allotments in severalty on a portion of the present reserve and for the sale of the remainder. This, too, failed to become a law, and the uncertainty as to the future home of the Indians is not only seriously retarding their advancement by keeping them in a state of anxiety and disquietude, but has delayed action with respect to the definite ascertainment of the boundaries of their present reserve and the settlement of difficulties arising from the presence of supposed trespassers. It is earnestly hoped that prompt and final action will be had upon this matter at the next session of Congress.

UPPER AND MIDDLE BANDS OF SPOKANE INDIANS.

The business of removing the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians to the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, in Idaho, the Colville Reservation, in Washington, and the Flathead Reservation, in Montana, has been under temporary suspension for certain reasons stated in my last annual report.

March 10, 1894, George H. Newman, of Tennessee, was appointed, as the successor of Montgomery Hardman, to complete the work of removing these Indians to the reservations where they elect and are entitled to go. He was instructed as to this unfinished business April 24, 1894, and is now engaged in the prosecution of the work.

Prior to the ratification of the agreement with these Indians (act of July 13, 1892, 27 Stats., 120) many of them had gone to the Spokane Reservation, Wash., regarding that reservation as forming a part of the Colville Reservation, and believing that by so doing they were acting in conformity with the provisions of the agreement and would be entitled to all its benefits. In this belief they were in error; but Congress, by act of August 15, 1894, provided "that any moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the removal of said Spokane Indians to the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation shall be extended to or expended for such members of the tribe who have removed or shall remove to" the Spokane, as well as the Colville or Jocko (Flathead) reservations.

With this new legislation in force, and from information received respecting these Indians, I am led to believe that their proposed removal under existing law will be successfully accomplished by Agent Newman. In fact, many have already gone to the reservations named. Some have delayed, awaiting the new legislation mentioned, and others to defend their rights to certain lands upon which they have settled and made their homes, being guaranteed title to such lands by the agreement aforesaid. The Department of Justice, upon request from this office through the Department, has instructed the proper U. S. district attorney to defend the actions instituted against these Indians for their homes, and Agent Newman has been instructed to furnish the attorney the information in his possession and to aid him in the matter. I look for a completion of this work within a reasonable time.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, as provided for in the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 744), has been completed by Mr. C. C. Painter, who was designated by the Department for such duty. His final report was submitted January 29, 1894. He found 481 persons entitled to enrollment, and submitted for the decision of this office a number of other cases that had been contested. Five of these were cases of women who had been adopted into the tribe, but who, Mr. Painter thought, were not entitled to enrollment on account of the fact that at the time of the adoption the tribe was composed only of what was known as the Indian party.

Careful examination was given to the question as to the parties whose enrollment had been objected to by the Indians and by Mr. Painter, and in the report of May 28, 1894, from this office, the rights of the parties were set forth and a revised roll submitted for the approval of the Department. This roll contained 17 names more than were admitted to enrollment by Mr. Painter, making 498 in all. The enrollment as revised was approved by the Secretary of the Interior June 12, 1894. Subsequently, on recommendation of the Indians, the agent, and Mr. Painter, the Department authorized the enrollment of 5 other persons, whose names had been left off by Mr. Painter through inadvertence.

The membership of the tribe, therefore, is now fixed as 503 persons, and as great care was taken in the preparation of instructions for the enrolling agent and in the examination of his report, it is hoped that the divisions which have heretofore existed in the tribe as to the rights of certain persons to membership therein are now settled and will give no further trouble.

The act of March 3, 1893, under which this enrollment was made, imposed the further duty upon the Government of issuing patents in fee simple to the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, who have, either themselves or by their proper representatives, continuously occupied

REF0071458

the lands allotted to them under the treaty of 1856 and the act of 1871. This duty has not yet been performed, for the reason that it has been impracticable up to this time to identify allottees entitled to patent under this provision of the law. This work will be done as soon as a special agent of this Department can be spared for that purpose.

After the identification of these allottees and the issuance of patents to them, it is my purpose to recommend that authority be granted for the allotment of the remaining lands of the reservation, either under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), or under some special act of Congress to be obtained for that purpose. I am convinced that the sooner all the lands of the reservation are allotted and the trust funds of these Indians distributed to them, the better it will be both for the Indians and the Government. On account of their disposition to disagree in all matters relating to their affairs, I am satisfied that as long as there is any common property belonging to the tribe there will be contentions and trouble. They are well advanced in civilization, and, in my opinion, competent to take care of themselves and manage their personal affairs.

UINTAH AND UNCOMPAHGRE UTES.

During the last session, H. R. bill 6557 and S. bill 1887 were introduced in Congress, both providing for making allotments on the Uintah and Uncompahgre Ute reservations and opening the surplus lands to settlement. This proposed legislation did not originate in this office, and in reports to the Department, dated April 19th and 23d last, recommendation was made, for the reasons therein set forth, against the passage of either of said bills. Neither of these bills passed as a separate measure; but their provisions were substantially incorporated in sections 20, 21, 22, and 23 of the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year.

THE WENATCHEE FISHERY.

In my last annual report (pages 100, 101) recommendation was made that negotiations be had with the Yakima Indians for the cession of all their rights to the township of land and the fishery, which, by the tenth article of the treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stats., 951), was to be reserved and set apart for their use. Accordingly, John Lane, special U. S. Indian agent, and Lewis T. Erwin, U. S. Indian agent, were instructed October 25, 1893, to call a council of the Yakima Indians, for the purpose of negotiating for said cession. These instructions were promptly carried into effect, and on the 29th of January Agent Erwin forwarded council proceedings and an agreement executed January 8, 1894, whereby the Indians ceded and relinquished to the United States, for the sum of $20,000, all their claim to lands and rights of fishery as set forth in the tenth article of said treaty.

A copy of the council proceedings and agreement was forwarded to

the Department March 17, 1894, with recommendation that the same be submitted to Congress. By the thirteenth section of the Indian appropriation act, approved August 15, 1894 (Public, No. 197, p. 38), the agreement was duly confirmed and ratified, and the money appropriated to carry it into effect.

WINNEBAGOES IN MINNESOTA.

By the first article of the Winnebago treaty of April 15, 1859 (12 Stats., 110), no provision was made for the issue of patents to the several members of the tribe to whom lands in severalty should be allotted, but certificates were to be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the stipulation that said tracts should not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States or to members of the tribe.

By the fourth section of the act of February 21, 1863, (12 Stats., 658), for the removal of the Winnebago Indians and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to allot to those Winnebago Indians who had cultivated and improved their lands 80 acres of land which, when so allotted, should be vested in said Indians and their heirs without the right of alienation, which should be evidenced by patent.

By the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act, approved July 15, 1870 (16 Stats., 361), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to cause to be investigated and to determine the claims to patents of those Winnebago Indians then lawfully residing in Minnesota, and to issue to those whom he should find to be entitled thereto patents without the right of alienation for the lands theretofore allotted to them in severalty or which might have been designated by them for allotment under the treaty of 1859, or of the aforesaid act of 1863, and which had not been sold or disposed of by the United States. In case the lands had been sold they were to have lands designated by them for allotment out of any unsold lands within the limits of the original Winnebago Reservation in Minnesota, and if it were found to be impracticable to make allotments within such limits on good agricultural lands, then they were to be made on any public land subject to private entry.

By the Indian appropriation act of May 29, 1872 (17 Stats., 185), it was declared to be the intention and meaning of said ninth and tenth sections of the act of July 15, 1870, aforesaid, "to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be patented to each and every Winnebago Indian, lawfully resident in the State of Minnesota at the date of said act, in accordance with the conditions of said two sections an allotment of land, who have not heretofore received the same in quantity as provided in the treaty of 1859."

Under this legislation Walter T. Burr made the investigation, and reported to this office July 8, 1873, a list of 52 persons who presented

REF0071459

their claims to him, in person or by representation, 44 of which claims he admitted and 2 he favorably recommended. Patents in fee have issued to 31 of the aforesaid 44, and a patent without the right of alienation has issued to one, viz, Mary or Madam White and her heirs. This leaves 12 persons to whom no patents have ever issued, and there is no authority for the issue of patents to them except in accordance with the conditions of section 9 of the act of 1870, which is a restriction for all time, without the right of alienation, by anyone, under any circumstances—an entailment on the land which is not deemed desirable.

A full statement of the status of these 13 cases was submitted to the Department with the draft of a bill "For the relief of certain Winnebago Indians in Minnesota." A bill, No. 7731, was introduced in the House of Representatives modifying the fourth and ninth sections of the acts of 1863 and 1870, respectively, so far as they related to the lands of the Winnebago Indians in Minnesota, so as to permit the alienation and conveyance of said lands with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. The bill was passed by the House, as drafted in this office, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

In conclusion, allow me to acknowledge my sense of obligation to you for the special interest you have manifested in the affairs of this Bureau and the assistance you have cordially rendered me, in the management of difficult problems which have arisen, by your personal attention to their details.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071460

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., August —, A. D. 1894.

SIR: In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Indian Office I have the honor to herewith submit this, my first annual report, accompanied by statistics and information in regard to this agency, the Indians, and the boarding school under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

I reached this agency on December 20, 1893, from my home in Illinois, and at once assumed charge of affairs. Mr. H. J. Palmer, the agency clerk, had been in charge of the agency since the death of Capt. Augustus G. Tassin, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, acting agent, which death occurred at this agency October 19, 1893.

I found mesquite and screw bean trees and arrow weeds in abundance growing up within a few feet of the outer walls surrounding the agency buildings, making it impossible for one to see the camps from the agency or the agency from the camps, except the tops of the buildings. I at once set my policeman to work, and with the assistance of a few camp Indians who were very desirous to work, they cut, grubbed, and burned the brush in a most satisfactory manner, and when they had completed the work it did not look like the same agency. I venture the assertion that these peaceable, deserving, and long-neglected Mojave Indians have had more assistance, instruction, and encouragement during the past six months than for many years previous.

The reservation.—I am informed that this reservation was set apart for the Indians of the Colorado River and that it contains in all about 128,000 acres, and is said to extend along the Colorado River north and south a distance of 60 miles. It is all desert as far as the eye will reach. Nothing can be raised on this reservation without irrigation, except where a few of the Indians plant small patches of melons, pumpkins, and some corn on the overflow lands close by the river at some seasons of the year.

Location of agency.—It would seem that this agency is the most isolated and farthest from civilization of any agency in the whole country. The agency is located about 15 miles south and down the Colorado River from Monument Peak, the northwest corner of the reservation, and on the Arizona side of the river, a distance of something over a mile from the steamboat landing. It is said to be about 200 miles distant to Yuma, Ariz., and about 90 miles distant from The Needles, California, about 50 miles north by the mail-route trail from Ehrenberg, Ariz. The mail for this agency, Parker post-office, arrives and departs twice per week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and is carried on horse or mule back from Yuma, and it requires three days for the mail riders to reach Yuma from this office or from Yuma to this office. The Colorado River Steam Navigating Company steamers *Mojave* and *Gila*, Capts. Polhamus and Mellon in command, is the only line of steamers navigating this river between Fort Mojave, Ariz., and Yuma. They make very infrequent trips, and seldom pass this agency except to bring the annual supplies for the agency and school. Very frequently the supplies are delayed at Yuma or The Needles, and it is impossible to open the school on time. Some of the Indians from the agency make frequent trips to The Needles by small row boat, which requires three days to tow up, to bring employés in or take them out and bring in supplies for the white employés. In that way they earn considerable money, which they spend for clothing and something to eat.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings are all built of adobe, and have been in use many years. Some of them are almost beyond repair. The roofs are of mud, covered with a coat of cement, and the settling of the buildings causes the cement

REF0071461

to crack, and they have to be patched up quite often to prevent them from leaking. The storerooms and warehouses are at this time in the very best repair possible to put them in with the means at hand. They have been thoroughly cleaned, shelved, and the roofs are free from leaks. The agency buildings, shops, sheds, stables, storerooms, and corral are surrounded by a high adobe wall.

The Mojave Indians.—The reservation Indians are as peaceable, honest, industrious, and law-abiding a tribe of Indians, in my opinion, as will be found on the face of the earth. They have not had the instruction and encouragement they so richly deserve. They are inclined to be somewhat superstitious; they have had very little moral and no religious training. They cremate their dead, but do not burn or destroy any property with the body, as formerly. I have not in the six months I have been here heard but one Indian use an oath. I do not know and have not heard of an instance of any reservation Indians using intoxicating liquors, either on or off of the reservation. They do not practice polygamy. Last spring an Indian storekeeper, Tomoka, deserted his wife and took up with a young schoolgirl. The agent, after hearing the facts on both sides, rendered his decision that he take his wife back, which he did without any grumbling, and they appear to be living as happily together as formerly. No need of any court of Indian offenses at this agency, and there is none. All such matters can be adjusted by the agent satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

They are willing workers, and are eager to work six days in the week for the small rations of beef and flour which the Government allows the agent to issue to them on Saturday of each week. They perform their work well, and are anxious to learn to do all kinds of work "all the same" like white man. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there was purchased from Indians for agency and school use at this agency 199½ cords of wood, at $2 per cord, amounting to $399; also 35,281 pounds of hay, at $1.25 per cwt., to subsist agency and school stock, amounting to $411.01.

The agency physician reports 8 births and 14 deaths as occurring during the fiscal year just closed, among the Indians on the reservation.

Irrigation and crops.—On account of the very unsatisfactory working of the irrigating pumps and the late arrival of the garden and field seeds, which were delayed en route, the crops are not what I had hoped to be able to report. However, considerable corn, some wheat, melons, and pumpkins have been raised, which has been a great benefit to the Indians. The seeds were planted and cultivated in good shape; but a great many times, when the beds needed water the worst, it could not be had, on account of the pumps being broken or out of repair, and in consequence the hot sun would almost totally destroy the crops before water could be had. There was raised by Indians on the reservation the past year the following:

Wheat	bushels	325
Corn	do	600
Potatoes	do	50
Onions	do	25
Beans	do	75
Other vegetables	do	25
Number of melons		20,000
Number of pumpkins		6,000

A full report on the irrigating pumps and estimate of cost of new and improved ones will be submitted for your consideration.

Religion.—The Mojaves have very peculiar ideas of religion. As before mentioned, they have had no religious teaching. They seem to have great fear of an evil spirit which they call "Nov a thee." During the school term many of the camp Indians attend the Sunday morning services at the school, and seem very much interested in the singing and exercises.

Education.—All of the older Indians seem to be very much in favor of educating their children. The pupils learn very rapidly. It is almost next to impossible, however, to get them to speak the English language outside of the schoolroom. On account of lack of harmony and cooperation of the superintendent and school employés, change in superintendents, and further lack of cooperation, the last half of the term was not as successful as it should have been. I look forward to better management and discipline in the school the coming year than was experienced during the school year just closed.

The census.—During the time I have been in charge of this agency I have made one trip to old La Paz, situated at the south end of the reservation, and several trips to the Indian camps along the river between the agency and La Paz. I have prepared and forwarded with this report as accurate a census of the Indians living on this reservation as it was possible for me to do under the circumstances. Some of the Indians live along the lagoons close by the river, and a long distance from the main traveled trail, except a footpath or Indian trail, and it is next to impossible to get

to them. These Indians subsist mainly upon mesquite and screw beans, and plant melons and pumpkins on the overflow lands after the river recedes. The census as prepared is as follows:

Males over 18 years	207
Females over 14 years	223
Total	430
School children between the ages of 6 and 16 years:	
Males	78
Females	83
Total	161
Males of all ages	350
Females of all ages	335
Total	685

The Mojaves at The Needles and at Fort Mojave, from the best information I have at hand and have been able to obtain, remain about the same in number as reported last year—at The Needles 667, and at Fort Mojave about 700. I have only visited The Needles but once since I have been agent, and then for only a short time. I found a great many Indians working for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company at good wages, all of them peaceable and most of them very well behaved. I hope to be able to visit Fort Mojave and The Needles early in the coming year, and would be glad to make a full report of the conduct and condition of the Fort Mojave and The Needles Indians.

Employés.—The present force of agency and school employés will, I am very confident, work for the very best interest of the service and will give full time and best service; all is peace and harmony at this time. I regret very much that the salaries of some of the employés have been reduced for the current fiscal year, commencing with September 1, 1891, as it is very expensive living here and getting in and out of here, and but very little money can be saved by any employé on that account.

Visitors.—In the month of March last Col. John Lane, of Oregon, special U. S. Indian agent, visited this agency and thoroughly inspected the school and agency, making a report to the Department of the same.

Police.—My police force consists of 5 privates. Their services are absolutely necessary. They do a great amount of work in addition to their regular duties as policemen. They work in perfect harmony, are influential men in the tribe, and I can depend upon them for the faithful performance of any duty required of them.

Hook-er-ow, chief of the Mojaves, is undoubtedly one of the very best of Indians. His voice in the councils and at the powwows among his own tribe, or wherever he is, has always been for peace, honesty, and sobriety and law and order, and he is a great friend to the Government and of education. He richly deserves better treatment at the hands of the Government than he has ever received.

Improvements.—Sweat houses are a thing of the past. Most of the Indians now have very comfortable adobe houses with chimneys, doors, and windows; those who have not will have them before cool weather. There has been considerable fencing done about the agency and the Indian farms have been fenced. Shade trees have been set out about the agency and those that have died will be replaced the coming fall. The schoolhouse and grounds will be fenced, shades will be built for the children, schoolrooms and dormitories will be renovated and repaired and everything put in good shape for the opening of school in September.

Recommendations.—The first and greatest need of the agency and school is a new and better system of waterworks. The present plant consists of a very old wooden tank elevated about 10 feet from the ground, and a small and very old steam pump and boiler, which pumps water from a shallow well fed by a trench 30 feet long and only about 10 feet deep, "seepage water" from the river. This plant is supposed to furnish water for agency and school use. The water is scarcely fit for laundry use, much less for drinking purposes. There is absolutely no protection in case of fire in any of the agency or school buildings. Water for drinking purposes is hauled from the river in barrels and after it settles it is put into "ollas" to cool. A report of the agent, and the agency physician, on the agency and school water supply and the sanitary condition of the agency and an estimate of the cost of a windmill outfit, with a 3,000-gallon tank elevated 30 feet from the ground, curbed and covered well 30 feet deep, has been submitted to the Indian Office for consideration.

I recommend that, unless money is appropriated for the purchase of new and improved irrigating pumps, new steam pump and elevated tank or windmill outfit

REF0071462

for water supply for agency and school, and for the erection of new and comfortable quarters for agent, agency, and school employés as soon as practicable, this agency and school be removed to Fort Mojave, or some other section of the country, this reservation opened up to settlement and these Indians be removed to Fort Mojave and that they be furnished with ample irrigating facilities and set to work at clearing up and improving farms.

The agent further recommends that the supplies now being issued to these deserving Indians be not cut off or reduced.

With very best thanks for the courteous treatment which I have received from the Indian Office and the careful consideration of all communications from this agency since I have been agent,

I am, respectfully, your very obedient servant,

CHARLES E. DAVIS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORADO RIVER SCHOOL.

COLORADO RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Colorado River Agency, August, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Colorado River Agency boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. As I did not enter upon duty until February 20, 1894, my report of the advancement for the year is taken mainly from the reports of teachers and other heads of departments:

Attendance.—School opened September 4 with 25 in attendance. There was a steady increase in number enrolled and in average attendance during most of the year. The total enrollment for the year was 68: Boys, 43; girls, 25. Of these 4 were under 6 years and 3 over 18. The average age was 11¼ years; largest number in attendance at any one time, 65; average attendance for the year, 61.57; average for the two weeks taught in June, 64.7.

Health.—The general health has been good, there being practically no sickness during the latter half of the year. What sickness there was during the winter was traceable directly to their visits to the camps.

Industrial work.—Under the guidance of the industrial teacher the boys have hauled and cut all the wood used by the school; have hauled water and meat; have attended to the work on the school grounds, and have prepared and tended the school garden. They have also done the heavy work in schoolroom, dining room, and kitchen. The older girls have assisted in dining room and kitchen; have attended to the work in the dormitories, and have attained considerable proficiency in making and mending clothing. The smaller girls have had some drill in making rugs and in patchwork. Owing to lack of facilities for more industrial work, we have not been able to give either girls or boys as much drill in this line as we desired. The girls have been taught to do their work with great care and neatness. The boys, while not so neat with their work, take great interest in it, and prefer it to schoolroom work.

School garden.—About 2 acres were planted in corn, beans, peas, potatoes, radishes, lettuce, onions, melons, pumpkins, and squashes. Our seeds arrived so late that only the earliest vegetables were ready for use before school closed. On account of deficient pumping facilities, water for irrigating could not be had as often as needed. This scarcity of water, combined with the lateness of the season, caused the corn, beans, peas, and potatoes to be almost a complete failure. Other vegetables, however, were produced in abundance.

Schoolroom work.—The course of study as laid down in the rules and regulations was followed as nearly as possible. During the latter part of the year we were supplied with kindergarten material, which added much to the interest and efficiency of the primary grades. While the advancement in this department has not been as great as could be desired, it has probably been all that could be expected under the unsettled condition of affairs during the greater part of the year.

Hygienic instruction.—Lectures on elementary hygiene were given by the agency physician during the early part of the year.

Forecast.—During the summer the school buildings have been overhauled and we shall have two small rooms for play rooms in cold weather, something we were entirely destitute of. Sheds are being built on the playgrounds for the accommodation of the children during hot weather. The school grounds will also be fenced. These and other minor improvements will add to the attractiveness and comfort of the school, and aid in overcoming our greatest evil, the too easy and frequent intercourse with the camps. Efforts are being made to increase the scope of the industrial work. The agent, Mr. Davis, is very earnest in his efforts to do everything possible to make the school a success, and we have the assurance of his hearty cooperation in our work. All things seem favorable for more successful work in the future than in the past.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. THOMSON,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through U. S. Indian Agent,
Colorado River Agency.)

REPORT OF NAVAJO (AND MOQUI) AGENCY.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 17, 1894.*

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

NAVAJOES.

Condition.—The condition of the Navajoes has not improved materially since last report. They are poorer than at this season last year. More are starving. They are asking what is to become of them this winter; asking if they are to be left to starve to death. Many of them who come to the agent's office show unmistakable signs of starvation. Many of them have lost their entire crop of corn this season. This is often their only food except mutton. The continued low price of wool and the worthlessness of pelts seriously affect these poor people. A Michigan farmer thinks it does not pay to keep sheep unless the wool pays $1 per head. The Navajoes are receiving from 3 to 15 cents per head. The sale of wool being their main source of support, the above comparison will give an approximate idea of their condition financially.

Habits.—There is apparently a slight tendency toward an improvement in the habits of these people—an inclination to make homes and farms. This tendency to change is due to several causes; one, the chief, perhaps, being their poverty and suffering, driving them to seek subsistence from other sources than their flocks.

Progress.—It has been considered for years that the Navajoes were self-supporting. This theory has been erroneous for the past few years and has been a misfortune to the Navajoes, for it has led to their being neglected and allowed to become pitiably poor and driven to thieving and starvation. When the size of the tribe and the extent of country over which it is scattered are considered, the appropriation of $7,500 annually for "support and civilization" appears, as it is, entirely inadequate and unjust.

Here again, as in their habits, there seems a tendency toward improvement. The increase of more than 100 per cent in the number of children in schools is a decided step in progress. The often-expressed desire for education of their children is another. The visit of a party of chiefs and leading men of the tribe to Chicago and the Columbian Exposition may be considered the leading factor in these changes.

Agriculture.—The additional farmer stationed at the agency was kept in the field from the time spring work could be commenced until crops were in. He assisted in opening and constructing ditches, constructing reservoirs, and breaking up and seeding land. He worked out from the agency about 75 miles to the northwest and about 35 miles to the west. He found the Indians willing and anxious to have the work done, willing and ready to render all assistance in their power, eager to learn. Many of them stated that they had never been assisted before. They came for miles to beg to have a small piece of land plowed for them. They were easily satisfied and contented when a fair portion of the limited time of the farmer was devoted to their work, though he accomplished only a small part of what they wished. Their gratitude was a continual surprise, as well as their eagerness and devotion to work. There is no doubt that if properly assisted now, when they feel so strongly the need of agricultural resources, soon they would become self-supporting.

Education.—The educational value of the visit of the chiefs to Chicago can scarcely be appreciated by anyone except those who have seen the results. The party was made up of chiefs and leading men so selected as to have the effect as widely spread over the reservation as possible. The results have been far beyond what was hoped for.

The enrollment of the agency boarding school increased to 206 during the school year. This is an increase of more than 100 per cent. In addition to the enrollment at the agency school about 15 were enrolled in the school at Keams Canyon, the parents requesting permission to place them there, nearer home. One of the chiefs living on the San Juan River told me that if we would build a school on the San Juan, so the parents could see their children and be near them, they would put as many children in school there as were in the school here, at that time about 100. This man was one of the Chicago party.

Preliminary arrangements were made with a view to opening a day school at Bluff, Utah, on the reservation. The Indians in the vicinity were much interested and pleased at the prospect. They are practically isolated from the school here. The project was abandoned on account of the limited appropriation not being sufficient to erect suitable buildings at that place. Where lumber is $75 to $80 per thousand, and other material and labor in proportion, a thousand-dollar limit for a day-school building is entirely too low.

Missionary work.—Mr. S. E. Snider has succeeded Mr. Riggin as the representative of the M. E. Church at this agency. Owing to the limited appropriation for the

REF0071463

support of the mission, Mr. Snider has accepted employment with Mr. Vincent, in connection with the development of water on the reservation, pending the appropriation of sufficient funds to support the work.

Mrs. M. L. Eldridge continued in her excellent work on the San Juan River, administering to and caring for the sick and assisting the Indians in every possible way. In one instance she saved the life of a woman who had been given up to die by the Indian medicine men. The benefits of her work are evident in many ways. Some of the most desperate characters of the tribe who have come under her influence have developed into steady, hard-working men. She has recently accepted the position of field matron, and will continue her work at the same place.

Road making and repairs.—The roads of the reservation are generally very good, and only such changes and repairs have been made as were necessary at crossings of arroyos, etc.

Court of Indian offenses.—The service performed by the members of the court has been very satisfactory.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made on this reservation.

Irrigation.—Work has been commenced on the development of water, construction of irrigating ditches, etc., but is progressing so very slowly that there is danger of the appropriation being consumed in salaries and the Navajoes being left little or no better off than at present.

Events.—So far as known only one murder was committed by the Navajoes during the year. Mr. D. M. Smith, a storekeeper, living near Defiance Station, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, was murdered by a party of Navajoes. The murder is supposed to have been the result of a drunken gambling row.

The event of the year for the Navajoes, and the source of many of the changes in them for the better, was a trip of a party of chiefs and headmen to Chicago in October. Funds for the expenses of the trip were raised by private subscription. Mr. Herbert Welsh, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, raised $700; Bishop Kendrick, of the Episcopal Church of New Mexico and Arizona, contributed $100, and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church of Westchester, N. Y., contributed $100. Through the efforts of Mr. George T. Nicholson, general passenger agent, Mr. W. F. White, traffic manager, and Mr. John J. Byrne, assistant traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, and the kindness of Prof. Putnam, of the Department of Ethnology, the party was permitted to camp in the grounds of the exposition, giving the Indians a great advantage in seeing the fair. This was enhanced by the marked courtesy of all the officials and exhibitors, who rendered every assistance toward giving the Indians all instruction and opportunity possible to learn and see, wherever it could be done. The benefit of this trip has been far greater than anticipated. An incident of the trip will illustrate of what benefit this trip was, aside from the educational value to the chiefs and through them to the tribe, awakening a desire to be better and more like the whites. Soon after leaving Kansas City the interpreter told me that the chiefs wanted to speak to me. They commenced the conversation by saying that they saw now that they were mistaken. They had supposed there were no white people in that part of the country. Their ancestors told them that they had been all over that country and that there were no white people there. This accounts in a most natural way for the theory prevalent among the Navajoes up to this time that they were more numerous than the whites and could whip them in war. It was only natural that these ignorant people should believe their parents until convinced to the contrary by their own observation.

Recommendations.—The purchase of a liberal amount of seeds, wagons, plows, and fence wire; the employment of at least 8 additional farmers next season, to enable the Indians to start after the development of the water; the Government control of trading stores; the purchase of Navajo blankets for all Indian schools, to give the Navajoes a profitable market for their wool; the erection and maintenance of two sawmills on the northeastern and northwestern portions of the reservation. It is also earnestly recommended that the boarding school at this agency be put on a footing with nonreservation schools, given such equipment and attractions as will make it the pride of the children and their parents. If this is done promptly there will soon be an attendance of over 1,000 pupils.

The time will soon come when this tribe, which is rapidly increasing, must spread out more and more among the whites. The people are now showing a strong inclination to have their children prepared for this time, and the Government must be responsible if they are not met and encouraged.

MOQUIS.

Condition.—There is little, indeed no, improvement in the condition of the Moquis in the past year.

Habits.—The plan of building houses in the valleys for these Indians, with a view to persuading them to abandon their overcrowded pueblo dwellings on the high mesas, does not seem to be as successful as desired. Many of the houses built in the valleys are unoccupied the greater portion of the year. Their habits, customs, and general mode of living are so intimately connected with the conditions of life on the mesas that it is doubtful whether anything less than compulsion will cause them to abandon their pueblo dwellings.

Disposition.—With the exception of a portion of the Oreiba village the Moquis are very friendly to the whites and appear anxious to learn and have their children educated. The so-called hostile element in the Oreiba village is being overcome through the influence of the Mennonite missionary, Mr. R. H. Voth.

Education.—The boarding school at Keams Canyon has been maintained during the year, and two day schools—one at Oreiba village and one at the first mesa. The attendance at the boarding school was not as large as formerly of Moquis, there being about 15 Navajoes included in the enrollment. The attendance at the day schools averaged about 30, with an enrollment of about 35.

Missionary work.—Rev. R. H. Voth, of the Mennonite Church, located at Oreiba village, has acquired a very good knowledge of the Moqui language and seems to have acquired a good and strong influence over the inhabitants of the village.

Mr. Curtis P. Coe, of the Baptist Church, has commenced missionary work at the second mesa.

Allotments.—Lands were surveyed with a view to allotting them in severalty to the Moquis. The survey was completed and report made by Special Allotting Agent Mayhugh. It has been the custom for years for these people to cultivate their land in common. They plant their corn and other crops in the shifting sands of the valleys, a patch here and a patch there, wherever the sand may be for the season. Owing to this shifting nature of their planting grounds, it would be almost impossible to maintain any allotment to individuals; and the Moquis, appreciating this, forwarded a petition to the Department praying that the allotments be not confirmed and that they be permitted to continue their custom of planting and cultivating their lands. The petition was indorsed by a number of persons familiar with the customs and lands of the Moquis and interested in their welfare. Apparently no action has been taken, either on the allotments or on the petition. It is believed that the best interests of the tribe would be promoted by granting the petition.

Recommendations.—The superintendent of the school at Keams Canyon is practically the agent of the Moquis, being intrusted with all disbursements for the tribe, the work of building, etc., being under his supervision. He or some one else living near the villages should be the agent of the tribe, or the agent at this agency should be furnished sufficient clerical force to enable him to attend to all the business of the tribe and make frequent visits to their villages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAJO SCHOOL.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 27, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Navajo boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Attendance.—At the opening of the school, on September 1, 15 pupils were present, and at the close of the school year the enrollment was 206, which is an increase of about 100 per cent over any previous year, and all pupils were brought in by their parents without solicitation.

Accommodations.—The capacity of the school is 100, so that it will be readily understood that the school was very much crowded. There was not sufficient dormitory room, though all rooms available were converted into dormitories, leaving the boys with no play or sitting room, and then there were 3 sleeping in a single bed and 4 and 5 in a double bed for a greater part of the year.

The bathing facilities were poor, there being two tubs in which to bathe 145 boys; but new tubs are now being put in, which will give good bathrooms to both girls and boys.

The question of clothing was a difficult one, as the clothing furnished was poor in quality and of unsuitable sizes; many of the suits were cut over to fit the boys, yet it was difficult to have them appear neat. The supply of hats and shoes gave out before the end of the school year.

Health.—The health of the pupils was good for the greater part of the year, with the exception of a few cases of sore throats and sore eyes and one or two contagious diseases. The latter cases we were obliged to return to their huts or hogans for lack of proper accommodations in the school, as there was no room available in which to isolate the patients to prevent the spread of the diseases.

Toward the latter part of the year we had a number of cases of pneumonia, low fever, and bowel trouble, and that no deaths occurred is due solely, I believe, to the constant and excellent care given by the school employés as a whole.

Educational.—The schoolrooms were small and very crowded, one teacher having for several months over 90 pupils; but a fourth teacher was employed in March, which lightened the work, the girls' play room being fitted up for a schoolroom. But notwithstanding the crowded schoolrooms and the fact that about 150 of the pupils had never been in school before, much progress was made in English speaking and the elementary branches.

REF0071464

The kindergarten was successful in promoting the English and music of the little ones, but suffered through the loss of the teacher in the middle of the year and the many changes that came afterwards. There was no room large enough in which to assemble all the pupils, so we were obliged to abandon all general assemblies.

Industrial.—The industrial work of the school has suffered greatly for lack of accommodation. The shoe shop is first occupied a room in the boys' building, but the increase in attendance made it necessary to use the room for other purposes, so an old adobe building was repaired and the shop moved into it; but the room is too small to admit of the necessary benches and tools and more than three workmen. The time in this department was spent in repairing pupils' shoes and making shoes, incidental to the teaching of the trade to 8 boys.

The carpenter shop has no regular place provided for its occupancy, being moved from one place to another where room can be found, it being at present in the agency blacksmith shop, having room for one workman. During the year 2 boys worked with the carpenter, whose work is very heavy, many repairs being needed and constant demands made for new work.

The tailor shop was vacant for a large part of the year. A tailor was employed in the fall to refit clothing, but was dismissed when the work was completed. Another was employed in the spring, but owing to limited quarters he was obliged to work and sleep in the same room. The work in this department is much needed in the school, as it seems impossible to get clothing to fit the small boys who come to school; and only jeans is provided to make up, which wears so poorly it keeps the tailor and 4 boys busy making and repairing.

Owing to the limited number of girls (6) who were large enough to sew, the work in the sewing room has been very heavy, the additional pupils creating a demand the sewing room was unable to meet. The seamstress worked early and late, in and out of work hours, yet was unable to manufacture as much clothing as was needed. The matrons, in addition to their other duties, were obliged to do the mending, which took time that was needed for their own special and numerous duties.

The work in the kitchen was very heavy, as all the baking for the school had to be done in the kitchen range by the cook, who was obliged often to work from half past 3 in the morning until late at night in order that the bread-making would not interfere with the cooking, which in itself was work enough for one person alone.

The laundry occupied a room in an addition to the boys' building, the floor of which was on the ground, and the water from the laundry had soaked through in such a manner as to make it a most unhealthy place in which to work, and it affected the atmosphere of the whole building. After repeated efforts, a new building was finished enough for occupancy and the laundry moved into it, but with one small range and small washing machines, the washing for 180 and more pupils is yet a difficulty.

Recommendations.—It is respectfully and earnestly recommended that if this school is to be maintained steps be taken at once to improve the present buildings, and, as the Navajoes show a decided inclination and friendship for the school by sending their children in numbers the school can not now accommodate, new buildings be erected for their accommodation.

A bakery is necessary in order that the food may be prepared more carefully and healthfully, and in greater variety.

A school building is necessary for class rooms and general assemblies, and would give ample dormitory room and a sitting room, in both boys' and girls' buildings, for 225 pupils; both boys and girls being deprived of a sitting room, which was sorely needed, especially in inclement weather.

More room for employés is needed, as they have been crowded into rooms much needed by the pupils, and into a small agency building for their mess.

Better facilities should be provided for the laundering, as it is difficult to wash the clothing for so many pupils and at the same time teach them to do it in a proper way.

A hospital and nurse should be furnished for the care of the sick, so that all cases of illness can be cared for in the school, as the religion of these people is controlled by their "medicine men," in whom their faith is beginning to weaken, and the care of the sick would do a great good and reach many who would not be reached otherwise.

Shop buildings should be erected to give room for the teaching of the different trades to a sufficient number of boys to carry on the work of the school with as little outside assistance as possible, and to give them the trades their parents request to be taught them when they enter school. They often ask that their boys be taught to make coats, or shoes, or wagons and harness, or build houses, which in itself shows what might be accomplished with these people if proper means are provided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. MERRITT,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX., *August 27, 1894.*

Respectfully forwarded, approved, and concurred in.

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

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, NAVAJO RESERVATION.

The report of services performed by me as field matron on the Navajo Reservation from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894, is as follows:

Number of Indian families visited	102
Number of persons in above families	685
Number of families living in hexes	6
Number of families living in hogans	96
Number of Indian women actually instructed in—	
Care of house	78
Cleanliness	208
Preparation of food	166
Sewing	102
Laundry work	76
Dyeing and "setting" of colors for blankets	18
Care and use of milk	48
Care of sick	308
Care of children	266
Packages of seeds, assorted, given to Indians	149

Many talks have been given, so far as knowledge of the language will permit, upon the Sabbath as a day of rest and upon fundamental truths. During the past year there have been made at the mission, under our direction, 14 wool comforts, the wool being washed and carded; we furnishing, many times, the calico for covering. Two women sewed corn husks and prepared husk beds, which were used upon homemade bedsteads. Have given medicine to the sick 581 times. Grindings upon our hand mill of corn and wheat, 51. Corn bread made and baked at the mission, 20 times. The women are very proud of their success in making yeast bread, several bakings of which have been prepared and baked on our stove.

Garments earned; also given to old, sick, and little ones	299
Money earned of us by Navajoes	$36.60
Combs given	6
Meals earned	210
Meals given to sick	258
Work bags given, containing thread, needles, thimbles, and buttons	37
Tools lent	244
Indian visitors	4,176

A Council held at the mission with the most progressive Navajoes; urged them to send children to school; having confidence in the agent, they promised to do so. Five houses built, we furnishing doors and windows and taking pay in blankets.

We insist upon a fireplace being built in each house as a means of ventilation. An Indian woman, given up by the medicine men to die, was brought to the mission and left nearly a month. She got well. The more progressive Indians are fast losing faith in their medicine men. It is no uncommon thing for the Indians to send 50 and 60 miles for medicines.

I have received from the Cambridge (Mass.) branch of the Indian Association $75, which was expended for tools, and 140 pounds of alfalfa seed, which was issued to the Indians settled under the Cambridge ditch. Also $175, to aid the Indians in taking out a large ditch, already covering about 600 acres, and can be extended much farther and cover much more land. The Indians have worked very hard all the spring and summer on this ditch. A good many of the Indians are working for white men and give general satisfaction. In looking back three years we see a decided improvement in the work and aims of the Indians living along the San Juan. They are also getting dissatisfied with ownership in common, and I think the time is not far distant when the more progressive Navajoes will dissolve the tribal relations.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY E. WHYTE.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, NAVAJO RESERVATION.

JEWETT, N. MEX., *August 27, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request for information as to the work at the mission for the past year, I would say that we have received 5 barrels and 4 boxes of clothing, which has been issued to the old, the sick, and the little ones among the Navajoes. One barrel contained many new garments and sheets for our hospital supply. We also received $15 in money to be used as we thought best. It paid for medicines. Two boxes of drugs from the agency. Many packages of seeds of various kinds. Three hundred and seventy-five dollars in money from the Cambridge (Mass.) branch of Indian Association, to aid in taking out a ditch for the colony settled below the Hog Back; 283 pounds alfalfa seed, which was issued to 21 Indians; 149 packages of assorted garden seeds; 3 sets of harness; and 6 planters' hoes from the agency, and various little packages which came to us by mail containing workbags furnished with thread, needles, thimbles, and buttons, which were eagerly sought for by the Indian women; also packages of remnants of calico, ginghams, and thread.

Looking back three years I can but feel greatly encouraged, although the Indians here are very poor, and were it not for the promised work upon the irrigating ditches, I do not see how these people could live another year without help from the Government. The tendency to take out ditches, and to cultivate more land, to build little adobe or log houses is growing. Also the dissatisfaction at the restraints imposed upon the workers, who feel compelled to share with those of the tribe who spend the summer gambling and roaming around, and in winter their more provident neighbors must feed them. Our greatest need upon this side of the reservation (after irrigating ditches) is a Christian Navajo as interpreter.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY L. ELDRIDGE.

Lieut. E. H. PLUMMER, U. S. Army,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PIMÁ AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY,
Sacaton, Ariz., September 1, 1894.

SIR: Complying with your instructions, dated July 5, 1894, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency, where I assumed charge August 16, 1893. I have prepared, as fully and as correctly as is possible for me to do with the means at hand, statistics, etc., bearing on the Indians connected with it. So far as the report may go to show their condition and the character and extent of their progress, I can not grow eloquent over marked improvements. My year's work has been finished and I have endeavored to be faithful, yet, though my efforts have been earnest, I fear that it would take a trained eye to find any slight advancement.

There are under the jurisdiction of this agency three tribes of Indians, to wit, Pimas, Papagoes, and Maricopas. There has been set apart for their occupancy by

REF0071465

executive orders four separate reserves, viz, Gila River, Salt River, Gila Bend and San Xavier reservations.

Gila River Reservation.—The agent's headquarters, boarding school, flour mill, store rooms, etc., are on this reservation, 15 miles due north from Casa Grande, Ariz., a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Pimas are located on this reservation, which lies on both banks of the Gila River, beginning about 2 miles from the famous Casa Grande ruins and following the valley of the river to where Salt River flows into it, about 12 miles southwest of Phœnix. This valley is said to be 15 miles long and about 11 miles wide, but the strip of arable land is but a little over 2 miles in width, following the course of the river.

The Pimas, who number 3,360, are tractable, good-natured people, and are disposed to accept the teachings of civilization. They have never been the enemy of their white brother. In the early days of Western emigration, when the gold excitement brought thousands through this region on their way to California, a Pima's lodge saved many from the scalping knife of unfriendly tribes. They deserve better treatment at the hands of the Government now, when they are being driven to destitution for the want of water in their well-prepared irrigation ditches. Before the settlement of the territory on the river above, when they could take the water as needed, they never called for subsistence. They can not do this now. The flow of water has been diverted and thrown into the canals and ditches before it reaches their wheat fields. As a result their grain crop was a failure last year and their agent was forced to call for aid to prevent starvation. Again this year they must have subsistence or suffer the pangs of hunger.

The Gila River is now full and overflowing, but the water comes too late to benefit the Indian and can be of but little good. If a reservoir could be built that the water might be stored which is now going to waste, and utilized when they most need it, there would never be a cry for help heard from the Pima Indians.

Salt River Reservation.—There are 513 Pima Indians located on the Salt River Reservation, which lies near Tempe and Mesa City, Ariz., situated on Salt River. These Indians are usually well supplied with water, and as a result they never complain nor call for help. Upon complaint made it was necessary to serve a notice on the water commissioner of Maricopa County, in June, for the restoration of water to the Indians' ditch. There has been no trouble since. There are also 91 Maricopas on this reservation. The children are sent to the boarding schools on Gila River Reservation, Phœnix, and Tucson.

Gila Bend Reservation.—Located in Maricopa County, on Southern Pacific Railroad. nly a very few Papagoes live on this reservation, although a number have expressed a desire to be located there when they can feel assured that they will not be removed. They have been made uneasy by hearing the talk of petitions being circulated asking that the Executive order creating the reservation be annulled. In their interest and for their benefit, I respectfully recommend that the Gila Bend Reservation, which has been by Executive order set apart for the Papagoes, be held for them, the petitions of delegates and prayers of sundry parties to the contrary notwithstanding. The day will eventually arrive when Arizona will supply water for all arable land by means of reservoirs constructed for the purpose. When this time comes the Government, in all justice, will have to provide for the Indians, and they might as well be upon this reservation, as no better place can be selected for them.

San Xavier Reservation.—Situated 9 miles south of Tucson, Pima County, Ariz. There is submitted herewith a full report from J. M. Berger, additional farmer in charge.

Wandering Papagoes.—The Papagoes, except those who have located themselves on the San Xavier and Gila Bend reservations, are nomadic in their habits and roam over the territory lying between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Mexican line. They are usually found gathered around springs and water holes of their own finding, or wells and tanks of miners and ranchmen, seeking water for themselves and pastures for their cattle. Ant like, they are continually on the move, going and coming, from early harvest time of the Pimas until late in the fall, vacillating between their adopted tramping grounds to the wheat fields of their neighbors. They are accompanied on their pilgrimages by various beasts of burden, from the festive, bucking bronco to the patient, lazy burro, often loaded down with wheat and babies. With few exceptions they appear satisfied with their manner of living. They dress as well as the average Mexican, and ask no help from the Government beyond the occasional issue of a spade or shovel.

In a former communication with your office the hope was expressed that arrangements might be made to locate about 60 families on the Salt River Reservation, who had manifested such a desire. Since the experience of the past few months, when for lack of water the sun has dried every remnant of vegetation, I am forced to recede from this recommendation. Where they now rove they are giving but little annoyance, and, until the problem of water is solved, my judgment is they had best remain for a while with the scenes of their childhood. When the water question is settled and something better can be offered, locate them, and not until then.

I find it impossible to furnish a census of these wanderers. I have made an extended visit of inspection through the country south of the railroad. From statements given by the headmen I estimate that there are not over 1,500 or 1,800 Papagoes living in Arizona, and about as many go back and forth between Arizona and Mexico.

Maricopas.—The census submitted shows:

Gila River Reservation	203
Salt River Reservation	91

Other reports show that the Maricopas did not live on the Gila River and Salt River reservations set apart for them, but on land not named by Executive order, lying on Salt River about 3 miles southwest of Phœnix. Within the past year, however, they have located themselves as stated above.

When water can be had at all in their irrigation ditches they raise enough beans, melons, pumpkins, etc., to supply their meager demands; no more. Their proximity to the Phœnix market, where they could sell all the produce they could raise, would make them an easy living but for their lack of muscle. They are indolent, long-haired beggars, with more intelligence than either the Pimas or Papagoes, but too lazy to be ambitious. There may be a hope for their future, however, as Supt. Hall, of the Phœnix school, speaks in a very complimentary way of about twenty of their children who attend that school.

Pima Agency flouring mill.—This mill is kept at work the year around to supply constant demands of the Indians, and no better investment could have been made for their benefit.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses had already been established when I assumed charge, consisting of 3 judges. This court is of great benefit, and its loss would be felt should the *pro bono publico* spirit lessen its interest. In some instances, where the facts do not warrant the court's decree, punishments are reduced, though its decisions are generally fair, always impartial, and without exception accepted with good grace by the litigants or those interested.

Police force.—The police force of the agency is at all times faithful. With Kistoo Jackson, an old pupil of Hampton, as the captain, supported by an excellent force of young men, most of whom have attended some school, whisky drinking, "tiswin" debauchery, and other lawless conduct seldom go unpunished.

Religion.—For twenty-four years the missionary work under charge of Rev. Charles H. Cook, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, has been carried on among the Pimas. Through his untiring efforts 3 churches have been erected on the Gila River Reservation. This work has been accomplished by Mr. Cook unaided by any other missionary. He has instructed several Pima Indians to assist him in the field. He expects to have assistance this fall to take charge of a church and parsonage recently built.

Schools.—Four schools are entirely supplied with children from this agency. The Phœnix training and industrial school is headed, with Harwood Hall as superintendent. I consider him among the best in the school service. The building has only a capacity of 125. It should be made to accommodate double this number, as there are many children of school age whose parents do not object to sending them to a school so near their homes.

The Tucson training and industrial school has been carried on by contract under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church with Rev. Howard Billman as superintendent. I understand the school will be sustained in the future by the church, unaided by the Government. Heretofore the school has accomplished great and lasting good for the Indians, and too much can not be said of the persistent energy and Christian integrity of Mr. Billman.

The San Xavier day school is managed and controlled by the Catholic Church and has an attendance of 55.

The Pima boarding school has a capacity of 150, with an average attendance during the past year of 163. Many children have applied for admission who could not be received for want of room.

If there is any future for the Indians it must come through the young, and the foundation lies in the schools. With necessary buildings erected at Pima Agency, a school could be built up with an average attendance of at least 100, which would supply nonreservation schools with properly advanced children.

I have the honor to submit the report of Supt. W. W. Wilson.

Returned pupils.—Relative to those from this agency who have attended nonreservation schools and have returned to their people, it affords me much satisfaction and pleasure to shield them against the broad assertion of Arizona's Delegate in Congress, who is reported through the press to have asserted that education made rascals and criminals of the boys and wanton characters of the girls after they had returned to their homes from Eastern training schools. Permit me to say, in behalf of the Indians connected with this agency who have attended such schools, that

REF0071466

among the young men one can find no thieves and among the girls no dissolute. They are all a decided improvement upon "the old folks at home," and are making efforts to climb higher up the ladder of civilization. They are anxious for work and means to work with.

With the assurance of my appreciation for favors shown by your office during the year,

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

J. ROE YOUNG,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the Pima boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1894.

The school opened on September 11, 1893, and during the week there were enrolled 70 pupils. In October a fourth teacher was allowed us on account of the large increase in attendance. The total enrollment was 187 and the average daily attendance was 163, distributed as follows:

Pima, males 92, females 67, total	129
Papago, males 15, females 13, total	28
Total	187

The children came into school very readily and the number received was only limited by our accommodations. Over 60 of the children had never been in school before, and of course the work of instruction was much more difficult on this account.

Grading.—During the year the grading of the school has been kept steadily in view, and much has been done in this direction. It is hoped that in another year this work will be fully completed.

Industrial.—Our opportunities for industrial training are rather limited, but so far as possible the boys have received instruction in painting, plastering, carpentry, farming, and the use of tools, both carpenter and blacksmith. Those who were capable of it have been at times employed in the mill, and this work has been of great benefit to them.

The girls have been employed in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing room during the year, and have done the work in a manner highly creditable to them and the heads of those departments. There have been 2,180 garments made in the sewing room, besides the necessary mending for the school. The work has been very heavy, and it has been difficult to keep the children clothed as they should have been, because only a few of the girls understood the use of the machine or even of a needle and thread.

Farm.—Our farm of 70 acres has not done as well as we hoped owing to the difficulty of getting it irrigated at the proper time. It was cultivated by the boys under the direction of the farmer and they made about 40 tons of hay. This will be enough for our stock, but the yield could have been tripled if the supply of water had held out.

We put out a fine young orchard last winter and most of the trees are living, having been kept alive by conveying water to them through pipes from the tank.

Our garden and orchard could be irrigated by using a windmill, and we could raise a large amount of fruit and vegetables independent of the water from the river if we had one. While this would answer for the garden and orchard, about 7 acres, it would be wholly insufficient for the farm, for which we hope to build a new dam this fall or winter. The boys like the farm work and engage in it very cheerfully.

Health.—The health of the school has been very good, and this was more noticeable on account of the crowded condition of our dormitories.

Discipline.—During the first half of the year the discipline of the school was not as good as it should have been, because I had to teach and could not give the matter the attention it should have had, but after we were allowed a fourth teacher the discipline steadily improved through the year. Corporal punishment was seldom resorted to and then only in extreme cases. I tried military drill and found that to be very effective as a mode of discipline. The runaways were very few at any time and during the latter half of the year there were almost none.

Schoolroom work.—The work of the schoolrooms has been largely instruction in English by conversation, reading, and writing. Besides this, arithmetic, spelling, geography, hygiene, and singing have been taught. Special attention has been given to the latter as a study of English, and singing by note was taught in the most advanced classes. Our physician gave talks to the children at stated intervals on physiology and hygiene and always received the close attention of the children.

Holidays.—The national holidays were all observed with appropriate exercises; special instruction being given as to the purpose for which each day was set apart.

Buildings.—Our buildings are all of adobe and are well constructed, but the accommodations of the employés are entirely too limited. Plans for others have already been submitted. Our laundry and girls' bathroom are not at all suited to their use, and as soon as possible we hope to get authority to build a suitable laundry. The present laundry would make an excellent sitting room for the girls.

In case of fire, we have ample stairways, but it would add materially to our security if we had 200 or 300 feet of rubber hose placed in the dormitory near the hydrants.

Conclusion.—The employés deserve great praise for the zeal and fidelity with which they have discharged their duties during the latter portion of the year.

The labors of the year were appropriately closed by an entertainment consisting of songs, recitations, and dialogues, in which the children acquitted themselves with great credit. A large number of the parents and other Indians were present and enjoyed the success of the pupils very much.

Very respectfully,

W. W. WILSON,
Superintendent.

J. ROE YOUNG,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, *Sacaton, Ariz., August 21, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I make the following report concerning the health and sanitary condition of the Pima and Papago Indians, and of the Pima boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1894:

There have been two epidemics during the past year, one of dysentery, and confined to three villages from 6 to 12 miles east of the agency, the other of influenza. This disease was quite general, many of the Indians having it, and a large number of the school children; it was of a mild form, however, so that there were very few serious cases. Otherwise the health of the Indians has been up to the average of the previous year.

Tuberculosis in its many forms is found in fully half of the Pima families. As far as I have observed, about 2 per cent of the Pimas and Papagoes are troubled with syphilitic diseases; the majority of such cases are inherited, and this accounts for the high death rate of infants. Owing to the reluctance of the Indians to speak of these matters, it is impossible to gather accurate statistics. Syphilis is more prevalent among the Papagoes and in the villages at the west of the reservation than among the other Indians, but venereal disease of recent origin is not common. Many of the young men suffer from venereal excess. Three-fifths of the deaths, in all cases attended by the physician, have been due to disease of a tuberculous or syphilitic nature.

The health of the school children has been excellent; there have been no deaths, and but little serious illness. Two boys who were in school have died, but they were dismissed from school on account of chronic sickness, and they died at their homes several months later.

Of the sanitary condition of the agency and school full reports have been made in the quarterly sanitary reports. There is no sewer system at Sacaton. As this is the case, extra care is taken in cleaning up the grounds at least once each week, at which times all the outhouses, the drains, and the ditches leading to the river are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The water-closet boxes are emptied every Saturday at a distance from the school buildings, and the excrementitious matter is covered with ground and wood ashes, the boxes being washed and disinfected.

The cesspool west of the boys' dormitory is kept free from all animal and vegetable matter, and disinfectants are thrown in frequently. It only receives the water from the wash and bath rooms, and it dries up in a week when not in use; no privies and no sinks connect with it.

The well water supplying the agency and school, though somewhat hard, is fairly good; I analyze it often to see if it shows signs of being contaminated. I have not yet been able to detect anything of this nature.

A sewer system is needed at Sacaton, and it is very gratifying to know that arrangements are being made to construct one. This will greatly improve the condition of things.

I wish to express my thanks to you and to the superintendent of the school for your cooperation with me in looking after the sanitary state of the school buildings and grounds. It is pleasing to know that there have been during the year no cases of disease at the agency that could be traced to filth or decaying material.

The sanitary condition of the Indian villages is better than one could expect who knows the general habits of the Indian. The Pimas have tolerably clean houses. They are digging wells, and so do not use the ditch water as they used to, and they are quite cleanly in their persons. Having no water-closets they use holes in the ground at a distance from their dwellings, and as these are used they keep filling them up with earth. This is the state of the average Pima and Papago.

There is a class composed of the grown-up children who have attended school, and in many cases their parents, who live and dress in a manner most creditable to themselves; in fact, they live just as the poorer white people do who are in this part of the United States. There is also a class of Indians here, made up mostly of the older men and women, who are very degraded and who are a good type of the Pima of twenty years ago.

The Indians are very free to call on their physician, and he makes many visits to their homes. During the year he has been a few times at each of the villages within 15 miles of the agency.

The "medicine men" still have considerable influence over many of the Indians on this reservation. The treatment consists in incantations, vigorous massage, and in the use of various indigenous herbs and roots.

I am analyzing certain of these plants. One, the creosote bush (*Larrea Mexicana*), commonly called "grease weed," is used as a "cure-all" by the Indians and Mexicans. It is most excellent as a liniment. Another, the rattlesnake weed, is said to be a sure antidote for the bite of the snake. Its leaves are bruised and applied as a poultice, the virtue being in the thick, milky juice that exudes on crushing the plant. The mesquite is sometimes used as a medicine by applying the leaves to chronic sores and swellings. The mesquite bean is a staple article of food with the Pimas, and the gum of the mesquite, the properties of which are nearly identical with the gum acacia, is used for giving a glossy appearance to the hair; hence it is in great demand among the fashionable young Pimas, both men and women. There are several other medicinal plants which will well repay careful examination.

In closing, please allow me to thank you for the many ways in which you have assisted me, and for the interest you have taken in my work.

Very respectfully,

A. E. MARDEN, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

J. ROE YOUNG,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PIMA RESERVATION.

PIMA AGENCY, *Sacaton, Ariz., September 14, 1894.*

SIR: Concerning the progress of the work of the Presbyterian Mission among the Pimas I have the honor to report the following:

Three missionaries are at work here at present, 1 white man and 2 native helpers. We have three chapels in this Gila Valley, in which regular religious services are held throughout the year. The one at the Blackwater villages was built by the Indians, with but little outside help. It has a seating capacity for 125 persons. It is generally crowded on Sundays. The one near the agency and the other at the Gila Crossing villages will each seat 250 or more persons. At the latter villages malarial fevers prevail at times.

During the past year we received into the church 35 new members, giving us 125 members in all, besides 103 baptized children.

REF0071467

All of our church members live in adobe houses. Six of the families live under good shingled roofs. Many of the families have sewing machines and wagons; some of them come to church in carriages.

One of the bright features of the work here at present is the school work. Our Christian Indians, though most of them unable to measure its great importance, yet appreciate the efforts which our Government is making for the education of their children.

So far we have been unable to establish work on the Salt River Reservation and in the Quaichan and some of the Papago villages, where the Indians still live in grossest heathenism.

Thanking you for your hearty cooperation in the work I am,

Yours, truly,

CHAS. H. COOK,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

J. ROY YOUNG,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PAPAGO SUBAGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,
San Xavier Reservation, August 28, 1894.

SIR: I respectfully beg to submit the following annual report of the status of this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

The San Xavier Papago Indian Reservation is situated about 9 miles south of the city of Tucson, in the county of Pima of this Territory. It was set apart as a reservation by an Executive order in 1871, and approved by an act of Congress in 1882. The nearest railroad station is Tucson, on the Southern Pacific Railway.

In 1890, 41,600 acres of this reservation were allotted to 291 Papago Indians (including 71 wives who did not receive any land, making a total of 363). Each head of a family was apportioned 20 acres of good farming land and from 60 to 80 acres of timber land. The only timber growing on the reservation is the so-called mesquite (*Bot. Prosopis juli'ora*). The balance of the allotted land, as well as the residue of the reservation (47,000 acres), consists of so-called mesa or table-land of very little or no value, unfit for allotment. Neither whites nor Indians would be able to make a living upon such land. Therefore, the general opinion which seems to prevail, that there is still enough unallotted land upon this reservation on which a large number of Indians could be settled, is not correct.

All the farm land and also the greater part of the timber land is inclosed by a very substantial wire fence of from four to five wires. Many of the Indians have fenced in their own parcels of farming land separately; some with brush, others with wire fences.

The last census shows the following population:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Papago allottees	156	182	338
Nonallottees	69	65	134
Grand total	225	247	472
Thereof are children of school age from 6 to 16 years	62	68	130

This census, which I have taken very accurately, shows an increase of the allottees of 3 in number over last year (355), but still a decrease of 5 as compared with the census of 1890, when the allotment was made, which then showed 363.

About three-fourths of the Indians are Christianized, and belong, without exception, to the Catholic Church. Mass is held every two weeks in the old mission church by a Catholic priest, and is attended regularly by the Papagoes. Sixteen children have been baptized and 9 couples married in accordance with Catholic rites during the past year.

The day school, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, has continued to be a great benefit for these Indians. The number of children attending school has increased during the past year; 20 boys and 35 girls are enrolled now, with an average attendance of 17 boys and 26 girls. The larger girls receive instruction from the sisters in sewing and dressmaking. On last Christmas Day the latter arranged a very nice school exhibition, which I have reason to believe tended greatly to encourage parents and children alike. These sisters have accomplished a great deal of good in many ways. With the assistance of my new policeman, who is an educated Indian from the Albuquerque school, I hope to bring a greater number of children to school.

There are two classes of Indians on this reservation, different each from the other in habits and customs, each having its own chief. One class consists of those who, as well as their ancestors, have always lived upon this reservation. They are a better

kind of Indian, more advanced in civilization, live in better houses, dress better, are more honest, and generally more amenable to good advice than the others. They send their children to school. The other class consists of those who have immigrated gradually from Indian villages in southern Arizona. They are of a more roving habit and nomadic disposition, living for the most part in huts or wigwams. They are, as a rule, opposed to civilization in any manner, and will not send their children to school. The disturbing element and the few malcontents belong always to this class. They desire to ignore the word "obey," and appeal to the agent only when through their perversity they find themselves in trouble. All this does not tend to improve the habits of the better class; but fortunately there are comparatively few of these malcontents.

All the Indians on this reservation dress in the manner of civilized persons, and about all the women's and children's clothing is made by the wives and larger girls. These good results have been brought about by the continuous efforts of the Sisters of St. Joseph and Mrs. Berger. A distribution of a few sewing machines among the young wives and intelligent girls would be a great benefit to these Indians.

Mrs. Berger may be said to be the physician of the Indians. The agency physician is about 90 miles distant, and therefore beyond the reach of our sick Indians. Mrs. Berger, having a very fair knowledge of the herbs and plants from long experience, administers to the ills of the sick people with great success, making use also of the medicines furnished by the agency, and the state of the Indians' health may therefore be called quite satisfactory.

In regard to farming I must say that the past year was not prosperous; the want of tools and seeds made itself very much felt. The Indians could not plant as large an area as they usually did, and many of them planted very late, a circumstance which precludes good results. In this connection I would refer you to part of my quarterly report, dated December 30, 1893, which reads:

> The Indians are now irrigating and planting their barley and wheat, but this work is not done as fast and as well as it might and could be done if the necessary farming tools were on hand. They are very much in need of the farming implements for which I made requisition in time. As stated in my last annual report, the Indians had only one-half of an average grain crop, and their second planting, beans, corn, etc., was entirely destroyed by locusts. They are therefore absolutely without means with which to buy the necessary farming tools that command such high prices in this locality. Many of the Indians find it difficult to procure wheat and barley seed, and more of them will be unable to obtain any at all. It is, therefore, indispensable that the Papago allottees be provided with about 3,000 pounds of wheat seed, and with the necessary farming implements as requested in my list of August 26. I always have done my best to induce the Indians to early planting, but in order to be successful in my efforts I must have the seeds and tools in time. If we do not get plows at once the Indians will have to use again the old-style wooden plows, which are in reality only a forked stick of mesquite wood.

For the above-stated reasons the Indians have not planted as large an area as in the previous year; but, inasmuch as the average of the crops was better, they harvested about the same quantity as they did last year. The quality of the wheat, however, turned out to be inferior by reason of its being infested with smut to a very great extent. Their wheat has been infested with smut for ever so many years, and as they have never been supplied with clean seed wheat, and had no means to procure it, or to buy bluestone in order to destroy this parasitic fungus, they have been obliged to use their own infected grain as seed again and again, so that their wheat is totally unfit to be used as seed. It is a matter of urgent necessity that the Government furnish to these Indians about 10,000 pounds of good, clean wheat for seed. Inasmuch as there is enough wheat on hand at the agency from the earnings of the flouring mill, I would suggest that these Indians here be apportioned the necessary seed from there, as this can be done without any great expense to the Government.

The satisfactory results of last year's cutting barley for hay has induced many more Indians to cut and bale their barley crop as hay. If we had the mower and hay-press I asked for last year a better profit could be obtained. The expense involved here for baling hay amounts to $2.50 to $3 per ton.

Our so-called second crop, consisting of beans, squash, etc., is in good condition and promises to be a full average crop, although the locusts have again put in an appearance. Fortunately these insects are not nearly so numerous as they were last year when they destroyed everything, as reported.

During the last year the Indians have been engaged in cutting wood and hauling the same to the city of Tucson to a greater extent than in any previous year; in fact, they have supplied the market with this article far above the ordinary demand, so that the price of the wood has fallen from its former valuation of $4 to $5 per cord to about $2.75 to $3. Besides the allottees themselves, who possess timber land, there are a great many nonallottees who have no timber or wood of their own. These, according to my census, have increased on this reservation from 72 to 134 since last year. As they have no wagons of their own they hire these vehicles on shares from Mexicans living near the reservation and engage in the business of selling wood, which, in the city, is always a cash article. The more wood business they can engage

REF0071468

in the less attention they will give to farming. As the dry or "waste" wood is becoming scarce the Indians have begun to cut standing timber in a rather indiscriminate fashion. The atmosphere here is very dry and the cut timber therefore becomes very soon marketable wood. I have done my best to stop these proceedings, but as long as there is no law to arrest and punish by imprisonment such offenders they will persist in their nefarious conduct and will undoubtedly destroy all the timber long before the final patent will be issued for their land. I consider this a very serious matter and would urgently recommend that something be done in the premises without delay.

The Papago allottees have not yet claimed any of their rights as citizens, but at the same time they have done their duty as citizens in this respect, that they have worked on the public roads under the supervision of the county road overseer from the village of San Xavier to Tucson, 125 allottees having each given one day's work for that purpose. This was done to comply with the Territorial law exacting this duty from every male citizen between the ages of 21 and 50 years, or in default of said labor a payment of $2.

Besides doing this work we have opened a new road on the reservation and built two bridges, for the construction of which I furnished the lumber from my private means, as my request for said lumber had been disregarded.

Five arrests have been made during the past year, one for wife-beating, the culprit being sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment, and four for bringing liquor into the reservation. These four liquor cases are still pending in the U. S. district court at Tucson. There is also a case pending against a Chinaman for selling liquor to these Indians, where the accused is held under bonds of $500. All these cases will probably be disposed of at the next term of court, which meets in September next at Tucson. Notwithstanding the fact that it is very difficult to obtain an Indian's testimony in a liquor case, I have been successful in obtaining sufficient evidence to convict the above-mentioned defendants; but inasmuch as Judge Bolinger of the U. S. court at Portland, Oreg., has decided in a late case that selling liquor to an allottee is no offense against the law for the reason that the Indians taking land in severalty makes them citizens in the eyes of the law, I am afraid that the above-mentioned parties may not be convicted. Should this be the case, then the selling of liquor to Indians will be practiced to such an extent that it will become very difficult to keep this reservation, where there are so many allottees, in an orderly manner. In regard to the liquor traffic and the cutting of timber I shall address you in a separate writing, begging for your instructions in these matters.

These Indians have never received deserved attention from the Department, which, as a rule, has been liberal in its assistance to allottees, and especially to those who have shown an inclination toward farming. These latter have always been supplied with the necessary seeds and farming implements with the exception of this reservation. During the last two years we have not received one foot of lumber, an article so much needed for the construction of water gates, fence gates, coffins, etc. When an Indian dies some of his relatives apply to me for a sufficient amount of lumber to make a coffin. I give this from my private stock, taking chances of being remunerated for the same; in some cases I am repaid, but quite frequently not, because these people are too poor. When a county pauper dies he is decently buried at the expense of the county, but the Indian poor, the wards of the Government, even though Christianized, are buried, for the want of a few boards, in an old blanket contributed by charity, for blankets these Indians have never received. Although my forge is kept agoing pretty constantly sharpening farming tools, etc., for the use of the Indians under my charge, I have never received one single pound of coal. If these Indians had their wants supplied in accordance with my recommendations during the last four years they would be in much better condition. They are well enough inclined toward farming, but they know, and have experienced the fact, that farming with good advice alone, without tools, can not be successfully operated.

During four continuous years I have made request after request for the assistance indicated as above. I have sent in list after list of farming implements required, always confining my demands to the most urgent needs. During the four and one-half years that I have been the farmer in charge of this reservation, these Indians have received one farm wagon. When I stated in my report of last December that these Indians had always been treated by the Government like greatly neglected stepchildren, I stated but the bare truth.

Last January you very kindly invited me to go to the agency and select from the annuity supplies such articles as the Indians most needed, and you have since then very liberally given us all you could spare, but as your stock of farming implements was very limited, we could not get the necessary number of farming tools.

The Indians of this reservation derive no benefit from the thousands of dollars distributed yearly among the Indians residing in the vicinity of the agency for freighting, labor on new buildings, for beef furnished, for school, etc.; neither do they derive any benefit from the grist mill at the agency, where the Indians there can

obtain 95 per cent for their wheat in flour, shorts, and bran. Here the Papago sells his grain for 90 cents per cwt. and buys flour at $3 per cwt. There is no Government school here. The Government does not own a single building on this reservation, and the Papago Indians have absolutely no opportunity to be employed in any way by the Government, like those at the Sacaton Agency.

Notwithstanding the fact that these Papago Indians have been very much neglected by the Government, as above stated, and the further fact that they had a very poor harvest in 1893, and that farm products have fetched prices below those of every previous year, still they have made very fair progress toward civilization during the past year. The number of farmers has increased; many Indians have moved upon their farms to reside there permanently. Several Indians keep their farms in very good condition. New wells have been dug, new houses built, 250 days' labor has been performed on roads. The sanitary condition is first class, due mainly to greater cleanliness, improved houses, better living, and the discarding of the use of ditch water.

It is also a matter of great satisfaction to be able to state that gambling and drunkenness have diminished to a very appreciable degree.

I again recommend the purchase of two good stallions and two good bulls for the Papago allottees to improve their stock, which is of a very inferior breed. The fenced part of the reservation will furnish enough feed for from 1,500 to 2,000 animals. A hay press should also be bought for these Indians.

Thanking you for the kind treatment I have received from you and your office,

I am, very respectfully,

J. M. BERGER,
Farmer in Charge.

J. ROE YOUNG,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., *August 25, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1894, with census list and statistics:

Males above 18	1,073
Females above 14	1,565
School children 6 to 16, attending or not—	
Males	696
Females	592
Total population	4,817

I assumed charge of the agency July 22, 1893, in obedience to special orders of the War Department, relieving Capt. Lewis Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry. I still retain command of the post of San Carlos as per arrangement. On assuming charge a very satisfactory state of affairs was found to exist, and, as I had been more or less in contact with the Indians for six or eight months prior, had little difficulty in adapting myself. The dual duties are hard at times, but, with the proper support which I have received from both departments, it is I am convinced the best way to manage these Indians for some time to come. The country and climate is very much against their becoming entirely self-supporting in any short time, and until then at least they must be kept under absolute control if possible.

Much has been done in the past three or four years to advance them in civilization and industry, and although they can not be said to be like the eastern tribes who are so surrounded by civilization they are, in my opinion, advancing.

The crops for this year will aggregate fully as much as last year, notwithstanding the extreme dry season. No rain to speak of fell here during the spring months and the usual July rains were backward. The temperature was quite extreme, the average for this year for May and June was over 100°, the mercury reaching 111° on several occasions. The corn now promises well except just below the agency on the Gila where the water has been hard to get on the land, the river San Carlos being dry on the surface and the Gila nearly so. All the other farms have done very well for water this year.

These Indians do considerable work of other nature than agriculture, although it has been the aim this year to have all do some farming in addition. There have been numbers employed in cutting and hauling wood and hay for agency and post, basket-making being something of an industry among the women, and amounting to several hundred dollars during the year. A few have been allowed to seek employment of different kinds in and about the town of Globe, 32 miles distant from

REF0071469

agency, proper work given them by residents, at whose request, in most instances, the Indians remain. Reports and observation say they are doing very well in most instances. In only one case has it been necessary to recall any.

An endeavor has been made to teach a little thrift in the matter of farms and farming implements. Only 2 new plows were issued during the year, 74 having been repaired in the same time. Over 60 wagons, requiring all kinds of repairs, have passed through the shops in the period. No new land has been taken up, but fences repaired, and lands inside cleared. Some seed was issued to families whose farms failed last year through no fault. Others who had not taken proper care were given an opportunity to sell hay and wood to the agency and post, in order to procure seed by their own efforts.

The agency gristmill has been in operation all the year. About 240,000 pounds of good flour, besides the bran, have been turned out, the product of wheat raised by the people, and ground for them, making a much needed addition to the flour ration, and a step in direction of support. The mill has started well again for the new year.

The engines also furnish power for water supply for school and agency. Recommendation to increase the water supply, if possible, which is not adequate, will be made as soon as probable cost and feasibility can be ascertained.

A number of examples have been made by trial by Indian court for offenses against law and order, and a number of minor cases of discipline by the agent. There is still considerable gambling, which is so natural to these people that it is hard to prevent. It is not allowed in the confines of the agency at all nor in the vicinity on Sundays. I have not traced any cases of introduction of liquor on the reserve this year in violation of law, and I doubt if there has been any. Tiswin is still drank by these Indians, but all cases brought to notice are dealt with either by the agent or, in graver cases involving quarrels, by the "court of Indian offenses," which I consider to be of great value here, taking part of the onus of punishment from the agent. The great majority of evil-doers, however, have proper respect for either authority. Polygamy has continued to be held in check, the apparent discrepancy being a clerical error last year. Dual wives will be separated as soon as opportunity offers.

Few medicine men are in practice on this reservation, and then only in places so remote as to be almost impossible to prevent. Indians here generally seem to have more respect each year for the agency physician; the present one does his whole duty.

There have been no serious complaints from whites regarding contact with these Indians during the year. It has been necessary to send after acorn hunters on the west side of the reserve on one or two occasions, but no damage of any kind has been reported.

There has been one case of suicide and two cases of shooting, neither fatal, at Apache during the year, and one case in which two Indians were killed, and one case of an assault on policeman at San Carlos. The cases at Apache were remote and were not taken note of by law. Claim partly accidental. In one case at San Carlos offender was given twenty-five years' imprisonment, and the other allowed to go free by quibbles of the law. Not many serious disorders among over 1,500 people of the nomadic habits and violent tempers of the "Apache."

Nothing authentic has been heard of the renegade Kid since May 13, 1893. The encounter by Clark, in which a young squaw was killed, not being traceable in any way to him. There was one man, one woman, and a child.

Missionary work, under Lutheran auspices, has been started about 9 miles from the agency up the San Carlos River, and when in operation gives promise of good results. The gentlemen seem very much in earnest and adapted to the work.

The school at the agency has been in full operation for the ten school months of the year, with an average attendance of 90, and in my opinion has improved during the year. The school employés have been efficient, and, with the exceptions noted in my letters of June 30, have been loyal to their work and to the agency authority. I consider the progress of the children to have been good, and they seem to be well contented. No deaths have occurred, and no cases of sickness beyond the trivial ones incident to children. The *morale* of the school has been good.

The stone school building, teachers' dwelling, and shops have been completed during the year at a cost of $12,207.86; good structures for the purpose, and will greatly add to the comfort of all. The fences have been repaired and straightened. I shall endeavor to place 100 pupils in the school this fall. I am of the opinion the need of another dormitory will be apparent during the coming year.

A well was started and abandoned by caving, and another dug in the attempt to get water for irrigating a small piece of ground, about 5 acres, which is inclosed in immediate rear of the school, part of which was broken this year; but water failed. The last well dug has some water now in the dry season and it is hoped may increase. It was with this in view that the recommendation was made in February for an aëromotor, which has received attention. This and other land surrounding the school is not susceptible of irrigation by ditches, with any reasonable promise of success or moderate cost.

All the necessary repairs to agency and Indian harness has been made by school boys assisted and instructed by the shoe and harness maker, as well as necessary repairs to pupils' shoes. One of the boys has been placed in the wheelright shop and one in the blacksmith shop every afternoon during school days. These details are changed from time to time. All of the painting of the new buildings, except school buildings, and all of the repairs (painting) of old buildings have been done by school boys; some of them show great aptitude.

Trespassing cattle have given more or less trouble during the year, but stockmen generally, where cattle run on the rivers and near farms, have answered to my calls to remove stock very well. Farmers have driven them off in some instances, but cattle will drift onto the reservation in the dry season in spite of all efforts. Either some more stringent laws will have to be enacted or some portion of the reserve not needed for pasture by Indians placed under pasture leases. It will require a much larger force than is at the control of either the Indian agent or the commanding officers of the military posts to keep these lands free from cattle at all times and under all circumstances. Cattle on the north and on the east are the hardest to control on account of the proximity of the ranches to the reservation line.

Considerable work has been done on the roads during the year, but much of the labor seems lost under the wheels of the heavy freight wagons plying the roads between Thomas and Globe, over 40 miles on the reserve.

The Indian police have been very good in duties during the year, but would be much more efficient if they could be allowed forage for horses so as to be mounted; but the smallness of appropriations do not seem to warrant it.

There are no allotted lands on this reservation, but the great majority live on some definite separate piece of land.

Indian Inspector Cadman and Supervisor Moss, school service, visited this agency in the latter part of April.

FORT APACHE.

This portion of the reservation has been under charge of an officer of the Army detailed for that purpose, who is assistant to the agent, under the present rule of control. These Indians, called White Mountains, are somewhat more nomadic than those at San Carlos, are considerably scattered into small bands, distant from the military post which is near the center of this part of the reservation, and in consequence much harder to bring under surveillance.

Many of them have farms and raise some wheat, barley, and considerable corn. They have a number of horses and some cattle. Rations have been issued but seven months in the year, December to June, during the past two years, the Indians living by their own efforts the remainder of the year. I believe these Indians originally preferred this mode to being moved to San Carlos. Their country is very mountainous and has good timber, grass, and water. Rations will, in my opinion, have to be issued to a few old and infirm people weekly this year, which I will make the subject of a letter later.

A boarding school was started in January which, although still unfinished as to buildings, is productive of much good, and I am in hopes to increase the attendance considerably this season. Only 29 could be accommodated this year. The buildings have cost very little beyond the pay of employés. It has been the endeavor not to incur much expenditure of money during the past fiscal year and until the present buildings had been completed, when the water system would be given attention, the location requiring a considerable expenditure of money to perfect.

This part of the reservation is so removed from the agency by 80 miles of rough mountain trails as to render personal supervision impossible; consequently much has to be left to the discretion of the officer in charge, relying on a visit or two a year from here and the military telegraph line for the control. The property responsibility is increasing all the time, making it more difficult to render proper accountability. The recommendation of last year that the reserve be divided under a separate agency on the line of the Black and the Salt rivers on the south is most earnestly renewed.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. MYER,
Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ. *July 31, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my third annual report of the San Carlos Indian boarding school.

The school year ending June 30, 1894, has been one of great prosperity. The attendance has been all we could healthfully accommodate, and the advancement in all departments satisfactory. When I

REF0071470

look back two years, to the time when but few of our pupils were able to speak a word of English, it hardly seems possible that they could in such a short period have accomplished so much. They now read intelligently and understandingly in the Second and Third readers. They have also acquired a fair knowledge of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. One evening each week has been devoted to mental arithmetic, and the results are remarkable. In addition to the above they have received careful instruction in penmanship, plain drawing, sentence building, and the rudiments of vocal music.

An interesting Sunday school has been maintained during the year. We have also had church services each Sabbath, conducted by the missionary (Rev. Vlecher).

In the industrial departments much has been accomplished. Fourteen boys have been regularly detailed to work in the shoe and harness shops, and two in the agency blacksmith shop. All have made satisfactory progress. The other boys have been taught general work.

During the year all the old buildings have been thoroughly repaired and painted. All this work was done by the boys and industrial teacher. The girls have been taught to cut, fit, and manufacture all their clothing and keep the same in good repair. Some of them have received instruction in cooking and making bread, and all have been taught to do laundry work.

Our school plant has been much improved during the past twelve months, by the completion of new buildings and remodeling of old ones. We can now healthfully and comfortably accommodate 100 pupils.

I take great pleasure and pride in calling your attention to the fact that there has not been a death in the school during my supervision, nor a serious case of sickness.

Our force of employés, with one or two exceptions, have been able, earnest workers. Much of our prosperity is due to the untiring efforts of Capt. A. L. Myer (our agent). At all times we have had his hearty cooperation. Almost every day he has visited the school premises. He has given much of his time and cheerfully did everything in his power to promote the best interests of the school. Our future is bright. The success of the past gives us great encouragement. The Indians are very friendly and well disposed, and many of them are proud of the progress made by their children in school.

Total enrollment during year	91
Average attendance for year	89

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the many favors extended to us.

Respectfully, yours.

THOS. L. HOOVE,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT APACHE SCHOOL.

FORT APACHE BOARDING SCHOOL,
San Carlos Agency, Ariz., July 2, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the work of this school for the past year, and of its present condition.

On assuming charge here, early in May, I found things in very unsatisfactory condition. While the status of the school has undergone recent changes, a characteristic of "crudeness" is quite apparent in almost every external feature.

The school was opened January 27, with an enrollment of 28 pupils, 11 girls and 17 boys. At that time there was no superintendent to take charge, nor was there any teacher to take charge of class-room work.

I have found the children very tractable and imitative. They are natural imitators and readily take to many customs of civilization. With equal opportunities for scholastic advancement, I think there are are very few, if any, Indian children who would make more rapid progress than the White Mountain Apache. For the last few weeks fully half the boys have come to me almost daily and asked the privilege of taking their books and slates to their dormitory and "have school." It was both interesting and gratifying, on stepping into their room, to find them arranged in small groups reading the same lesson in concert or copying lessons on their slates. On such occasions there was no boisterousness. Some of the children who six weeks ago did not know a single word in the First Reader can not only read some of the easier lessons, but write them fairly well upon their slates.

As but few of these children were ever in school before coming here, their most difficult work is the acquiring of English. As soon as they begin to understand the language fairly well, I feel confident that their advancement in class-room work will be much more rapid.

I do not wish to convey the idea that the boys and girls of this school have made such remarkable progress as compared with that which the average class of white children should be expected to make in the same time. No class of Indian children can learn reading and become proficient in the uses and relations of numbers as readily as white children. It will require generations of training to endow them with mental capacity equivalent to that of the present generation of white children. Besides, their inability to use and interpret the English language is a great impediment to their progress during the first few years of their school life.

The farm.—We have a small farm or garden of about 5 acres. It was planted late, but has been well cultivated by one of the Interior Department farmers with assistance from school boys detailed for that purpose. Insects destroyed much of the earlier growth, and the "squaws" have trespassed to a considerable extent. As the farm is nearly three-quarters of a mile from the school, it is almost impossible to identify the marauders. Lieut. Blatchford, our officer in charge, has planned the opening of a ditch and the taking up of a very desirable tract of about 15 acres on the school side of the river. This will make a beautiful little farm, and the location, too, is quite convenient.

It is impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of the amount or value of garden products for this year. The indications are that the corn, potato, onion, cabbage, and squash crops will be fairly good. We had an abundance of lettuce and some radishes the last two weeks of school. These are the only vegetables the garden furnished thus far. While we consider it a matter of much importance to have a good garden, we consider it really more important that the boys receive proper instruction in the science and art of field culture.

Mechanical.—Some of the boys have displayed much intelligence in the performance of what little mechanical work has been done here of late. They dressed the shingles and did almost all the shingling of sides and ends of a 24 by 80 foot building. They have also assisted in framing another building 26 by 80 feet and in making several thousand adobes.

Domestic.—Our female employés are assistant matron and cook. With the assistance of the girls they perform the work of matron, cook, seamstress, and laundress. Although so much work devolves upon them they have for sometime been doing good work. Beside attending to such repairing as is necessary in a school of this size, they have manufactured (in the last six weeks) 13 sheets, 14 pillow-cases, 8 tablecloths, 20 dresses, 10 aprons, and 17 gowns. A few of the girls have learned to do plain sewing. All have had experience in dining-room, kitchen, and laundry work, and have proven themselves very apt in each place.

Health and sanitary conditions.—The school buildings are located on a beautiful, sloping mesa, at an altitude of about 225 feet above the bed of North Fork of White Mountain River, and about 5,500 feet above sea level. Mountains completely surround our site, at from one-eighth of a mile to 4 miles distance. We have all the advantages to be derived from a dry location, a pure mountain atmosphere, and the inspiring effects of picturesque scenery.

While the artificial conditions are not the best for all seasons of the year, the buildings, so far as ventilation is concerned, are admirably adapted to warm weather. All but two rooms are still in the rough. On account of scarcity of lumber temporary floors are in use in most of the buildings.

Since the 1st of May the general health of the children has been good. The only trouble of any consequence was an infection of sore eyes. This, I think was caused by intense light and the great amount of sand carried by strong winds.

The water used for all school purposes was, until recently, hauled from the river. While it is quite clear and reputed to be pure, we changed our source of supply for cooking and drinking purposes from the river to a spring which is very difficult of access. Arrangements are now being made to substitute a pump and main in place of two yoke of oxen, for carrying water from the spring to the school.

Care has been taken to disinfect all dormitories, schoolroom, etc., as often as there was occasion for such, sulphate of iron and other disinfectants being used. Dr. J. Silverstein, the agency physician, has evinced much interest in this matter and given appreciated assistance.

Employés.—I am very well satisfied with Mr. James Bissett (blacksmith and engineer), Miss Cora Cooley (assistant matron), and Mrs. Fanny Adair (cook). Mr. Bissett is undoubtedly a thoroughly competent man, and appears quite willing to perform any duty that his position requires of him. Miss Cooley has become a most valuable employé. She is well qualified for the position she holds, and commands the utmost confidence and respect of the children. Being a native of the reservation, and having Apache blood, she speaks the language fluently, and is frequently of much service as an interpreter. There is no other competent interpreter here. Mrs. Adair is a very good woman, and tries to do her duty. Being a full-blood Pah-Ute Indian, and very illiterate, she can not exert the same progressive influence over the children that a good white woman would. Her work is very well done. * * *

A good kindergartner or primary teacher would be a very valuable addition to our force. I have no assistance, or had none in my class-room work since I came; but still, I got along very nicely with 36 boys and girls. With a largely increased attendance next year, additional teaching force will be much needed.

In conclusion, I wish to state that my relations with the agency have been very pleasant. Capt. Meyer (agent) and Lieut. Blatchford (officer in charge) have encouraged me very much by the interest they are manifesting in the success of the Fort Apache school. They are doing all they can to make our surroundings as comfortable and pleasant as possible by the opening of the next session of school.

Trusting that we may give good reports from here for the coming year.

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

BENJ. F. JACKSON,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., *August 20, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the affairs of the Hoopa and Lower Klamath Indians of this agency for the fiscal year 1894, as follows:

HOOPAS.

The census taken in June by the agency physician shows the following statistics:

Whole number living on the reservation	185
Absent at school in Oregon	1
Total	186
Males	226
Females	260
Males over 18 years old	137
Females over 14 years old	183
Births during the year	17
Deaths	12
School children 6 to 16 years old, inclusive	103
School children 6 to 18 years old, inclusive	116

Of the whole number, 53 are over 60 years old.

REF0071471

Houses inhabited by Indians:	
Frame	87
Indian	19
Total	106
Barns, frame	17
Stables, frame and log	20
Stock owned by Indians:	
Horses	221
Mules	14
Cattle	291
Swine	244
Fowls	1,856

The people still being very poor, their domestic condition is rather squalid and miserable, but the acquisition of means, however small, is always followed by apparent improvement. They are industrious under intelligent direction, peaceable, obedient, very kindly disposed toward the Government and the white race, and entirely contented with their present condition.

The progress made in a year by an Indian tribe is not much noticed by one who is present with it every day. The increase in stock and the enlarged yield of the farms, however, show a very considerable advance in the prosperity of the Hoopas during the past year. The very great majority of them prefer farming to any other occupation, and their desire for permanent and independent homes is general.

Agriculture.—The area cultivated during the year is:

By the agency	acres..	80
By Indians individually	do....	*600

The yield of the area cultivated by the agency is:

Hay	tons..	‡45
Wheat	bushels..	‡523
Oats	do....	‡1,143
Potatoes	do....	‡130

A plentiful supply of vegetables.

The yield of the Indian farms is approximately as follows:

Hay	tons..	450
Wheat	bushels..	‡3,828
Oats	do....	‡3,812
Corn	do....	‡190
Potatoes	do....	‡450

Vegetables in liberal quantities.

Cords of wood cut and delivered		300
Lumber sawed and distributed	feet..	193,000

Other work of Indians during the year consisted of cutting and hauling timber repairing roads, clearing new land, building fences, etc.

Education.—The agency boarding school was open from September to June, inclusive, excepting vacation of ten days after Christmas day. During the session it was filled to its capacity, and part of the time beyond that. The attendance by the Hoopa and Klamath children was about equal, no preference being given either people. The Klamaths appear to be more anxious for the education of their children than the Hoopas, and their children appear to be much more intelligent and receptive than the children of the others. The average attendance for the year was 60.52. The services of the employés are very satisfactory.

A school building has just been completed, which, with the other improvements now being made, will enlarge the capacity of the school to 120 pupils and make the establishment practically a new one.

The school farm, which was opened last winter, consists of 28 acres, including about 8 acres of the old post garden. The harvest of the produce of the farm is:

Hay	tons..	‡20	Turnips	bushels..	‡10
Wheat	bushels..	‡82	Onions	do....	‡25
Oats	do....	‡120	Beans	do....	‡15
Corn	do....	‡50	Other vegetables	do....	‡175–200
Potatoes	do....	‡130			

* Approximated. ‡ Measured. † Estimated.

Two hundred and seventy fruit trees and vines were set out in the school grounds during the winter and spring, and a flower garden of 1 acre laid off and cultivated in the area between the buildings, as an object lesson for the pupils.

The report of the principal teacher, which exhibits a résumé of the year's work within the school, is herewith inclosed. The physician's report, embracing information on both the school and agency, is also inclosed.

No church missionary work is carried on among either the Hoopas or Klamaths.

The court of Indian offenses has not been established, being unnecessary, and unsuited to the condition of the Indians. Trifling offenses, if willful, are appropriately punished, and other offenses do not occur.

Allotments.—No allotments have yet been made on the Hoopa Reservation, but it is expected that the work will begin during the fall. The people are anxious to have their land in severalty, and some of them have left the valley, which is overpopulated, and made homes where they can obtain larger tracts than they can obtain in the old settlement. The valley land is apportioned out to the occupants in areas proportionate to their ability to cultivate them properly. The largest tract apportioned this year is about 21 acres, the smallest 3 acres, gardens not included.

If the northern part of the reservation can be made accessible over a wagon road, enough of good agricultural land will become available there to enable each head of a family to have enough to live upon comfortably. An estimate has been made for the construction of a road, the work to be done by Indian labor.

Indian police.—The regular duties of the police are so infrequent and so insignificant that their time is given chiefly to manual labor, keeping the roads in repair in the inclement season, keeping the trails open, etc. The time not occupied in employment for themselves is given for such casual labor as may be necessary on the reservation and about the school.

LOWER KLAMATHS.

These people occupy territory 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, from the mouth of the Trinity to the ocean, a distance of about 50 miles as the river runs. They are so remote from the agency and their mode of life is so different from that of the Hoopas, that it is impossible to keep a correct record of their vital statistics or of their affairs. The census of 1892 is submitted as an approximate statement of their number.* Living among them are many white settlers some of whom have been there for twenty years and upward. The settlers and Indians have generally intermarried, so a considerable part of the Lower Klamath population is of mixed blood. Some of them are advanced in common education, and many of the families of those who are longest established there have amassed wealth and property. The pure blood Indians who inhabit the reservation are poor and lead a hand-to-mouth life, subsisting chiefly on salmon.

The only arable land occupied by Indians is found on the benches along the river in lots of a few acres in extent. These are generally cultivated as gardens. The majority of the people have very good houses, built by themselves from lumber split from redwood timber. A considerable part of the population is absent from the reservation all the time, employed by the farmers and others along the coast from Crescent City to Humboldt Bay.

Seven hundred and forty-four allotments have been made to date from the mouth of the Klamath to the mouth of the Trinity, and 125 patents have been received, of which 72 have been delivered to the patentees. The land allotted can never be used for agriculture, but the allotment secures the Indians in the tenure of their homes.

The people are friendly, intelligent, and industrious, and appear to be wholly contented. They receive medical treatment and medicines on application to the agency physician, but no other allowance.

I am pleased to be able to assure the Commissioner of my great satisfaction at the prompt consideration of, and favorable action on my request and recommendations relating to the business of the agency and of the Indians.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*This can not be correct approximately, if 744 allotments have been made to these Indians.
W. E. D.

REF0071472

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPA VALLEY, CAL., *June 30, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the following report in compliance with your request for some general information concerning the work of the Hoopa Valley boarding school.

The teachers at present employed in the literary department have all assumed the duties of their positions since about the middle of December. We acknowledge with pleasure the efficient work of our immediate predecessors in this department, and the cordial support rendered by the former principal, Miss Margaret O'Regan, while we were fitting ourselves for the new situation.

We have been able, during our brief experience, to note a commendable progress on the part of all the children whose attendance has been sufficiently regular. The majority of the children enrolled during the year were first-year pupils. With few exceptions, those of the first year who remained in the school till the close of the session, are well prepared to enter the second year grade. Several of the brighter pupils, who had some knowledge of the English language on entering school, are already well along in the second year's work. The pupils of the higher grades have made equally commendable progress. The majority of those who left school earlier in the session, are pupils who are very near to the limit of school age. During their few months in school they acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, which it is hoped will be of service to them hereafter in a limited business.

Throughout the year, a Sunday school and other appropriate Sabbath exercises, have been regularly conducted. The school employés have been efficiently aided in this work, and in other lines of social and moral training, by the people of the community outside the school.

The legal holidays have been observed by the school with other appropriate exercises.

The session closed with a public entertainment of a literary character. Many patrons of the school attended. We think they went away well pleased, and with increased interest in our work.

All the girls have worked in the sewing room, and have received instruction in machine and hand sewing, patching, darning, and button-hole work.

All the girls of suitable age have had instruction in kitchen, dining room, and laundry work. We desire that the laundress and the seamstress during the coming year shall devote more time to teaching the girls, and to accomplish this we recommend the employment of an assistant laundress and an assistant seamstress, for at least a part of the year.

In conclusion, we desire to thank you for your kindly assistance and for many courtesies.

Respectfully.

HENRY A. KENDAL,
Teacher.

Capt. W. E. DOUGHERTY, U. S. A.,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

COLTON, CAL. *August 31, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of this agency together with such statistics as are required by the regulations of 1891.

The inclosed census report shows a total population of 3,181. The deficiency here shown in population as compared with last year is accounted for simply by imperfect census reports of 1893. I had several men in the field last year (owing to the short time I had to make my reports), and I now find that some of them duplicated names, thereby swelling the census to an unnatural size.

Tule River Reservation.—I find the agency buildings at this reservation badly located. I will therefore ask authority to move them to the Indian settlement, where the former can be of service to the Indians.

I have asked for authority to build a school building on this reservation. The field matron has done excellent work among these people, who are industrious and reasonably sober in their habits.

Potrero Reservation.—This reservation comprises the La Jolla, Ya Peche, and part of the Rincon Indians. They live in villages on separate parts of the reservation as water and land may be found to suit them. They are industrious, well meaning people.

By authority of the Department, the Escondido irrigation district is now building across a part of this reservation an irrigation ditch to conduct water to the lands near Escondido. This is an advantage to the Indians.

Rincon Reservation.—This reservation has been alloted in severalty to the Indians by Miss Foote. She made fifty-one allotments. The Indians are industrious; their houses, however, are poor and badly built. The services of a very good field matron for this and Potrero Reservation would be a blessing to these people.

Mesa Grande.—This reservation, I think, contains the worst element of my many charges. While industrious, they are professional gamblers and terrible drinkers. They have fine land, and live, in most instances, in houses, and would be well off but for the demon drink and gambling. They are surrounded by whites, who furnish them drink and encourage their degraded ways. I have spent more time at this place than any one reservation in hopes to correct the liquor trade, which I believe I have succeeded in doing without law and expense. This Mesa Grande is known as tract No. 2 of the Santa Ysabel Reservation.

Santa Ysabel.—This reservation comprises three tracts of land, almost surrounding the Santa Ysabel grant. I have spoken of tract No. 2 as Mesa Grande, by which

name it is mostly known. Of tracts Nos. 1 and 3 little in addition can be said more than is said of tract No. 2. Their lands are good, and they are industrious, but liquor and gambling seems to be their ruin.

Pala Reservation.—This reservation has been allotted by Mr. Carrero into 13 allotments. What tillable land they have is very excellent. They are industrious people, and have a fair class of houses.

Temecula Reservation.—Of the people occupying this reservation I can but say that they have been terribly abused. Their reservation is almost without water; during wet seasons they are short. This dry year they can but suffer for water. They are law-abiding people, quiet and industrious, own stock, have fair houses, and farm when they have rain sufficient. They need assistance.

Yuma Reservation.—This reservation now being in a fair way of a speedy allotment and subdivision, as recommended by the recent commission sent to Yuma for the purpose, leaves little to be said by me.

Since the arrest and confinement of Chief Magull and his followers little trouble has occurred on the reservation. Some of the Yuma Indians have (during the double reign of chiefs) removed to Lower California and Mexico. This, I find, is one of their migratory customs. Mr. Andrade desires me to remove them from his lands in Mexico, steps for which I have taken, but I am not desirous of taking onto the Yuma Reservation any of the Mexican Indians not justly entitled to the benefits of the Yuma tribe.

Los Coyotes Reservation.—This reservation, while large, contains but a small amount of tillable land. The whites have patents to most of the desirable land and water. The whites being thus situated among them causes a continuous strife. Recently gold in ledges has been found on this reservation by whites. I have notified the miners that they are on Government property. I apprehend no serious trouble with these people, nor do I think the prospect very bright for the Indians to acquire anything for rents for mining purposes.

San Manuel Reservation.—This reservation contains 38 people, all told, 640 acres of land, and about 25 acres of tillable soil and about 50 or 60 acres where grain can be planted and harvested only by hand. They have a fair class of houses, and are industrious Indians, working in the fruit orchards of the whites. Their employers state that they make excellent hands.

Saboba or San Jacinto Reservation.—Practically this is one and the same reservation. That portion known as Saboba is situated on a grant, but the supreme court of California has confirmed the possessory rights of these Indians to the land. These people are well advanced in civilized pursuits. Their water facilities should be improved.

Twenty-nine Palms Reservation.—This reservation contains very few people. They have reasonably good houses, and are quiet, law-abiding people; their lands are all that they require.

Cahuilla Reservation.—The people of this reservation are well advanced, and are industrious men and women. They have a very good class of houses, and are making advancement in civilization.

Inaja Reservation.—This reservation, while small, virtually comprises two reservations, that of Cosmit and Inaja. Cosmi is worthless as it is. Had the Indians received the lands they formerly owned or were in possession of years past they would have a comfortable place to live and would have good homes, as they are somewhat industrious.

The people of Inaja are more fortunate; their lands are good and quite sufficient for the people residing thereon, who are not very industrious, but they are quiet and well advanced in civilized pursuits.

Laguna Reservation.—This reservation, while small, is sufficient for the 4 families residing there. They are industrious and well meaning people. Their lands, like those of Campo, La Posta, and Manzanita, are improperly described.

Cuyapipe (or Long Canyon) Reservation.—This reservation is located in a long narrow canyon, inaccessible by wagon, containing not 10 acres of arable land. There are 39 Indians living on this place, who subsist upon acorns and hunting. They are industrious, and would make good farmers if they had any land to farm. They have good houses, considering their poverty. I would recommend that steps be taken to secure them some farming land at the mouth of this canyon, that a school be established, and that a field matron be stationed with them. They have been totally neglected heretofore.

Campo Reservation.—These people have good farms, and are industrious; live in good houses, and are advanced in civilized pursuits. The lands that they are farming, and always have farmed, are not included in the reservation as recommended by the commission.

Manzanita Reservation.—This reservation contains 100 acres of good land and 6 families of industrious people. McCain, a white man, has inclosed and improved a part of the reservation. McCain's father lived on this same property for many years. The Indians have never claimed this land or in any way shown that they

REF0071473

owned it or thought they owned it. The actual survey of the reservation, however, shows this man McCain's property to be within the lines of the reservation as described and defined by the commission. Some immediate action should be taken looking to a speedy settlement of the boundaries of this reservation.

Sycuan Reservation.—This reservation is so situated that the Indians find employment among the whites, their neighbors. They are reasonably industrious and are very frugal. This reservation has been allotted by Agent Patton into 17 allotments. The Indians are well satisfied and intend to build themselves comfortable houses.

La Posta Reservation.—This reservation contains very little good land. The Indians are poor, and of necessity are correspondingly backward in farming and domestic pursuits. This reservation is not properly described by the commission.

Ramona Reservation.—This reservation is little more than pasture land for the few families living thereon. They are, however, well to do, and live in reasonably good houses.

Capitan Grande.—This reservation contains many acres of very excellent land. Its people are not up to standard in civilized pursuits, however, caused more by want of encouragement than otherwise. Many of the best people have petitioned me for a day school, for which I shall ask, believing it will be of great service to them. Their reservation I consider the best of all the reservations of this agency.

Agua Caliente Reservation.—This reservation, situated as it is on the desert, requires an abundant supply of water during the summer months. All products are from two to six weeks in advance in maturing in this section than elsewhere in southern California. This has caused vexatious whites to interfere with the Indians' water privileges in what is known as the Toquitch Canyon and the Andreas Canyon. Either of these water sources would furnish sufficient water for the number of Indians using or requiring the use of the waters tributary to the lands they inhabit. I have now under process of settlement an arrangement by which this difficulty will be overcome and the Indians have their just dues.

Torres Reservation.—Of this reservation I can but say that while the people are industrious they have little opportunity to display their ability. They subsist mostly by work performed for the railroad company or in cutting wood for shipment to Los Angeles. The Indian villages of Alamo Boneto, Agua Daley, Fig Tree, and other small villages, among which I may mention La Mesas as the most populous and Martinez as the most central. The water supply of these people needs some improvement to the end that they may be better able to grow gardens and maintain themselves.

Pauma Reservation.—While this reservation is on a grant and can not be allotted, the Indians have established quite a respectable settlement. They are industrious and frugal.

Augustine Reservation.—This reservation is very poor in point of quality of land. The few Indians residing there obtain work of the railroad company. They do nothing else. Their homes are not improved, though they are quite industrious and make good railroad hands.

Morongo Reservation.—The allotment of this reservation will accomplish very much in the way of destroying the two factions that there exist. The Indians are more advanced in civilized pursuits than the Indians of any of the reservations in this agency. I attribute this to the fact that they have always worked for the whites. The water supply of this reservation should be developed and the Indians encouraged thereby in industrial pursuits.

Mrs. Tontain, with 10 acres of land in or near the northwest corner of sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 1 E., is still a thorn in the side of the Indians, and this agency is really causing more trouble than any tribe of Indians under my charge. This woman should be removed from the reservation, and her land taken for reservation purposes.

Cabazon Reservation.—This reservation is not susceptible of cultivation to any extent. The Indians work for the railroad company and cut wood for shipment to Los Angeles. Their chief source of subsistence, the mesquité bean, is fast disappearing. The whites have acquired title to some of the best timbered lands, and are cutting same for fuel for the Los Angeles market.

The condition of these Indians is poor. I see little that can be done to improve it, unless all the mesquite timber of the desert surrounding them be reserved for their exclusive use. Poor land and practically no water are difficulties with which these people have to contend. This is true of all the desert Indians.

I shall speak of the Indians of this agency not living upon reservations by villages.

Puerto Ygnoria Village.—Contains 51 people, who are first-rate farmers, living in moderately good houses on the south west boundary of Warner ranch. They are San Luis Rey Indians, who are quiet and law-abiding people.

San José Village.—Contains 11 people, who are industrious, and are in reality a part of the Puerto Ygnoria Indians. I overlooked the census of this village until too late to obtain it.

Agua Caliente (Warner) Village.—Of these Indians I can but say that they are industrious, and I believe if they had the opportunity would improve their property. The suit pending between the ranch owners and the Indians for this property naturally impedes their progress. These people need Government aid, that justice may be done them in their suit for their homes.

San Felipe Village.—These Indians live on the grant of the same name, are a very good set of men as a rule, and deserve better treatment. They are virtually at the mercy of the ranch owners for their homes.

San Luis Rey Village.—These Indians have lived near the Old Mission, San Luis Rey, for many years before the whites came into the valley. For all of this, their homes are patented to the whites, and ultimately they must be evicted, as they utterly refuse to move from the home of their fathers and their childhood days. These Indians number 50 people, and should have some protection for their rights.

Puerta de la Cruz Village.—Comprises 11 industrious people living on the northwestern part of the Warner ranch. They have very good houses and are industrious people, but must sooner or later lose their homes, as they are on the grant.

Santa Rosa Village.—These Indians, numbering 51 souls, are living well up on the Santa Rosa Mountain. They are industrious. Their tillable land is very limited, as is their water supply, yet they are happy and law abiding.

San Pasqual Village.—These Indians have been treated by the United States in a very unfair and unjust manner. Their lands in San Pasqual Valley were granted to them by the Mexican Government. Notwithstanding this, the United States patented the same lands to whites, and, as a result, the Indians had to leave and seek a new home, which, when found, does not in the slightest compare with their former lands in San Pasqual Valley. They are quiet, law-abiding people, and deserve consideration at the hands of the Government.

Santa Ynez Village.—These Indians live on the college grant in Santa Barbara County. Steps have been taken by me to secure to these people a permanent and fixed home.

Homesteads and other land entries of Indians.—I have taken occasion to further the interests of the Indians residing off the reservations to become land owners by homestead or otherwise. I trust my efforts will prove of some value to them.

Allotments.—I have to report that 5 reservations have been allotted into allotments as follows:

	Allotments.
Rincon, by Miss Foote, into	51
Potrero, by Carere, into	156
Pala, by Carere, into	13
Sycuan, by Patton, into	17
Pechanga, by Carere, into	92

The Indians in each case are well satisfied and are improving their lands.

Industries.—I find the Indians generally industriously inclined; many have good farms, which are well cared for. They work for the whites when occasion presents itself. They are very good farm hands and work somewhat steady. They raise stock where and when practicable. By these various industries they subsist. During dry years like the present they suffer; work is not to be had, stock is very poor, and their crops are a failure. During the summer they can get along from the fact that fruits furnish them with a living. The winter will be very severe upon these people. They can not provide for themselves for the winter; it is impossible.

Roads.—The same old difficulty stands in the way of road building. It has been a fact that where roads were built the whites follow, and soon the Indians' lands were taken from them. For these reasons it is difficult to get them to improve their roads.

Lands.—It would take more time than I have at my command to describe the varied lands of the various reservations in my charge. The altitudes vary from 260 feet below to 3,500 feet above sea level. The temperature varies from 120° to 80° in the shade. Many acres of the now worthless lands can be made of value by the addition of water. With water many otherwise dependent families of Indians can be made self-sustaining.

Water.—Many of the reservations are well provided with water. All require working and a system of irrigation to the end that all interested shall have their proper share. I would recommend the development of the water of the reservations best adapted to farming.

Indian day schools.—I have now 9 day schools in my charge, all 9 of which are owned by the Department. I have built 2 new school buildings during the year, one at Martinez and one at Morongo. I have made repairs on nearly every building except the Saboba school, which is in excellent repair, and the Pechanga, which, when I attempted to repair, I found worthless of further expense.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing name of teacher, compensation,

REF0071474

location of school, number days attendance at each school, and the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, with the average attendance:

Names of teachers.	Compensation per annum.	Location of schools.	Number of days attendance.	Average number of pupils enrolled during the year.	Average attendance.
Miss Flora Golsh	$720	La Jolla	4,260	35	21.25
Miss Ora M. Salmons	720	Rincon	4,216	21	20.75
Mrs. Hylma A. Nickerson	720	Mesa Grande	3,341	25	16.25
Mrs. J. H. Babbett	720	Agua Caliente	2,108	20	16.25
Mrs. Mary J. Platt	720	Pechanga	3,382	28	21.50
Mrs. N. J. Salsbery	720	Cahuilla	5,404	33	20.25
Miss Mary L. Noble	720	Saboba	4,069	26	20.50
Miss Sarah E. Morris	720	Potrero	1,961	19	12
Miss Margaret Carroll *	160	Martinez	238	18	16

* This school was in session only a part of June and July. † Per month.

Sanitary.—In this connection I must say that the sanitary condition of the Indians' homes is not of the best. The class of houses used by them are poor and built without the slightest concern as to ventilation. Our sick list during the past year, I regret very much to say, shows a marked increase. The entire year has been one full of sickness for the exposed Indians.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of patients treated, born, died, and the increase in sickness this year over last, by months:

Months.	Number of patients treated.	Born.	Died.	Comparison with 1892-'3, same months of cases treated.	Increase.	Decrease.
1891.						
September	708	18	3	486	222	
October	921	12		665	256	
November	772	19	6	421	351	
December	749	11	4	511	238	
1891.						
January	739	14	4	608	131	
February	885	18	4	951		66
March	1,208	19	2	890	318	
April	1,094	13	4	468	626	
May	776	19	3	508	268	
June	860	14	8	689	171	
July	694	10	3	580	114	
August *				459		

* Not reported owing to physician's absence on other duty.

Irrigation.—I have made surveys of Morongo, Saboba, Agua Caliente, Torres, Santa Ysabel, and Temecula, under authority given me during 1893 and 1891. I have improved the water system of Agua Caliente, and am prepared now to improve such other water supplies as appear justifiable.

Condition of the Indians.—The sick of the many reservations in my care are certainly in a very sad condition—no provision made for their comfort and scanty provision made for their support. The insane are in no better condition; without place to confine them they become a serious charge and care to this agency. The aged and infirm are in many instances homeless and without shelter. I would recommend the establishment of a home for the indigent poor and aged Indians; also a place for the safe and economical keeping of the few insane Indians, and the establishment, above all, of a suitable hospital for the sick.

Liquor traffic.—My experience during the year is that you can not convict a person for selling liquor to Indians. I have made three attempts to convict persons for selling liquor to Indians, with the result of one conviction from Tule River. The case of Jesus Jaro, of Saboba, is well known to the Department, since this case was the subject of a correspondence between the U. S. district attorney and the Department. I will state that the evidence in these cases was, as I supposed, clear and convincing. I shall keep up my efforts with hopes of a degree of success at all events.

Crimes.—Arrests for offenses among the Indians, while frequent, are of such trivial nature as does not require especial notice. I have had three cases of assault upon Indians by whites or Mexicans upon the various reservations during the year, each of which have fled the country fearing punishment.

Police.—I now have 15 police distributed over the reservations where I consider they are most needed and where their services will be the most advantageous. The men have done good service and deserve their offices.

Tribes.—The following statement shows the number of tribes, and the number of Indians belonging to each tribe:

Coahuila	761
Serrano	266
San Luis Rey	1,466
Diegnino	273
Tule River	181
Yuma	531
Total	3,481

The following statement shows the names of the reservations and villages with their population, (males and females), number of children under 18 years of age (males and females), mixed blood, number speaking English, and the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians. The marginal letters indicate the tribes to which each village or reservation of Indians belongs: Y., Yuma; S. L. R., San Luis Roy; T. R., Tule River; C., Cahuilla; D., Diegnino; S., Serrano.

Name.	Population.			Number of children under 18 years of age.			Mixed blood.	Number speaking English.	Dwellings used by Indians.	Initial of tribe.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Yuma Reservation	333	198	531	122	60	182	400	300	150	Y.
Saboba or San Jacinto Reservation	73	73	146	25	31	56	109	65	26	S. L. R.
Mesa Grande Reservation	93	85	178	40	34	74	125	75	37	S. L. R.
Potrero Reservation	121	134	255	54	58	111	230	180	42	S. L. R.
Tule River Reservation	92	92	184	37	49	86	150	100	35	T. R.
Cahuilla Reservation	124	115	239	49	39	88	200	150	45	C.
Capitan Grande Reservation	49	51	100	25	18	43	60	50	18	D.
Sycuan Reservation	22	16	38	6	4	10	20	15	6	D.
Santa Ysabel Reservation	38	37	75	15	18	33	50	40	14	D.
San Manuel Reservation	22	16	38	8	4	12	20	15	7	S.
Temecula Reservation	80	99	189	35	41	76	125	85	32	S. L. R.
Rincon Reservation	70	60	130	31	25	58	90	50	25	S. L. R.
Los Coyotes Reservation	75	52	127	36	23	59	80	50	23	S. L. R.
Agua Caliente Reservation	30	24	54	18	4	22	25	20	9	C.
Campo Reservation	11	10	21	3	3	6	15	10	3	D.
Cuyapipe Reservation	19	20	39	10	10	20	20	15	5	D.
Pauma Reservation	21	25	46	6	6	12	25	20	7	S. L. R.
Santa Rosa Reservation	27	24	51	11	10	21	20	15	8	C.
Pala Reservation	16	37	53	10	7	17	30	25	9	S. L. R.
Augustine Reservation	22	21	43	13	5	18	20	15	7	C.
Cabazon Reservation	53	43	96	15	12	27	50	40	16	C.
Torres Reservation	142	123	265	73	41	114	175	100	40	C.
Twenty-nine Palms Reservation	7	6	13	3	1	4	5	6	2	C.
On Warner Ranch:										
Puerta de La Cruz Village	8	3	11	1	.....	1	5	3	3	S. L. R.
Agua Caliente Village	71	81	152	32	34	66	100	70	10	S. L. R.
Puerta Ignorla Village	31	18	51	12	11	23	30	20	6	S. L. R.
San Luis Rey Village	21	29	50	10	7	17	25	20	7	S. L. R.
San Felipe Village	37	41	78	23	16	39	50	25	10	S. L. R.
Morongo Reservation	108	120	228	39	48	87	180	150	44	D.
Total	1,828	1,653	3,481	763	619	1,382	2,395	1,729	676	

Institutes.—Under this head I will say that on April 24, 25, and 26, 1891, I held at this agency the first regular Indian school-teachers' institute, I believe, ever held on the coast. I am pleased to report that the institute was a grand success, and that much good was done the service, the result of which will show more in our next year's school work than at present is perceptible. Much interest was manifested in

REF0071475

the Indians' welfare by the whites, who, I confess, took much more interest in the institute than I had an idea was felt by them. I inclose herewith a printed programme of the institute, which I desire to make a part of this report.

Teachers' Institute of the Indian schools of the Mission, Tule River Consolidated Agency.

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, April 24, 1894.—Song. Prayer, Rev. Mr. Mather. Opening address, Hon. Francisco Estudillo, U. S. Indian agent. Address, Prof. Savage, Perris. "Government school-teacher's duty on a reservation," Miss Ora Salmons, Rincon. "How to interest children and parents in schools," Mrs. Mary J. Platt, Pechanga. "Views of a novice in Indian work," Miss Fancy Combs, Washington, D. C. "General exercises," Mrs. Kate L. Davis, Perris. "Will the children from the industrial and day schools return to tribal relations?" Miss Olive A. Stratton, Perris. "Foundation stones," Mrs. Rankin, Perris.

Wednesday, April 25, 1894.—Song. Prayer, Rev. W. H. Wright. "Indian day schools—best method of teaching English," Mrs. J. H. Babbit, Agua Caliente. "Composition and news correspondence by Indian day-school pupils," Miss Mary L. Noble, Saboba. "Civilization and missionary work among the Indians," Mrs. N. J. Salsbury, Cahuilla. "Three months' observation in an Indian school," Miss Happy Denton. "Sunday-school work," Mrs. E. J. Maris.

Thursday, April 26, 1894.—(A. K. Smiley, presiding.) Song. Prayer, Rev. Mr. Mather. "Kindergarten work and best methods of teaching, reading, and spelling," Miss Flora Golsh, La Jolla. "Industrial work and best method of imparting knowledge in Indian schools," Miss Sarah Morris, Potrero. "Indian education," Mrs Hylena A. Nickerson, Mesa Grande. General discussion: "Welfare of the Indians," John Brown, of San Bernardino. "Sanitary condition of Indian schools," Dr. C. C. Wainwright, San Bernardino, agency physician. General remarks, by Prof. Bliss, Rev. Mr. Mather, A. K. Smiley, and many other ladies and gentlemen.

In conclusion, I will say that my effort has been to care for the Indians in my charge with that degree of justness and right as will cause them to be progressive and independent. I must call attention to my sick people. I have no method of caring for them other than in their own habitations, which are at best very uncomfortable and unfit, in a sanitary point of view, for a sick person.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 30, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

The subjoined table, based upon the census taken June 30, 1891, exhibits the status of the different tribes living upon and in the immediate vicinity of the reservation:

Concow	152
Little Lake and Redwood	131
Ukie and Wylackie	265
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	54
Total population	602
Population last census	546
Increase for this year	56

The apparent increase is due principally to the return of absent Indians.

The deaths for the year were	19
The births for the year were	15
Excess of deaths over births	4

Notwithstanding the deaths exceed the births it is thought the population is at about a standstill and that an increase in the future may be expected. Of the present population there are:

Males over 18 years of age	202
Females over 14 years of age	223
School children between 6 and 16 years	90

Land.—The recommendation made last year to have a boundary fence erected around the reservation is renewed.

Allotments in severalty are now being made to the Indians, 122 individual allotments having been already made. The work is being done in a thorough and careful manner, which gives much satisfaction to the Indians. It is expected that in about six weeks all of the agricultural lands, about 6,000 acres, will have been allotted.

Crops.—The following table shows approximately the quantities of produce raised, as well as the results of other industries accomplished by Indians:

		Reservation.	Indians.
PRODUCE.			
Wheat	bushels	252	10,000
Oats	do	227	200
Barley	do	83	2,783
Corn	do		500
Potatoes	do		1,200
Onions	do		50
Beans	do		300
Other vegetables	do		100
Melons	number		4,000
Pumpkins	do		6,000
Hay cut	tons	100	975
Dry hops	pounds	15,339	
Brick manufactured	number	100,000	
Lumber manufactured	feet	180,781	
STOCK OWNED.			
Horses		18	300
Mules		1	10
Cattle		196	1,272
Swine			350
Domestic fowls			600

Stock and tools.—Pursuant to instructions from your office, the stock, including cattle, as well as the farming implements, were issued to the Indians, sufficient for school and agency purposes only being reserved. The experiment has proven fairly successful. Good results have been obtained by the individual Indians as farmers. They have exceeded my expectations both as to the intelligent application of their labor and the results achieved. Their future prospects in this respect are very encouraging.

Mills.—The sawmill was in operation during four months of the year, and 180,781 feet of lumber have been manufactured.

Schools.—There has been in operation during ten months of the year one day school with an average attendance of 50.27. To school matters I have devoted considerable time and attention. The interest of the Indians has been aroused to the importance of having their children educated. I believe less urging will be necessary to fill the school the coming year than was required last year. It is also believed and hoped that the average attendance will much exceed that of the year just passed.

The work done in the school has been practical and thorough. For this much credit is due Miss Rose K. Watson, the principal teacher. I have invited your attention in a separate communication to her superior qualifications. Her report herewith will acquaint you more in detail with this important branch of the service.

Buildings.—The dwelling occupied by the physician and the farmer and family was repaired during the year and is now a neat comfortable building. The other only good buildings are the schoolhouse, agent's, and hop house; all the other buildings are old and in a poor state of preservation.

Estimates have been submitted for a new storehouse and office and for repairs to dispensary building.

Apprentices.—Five Indians have been employed in the blacksmith, carpenter, and harness shops. They have shown commendable progress in their respective trades. Indians are now in complete charge of the blacksmith and carpenter shops, and have given satisfaction.

Religious Work.—Rev. Colin Anderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been holding services and working among these Indians since October 2, 1893. Although Mr. Anderson is eloquent and zealous and is, in my opinion, well fitted for this kind of work, still the sincere adoption of Christianity by the Indians must be a work of extremely slow growth. A good many of the Indians are, however, nominally Christians.

Progress.—When I took charge, on April 1, 1893, nearly all the Indians lived in three villages, in which they were crowded to such a degree as to violate all sanitary and

REF0071476

moral laws. The work of building houses and moving the Indian families upon their own selections of land was begun and prosecuted with such persistency that the last house in the villages was torn down last fall, each family having been placed in their own house and upon their own land. Although yet too soon to see the full effects of the change, some of its benefits are already apparent in the improvement in the habits and morality of the Indians, as well as in the increased birth rate and reduced death rate, as compared with previous years.

In conclusion, the progress made during the past year has been gratifying. The Indians see the benefits of self-exertion and independence, and I believe they are determined to persevere, and if they are wisely guided they will in a few years be in comfortable circumstances.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROUND VALLEY SCHOOL.

ROUND VALLEY, CAL., *August 20, 1894.*

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

School opened here the 6th of September, 1893, with an attendance of 14, and closed June 29, with an enrollment of 84. The average attendance for the year was 50. Great credit is due the agent for his earnest support of the school and his efforts to secure good attendance.

The number of employés appointed to organize this school were 3 - Rose K. Watson, principal teacher; Margaret A. Peter, seamstress, and Maggie Dunlap, cook. Later on a man of allwork was appointed. By November the number of pupils had increased to 60, and that number overtaxed the one teacher and overcrowded the rather small schoolroom. Another teacher was needed, and Margaret A. Peter was appointed to fill that place, and Mary E. Craddock took the place of seamstress. The 1st of December Maggie Dunlap was relieved, on account of sickness, and Mabel Dunlap, her daughter, appointed in her place. Each employé has rendered efficient work, given satisfaction, and made her respective department a success.

The children when they first entered school rebelled against work, but they soon submitted and gave help in every department, the boys sawing and cutting wood, cleaning the yard, and sometimes aiding in the farm work; the girls helping with the sewing, cooking, washing, ironing, and cleaning. Before school closed both boys and girls were willing and ready helpers. Many of the children are bright and interesting. We have special hopes for the little ones who entered school for the first time last year.

Permission was granted by the Department to take as full boarders such children who wished to attend school and who lived too far off to come daily. We had during the latter part of the term 7 full boarders. One little waif 8 years old makes his home at the school.

The closing exercises showed great improvement all along the line of school work. The room in which the exercises were held was too small for that purpose. I recommend that at least one room be made large enough for general exercises.

The building was constructed for a boarding school, but is poorly arranged for that purpose. The plumbing is defective. The agent considered it necessary for the health of the employés and children to have the water cut off from the main part of the building.

I have given the outdoor work as much attention as I could possibly spare from the schoolroom and other indoor work. I recommend that a good white man be appointed to take charge of the garden and farm, one who is capable of giving the boys some industrial training.

The children looked clean and healthy and were well clothed. The number of garments and other articles manufactured during the term was 523.

We shall begin the next year with increased energy and zeal, and hope the result will be such as to place this among the best conducted Indian day schools.

Respectfully submitted.

ROSE K. WATSON,
Principal Teacher.

Lieut. THOS. CONNOLLY, U. S. A.,
Acting Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., August 20, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my report, together with census, statistics, and other data for the period from November 29, 1893, to August 20, 1894, inclusive, or during time I have been in charge of the Southern Ute Indians.

Reservation.—The Southern Ute Reservation is located in southwestern Colorado, paralleling the Colorado-New Mexico line for 110 miles east and west by 15 miles north and south, containing an area of 1,710 square miles and over 1,000,000 acres of land. The reservation is traversed north and south by the Animas, La Plata, Mancos, Pine, Piedra, San Juan, and Florida rivers. The number of acres susceptible to agriculture is in excess of the available supply of water for irrigation, yet there is an abundance of both to meet the needs and demands of the Utes for decades, if not generations, yet to come.

Location and buildings.—The agency is located on Pine River 1¼ miles from the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and 24 miles southeast of Durango, the leading city in southwestern Colorado. The buildings at this agency are conceded by inspectors to be the most worthless in the service, and will no doubt continue to monopolize distinction in this direction until the element of doubt respecting the future home of the Utes shall be removed. They are located on a high-water island some 10 feet above the river bed, the point of location having evidently been selected with the double view of necessitating hauling water for domestic use and avoiding irrigation facilities necessary to growth of shade trees, flowers, and lawn. The gentleman who did the locating has since died.

Population.—The Southern Ute Indians aggregate in number 1,016, divided as follows: Weeminuches, 553; Moaches, 273; Capotas, 190; males, 510; females 506. Of school age 127 males, 147 females. I believe the aggregate in excess of the number of Utes, and am now engaged in second census with view of weeding dead Indians from rolls and securing accurate statistics. To do this I have secured colored pay and ration tickets, a different hue for each tribe. I check when exchanging tickets and when issuing annuities, and on pay day shall demand that each beneficiary appear in person and be identified.

Missionary work.—Rev. A. J. Rodriquies, of the Presbyterian Church, is in charge of missionary work, and those of his race upon the border being of an opposing religious creed his system of redemption has much that is of a combative and aggressive character to contend with. However, he is a man of energy and a tireless toiler for good, and may yet accomplish what now seems a hopeless task.

Condition.—The Utes are what is termed "blanket Indians," and as will be observed by reference to statistics for preceding year, but a small per cent utilize citizens' dress in whole or in part. However, the agent and employés have prevailed upon some 70 of them to cast aside the blankets this season, and we feel that another year will find the major portion of them wearing pants, vests, and hats. They are, as a whole, indolent, difficult to reason with, and excessively stubborn when resisting conditions tending to a betterment of their condition, and particularly schools and agriculture.

There is no form of marriage ceremony, and immorality prevails to an extent rendering loathsome diseases quite common. All are gamblers, success in winning at "monte" or "coon-can" being equally divided between the sexes. The victors loan to the vanquished, and the agent has yet to hear of an encounter resulting from gambling differences. It is gambling in one sense, but when we consider the losers are at liberty to restake themselves out of their more fortunate neighbors' winnings, it differs materially from the methods utilized by whites.

Road and ditch work.—There being no surveys, or farmers located on other than river bottoms, road-work has been confined to the short stretch between agency buildings and railroad depot, and such work as the farmer finds necessary to insure safety in hauling farm machinery. Total amount expended in road-work is $16.88. The work on ditches for irrigating purposes has been confined to cleaning out and repairing. All labor has been performed by Indians, and the amount paid them for road and ditches aggregated $76.88.

Court of Indian offenses.—A court, such as is provided for by the regulations, was organized shortly after arrival to adjust a scandal, and as the parties taking part in the affair were of more than ordinary repute, their respective advocates began arming at a rate necessitating a prompt dissolution of the court. Since then the agent has adjusted domestic and tribal differences, much to the satisfaction of himself and disgust of some Indians who can not understand why an elopement upon the part of a female is not treated as a capital offense, with the husband as chief executioner, when acts of petty larceny are met with rebuke and punishment. The agent is proud to be able to state that for nine months the worst crime upon this reserve has been the theft of a saddle. When the desire for bloodshed and gain by larceny is overcome, the road to civilization is free from at least two aggressive elements. Rigid discipline and unyielding enforcement of laws regulating crime are potent and powerful factors for good, and the first duty of an Indian agent upon accepting office is to forget that he has a scalp.

Boundary.—The eastern and northern boundaries of this reserve, as reported by my predecessor, Maj. H. B. Freeman, are still subjects for constant dispute. I believe the Indians are right in their claims and have, without authority, asked for bids to survey exterior boundary, and have protested against employing local engineers and exacted letters as to ability and integrity. I have confidence in our local engineers;

REF0071477

know them to be men of integrity and position, morally and socially, but for the sake of peace, agree with my Indians upon nonresident engineers who are to employ at least two Indian assistants. I will at an early date submit bids by reference to the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, and trust this question of "where the line is" will be forever adjusted.

Whisky.—When the Department realizes that I have a reservation with 260 miles of border and am subjected to the lawless deeds of a very tough class of whites and Mexicans, the task of regulating the evil of traffic in villainous compounds called "whisky" can easily be estimated. However, by offering rewards, which I agree to pay out of my own funds, I have at least succeeded in curbing the the evil to a commendable extent. The standing reward is $25, money to be paid upon conviction, and as some of my policemen are loyal, the effect, so far as the Moache and Capote tribes extend, is very gratifying. As to the Weeminuchee tribe, they are on the extreme west end of the reserve, some 100 miles distant, and are beyond my control in many respects. Chief Ignacio tells me they refrain from drink and acts of lawlessness, but I have long since declined to accept the chief's word at par, and have so informed him, as he has frequently lied to me in regard to schools, farming, and matters of less importance.

Parental affection.—The Utes are exceedingly affectionate to their little ones and neither agent nor employé has ever as yet noticed a blow or harsh rebuke from parent or guardian. When assuming charge the little ones were quite shy and difficult to approach without exciting fear, but kindness and a few dollars judiciously invested in confectionery and nuts has reversed former conditions, and at present the little "tots" have grown sufficiently confiding and familiar to necessitate frequent use of preparations for the extermination of vermin upon the part of employés. The Ute children are a plump, healthy, fine-looking lot of youngsters and seem always cheerful and of even temper when at play. They are all perfect in symmetry, as a Ute parent will not raise a child that is in any way deformed.

Police.—The police force consists of a captain and 12 privates. The Moache and Capote police are, with two or three exceptions, loyal and obedient, while the Weeminuchee members of the force are less active. Three have been discharged on account of age and capacity for rest, and their places filled by younger men who were rewarded for detecting theft and capturing the transgressor. All understand that promotion to the force can only be secured by arresting those who steal, bring whisky upon the reserve, or violate the law governing Indians and reserves.

Schools and education.—Here is the perplexing problem. We have 271 children of school age, and but 8 at the Fort Lewis Indian school and 3 at Colorado Institute for Deaf and Blind. The treaty of 1880 provides for schools upon the reservation, and pending treaties subsequent to 1880 contain like provisions. Congressional neglect to ratify or reject treaties is responsible for years of uncertainty and doubtful conditions. Department can not authorize costly school edifices erected to be abandoned, while temporary structures manifest a want of faith even blanket Indians are quick to detect.

Of the Ute children sent to the Albuquerque (N. Mex.) school 50 per cent died while 25 per cent of those contributed to Fort Lewis school, under the preceding Indian administration, were rendered sightless by transfer of a loathsome disease to the eyes, the last-named trio now being liberally provided for by the Department at Colorado Institute for Deaf and Blind. Aside from the deplorable experiences related, Chief Ignacio *is a potent foe to education*, and he is not without influence, particularly with the Weeminuchee tribe. He is stubborn, practically unsusceptible to reason, and an unyielding stickler for the habits, customs, and methods of his early days.

On April 22, 1893, Department issued instructions not to force attendance of Indian children to nonreservation schools against the will of parents, but the law of March 3, 1893, will enable agents (when authorized) to withhold rations and 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 the year. As a preceding paragraph in this report mentions the affection of Ute parents for their little ones, it would be wrong in policy and principle to force children between the ages of 6 and 10 years to any school, unless it be upon the reserve. Children exceeding 10 years should be forced to attend nonreservation schools, as the task of education, when pupils who are just arriving at the age of reason are daily thrown into contact with parental immorality, want of decency, and a barbaric dialect, is love's labor lost, a nation's effort wrecked. I shall ask authority to open a day school on April 1, 1895, trusting that in the meantime Congress will take some definite and decisive action as to treaties, and thus enable the Department to proceed in matters of education at this agency.

Agriculture.—Absence of definite action as to disposition of treaties upon the part of Congress has prevented allotment, continued tribal relations, and discouraged agriculture. This system of doubt and uncertainty has prevailed since 1888, and as a result the Department can not authorize such improvements and appliances as are essential to success in farming. During the present year but $50 worth of field seeds were issued by authority. The seeds in question were, however, supplemented by some 6,000 pounds *of oats*, taken from granary without authority, and the aggregate divided between some 31 applicants, who farmed individually and severally. The total acreage will be less than 300, exclusive of hay and alfalfa, and the yield light. (*See* Statistics.)

The Ute Indians—very many of them—want to farm, and among the number now engaged in farming are some good workers. The knowledge they have acquired of agriculture has been "picked up," as they never have been instructed by a farmer competent to instruct. Think of 16-inch plows and 34-inch wagons for 700-pound ponies; wheat and oats plowed in, and ground (adobe soil), hooded to germinate seeds. Realize that this has been an Indian agency for eighteen years, and preceding agents and farmers have never grown a bale of hay, pint of seed, or pound of vegetables upon an agency farm. To be candid, political agents and political farmers are the crowning curse of the Indian service. I stated that the yield "would be light." It will, but we have better stands and a greater yield than our white neighbors, and this in the face of an unprecedented drought. The Indian farmers labored diligently during the irrigating season, and if the honorable Commissioner will take time to figure upon the per capita issue of rations at this agency, the fact will be revealed that in addition to doubtless future home, absence of instruction, want of implements and essentials, the Ute farmers are not entirely unaccustomed to an empty stomach during business hours. To conclude, farming here, with possibly four exceptions, is a farce for which Congress alone is responsible.

Stock-raising.—The Utes have between 5,000 and 6,000 ponies and horses, and about an equal number of sheep and goats. I have advised sale of all horse ponies at any price. They are absolutely worthless, and if prevailing drought is followed by severe winter there will be few left to market. I urge them to grow small mules, as the demand for pack animals is always good and prices tenfold higher than ponies command. They agree to the proposition, and I have asked the Department to transfer stallions at this agency and provide two jacks, which I trust will be done.

Agency farm.—The agency farm, located on grounds of the late "Karratch," was started, as it is remote from agency, more as an educational proposition than for any startling results in the agricultural line. Relatives of deceased, after concealing body, as is the Ute custom, and burning clothing, tepee, and some implements, declared the ground "Po co cante" (bewitched). To disabuse their minds of such rot I caused the ground to be plowed, took the unissued wheat (some 1,500 pounds, purchased out of my own funds), oats, and field peas, and seeded the tract. For fear the drought would confirm Indian belief, I secured a Mexican to guard and look after the irrigation, and as a result have what those passing to and fro on the main thoroughfare declare the best stand of grain in the country. We will have enough spring wheat for next year's demand, near enough oats to provide feed for agency stock until February, an abundance of straw for all purposes, field peas sufficient to give all Indian farmers a start in this line, and all at an expense, so far, of some $32 to the Department. As to the educational effect, the relatives of "Karratch" are now camped upon the ground and ready to resume operations in the spring.

Employés.—The employés are satisfactory in every respect. One and all attend strictly to requirements of their several duties, and are ready when called upon, night or day, to respond with alacrity and good humor. The farmer helps the clerk and blacksmith; the clerk helps everybody; the blacksmith has no conscientious scruples against showing what he can do with plow or hoe, and we do what there is to be performed individually or jointly, and without jar or discord.

General review.—As the honorable Commissioner has ordered facts and excluded "rose-colored" recitals, I have endeavored to give them; and, aside from what has been told under appropriate headings, will say that the agent during his brief incumbency has been reported for "irregularity" and investigated. He has discharged two farmers, to give them a chance to learn something about agriculture and less about reporting the agent; has violated the rules when business methods justified the breach; has an enemy in about every white and Mexican upon the border; has the lasting ill will of all beef contractors, and has lost the esteem of merchants who labor under the belief that Government should pay 50 per cent more than individuals for their commodities. * * * Visiting Indians have been fed from the issue house; agency physician has been ordered to visit unfortunates far from medical aid; chiefs have been rebuked and punished; warriors have been given to understand that peaceful pursuits and methods must prevail. Agent has returned an unexpended balance in about every fund authorized, except horse fund; to that he added $11.75; but it is a consolation to drive the smoothest mated pair of steppers in southwest Colorado. Expenses incurred in traveling have been less than $30 for the nine months; have not as yet been suspended or "held up" on an account, and

REF0071478

never have failed to have all reports, statements, or official business forwarded in advance of allotted time. I trust, in case I am not "disturbed," to have the "Indian problem solved" at an early date.

Thanks.—To the honorable Commissioner and his assistant, Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, I am indebted for advice, assistance, and instructions of a beneficial character. I realize fully that Congressional lethargy has rendered this agency, so far as permanent benefits extend, the toughest proposition in the Indian service, and feel indeed grateful for the assistance extended under prevailing conditions. Trusting that another season will find conditions reversed and the blanket thrown aside for the plow and branding iron, I am,

Very respectfully,

DAVID F. DAY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, *August 20, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: The sanitary condition of the Southern Utes is now and has been for the past year fairly good. Some deaths occurred during the winter among the aged from pneumonia and other causes due to exposure.

There is probably less venereal disease among the Utes now than for some time back. This I think is due to the care you have taken to exclude Mexican women of known bad character from the reservation.

It is of the utmost importance that some hospital accommodations should be furnished at this agency. Last summer I amputated an Indian's thigh. The operation was performed at the agency, and I had the entire control of the case from the start. The consequence was that he was on crutches in eleven days. Had he been in a wickiup I would have thought myself lucky to have saved his life after weeks of suffering and exhausting suppuration.

The "medicine men" still keep up the practice of their superstition, though the faith in them by most of the Indians is small. As a rule the Indians apply to the physician for treatment when sick, though few follow directions as closely as could be desired. On the whole I think some progress is made from year to year. Total number of deaths from all causes for the year, 16.

Very respectfully,

FRANK C. BLACKLY,
Agency Physician.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, July 27, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Indian population, including those of mixed blood—

Bannacks:		
Males		205
Females		200
Males above 18 years of age		132
Females above 14 years of age		154
School children 6 to 16 years of age		81
Shoshones:		
Males		477
Females		461
Males above 18 years of age		286
Females above 14 years of age		316
School children 6 to 16 years of age		205
Total Indians		1,343

The number of births during the year, so far as could be ascertained, 27; deaths, 37. About 25 Indians have returned to the reservation who have not resided here for years, and a few have left for parts unknown. As a rule, they are contented and making considerable progress toward civilization. There is little tendency to return to a savage state and all desire to live at peace with the whites.

Agriculture.—More attention is given to raising wheat and oats than has been the case, and the prospects for fine crops are good. Last year much grain was destroyed by early frosts, the seed having been sowed too late. I used this in argument to

show the advantage of "fall plowing," and succeeded in getting some of them to take my advice, with the result of earlier planting this year.

The lack of a good irrigating system prevents more extended efforts at agriculture. Many are willing to locate and go to farming when they see the water coming, as they express it. Surveys were made during the year to ascertain the most practicable lines for ditches from Snake and Blackfoot rivers.

Education.—Fort Hall school has been satisfactorily conducted, with a maximum attendance of 95 and a greater average attendance than ever before. The school was somewhat handicapped by lack of harmony among the employés. I can report an improvement in this respect during the past three months, but I would suggest that more complete authority be given the agent or superintendent to summarily act in case of delinquency on the part of employés.

The Connecticut Indian Association employs one missionary teacher for education of 7 girls, near the agency; also, a farmer to furnish supplies for the mission.

Indian police.—Efficient.

Crime.—No crimes of very serious nature have been committed during the year.

Court of Indian offenses.—I find the court a valuable auxiliary in settling the many disputes arising over ownership of land, horses, property of all kinds, and adjudging punishments for minor offences.

Buildings.—The buildings at school (24) have been put in good state of repair. Two new cottages have been constructed at the agency, and if one double cottage estimated for be constructed this year, the disgraceful structures—log with dirt roof, full of bugs—will have disappeared.

The industries pursued by Indians are principally farming and stockraising. An industrial teacher ought to be allowed the school to instruct some of the more intelligent boys and young men in carpentering, blacksmithing, etc. A shoemaker and harnessmaker are equally necessary.

I would respectfully invite attention to the reports of agency physician and superintendent Fort Hall boarding school herewith. I coincide with them as to their views of the requirements of their departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. VAN ORSDALE,
Captain, U. S. Army, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL SCHOOL,
Blackfoot, Idaho, July 24, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with recent instructions, I herewith submit my first report of Fort Hall school I took charge of the school May 3 of the past year, and my report must necessarily be brief.

I found school in a fairly progressive condition. The children seemed bright and happy, but among the employés there existed that unhealthy spirit of petty jealousy calculated to work disaster to any school. This state of affairs has almost ceased to exist, and I sincerely hope that the coming year will see the last spark of it disappear.

Schoolroom work.—The work done in schoolrooms has been fairly satisfactory, the work of 3 teachers having been done by 2. More primary and kindergarten methods are needed. A third teacher is greatly needed.

Industrial work.—The girls have been kept very busy in kitchen, dining room, laundry, sewing room, and dormitories. Their work in the several departments has been eminently satisfactory. The boys have worked very earnestly on the farm, in the garden, with the stock, and have assisted in all the general work incident to a school of this kind. They have also rendered valuable aid in carpenter work and painting. As a result of their labor we will have a good crop of oats, wheat, potatoes, alfalfa, etc.

General remarks.—The health of the children has been remarkably good; the sanitary condition of the school excellent, due largely to system of open sewers, carrying pure mountain water. Our water supply is good and inexhaustible.

The moral tone of the school has been good. Children, as a rule, receive little encouragement from parents.

The repairing on school buildings is being pushed to completion. Still more is needed. A stone foundation should be put under school building.

Recommendations.—As we are to have no physician, I most respectfully ask that we be allowed a trained nurse. During the winter, on account of snow on the mountain, the agency physician will be compelled to make the trip to school via Blackfoot, and I fear some emergency case may cause us to lose a child.

As our enrollment will probably reach 100 pupils, I ask that we be supplied with a third teacher.

With our herd of 150 cattle to care for, over 20 miles of fence to keep up, the farm and garden with all irrigating ditches, etc., to be kept in order, and all blacksmithing, our farmer has no time to devote to individual or class instruction in the number of important things found in a school located as Fort Hall. We have a good carpenter and blacksmith shop, and a good shoe and harness shop with supplies for all, but no instructor for either of them. This I feel is a grave error. I most respectfully recommend that a man be allowed as industrial teacher who is competent to take charge of this work.

There should also be two paid assistants in laundry, sewing room, and kitchen. If Indian girls or

REF0071479

women could be employed to fill these positions, more of our Indian girls would live to reach womanhood. The work in these departments is entirely too heavy for our growing girls of 10 and 12 years.

As I close, permit me to extend to you my heartfelt thanks and the gratitude of the entire school for your deep interest in all that pertains to the upbuilding and advancement of our school. Through you, to Indian Office, I extend thanks for kindness and assistance.

Very respectfully,

R. M. JESTER,
Superintendent.

Capt. J. T. VAN ORSDALE, U. S. A.,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 15, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third and last annual report of affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

The Indians of this reservation are of three tribes, viz: Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater. The greater number are Shoshone Indians, the little band designated Sheepeaters being really Shoshones. There are but few Bannack Indians here, and they are so mixed by intermarriage with the Shoshones that no attempt has ever been made to keep the tribes separately.

Population.—The following is the population as shown by census taken June 30, 1894:

Whole number of Indians	459
Males	218
Females	241
Children between 6 and 16	72

This census shows a decrease during the year of 54. This is accounted for by the fact that I found, upon a careful revision of the census, that a number of Indians had been carried upon the roll for this reservation who had removed to and taken up a permanent residence upon the Fort Hall Reservation. In this way I dropped 47. The remainder, 7, is the excess of deaths over births during the year.

Education.—There is but one school at this agency—a Government boarding school, of which the agent is acting superintendent. The force of school employés consists of the following: One teacher, 1 industrial teacher, 1 cook and laundress, 1 assistant matron and seamstress, 1 seamstress, and 1 assistant laundress. The position of assistant laundress (salary $120 per annum) is filled by an uneducated Indian woman. The honorable Secretary of the Interior last April authorized the employment for the school at this agency of a seamstress at a salary of $100 per annum. Through the kindness of the honorable Superintendent of Indian Schools, I secured for that position a young lady graduate of the Carlisle Industrial School, in whose praise I can not say too much.

The attendance during the year has been very regular, there being but one withdrawal, that of a little girl on account of sickness. The average attendance is lower than it should be, owing to the fact that many of the parents during the months of vacation go to a distance in the mountains upon hunting expeditions, taking their children with them. These are usually very tardy in returning to school.

The school farm and dairy produced an abundance of vegetables, eggs, butter, milk, etc., which are greatly relished by the Indian children.

Some much-needed improvements have been made during the year, the most important of which are an addition to girls' dormitory, an addition to boys' dormitory, and a water wheel for running the churn.

I had about 5 acres of new land upon school farm broken up and seeded to oats and wheat, from the appearance of which at present the harvest will be abundant.

For further particulars concerning school matters you are respectfully referred to teacher's report herewith inclosed.

Agriculture.—Owing to a heavy hail storm and a frost before the grain had ripened, the crop was almost a total failure. Notwithstanding, the Indians do not seem to have become discouraged. Some new ground has been broken and a larger acreage than usual has been cultivated during the current year. About 50 families are engaged to a greater or less extent in agricultural pursuits.

Industries.—Next in importance to agriculture as a source of revenue to the Indians is the sale of wood to the Government. I paid out $500 to Indians during the year for wood. This sum was divided among about 30 Indians. They earned, also, almost $300 in transporting Government supplies from Red Rock, Mont., to the agency, a distance of 70 miles.

The Indian women manufacture a great many buckskin gloves, which they sell to merchants and others of the neighboring towns for from 50 cents to $1 per pair. In this way they earn a considerable amount during the year.

A few Indians work for the farmers of the valley when they are wanted. They usually receive $1 per day and their board.

Missionaries.—No missionaries ever visit this reservation.

Court of Indian offenses.—No such court has ever been established at this agency. The most reliable Indians who, in my opinion, would be capable judges are old men, most of whom are polygamists and thus disqualified.

Crimes and casualties.—No crimes of importance have been committed during the year. One woman committed suicide by strangling herself with a scarf. Some of the Indians accused her husband of murdering her, but upon an examination of accused no evidence at all convicting was forthcoming.

Employés.—The employés have been faithful, efficient, and have performed their allotted tasks without discord, with the exception of two who, thanks to the officers of the Indian Office, were promptly removed early in January last.

Conclusion.—To conclude, I thank you and your assistants for courteous treatment and always a prompt compliance with my many requests. I retire from the Indian service with pleasure, but I part from the employés and some of the Indians, for whom I have a high personal regard, with regret.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. H. MONK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEMHI SCHOOL.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 15, 1894.*

SIR: In response to your request that I make you a report of this school for the past year, I beg to submit the following brief statement:

As I only came into the school on February 27 last, the work done previously by my predecessor, Mr. J. H. Welch, I can say but little about.

School began by him September 1, 1893, and was continued under his charge until in January last, when he was transferred to another field. Following him, Mr. A. H. Ford was substituted as teacher until my arrival in February.

The average attendance during the period preceding my coming in charge was 26, with a total enrollment of 32—20 girls and 12 boys. The average attendance while under my charge averaged nearly 32, with a total enrollment of 33—19 girls and 14 boys. The total enrollment for the year was 34—20 girls and 14 boys. The yearly average attendance was nearly 28.

The instruction given was, in reading, all grades from chart and primer to third reader; numbers, to addition and subtraction; spelling, both written and oral, from their readers; writing, on slates and in copy book. Picture making was practiced under suggestions from me, but no method or system was attempted. Instructions and suggestions were at all times given in the use of English, instead of their own language. The progress made was quite satisfactory; especially in reading was there the most noted improvement.

The deportment was fair. In general, the pupils were easily controlled by the various devices employed in mild discipline. In only two or three instances have I experienced insubordination.

Grateful for the support you have given the school, as well as for the many favors shown by the other employés,

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. HOLSINGER,
Teacher.

GEO. H. MONK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 15, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of this agency, with statistics accompanying the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Census.—The population of this tribe is 1829, of which number 350 are estimated. There are 884 males and 945 females.

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 varying in size from 5 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 evidences of industry, thrift, and comfort.

Agriculture.—In this industry there is evidence of advancement among the Indians during the year, as there are large fields being fenced and broken ready for seeding in wheat at the proper time this fall. There is quite a large acreage of the present crop now ready to be harvested of, say, at least on the entire reservation, 10,000 acres; of flax, 1,000; oats, 1,000; barley, 500; corn, 200; and potatoes, 200. The

REF0071480

wheat will yield on an average 25 bushels per acre; flax, 14; oats, 50; barley, 20; corn, 25; potatoes, 75; and I can see no reason why they should not prosper. Besides all of this grain, a great portion of them own good-sized herds of horses and a few cattle, and with a few more years' experience I can see no reason why they should not become thriving and thrifty people.

Allotments.—The Indians are looking forward anxiously to the day when they will receive their patents for their land; also waiting anxiously for Congress to ratify the agreement for the sale of their surplus land, so that they may then get a surveyor to reestablish the corners and lines to their allotments.

Court of Indian offenses.—The work of this court has been very light during the past year. There have been a good many cases of a civil nature, but the morals of the Indians are being improved. There has been but one conviction before the U. S. court during the past year, and that for selling whisky to Indians. He was given a jail sentence for sixty days, which I think speaks exceedingly well for their morals.

Improvements.—There has been a good bridge built across Lapwai Creek, in length 110 feet, which is a great convenience to the Indians as well as all others who travel the road. There has also been erected a warehouse 40 by 80 and 12 feet high on the bank of Clear Water River for the purpose of storing grain raised on the reservation and taken from the warehouse by steamboat. There has been built about 60,000 rods of wire fence and some 6,000 rods of rails and posts. A few frame houses have been built on the allotted lands, the cost of which would be about $250 to $400.

Schools.—There is no school at this agency. The Indian school for this reservation is at what used to be called Fort Lapwai, about 4 miles above this place, on Lapwai Creek, a most beautiful site for a school. It is under the charge of Supt. Ed. McConville, a very efficient man for the place. It is a credit to the Department, and, according to my judgment, Supt. McConville is the right man in the right place. For the details of this school, I would respectfully refer you to the superintendent's report.* I have at all times assisted the superintendent in keeping the school filled up with pupils, and sometimes have had to send the police over the reservation to gather up the scholars; also have had to frequently send the police after the larger boys, who would run away from the schools, as it is very difficult to teach some of the Indians the advantages to be obtained by having an education, though from my observation the children are well treated at the school by the superintendent and teachers.

Conclusion.—In concluding my report, I desire to express my thanks to the Department for the kind treatment shown me. The employés have been very faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH ROBINSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 27, 1894.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith this, my first annual report of this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Location and area.—Quapaw Agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and is bounded on the north by Kansas, east by Missouri, and on the south and west by the Cherokee Nation, making an area of 212,298 acres, of which 127,000 are tillable.

Agency.—The residences of the agent and employés are beautifully situated on the edge of the prairie on the northeast portion of the Territory, on high and undulating land of the Shawnee Reserve, about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and about 5 miles from the enterprising town of Seneca, Mo., where very cordial relations exist between the Indians of the reservation and the citizens, the merchants trusting the Indians for their wares till such times as the latter harvest their crops. Their promptness in paying for the goods bought on a credit speaks volumes in regard to their civilization and compares favorably with the whites.

Population.—The following is the population of each tribe, according to the last census taken and sent to your office June 30, 1894: Senecas, 278; Wyandottes, 285; Eastern Shawnees, 89; Ottawas, 160; Modocs, 57; Peorias, 162; Quapaws, 218; Miamis, 85; making a total population for the 8 tribes of 1,334.

* The report of Supt. McConville will be found on page 379.

Climate and water.—The winters are short and mild and the climate salubrious. Stock requires very little feeding where they have tame grass to feed upon. There is very little sickness of a climatic nature, being mostly hereditary. The reservation is well supplied with water, the Elk River running through the Seneca Reserve; Lost Creek crossing the Shawnee and Wyandotte reserves; Spring River coursing through the Quapaw and Peoria reserves, and bounding the Ottawa Nation on the east, the Neosho River being the western boundary of the agency, and with creeks and clear, cold springs, making it a very desirable country to live in.

Number of acres of each tribe.—Senecas, 51,938 acres; Wyandottes, 21,406 acres; Eastern Shawnees, 13,048 acres; Ottawas, 14,860, acres; Modocs, 4,040 acres; Peorias, 33,218 acres; Quapaws, 56,685 acres; Miamis, 17,083 acres; total number of acres 212,298.

Soil and productions.—The soil and climate favor the most diversified culture, and herein lies the great advantage which this country has. The two extremes of Northern and Southern products, corn and cotton, can be profitably grown between these extremes. Everything grown by farmers can be profitably raised, including wheat, oats, corn, rye, flax, tobacco, hemp, all the tame grasses, clover, castor beans, potatoes of both kinds, and all varieties of vegetables and fruit are grown and do well. The hills are far better adapted for growing fruit than are the valleys and bottoms. In the valleys the fruit buds are apt to come out too early in the spring, but by planting the orchards on the hills and proper care afterwards there is not the least possible chance for failure.

Agriculture.—The Indians have an aptitude for agricultural pursuits, and each year show an increased interest in farming. As an Indian said to me, his crop looked well and he wished he could raise two crops in one season. This year has seen a very great increase in land tilled, an average of 10 per cent more than last year. The wheat crop will average 22 bushels to the acre and the corn 38 bushels to the acre. The oats did not do so well on account of the severe cold, wet spring, but withall it will be a fair crop in some parts of the reservation. Barley and rye, fair, with an abundance of hay and vegetables.

Stock-raising.—The Indians take to farming rather than to stock-raising, but there are a goodly number that have considerable number of cattle and hogs; but as a rule the majority fence in their lands and cultivate them in wheat, corn, rye, millet, barley, etc., which is more to their taste. There are only 12 old Modoc Indians that are absolutely kept by the Government.

The mineral resources.—The land of this reservation has large indicative sections, which tend to show that there is plenty of mineral, undeveloped as yet; it is situated in the mineral belt, lead and zinc being worked profitably.

Timber.—The timber is a very important factor, with a large and increasing demand for lumber of all kinds from the farming centers of the reservation in the the way of fencing, barn, and dwelling material. The country not already cultivated is mainly covered with a fine growth of timber consisting of pine, cedar, iron wood, all the varieties of oak, hickory, walnut, wild cherry, sycamore, maple, ash, locust, etc.—in fine, all the deciduous trees.

Roads.—I find it the hardest kind of work to make Indians build and keep in repair good roads. The old custom to cross a field at any point is inherent, and they don't seem to appreciate the value of good roads; but I think by persistency in having good roads they will ultimately realize the advantage and there will be less trouble in the future. For full statistics I invite attention to report herewith inclosed.

Sanitary.—Under the skillful treatment of the agency physician, Dr. J. S. Lindley, who is very efficient and conscientious in his duties, disease is almost unknown, except an epidemic of measles last winter, which he very soon had under control. For full particulars I invite attention to his report as follows:

> There have been treated in the boarding schools during the year 490 cases of disease, a very large majority being measles, intermittent fever, and catarrhal conjunctivitis. Some of these cases were trivial, but required the attention of the agency physician. Upon the agency at large there were 317 cases of disease treated, consisting of measles, influenza, intermittent fever, conjunctivitis, etc. So far as I have been able to ascertain there have been 38 births and 19 deaths.
>
> Aside from the epidemic of measles and influenza the general run of sickness has been light during the year. Those Indians predisposed to tubercular troubles suffered greatly from both measles and influenza, and nearly all the deaths were due to these diseases. Early in January measles broke out in the Quapaw boarding school and attacked every pupil that had not previously had the disease. Later the Seneca, etc., boarding school was attacked, but with a smaller number of cases, owing to the fact that that school had gone through a severe siege two years before. In all there were 106 cases in both schools. Three deaths resulted in the Quapaw school, due to complications of pneumonia.
>
> A small hospital is badly needed at each of these schools, thereby enabling the physician to better be able to treat disease successfully, and in many instances be able to ward off complications of a serious character.

Boarding schools.—During my incumbency there has been a fire at the Seneca, etc., boarding school, totally destroying the small boys' dormitory, an old and worn out building, being one of the first buildings erected. The loss is a gain for the school,

REF0071481

as there is about to be erected a fine, large frame school building and assembly hall, which, when finished will give the required room and add much to the already handsome grounds. Seneca, etc., boarding school, under the superintendency of Prof. J. A. Taber, jr., who took charge last May, relieving Supt. Meteer, I think will come up to the standard, as he is a conscientious and energetic man, giving his whole time and ability to the advancement of the school. The future of the school could not look brighter. For full particulars I herewith inclose report of the superintendent.

Quapaw boarding school, under the direction of Supt. J. J. McKoin, is still improving if possible to do so. He has brought the school to almost a state of perfection. With the able assistance of Mrs. Susie McKoin, matron, the employés are all faithful and efficient and perfect harmony reigns. Superintendent's report herewith inclosed.

Capacity of schools: Seneca, etc., school, 150; enrollment during the year, 124; average attendance, 94; number of buildings, 15. Quapaw school, capacity, 110; enrollment during the year, 127; average attendance, 102; number of buildings, 15. Total capacity of both schools, 260; total enrollment during the year, 251; total average attendance, 196; total number of buildings, 30.

Day schools.—The day schools at this agency have all been abolished, and very wisely so, as the two Government boarding schools can accommodate all the school children, where they can have the care of competent people and proper educational advantages.

Civilization.—Civilization seems to be predominant among the tribes of this agency, with the exception of a few isolated cases, and the near future will show a great desire of every one of them to adopt the customs of their more advanced civilized white brother.

Missionary work.—The missionary work at this agency is in a very flourishing condition, conducted by the Society of Friends, who have sixteen public places of worship; by the Methodist Episcopal Church, who have one good building and contemplate building more; Baptists, who have one missionary at the agency and one at the town of Miami. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has one church building, and the Catholics are making great strides in Christianizing the Indians; they have built a very neat little church and have almost completed a large two-story school building on the Quapaw Reserve. For a more complete and comprehensive report I inclose herewith reports from the Friends, Methodist, and Catholic missionaries.

Police force.—On the police force is one captain and six privates, very intelligent, honest, and capable men, always ready and willing when called upon to suppress lawlessness and crime. There has been but little intrusion of the bad white element, where most of the lawlessness comes from, on this agency, consequently few arrests; but for capturing runaway school children and bringing them in they are very useful.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court is composed of three intelligent, honest, conscientious, and strictly sober Indians. They do good work and are great assistance to the agent. There are very few cases appealed.

White population.—There are to-day about 2,500 white settlers on this reservation, invited by the Indians to come among them and cultivate their lands and teach them the fundamental principles of farming. The majority of them are hard-working, honest, and law-abiding people. They have done wonders toward civilizing the Indians. They have taught them how to work their farms profitably, to be industrious, and when left to their own resources will then be able to continue to do as they were taught by the whites. When I assumed charge of this agency I found very few white farmers entitled under the law to be on the reservation, as they had no contract approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, but instead a so-called labor contract that run from three to ten years, that had been in vogue since the establishment of the agency, and as a rule gave satisfaction. The white farmer took the land, cut the trees, grubbed the land, and put on improvements, such as houses, barns, smoke houses, and other outhouses, and, when not near river or creek, dug wells. For such improvements they were given the land for three years. After the three years expired they then gave contracts for as long a time as the farmer wanted, from five to six years, for one-third of all the crop raised, and by such means live very comfortably, and if not spendthrifts save some money.

The white farmer in most cases does not do so well; for the first three years he realizes nothing and must have full crops if he takes the land longer to pay for the improvements, and as we all know the seasons are very changeable, either too much rain or not rain enough, and other causes to make crops a failure. When I have asked the white farmers to make a legal contract for three years, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, they say they might as well give their time to the Indian, as a lease for three years would not much more than give time to put the land in shape for cultivation.

Surplus lands.—All of the eight tribes would like to have the surplus lands allotted to them, as there is more or less of the timber stolen from the surplus timber lands. The Indians think it their right to take as much timber as they want, which causes a great deal of dissatisfaction. If allotted it would be looked after more carefully by them, and I earnestly recommend that the surplus land be allotted in the near future to each member of the tribe.

Lands in severalty.—The lands on the agency have all been allotted to the different tribes, and they take great pride in being landholders like their white brother.

The Quapaw Indians hold their land by title in fee simple. The tribe is a unit in regard to the allotment of their land, but not under the general allotment law. They want all their land allotted per capita according to the Government survey. I understand this tribe has, on several occasions, sent delegates to Washington, D. C., to try to get Congress to pass a special allotment bill for them, but for some cause it has always been a failure. On the 23d day of March, 1893, the tribe met in open council assembled and passed unanimously an act of council or resolutions to allot their land among themselves in tracts of 200 acres each. The allotment has been completed. The allotment committee had printed certificates, books of record, and complete plats of each allotment at their own expense, and are very anxious for the Indian Department and Congress to ratify and approve their action and issue patents in accordance therewith. The Osage band of Quapaws have returned to their reservation and accepted their allotments and are rapidly improving the land. It would be an act of justice, and I respectfully recommend that the 200 acres selected by each member of the tribe through their allotment committee and for which they have their certificates, be approved by the Department of the Interior.

The statistical report in which is given in detail statistics of the agency for the year is herewith inclosed, also a map of the Quapaw tribe's land, kindly presented by J. B. Hodgdon, architect, surveyor, and engineer, of Galena, Kans.

In conclusion I would say that in a few years the Indians will be able to do their own battling as citizens, mingling with the whites, and there will be no relaxation upon my part for the Indian advancement.

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

GEO. S. DOANE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 1, 1894.*

SIR: I hereby respectfully submit, through Agent George S. Doane, my third annual report of Quapaw School.

Our school year opened under very unfavorable circumstances, three of my former employés having been discontinued by the Department, leaving the school in a very crippled and hampered condition. But, thanks to the honorable Commissioner, our entire force has been restored, and although the outlook at the beginning was gloomy, the present year has been the most successful of any during my connection with the school.

About February 1 the measles broke out in the school, in epidemic form, very virulent in character, 50 pupils being prostrated at one time. Through faithfulness of employés and the agency physician, Dr. J. L. Lindley, whose faithful and efficient services deserve especial mention, all were saved except 2, who died from after complications. Aside from this the health of the school has been most excellent.

In all departments commendable progress has been made. The greatest harmony has prevailed between employés, patrons, and pupils during the entire year. The attendance has been unusually good and regular. The school-room work has been excellent. Rapid advancement has been made in all grades, but the instrumental music class, under the instruction of Mr. B. M. O. Walker, has made remarkable progress. In all our efforts we have been ably sustained, encouraged, and supported by our efficient agent, Maj. George S. Doane, to whom I desire to make this public acknowledgment. The prospects for a successful school next year are unusually bright, and I look forward to the new year with increased energy and hope.

Many improvements are sadly needed. The one most urgent is a four-room school building, with assembly room similar to the one to be constructed at Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte School, an estimate for which will be forwarded soon.

Very respectfully submitted.

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent.

GEO. S. DOANE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REF0071482

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE SCHOOL.

SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Quapaw Agency, August 25, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report of this school for the fiscal year ends June 30, 1893.

My incumbency dates from May 22 last, having been transferred from the industrial boarding school at Neah Bay Agency, Wash. Having been in charge so short a time, and finding the school in a terribly demoralised condition, I regret exceedingly that my report must necessarily be brief and somewhat unsatisfactory.

As to the success of the school during the past year not much can be said. Carelessness and unskillful management seem to be prevalent everywhere, and all the departments have suffered alike. The general condition of things justifies me in the belief that a lack of good order and method has prevailed in this school from the inception of my predecessor. The boys and girls were allowed to mingle together from morning until evening, and there seemed to be no boundary lines drawn to mark the separation between their respective playgrounds. The children roamed over the neighborhood and about the creeks in idleness, destroying property and doing mischief in general. They were neither courteous nor orderly. Buildings had been misused, dirt and filth had promiscuously accumulated, and property lay scattered over the premises. System and discipline, the two important essentials to the growth and prosperity of an Indian school, were not known.

Under these unfavorable conditions I entered upon the discharge of my duties. It was rather discouraging, to say the least, but I went to work with good spirits and a full determination to bring order out of chaos. I wish to say here in behalf of the employés that, whatever may have been their disposition under the old management, they have collectively and individually performed the duties assigned them, and with one or two exceptions have been most pleasant and agreeable and worked hand in hand with me to bring about a much needed reform.

On arriving here I was greatly pleased to find the school so delightfully situated and the buildings all comparatively new. The school is located in the northeast corner of the reservation, 12 miles from the north and 7 miles from the east line. We are 5 miles southwest of the agency, on what is known as the 'Frisco line, a branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. The location is certainly one of the most desirable in which to establish one of the largest Indian schools in the service, and I am in hopes that we will not only be able to secure all the pupils we can now accommodate, but that our present capacity will be largely increased and many other improvements made during the coming year.

The school plant comprises in all 16 buildings, quite commodious and very conveniently arranged on a lovely hillside that gently slopes to the north. Another handsome building, to be used for the literary departments, will be erected this fall. Bids for same will be opened September 1, so that within a month the building will be in the course of construction. This addition will materially improve the present arrangement. The building now being used for class work will be remodeled and the main part filled up for the small boys and their matron. The east wing will be converted into a sewing room and will furnish quarters for the seamstress and her assistant. A fire occurred here on the 29th of March, destroying the building occupied by the little boys, the seamstress, and the farmer. The furniture, bedding, clothing, etc., was mostly saved, but the buildings were a total loss. This school was formerly under the missionary society, and at the time they were in charge the buildings stood at the foot of the hill just in the margin of the timber. At that time the present site was densely wooded, and I presume it was little thought that within a few years the trees would be cleared away and supplanted by such a beautiful little institution of learning.

The school farm consists of 160 acres. Of this 80 acres are under cultivation. The rest is highly timbered, rough and rocky, and unfit for agricultural purposes. That which is tillable has never been of much service to the school. I am told that grain and vegetables have to be supplied this school by the Department in open market each year. This should not be the case; and while the land may be somewhat impregnated with alkali, and perhaps not the best of soil, I am of the opinion that under favorable climatic influences and the proper attention a sufficient amount of both grain and vegetables can be produced from this land to supply the wants of the school through the year. I am justified in this belief from the fact that on all sides of us are to be found farms yielding satisfactory crops and vegetables growing in abundance. I am particularly anxious that this result may be accomplished as I am inclined to the belief that no department in these Indian schools furnishes instruction so necessary to the Indian youth as does that of intelligent farming. That the farming here has resulted in such a dismal failure I can attribute to nothing more nor less than pure negligence of the farmer and either a lack of interest or gross incompetency on the part of the superintendent.

We have only 4 cows not a sufficient number for the size of the school. Ten or 12 head could be well cared for and would nicely supply the children's tables with milk and butter, and the caring for them would be a valuable training for the boys.

Since assuming charge I have asked for and received 11,050 feet of lumber. What has not already been used in repairing buildings, walks, etc., will be appropriated for same purpose.

The last quarter of the year has effected a decidedly beneficial change in the management of affairs at this school, and, while there is room for great improvement yet, I feel much encouraged and am hopeful for the future. I have instituted many measures of reform, exercised a rigid discipline, and have endeavored to remedy existing evils. * * *

With reference to the sanitary condition of the school, I can say that it has been good.

The highest enrollment during the year was 124; the average attendance, 94.

With sincere thanks for the hearty support you have given me in the exercise of my duties, and with acknowledgments to the Department for favors received. I am,

Very respectfully,

ANDREW J. TABER, JR.,
Superintendent.

GEO. S. DOANE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, QUAPAW AGENCY.

GRAND RIVER, IND. T., *July 10, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: The Methodist Episcopal Church has within the Quapaw Agency 4 meeting places; 1 good building; about 36 members. Two hundred dollars annually is expended by the missionary society for evangelization in this vicinity. We are building a house for worship in the Shawnee Nation. Buildings are needed in the Seneca and Ottawa nations, but our work here is only just beginning. There has been during the past year considerable progress made. One church has been organized. About one dozen have united with the church. We find the full bloods quite accessible and religiously inclined.

Yours, truly,

H. H. GOOD,
Pastor Wyandotte Circuit.

HON. GEO. S. DOANE,
U. S. Indian Agent, Quapaw Agency.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, QUAPAW AGENCY.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION,
Muscogee, Creek Nation, Ind. T., July 25, 1894.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your kind letter of July 6, inviting me to give a statistical report of our church work for the year 1894 within the limits of the Quapaw Agency, I beg to submit the following:

First. Your letter reached me only toward the close of July, as I have been absent on mission work in remote parts of the Territory, which will account for my delay in replying, and which will also probably cause this report to arrive too late for your purpose. It is none the less cheerfully given.

Second. That you may understand the work of 1894, I will briefly consider the work of previous years. Most of the tribes within the limits of the Quapaw Agency were converted, at least partially, to Christianity and partially civilized by Catholic missionaries in their former residing places in the United States, viz, the Ottawas, Wyandottes, and especially Miamis, Peorias, and Quapaws. After their removal to the Indian Territory their spiritual wants were ministered to, as well as circumstances permitted, by missionaries who occasionally visited them, coming for that purpose from distant parts; while in the Jesuit Indian school of Osage Mission, Kans., the Church exerted herself as best she could in the cause of their education and civilization. Since the spring of 1892 I have visited them on an average of once a month from Muscogee.

While my limited time has not given me occasion to accurately determine the number of those who profess the Catholic faith, I feel entirely safe in saying that the number would reach 350 or 400 people, including children and white renters. All the Quapaws by blood are Catholic, with the possible exception of 5 or 6. Among the Peorias and Miamis the prevailing sentiment is in favor of the Catholic faith, while among the Wyandottes and other tribes a very respectable number sympathize with the Catholic cause. On account, however, of our heretofore limited facilities, which rendered the work of instructing these people in regard to their religious duties almost an impossibility, there are only about 75 practical communicants of the Church. We have a very promising mission station among the Senecas at Cayuga Post-office, one among the Wyandottes at Grand River, one among the Miamis in the Giboo settlement, one at Miami town in the Ottawa reserve, and a church building at Rock Creek in the Quapaw Reserve. Most of these places are visited once a month. Besides these, religious services are often held at other points. The Quapaw council set apart 40 acres of land to the Catholic Church for church and school purposes, with the proper approval of the Department. Upon this 40 acres we have at our own expense erected a church building, costing $1,000. This brings us up to the year 1894.

Third. Since January 1, 1894, we have received about 10 persons into the church. We have supported a teacher at the church, who has conducted a free school for those Quapaw children who wished to attend. The average attendance has been from 10 to 14 children. This teacher has also conducted a Sunday school every Sunday. We have erected a presbytery, at the cost of $250, and in the beginning of next month a resident priest will be stationed there, who will attend to the Catholics of all the tribes of the Quapaw Agency except the Senecas, who will be attended from Muscogee. Besides, we are just ready to build near the Quapaw church a small schoolhouse and dwelling for sisters, who will conduct a school for such children as shall wish to attend. The Quapaws will be taught free of charge.

Prominent Peorias are endeavoring to get the sisters to take charge of their school, but nothing definite has been agreed upon. We have had in our school at Muscogee this past scholastic year, either at our own expense or the expense of the parents, 1 full-blood Quapaw boy, 1 Peoria girl, 2 Wyandotte girls, 4 Seneca girls, 2 Seneca boys, with the most satisfactory results both to ourselves and the parents of the children. We most earnestly desire a worthy Catholic teacher in the Quapaw Government school, and this is the wish of the tribe, who on one occasion, in open council, passed resolutions requesting that their children at the Government school be permitted to attend mass and the Catholic Sunday school on Sundays.

I will close with the following statistics, which I feel are as correct as can at present be obtained:

Catholics, 400; Catholics instructed and practical members of the church, 75; church, 1; priest, 1; presbytery, 1; convent school (next September), 1; school children, within the limits of the agency at school and at Muscogee, 25 (next autumn the number will be greater); reserve for church and school, 40 acres; value of present improvements, $1,275 (by next September, $2,275); regular mission stations, 5; Sunday-school children, 50; money expended since January 1, 1894, on school and mission work, $125; accessions to the church, 10.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. KETHAM,
Roman Catholic Missionary to Cherokees and Creeks,
Temporarily in charge of Catholic Missions within the limits of the Quapaw Agency.

GEO. S. DOANE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REF0071483

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, QUAPAW AGENCY.

Report of work done by the Religious Society of Friends in the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., the past year:

Number of places where the gospel is preached:	
Quapaw	1
Peoria	1
Ottawa	2
Wyandotte	3
Shawnee	2
Modoc	1
Seneca	6
Total	16
Number of ministers	5
Number of missionaries not ministers	4
Number of Sunday schools:	
Peoria	1
Ottawa	2
Wyandotte	3
Modoc	1
Shawnee	1
Seneca	4
Total	12
Average attendance at Sunday school each Sunday	402
Number of members of Friends Church	452
Number of Indian members of Friends Church	200
Number of deaths	12
Number of family visits made	652
Number of church buildings:	
Ottawa	1
Wyandotte	1
Modoc	1
Seneca	3
Total	6
Number of school buildings (Ottawa)	1
Number of marriages solemnized	8
Number of revival services held	21
Number professing Christ	123
Number received into the church	95

Number terms of day school taught two weeks, 25 at Ottawa; number on roll in day school, 78—thirteen of these Indians; 10 Demorest prohibition contests held; amount of donations, $100 for schoolhouse.

On behalf of the church.

R. W. HODSON,
Clerk, Miami, Ind. T.

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY,
Muscogee, Ind. T., August 28, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with instructions in your circular letter of recent date, to submit herewith my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency:

As it is a difficult matter to treat the various topics consecutively, I have grouped the several subject-matters touched upon under distinct subheads, so that they may be conveniently referred to by the Indian Office or by other parties who may seek for the information embodied therein.

Administration of justice.—Since the act of March 1, 1889, establishing a Federal court in the Indian Territory, there has been no special legislation by Congress extending its jurisdiction or increasing the number of judges. For reasons founded upon public convenience and economy, leaving out the question of abstract justice, I advocated in my first report the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the present court and such increase in the number of judges as the crowded condition of its dockets demanded. The failure of Congress to pass a bill securing these reforms is a source of regret to every citizen and resident of this agency, and it is earnestly hoped that in the December session of Congress needed legislation will be had. The labor imposed upon a single judge by the business of the court as now constituted is too onerous for any one man, and there ought to be a change as above indicated, at the earliest possible date.

Education.—Many weeks before I began this report I notified the superintendents of the schools of the several nations of this agency that I would submit the same, and called for statistics as to the number, growth, and condition of their schools, the number of teachers and their salaries, and the number of pupils and their daily attendance. Thus far no facts have been elicited in a shape that I deem worthy to be embodied herein. However, I know from personal observation that these tribes are spending money lavishly in the education of the rising generation, and school-houses are being built and academies established throughout every nook and corner of this agency. In a word, "the schoolmaster is abroad in the land," and the English language is being taught, by which the Indian can be understood and his wants supplied, and the Indian languages are being dispensed with as so many barriers of progress to their own people.

In this connection I also call attention to the fact that the children of noncitizens have not sufficient school facilities in this agency. They are increasing in numbers yearly and growing up in ignorance, and there ought to be some agreement made between the Indians and the resident whites by which proper facilities could be furnished these children; and I am pleased to say that in his last annual message to the national council the Hon. L. C. Perryman, principal chief of the Creek Nation, recommended that such a policy be pursued, and I believe, upon the recommendation of the Indian Office, the other tribes, through their constituted authorities, would inaugurate a similar policy and make proper concessions to secure so laudable an end. I suggest the environment of these children to the consideration of every philanthropic man and woman throughout the Indian Territory and the United States also.

Population of the tribes.—The Five Civilized Tribes, over which this agency has jurisdiction, is increasing in numbers, a fact due to the general prosperity which prevails in all of them. They are no longer savages, but civilized people devoted to the habits of peaceful life, and walking step by step in the ways of their white brothers. The day of the hunter and trapper has disappeared; the nomadic Indian has ceased to roam over the barren plains; the Indian bow is not bent, but broken, and the plowshare has taken its place, and, as was said by another—

> The Indians are driven, by force of necessity, back upon the soil, and with an eagerness and progress that has not been equaled in the history of the race they are emerging from the state of dependence upon nature in its wild state to the condition of drawing out of the soil the products which God has stored within it.

The noncitizen or white element is also largely increasing in numerical growth within the last year. It now numbers at least 200,000 souls. They embrace men of every pursuit and profession, and most of them have come in our midst to work and to stay, and to contribute to the development of the resources of this splendid country, and I mark with pleasure their accession to these Indian communities, with whom, as a whole, they live in harmony and peace. Such men found Commonwealths and States, and surmounting all obstacles, with true American pluck, they widen the area of our Republic and perpetuate its glories.

Police force.—The police force now numbers 43 men. I have heretofore recommended its reduction, at an annual saving of about $1,800 per annum to the service. This reduction I believe to be in the line of Democratic retrenchment and reform, and that it can be done safely and without detriment to the public service. My experience is that policemen are most needed and their services most valuable in towns located on railroads traversing the Territory, where the population is mixed and largest in point of numbers, and when so stationed they are most convenient and more easily handled by orders from this agency. I do not think they should be placed elsewhere than on railroad lines and at points where they can be reached by telegram, and thus be thrown at once to places where their services are demanded. The full-bloods living in remote settlements do not need policemen, and to put one there is simply to tax the Government with an idler or pensioner on its bounties, who will do no adequate service for the compensation paid him.

I find the present police force, during the last year, has been reasonably efficient, though I intend to revise the list and remove a few of them for drunkenness and general inefficiency. The pay, as now fixed, is sufficient, in my opinion, and I do not recommend increase of the same.

Allotment.—At this time and ever since the Dawes Commission entered this agency, in January last, the subject of allotment has received a large share of attention on the part of both Indians and citizens of the United States residing in the Indian Territory. As you are aware, all land in this agency is held in common, and only improvements segregated from the public domain are subject to individual ownership. The full-blood Indian seems to be content with his small patch of land and his cabin thereon, while his mixed brother, or the half-breed and the adopted citizens who have intermarried with Indian women, have fenced in and appropriated to their own use thousands of acres, for pasturage and agricultural purposes, of the valuable land on these reservations. What should belong and does belong to all the Indians is subsidized to the benefit of the few, and their avarice knows no limit beyond their own will. The practical working of a communal holding of the land works an injustice to the full-bloods and excludes them from a fair share of the common patrimony. This unjust and abnormal condition of affairs needs remedial legislation, and that such legislation is in the interest of humanity and justice I have no hesitancy in saying.

The Dawes Commission, so far as I have been able to observe, has labored hard and intelligently to induce the Indians to accept certain terms proposed by them, which would tend to secure a speedy allotment of lands and the division of the same in severalty. It is, perhaps, not my province nor my duty to indicate at length what success has been met with by said commission to secure the change demanded in the present condition of affairs. The Indians are reluctant to break up their tribal relations and to assume the status of United States citizens, with its attendant responsibilities. If I am not mistaken, however, the consensus of opinion among the Indians is that some change is inevitable, and that, too, in the near future.

I trust, however, it is not improper for me to say that I think a survey of all the lands of this Territory, or more properly speaking, of this agency, is a condition

REF0071484

precedent to allotment. When this survey is made, individual Indians will know where to make permanent settlements and will make them. They will conform to the lines run under said survey, and take their portions of the land in accordance with the established sections.

Another condition precedent to individual holdings in severalty is the removal of all actual intruders, or such legislation as is applicable to them as will fix and define their status so that it will be impossible for them to remain, with any show of decency and right, upon Indian lands. Good faith under treaty stipulations requires that some legislation should be had, and there can be no permanent repose of society in this agency until it is done.

At this particular period the Cherokee Nation, as you are aware, is enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity, owing to the largest per capita payment known in its history, from the proceeds of the sale of the Cherokee Outlet, and its prosperity would be enhanced greatly if the land in this nation was sectionized, and each Indian felt sure that in making an improvement of any kind it would be his in fee simple, and not subject to any sudden change by additional future legislation. To a degree these remarks will apply to other tribes in this agency, and for this reason I strongly recommend that Congress, at the earliest practicable date, make a liberal appropriation for a survey of the land as above indicated.

Sale of improvements in the Choctaw and Creek nations.—In the Choctaw Nation notably the sheriffs of the several counties have seized and sold, under the Choctaw law and after due advertisement and under regular proceedings, so far as the Indian courts are concerned, certain improvements made by noncitizens, or at least by claimants to citizenship. I have not interfered, except in cases where the occupants claimed Indian blood and their cases were pending before the Interior Department, to prevent said sales; but the question arises, ought I to evict these noncitizens or aid the Indian authorities to evict or remove them after such sales have been made? Similar proceedings have been had in the Creek Nation, and under the treaties the Creeks expressly stipulate that they will take no jurisdiction over the persons or property of citizens of the United States. These noncitizens, especially, claim their improvements under lease contracts for a term of years and, as the matter presents itself, the sales that are made would seem to be superfluous or unnecessary unless this agency is clothed with the power to supplement them by removing parties whose improvements have been sold. Can the agency so act when the U. S. court in the Indian Territory may be invoked to remove the parties and may put the purchasers in possession of the places sold? Of course, forced sales by the sheriff result in loss to the owners or makers of the improvements, and in this way great pecuniary loss is inflicted.

It has been suggested, so far as claimants to citizenship are concerned, who hold, by right of blood and not as lessees, that under act of May 2, 1890, establishing temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma and other purposes, a member of an Indian tribe, under section 43 of said act, may become a citizen of the United States without the forfeiture of his tribal rights. In this way, after his admission to citizenship in the United States, he may secure an injunction by which said sales may be prevented. Under this head I call your attention to the Choctaw law, page 248, and to section 2118, Revised Statutes of the United States. It would seem that the Indian courts or national council might properly, under the decision in the cases of the Cherokee Nation against John O. Cobb and others, pass upon the citizenship of such parties; but the agency, after an investigation of the facts in each case, should dispose of the improvements and remove the occupants, inasmuch as the treaty debars the Indian courts from taking jurisdiction over the persons and property of noncitizens, or rejected claimants, their status being the same. Until this question is settled many noncitizens or rejected claimants will hold permanently improvements in the several nations, because of the inability of Indian courts to evict them. I do not think an Indian sale as above indicated will stick, because of a lack of jurisdiction in the Indian courts to make it.

Agency office.—The office of this agency is located in a small building, in the town of Muscogee, Creek Nation, Ind. T., and is rented for its use from F. B. Severs, for the rental price of $100 per annum, payable quarterly. The office is well located and the rental price is reasonable enough, but it has become too small for the proper preservation of the records and documents of the agency and for the dispatch of the business. The records represent the accumulation of many years, not only of this agency proper, but of other agencies whose consolidation with it made what is now known as the Union Agency. To file and preserve them within the limited space at my disposal is a somewhat difficult matter, and I think the Government should allow me to secure, at a small advance on the present rental price, more commodious quarters, and more in harmony with the dignity of the Government. The office as it now stands is a pent-up Utica, with no room for the display of the insolence of office, if it should feel so disposed, and is a disgrace to the Indian Service,

and can almost be wrapped up and put in a trundle bed like a puling infant, in the old flag that floats above it.

Licensed traders.—The number of licensed traders in this agency shows a marked increase since my appointment as agent. Nothing so marks the advancing prosperity of a community as an increase in the number of traders or merchants. They are indicators of the wants and demands of the people, and I am gratified to report that the Indian authorities, during my administration, have been liberal in granting permits to all applicants for licenses and in conceding the proper facilities for the transaction of business. Competition has lowered the prices of goods, and staple articles, or prime necessities of life, can now be bought on these reservations as cheaply as in the States. There has been no special complaint made to this office of extortion or Shylock practices on the part of the dealers, and the Indians have been benefited by the expansion of the laws of trade. They live much more comfortably and cheaply than they did when they surrounded themselves with a Chinese wall of exclusion and isolation and cut off of all commercial intercourse. The number of traders in this agency, at this writing, is 215.

Choctaw beer.—The sale of Choctaw beer, a drink compounded of barley, hops, tobacco, fishberries, and a small amount of alcohol, is manufactured without stint in many portions of this agency, especially in the mining communities. Many miners insist that it is essential to their health, owing to the bad water usually found in mining camps, and they aver that they use it rather as a tonic or medicine than as a beverage, and this idea, that it is a proper tonic, is fostered and encouraged by some physicians. But it is somewhat remarkable as a fact in the scientific world that the water is always bad in the immediate mining centers, but good in the adjacent neighborhoods. But however this fact may be, it is certain that the sale of Choctaw beer is a fruitful source of evil, disorder, and crime.

The Choctaw Nation has legislated against it and done all in its power to suppress the monster, but like Banquo's ghost, it will not down at its bidding. It is a many-headed monster, and if it be true that it does not come under the ban of the liquor traffic in the Indian Territory because it is not introduced and sold, but only manufactured* and sold in the Indian Territory, there ought to be additional Congressional legislation enacted to reach and eradicate it and to punish parties who sell it in the open day and run saloons in violation of law. Choctaw beer is an intoxicant, just as much so as lager beer and whisky, and while its unrestrained sale is permitted, we may expect in this agency an outcrop of all the evils incident to the regular traffic in ardent spirits. I found, on a recent visit to Coalgate and Lehigh, mining centers where thousands of miners are employed, that Choctaw beer was sold by various parties to miners, and a similar state of affairs at Alderson, Hartshorne, and Krebs. One difficulty in dealing with sellers of Choctaw beer is that it is manufactured and sold by women, who are more troublesome to deal with and punish than a man. As to whether it is prohibited by Choctaw law or not, I invite your attention to Choctaw statutes, page 261, act approved October 18, 1886.

Eviction of intruders.—In the spring of this year (1894) this agency was confronted by a serious problem, growing out of the strike by coal miners in the coal regions of the Choctaw Nation, in the mining towns or camps of Alderson, Hartshorne, Lehigh, Krebs, and Coalgate. The cause of this strike has been well stated in the report of L. W. Bryan, inspector of mines in the Indian Territory. He says substantially in his report, and to which I refer, that in the early part of March, 1894, the mine owners of the Indian Territory, claiming that they were driven out of the markets by coal from Alabama, Colorado, and New Mexico, and that their mines were compelled to lie idle for many days per month, and, indeed, some of the mines having put out no coal for nearly a year, resolved to offer to their employés a lower scale of wages, to take effect April 1, 1894. The mine owners further claim that while the wages of miners had steadily reduced at other points that no reduction had been made in their wages in the Indian Territory for over fourteen years, and that the new prices offered, or which they proposed to offer, all things considered, were as high or higher than any wages paid for the same kind of work anywhere in the mining regions of the United States, and they further insisted that if the proposed prices were accepted by the miners that the mine owners could recover their lost markets in Texas and elsewhere, and that the miners themselves would be benefited by the increased number of days that they would be able to work. On the other hand, the miners claimed and insisted that the proposed reduced prices would be starvation wages, and that they could not subsist on them and earn a decent living for themselves and families.

On March 21, 1894, certain superintendents of mines met a committee of miners at Lehigh, Ind. T., who also represented other mining camps, and the situation was fully discussed. At the time of this meeting the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company had commenced running their mines at Alderson and Hartshorne, under an agreement with their men at the reduced scale mentioned. The said committee

*The Attorney-General in letter to the Secretary of the Interior dated September 20, 1893, says that a U. S. attorney has been directed to cooperate with officials of the Interior Department in preventing the manufacture of "Choctaw beer," if found to be intoxicating.

REF0071485

reported back to the several camps represented by them, mass meetings were held, and the men generally refused to accept the proposed reduction in the scale of wages. On or about the 1st of April following, a national strike was inaugurated and the miners in the Territory, with few exceptions, struck in sympathy therewith and abandoned work. In the aforesaid mining camps, the strike, it would seem thus grew mainly out of a radical disagreement between the mine owners and the miners, upon a question of reduction of wages; a reduction of 25 per cent on prices that had long prevailed in the Territory. During my investigation of the strike no complaint was made to me by miners that wages earned had not been paid by the mine owners, nor was there any formal complaint lodged with me of cruel treatment, excessive work, or acts of oppression committed against the men by the coal companies.

Subsequent to the strike the situation grew serious. Mines were idle and thousands of laborers were thrown out of employment. The Choctaw Nation was deprived of its revenues from two sources—its royalty on coal and the money obtained by permits issued to miners and paid for by the coal companies—and the peace of the neighborhoods adjacent, and the mining camps themselves, was threatened by large bodies of idle men, who would not work themselves, nor would they permit others to work.

In proof of this assertion it is a fact that when the Atoka Coal and Mining Company undertook to operate their strip pits at Lehigh, in the month of May last, the strip workers were driven away and assaulted by a large body of men and women, and the company was forced by sheer force of numbers to abandon the pits, and no man, however humble and peaceable, no matter if the wolf of famine was at his door and starvation stared him in the face, was allowed to work unless at the peril of his life, and without being subjected to a social ostracism worse than death itself. Later on a gang of strip men were assaulted and driven from the pits at Krebs, under circumstances that showed it was deliberate defiance of all law, and accompanied by such violent demonstrations of anger that had resistance to any great degree been offered to the raging mob, the strip men would have been assaulted even unto death.

From April 1 to May 12, 1891, affairs continued to grow more critical in the Choctaw Nation, and there seemed to be no common ground of compromise between the miners and the mine owners, and on that day this agency, at the request of Wilson N. Jones, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, forwarded a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs covering a list of certain persons, who were hitherto miners in the Choctaw Nation, demanding their removal as intruders. In forwarding said letter I respectfully insisted that the only way, in my opinion, to preserve the peace and protect the property of owners, who had leased the mines at Hartshorne, Alderson, Krebs, Lehigh, and Coalgate, was the use of the strong arm of the military. I further said that the majority of the miners who had struck were foreigners, and they either did not understand or did not respect American law and American institutions, and preferred anarchy rather than a reign of law and order. I further said that the royalty received from these coal leases was a source of considerable revenue to the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation, and that a failure to receive its proportion thereof had bankrupted the Chickasaw Nation, closed out its schools and seriously crippled its government, and that the Choctaw Nation would soon succumb in the same way, and that this state of affairs emphasized the necessity of speedy action on the part of the United States to check such outbreaks and restore peace to that portion of the Territory.

Pursuant to the request or demand of Governor Jones, which I fully indorsed, several companies of U. S. troops arrived in the Choctaw Nation and were stationed at Alderson, Hartshorne, and Lehigh. Shortly after their arrival I began an investigation of the status of said persons charged with being intruders, and as a result of said investigation, under sections 2117, 2119, and 2150, Revised Statutes of the United States, certain men were evicted from the Territory. In all 126 of them were carried by rail to the State of Arkansas and disembarked at the town of Jenson, just across the line dividing the said State and the Indian Territory.

They were treated by the military, who controlled the details of the eviction, with all the humanity circumstances would permit, and so far as I know and believe, no personal outrage was committed by the troops during said removal, and Col. Andrews, who managed the eviction from Hartshorne and Alderson, and Capt. Ellis, who managed the eviction at Krebs, deserve great credit for the manner in which it was done, with the smallest amount of friction possible consistent with the due execution of the request from me. In this connection, also, I desire to mention favorably the conduct of Private J. W. Ellis, of the U. S. Indian police force attached to this agency. He was at all times ready to execute my orders with courage, diligence, and moderation, and as the representative of this agency I commend him to the favorable consideration of the Indian Department. As I have heretofore reported the mode and manner of this eviction in detail in separate reports, I do not deem it necessary to repeat herein the circumstances attending it. Suffice it to say that no

life was lost, no blood shed, and no undue cruelty inflicted upon the parties who were removed.

It is true that the mandates of the Government were executed by force, and yet that force was tempered with mercy, and as a result a great and causeless strike was ended, and peace, prosperity, and contentment now abide through all the mining camps. Public sentiment, I am sure, has already vindicated the course of this agency, and the agent himself is content to abide by the verdict of history, and the Indian Department, in his opinion, will not for many years be required to intervene in a matter so troublesome and so difficult to deal with in its many varied phases.

It should also be stated that about all the miners who were evicted from Krebs have returned and propose to remain permanently. They are liable to a penalty of $1,000, under section 2148, Revised Statutes of the United States, and as that matter belongs to the U. S. court in the Indian Territory, I have been content to leave it there for further action.

Citizenship.—The recent decision of the Interior Department in the cases of the Cherokee Nation against John O. Cobb and others has simplified the question of citizenship, and has settled the status of a large number of persons hitherto held as rejected claimants. It recognizes the sovereignity of the Cherokee Nation and its right to determine through its own tribunals who are and who are not its citizens; and, in effect, it places the rejected claimants to citizenship in the intruder class, that is, people who are living in said nation and occupying its soil contrary to law, and their removal may, therefore, be properly demanded by the Indian authorities; and even if these claimants are not actually removed beyond the limits of this agency by the intervention of the military or otherwise, the fact that they are not allowed citizenship will debar them from a participation in the land and moneys of the Cherokee Nation, and seems to fix their status as noncitizens simply, with no right to citizenship that Indians are bound to respect. Although such claimants may persist in efforts now being made, as I understand it, to secure, through Congressional legislation, establishment of a tribunal of citizenship to hear such cases, it is not likely that the United States will in any way recede from or contravene the action of the Interior Department as enunciated in the Cobb case by the enactment of such legislation. It is not probable that Congress will establish a court to nullify and vacate a formal decision of the Interior Department.

Indeed, this decision will do much to solve the vexed problem of citizenship, and will remove an irritating issue long existing between the several nations and the United States. This solution has happily supplied a long-felt want, and I am convinced that the decision in the Cobb case will go far to assure Cherokees that the United States mean to stand by treaties and agreements between them and the Government, and they, therefore, may anticipate fair treatment in the matter of allotment and statehood, both of which conditions inevitably lead to a disruption of their tribal relationship and the overthrow of their cherished institutions. The intruder, under whatever head he may be denominated or found, has been the stumbling-block of statehood. Remove him bodily or deny his pretended claims to citizenship, and all the tribes, assured of their moneys and their land, will march to meet and shake hands with their white brothers in a union of consent and free will that will add another star to the constellation of States.

Conclusion.—In concluding this report, I return sincere thanks to the Indian Office for many courtesies shown me during my incumbency as agent, and I felicitate myself "that it is as well with this agency as it is." The necessary work has been doubled, and I have endeavored to retrench all along the line, and it will be hereafter run with an annual saving of $2,000. It has had to contend with the intruder, the thief, the lawbreaker, and the train-robber through its police force, and in many instances my duties have been as unpleasant to me personally as offensive to those who love strife rather than peace, and disorder rather than tranquility. In short, it has been my aim to give the Five Tribes an administration as "strong as the law and no stronger, as weak as the law and no weaker."

Respectfully submitted.

DEW M. WINDOM,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071486

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX (IOWA) AGENCY,
Tama, Iowa, August 25, 1891.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1891, the fifth that I have made since assuming charge of this agency, and it will be my last, as a new agent has been appointed to succeed me. The office will, probably, be transferred during the present quarter.

The land upon which these Indians live is located in Tama County, Iowa, 1¼ to 2 miles from the city of Tama 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 a large portion of the general business of the tribe, individually and collectively, is transacted and where the Indians visit the agent daily and make their wants and wishes known. Councils and other important meetings, as a rule, are held at the Indian village, where all the Indians can hear what is said by both agent and councilors.

Land.—These Indians own the land upon which they reside and pay taxes on the same like any other land-owner. It is held in tribal form, the deeds being made "in trust to the governor of Iowa for the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa." They own about 3,000 acres in Tama County, all but about 500 acres being in one body; the other 500 acres being about 1¼ miles from the main body. At least 2,500 acres of their land can be cultivated or grazed with profit; the remaining 500 acres being adapted for rough pasture. The Iowa River flows through the land from west to east and affords plenty of water for their stock. They have plenty of timber, though they are somewhat wasteful of it. There are less than 100 acres but what could be utilized with profit by a good farmer or stock-raiser. In fact, they have very little waste land, though, at present, they waste considerable of it for lack of cultivation. This year they rented to white farmers about 700 acres, the proceeds of which is used to pay their taxes, tribal expenses, etc.

Two railways, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern, cross their land. These roads are quite a convenience to them, especially during the winter and muddy seasons, as they afford them a good, dry footpath all the year around to go to town. The "Milwaukee" railway bridge over the Iowa river, on their land, is a great benefit to them, as it affords a way of crossing the river during high water; in fact, it is their only way of crossing the river at such times except by canoe. Hence these roads are more of a blessing to the Indians than otherwise.

Houses.—There is at present only one Government building at this agency. This is situated on the Indian land and was erected for a school building, but for several years it has been utilized as a home for the agency farmer. One room is reserved for the use of the agent as a sort of a "reservation" office and council chamber, where business matters are transacted and councils often held. Here the annuity payment, about $10 per capita, is paid each fall.

There are eight small frame houses on the Indian land which are occupied by Indians, two of which were erected this year. There are about 35 "Indian" houses on the land. These show a little progress, in matter of erection and improvement, each year. They were, until recently, built entirely of bark, rushes, and poles, but now, to a considerable extent, are erected of lumber, though the roofs usually are made of rush matting. These houses are erected by setting four large poles in the ground, one at each corner, placing one or more large poles in the center on which the ridge pole rests, upon which the rafters are placed, boarding up the sides and covering the rafters with boards and matting. Some have doors, but as a rule a blanket hung up is good enough for them. These houses are of various sizes, according to the number of the members of the family or number of families to occupy them.

Along each side of the interior a platform, about 3 feet high and 8 or 10 feet wide, extends the entire length. Upon this platform they eat, sleep, and live generally when at home. The space underneath the platform is utilized for storage purposes. The family cooking is done over open fires at each end of the wic-ki-up. There are only five cook stoves belonging to the Indians. They show a little progress in their home lives, as they use, to a considerable extent, civilized cooking utensils and many eat off dishes; but as a general thing their habits in their homes are but little changed from those of many years ago. I believe that the desire for better homes and furnishings is steadily growing among them, and that at no great distant day it will be readily perceivable, even by those who do not give the Indians much attention. The women, I think, would progress faster than the men, in their home life, if they had anyone to instruct them. A good, competent field matron who would go to their homes and instruct them could accomplish a world of good, for I am confident that the women would learn readily under the proper kind of instruction.

Dress.—These people, especially the men, are making some progress in the matter of adopting civilized dress. There are only a few now but what wear some portions of civilized wearing apparel, though the majority still cling to the blanket. On feast days or at other ceremonies, off comes all dress and they appear painted and clothed largely in nature's garb. Then they are Indians for all they are worth. The women dress all alike, except that some wear hosiery; their wardrobe is very crude, yet some show signs of advancement in construction and style.

Agriculture.—I expected to make a grand report this year on the progress in an agricultural way, but so far as results are concerned I am doomed to disappointment. The Indians did show most excellent progress with their spring work, and I felt especially thankful in that direction. They put in about 100 acres of corn, had 200 or more acres of hay land and 100 acres or more of oats, millet, beans, potatoes, squash, etc. On the 5th of July they had the best prospects for an abundant crop ever known, but an unprecedented drought raged during July and August that practically burned up their crop prospect. They will have some corn, a little hay, and other products, but nothing in comparison with last year, and hardly worth mentioning in connection with what they would have had, had the harvest been what it promised or what their labors deserved. It is impossible at this time to estimate with anything like correctness as regards their crops; they will have some corn, possibly enough to feed, but none to sell. It was a severe blow to my hopes and I fear to the Indians' ambition.

During July their warehouse burned and much of their agricultural machinery was consumed. It caught fire by a spark from a passing locomotive setting fire to the dried grass, which conveyed the flames to the building. I think that the railway company will pay the loss.

Schools.—I can not report much progress in the matter of an increased attendance at the school for the past year. It is not to be wondered at, considering our facilities for conducting a school. The teacher, Mr. W. S. Stoops, did the best he could with those in attendance and made some progress with them, but the attendance was too limited for successful work.

I have during the past four years talked a great deal to the Indians about schools and written much on the school question and its perplexities and discouraging surroundings and endeavored to impress upon the Department the importance of better accomodations and facilities, but until recently my recommendations never received much attention. I am now, just as I am ready to lay down the work, pleased to be informed that the necessary steps for the erection and proper equipment of a new school building had been taken, and for this I am very thankful.

The school the past year has been held at the Presbyterian building. This is, I think, too far away from the Indian village for a successful school. After the new building is finished and equipped I am satisfied that the attendance will be better, especially if the teacher and agent shall work earnestly in that direction.

Missionary.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has maintained a mission here, in charge of Miss Anna Skea, for several years, and are doing all they can do to elevate and enlighten the Indians. They have a fine building which is well equipped for the work.

General remarks.—The present agent has, if he should remain until the end of the present quarter, served four years and four months. Possibly he might have remained longer had he not been a Republican, and a worthy Democrat desired the place. But that is the political part of the Indian question, and I have no complaint. During these four years I have done the hardest work of my life—much of it being labor that does not show on the surface, a fact which leads many people to suppose that the office is a "snap;" but such an impression is erroneous. It had been the song here among former agents that "nothing could be done in a progressive way with these Indians." I was satisfied that this was not true; that something could be done, but it would take labor, and that the "snap" part of the position would have to be lopped off; that progress could not be made with such attention as former agents had given to the Indians and their affairs. Well, I went to work, gave my time and best thought to the conduct of affairs here, not allowing the smallest detail or request to escape my attention. I went among the people, associated with them, found out their wants and grievances, gave heed to requests, advised them, urged them, pushed them along as best I could, protected them from the "bad" whites, both in a business and moral sense, stopped all liquor selling that I could get at, prevented the whites from going to the reservation to run horses, gamble, and drink whisky, especially on Sunday, and looked after their affairs generally. In fact, I endeavored to do the work for which I was paid instead of attending to private affairs and allowing the Indians to get along as best they could. No, I did not neglect to draw the salary, neither did I forget to give value received for the same.

REF0071487

It is not for me to say whether or not progress has been made. The record is before those who have in any way followed the affairs of my administration. People who have resided beside these Indians for many years, and they are reliable and respectable people, too, express themselves freely in commending my labor and its results among these Indians. There is one thing I can say with much truth and candor: I lay down the work with much satisfaction to myself, knowing that I have labored faithfully and to the best of my ability for the aid and advancement of these unfortunate people upon the road that will lead them to a better and more comfortable life. The Indians themselves seem well pleased with my efforts in their behalf, and did all they could to give the appointing power to understand that they greatly objected to my removal, but their prayer was not heeded.

There is no doubt in my mind but that during the past four years a foundation has been laid upon which greater and more beneficial structures of progress can be erected. These Indians, at last, have awakened to the fact that the day for Indians has passed. They can be advanced, slowly but steadily, by earnest and judicious labor on the part of those in charge of their affairs, but no agent or other employé can aid them who is too lazy or indifferent to give careful thought and attention to the duties of the office. The duties of the office and general work, though at times very tedious and nerve-wearing, have been to me exceedingly pleasant and interesting, and I have enjoyed it very much. If I should never again have anything to do with the Indian work, I shall ever remember with pleasure my four years' service at the Sac and Fox Iowa Agency.

To the employés who have been with me in the work, W. S. Stoops, teacher; Albert Cory, farmer; John McIntosh, interpreter, I desire to thank each for his faithful attention to his duties and the careful and courteous manner in which they have obeyed all instructions issued to them. If any progress has been made at this agency, they are entitled to their full share of the credit. Our relations have always been pleasant, and they have all labored faithfully for the result so much desired—the progress of the Indian in civilized manner and methods—to the best of their ability.

I know that I leave these Indians, their business affairs, income, etc., in a far better condition than when I took them. I thank all who have in any manner encouraged me in my work. My relations with the Indian Department at Washington and with the officials who have visited this agency have been exceedingly pleasant.

The census, as taken June 30, 1891, was as follows:

Whole number	392
Males	198
Females	194
Number between the ages of 6 and 16 years	107
Males	64
Females	43
Number of males above 18	98
Number of females above 14	125
Number of deaths	15
Number of births	14

Yours, very respectfully,

W. R. LESSER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX (IOWA) AGENCY, *August 25, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: During the year ending June 30, the Sac and Fox Government day school has been in session twelve months, with the exception of fifteen days of a scarlet-fever scare. The school has been located in the Presbyterian Mission building, 2¼ miles west of Tama, Iowa, and 2 miles east of the Indian villages. The mission building is on the north side of the Iowa River, the Indian villages on the south side. There is no bridge across the river, and the children must go around by the railroad bridge and must walk from 2 to 2¼ miles. This would be a long ways to go to school even when you know of all the advantages of an education and were encouraged at home; but when you know nothing about the advantages of an education and are not encouraged at home to go to school, but punished if you do go, it would be a great trial and great hindrance to school work.

A noonday meal has been furnished to those coming to school by the Presbyterian missionary, Miss Anna Skea, for which the Government paid 15 cents each. Children are taught to wash hands and faces and comb their hair and eat like white children, and also to eat garden vegetables, such as beets, cabbage, peas, etc. At first we could not get children to wash and comb before eating, but now we have no trouble.

The work in the schoolroom has been very satisfactory and pleasant, when we take into consideration the opposition to school. Instructions have been given in all the common-school branches, as well as kindergarten work, and most of them have made considerable progress. Some of the young men take a great deal of interest in the Youth's Companion and other papers. Pupils have been taught to buy and sell and to keep accounts, and can readily tell when a mistake has been made in their store accounts.

In the workshop the use of carpenter's tools has been taught and instructions given in making of boxes, shelves, tables, and cupboards, and the building of houses and stables. We have a good set of carpenter's tools but have no lumber and other material to use.

I have measured a large number of fields, but always had the Indians along, that they might learn to do it for themselves.

Instructions have been given in gardening. Seeds have been procured for them, and now we can see quite a change in their garden vegetables.

Under instructions from the Department children over 18 years of age were not allowed to come to school after January 1, 1891. This was a great blow to our school work, because parents do all they can to keep children away from school. Children of 10 and 12 years can not see much advantage in school, but those over 18 years can see some advantage in an education, and to not allow them to come to school is, in my opinion, a very grave mistake, and which I trust will be corrected soon.

The girls have been taught to sew, to make dresses and other garments, to quilt, and to do all other housework. This is of great practical use to them and has been carried on by Miss Anna Skea.

During the year I have visited a great deal among the Indians, until I know every Indian, old and young.

The Government has no building suitable for school purposes. There has been a constant talk of a school building, but it seems as if it will never be built. A new building in the right place would be a great advantage to the school work.

We should have a police or some other means of compelling parents to send their children to school.

We are well supplied with books, maps, charts, and other materials for schoolroom.

During the year the work has been very pleasant and I have none but the kindliest feelings toward the agent and other officials. I trust the school work will never be discontinued or neglected in the least, but that work will go on until everything is as it should be. It does seem to me that everything is just right for a good boarding school, which I trust we will have soon.

Respectfully,

W. R. LESSER, W. S. STOOPS.
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH, MINN.,
August 25, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, with statistical reports, my first annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. I reported here for duty as Indian agent October 26, 1893, and after a tour of the reservations and inventory of property assumed charge of the agency November 27, 1893, relieving my predecessor, C. A. Ruffee.

The agency consists of three reservations: White Earth, Leech Lake, and Red Lake. White Earth is the headquarters of the agency, and is located on the White Earth Reservation, 22 miles from Detroit City, which is on the Northern Pacific Railroad and the nearest railroad point. Leech Lake Reservation is distant about 105 miles from White Earth and is 45 miles northeast of Park Rapids, a town on the Great Northern Railroad, the nearest railroad station. Red Lake Reservation is distant about 100 miles from White Earth and is 60 miles from Fosston, the nearest point on the Great Northern Railroad.

The following gives the name, location, and acreage of the reservations:

White Earth, Becker County, Minn.; Leech Lake, Cass County, Minn.; Red Lake, Beltrami County, Minn.; 4,411,102 acres.

Census.—The aggregate population of this agency is 7,132, and is apportioned as follows:

White Earth Mississippi Chippewas	1,287
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewas	702
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewas	316
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas	976
Red Lake Chippewas	1,276
Pembina Chippewas	311
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas	1,141
Cass and Winnebagoshish Chippewas	421
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas	702
Total	7,132

REF0071488

The following table is given in compliance with section 204 of the Indian Regulations:

Band.	Males above 18.	Females above 14.	Scholars 6 to 16.	Band.	Males above 18.	Females above 14.	Scholars 6 to 16.
White Earth	309	353	400	Leech Lake	321	383	255
White Oak Point	175	223	182	Cass and Winnebagoshish	118	131	96
Gull Lake	62	98	101	Otter Tails	167	205	136
Mille Lac	231	343	329	Total	1,792	2,246	1,822
Red Lake	293	410	231				
Pembina	111	94	72				

Chippewa Indians.—They are composed of nine distinct bands, scattered over 200 miles of territory, and some of these bands have little or no communication or relation with each other. All now wear citizen dress and live in houses of some character. When free from whisky they are generally peaceable and not hard to manage, but aside from living in houses and wearing clothes I can not see wherein the full bloods have made much advancement. They are constitutionally opposed to work and refuse to do it, and it is simply a question whether the Government will furnish them with supplies or allow them and their families to half starve.

During the long years of residence of this tribe in this section of the country a great many whites have settled among them and married Indian women, and their offspring now comprise a large portion of the population, and especially is this true on the White Earth Reservation. These mixed bloods are the prosperous Indians, who do most of the work and furnish the best examples of thrift, making the good showing upon this agency in gardening, farming, and stock raising now to be seen. Here and there a full blood can be found who is educated, trying to live right, and prospering. But this is the exception, as most all of the pure bloods remain in idleness, and show little disposition to engage in labor of any kind, all the roseate and sentimental reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Occupation.—Those who labor on this agency are principally engaged in farming and gardening. The police force, Government farmers, teamsters, interpreters, and as many other of the employés of the agency as possible are taken from the Indians, but the total does not exceed 40. The lumber and shingles manufactured by the Government on this agency this year was done by Indian labor, giving employment to some for a few days and to others for a few months, not to exceed 150 at the several places where this work was done. The lumber now cut is supposed to be sufficient to supply all demands, and no employment of this kind is expected for the coming year, and those Indians who do good logging and are willing to labor are left without anything to do.

A good many on the different reservations have, in their proper seasons, gathered wild rice, blueberries, cranberries, and snakeroot, and made considerable quantities of maple sugar; but these are now mere incidents to their support. The lakes in which the wild rice once grew in such abundant quantities have become almost barren, and this is largely true of the cranberry crops, so that these small industries have almost gone. Hunting and fishing, while yet furnishing almost the entire subsistence of a great many (and these yet prevent their starving), are getting poorer each year, and are no longer sufficient to supply them with sufficient food upon which to exist properly. A very few engage in freighting.

The foregoing includes the occupations of this people, and as the gardening and farming are done almost entirely by mixed bloods, it leaves the larger portion—almost all the Indians proper—really without employment.

Farming.—I have put forth every effort to have good gardens and crops planted and cultivated, and my farmers have been especially active in this respect, and I am glad to report that our work has met with good success. Most of the farming and gardening done on the agency is done on the White Earth Reservation, because the population here consists largely of mixed bloods, who do about all the farming, and because it is the policy of the Government to make all allotments here, and to induce the Indians of the other reservations to move to this one. The country here is especially adapted to the raising of wheat, oats, and Irish potatoes, and with proper cultivation I see no reason why these can not be grown here to as good advantage as anywhere in the United States.

In the spring I purchased, on authority from the Indian Office, and distributed seeds as follows at White Earth Reservation:

	Bushels.
Wheat	3,870
Oats	1,460
Potatoes	1,037

In addition to the above, the Chippewa Indian Commission furnished to removals to this reservation:

	Bushels.
Wheat	432
Oats	290
Potatoes	776

A great many had their own seed, and did their own planting without assistance from the Government. The result has been a large increase of acreage, and these crops are now about harvested and will compare favorably in yield with the crops of the whites throughout this State. With one exception the crops on the agency have done well. At Pine Point, owing to the severe drought, crops are seriously damaged, and nothing more than seed issued will be raised.

There are also thousands of acres of wild prairie grass on this agency that makes the best of hay. Heretofore a small portion of this has been cut, and much of the stock of the Indians has starved through the long winters for want of feed. I have been especially urgent to them to cut all the hay possible, trying to get those who had no stock to cut also and sell their hay. This policy of cutting hay has been carried out upon all the reservations, and many more tons have been cut than any previous year. I hope the supply will prove sufficient to carry the stock of the Indians through the winter.

I submit herewith an estimate of acreage and yield made from personal observation and the best sources at hand, which are estimated, but will be found reasonably correct:

Under cultivation	acres	9,125	Turnips	bushels	1,375
Wheat	bushels	48,600	Onions	do	15
Oats	do	30,000	Beans	do	285
Barley	do	165	Pumpkins	number	2,300
Corn	do	325	Other vegetables	bushels	2,175
Potatoes	do	9,300	Hay cut	tons	10,500

I believe there are varieties of corn that could be grown here successfully—those varieties that mature the most quickly—and suggest that the Department furnish me for the next planting such seed for the Indians, as the seasons here are short but vegetation matures rapidly. The Indians like pork better than anything else, and with corn they can grow pork.

Schools.—There are 7 schools on this agency—5 Government and 2 contract. The following table gives their location, attendance, and funds expended for their support:

Schools.	Reservation.	Attendance 1 month or more.	Average attendance for school year (10 mos.).	Cost to Government.
Government:				
White Earth	White Earth	158	93	$10,631.35
Wild Rice River	do	95	67	6,704.83
Pine Point	do	52	40	6,123.35
Leech Lake	Leech Lake	88	50	5,059.61
Red Lake	Red Lake	73	43	4,809.83
Contract:				
St. Benedict's Orphan		90	*90	†27.00
St. Mary's Orphan		45	*45	†27.00

*Average for twelve months. †Per quarter per pupil.

There is also on the agency, 15 miles northeast of the village of White Earth, a mission school under control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having an attendance of 14 scholars. I find no records in this office showing the number of scholars in attendance upon contract schools off the agency, but it is estimated there are at least 50. This gives a total attendance in schools, during part of the year of at least 665, out of a total of 1,822 of school age.

The school building at Leech Lake burned on May 21, 1891, and I reported same immediately to the Department. A warehouse was at once rented, and school continued until the end of the fiscal year. The school buildings at other points are in fair repair.

With the present policy of the Department to take charge of Indian children, furnish them with food and clothing, keep them in school, thus relieving their parents of the burden of supporting them, and with the increased interest the

REF0071489

Indians now show to have their children educated, I am satisfied that with the schoolroom capacity doubled or trebled, and with proper school management, the attendance of the schools could be largely increased, and practically all the children of school age brought into the school. In my opinion the education of these Indian children is the best expenditure of money that can be made by the Government for this people. The schools now have in charge about all they can accommodate, and additions or new buildings should be added at the points where schools are at present maintained, until the schoolroom capacity is at least doubled. I have talked to most of the chiefs of the several reservations as to the importance of educating Indian children, and they are anxious to cooperate with me.

Timber.—In January last, I was authorized to have cut 2,850,000 feet of lumber and 1,800,000 shingles for issue to Indians. This work is now more than half completed, and is being carried forward as rapidly as practicable. When this work is finished there will be an abundance of lumber and shingles to supply all the demands.

Allotments.—There have been made on this agency 2,820 allotments, of which 1,135 have been taken by residents of the White Earth Reservation, and 1,691 by removals from other reservations. Two hundred and two houses have been built by the Chippewa commission upon this reservation. Eight hundred families now reside on allotments.

The Indians have been unfavorable to taking allotments because of dissatisfaction with the treaty of 1890, asserting, almost without exception, that the Government has not carried out the treaty as they understand it; that by this treaty they were each to have an allotment of 160 acres, instead of 80 acres, as they are asked to accept.

The large number of allotments, 1,135 out of a total population of 1,287, made to the original population of White Earth Reservation, is explained on this ground: That White Earth was their home, and this population is made up largely of mixed bloods, and they knew this was the richest land on the agency, and they could see by accepting allotments now that they could secure the best lands. Hence for these reasons they have about all accepted allotments, notwithstanding their objections to same in common with the Indians of the other reservations, on account of the treaty.

Indian court.—We have no Indian court at this agency, and none is needed. I have had but little trouble in settling disputes and troubles. Few small offenses have been committed, but better order prevails. I think they respect the authority and decisions of the agent more than they would that of an Indian court, and that an agent can control them better in every way.

Missions and religion.—The Protestant Episcopal Church has a mission on this agency under the name of St. Columba. There are 9 clergymen—1 white and 8 Indians. There is a beautiful stone church building at White Earth, and every Sunday services are conducted in both English and Chippewa. This mission also has here a hospital, a large frame building, two and one-half stories high, under the best of management. There are also church buildings at Red Lake, Leech Lake, and Wild Rice River belonging to this mission. There are 300 members belonging to this church on this agency.

The Catholics have 1,200 Indian communicants, and have large substantial brick buildings for school and church purposes, situated about one mile south of White Earth.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians has been reasonably good the past year. No epidemics have been among them. Near where the physicians are located, most all the Indians who are sick consult or send for them.

On account of the large extent of this agency I think two additional physicians are needed, one at Pine Point and one at Wild Rice River. These places are distant 35 and 20 miles respectively from a physician, and there are at each point not only large settlements, but Government schools.

The census shows there are 7,132 Indians on this agency, and included in this population are quite a number of old helpless Indians and their families, dependent entirely upon the rations of the Government for support. They are scattered over such a territory that during the cold winters, when the thermometer goes to 40 below zero, it is a physical impossibility for them to go to the points of distribution of supplies. I think one or two sections of land should be set aside by the Government near White Earth, and all these old Indians, as well as other cases of confirmed invalids and regular recipients of Government aid, removed upon it. Small houses could be built for each family out of the lumber sawed this year at small expense. A farmer could be placed in charge of all these, and with what work they could do, and their children, they could be almost self-sustaining. One acre or a half acre to each house for a garden, and a common farm for all, would answer the purpose. The agent could then see they got their supplies and did not suffer, and they could then draw their annuities, which are often now delayed on account of their infirmities.

General remarks.—Progress has been made the past year. Whisky is still the cause of most of the Indian troubles and crime. It seems that they will get whisky some

way or other, and no amount of vigilance, persuasion, threats, or punishment can keep them from it; yet there has been much less drunkenness on the agency than heretofore.

There has been an increased attendance and interest in the schools. The churches have been zealous in their work, and the relations of the employés with the Indians have been of a friendly character.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT M. ALLEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *July 20, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of White Earth Government school for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

The advancement made by the pupils in schoolroom work has been fully equal to expectation, and in many individual cases more was accomplished than anticipated. There have not been as many scholars in the highest grades as during the year previous, many having gone to nonreservation schools, but all grades were represented.

The attendance in the primary department has been more largely increased than the others, making the numbers much beyond the capacity of the room to contain and the teacher to instruct, which has rendered it necessary to change many to rooms where higher grades are taught, thus increasing the number of classes in the higher grades to the detriment of the grades already being taught, as work was arranged in them so as to occupy all of the time. With the large increase in the primary department another teacher could have been profitably employed.

The whole enrollment during the year was 158, with an average attendance of 98. At the close of the third quarter many were obliged to remain at home to assist in farm work. The teaching and grading have been made as nearly as possible to conform to the rules and regulations of the Department.

As regards the employés in the various departments, I will state that they have been in most cases efficient and attentive to their duties. I see no good reason for their discontinuance.

The scholars have been well cared for and neatly dressed, the matron and seamstress taking great pains in having the dresses of the girls made quite in accordance with the fashions of the day, thus causing their appearance to be often commented upon, and most favorably. The girls have been fully taught in all that pertains to household duties; also in making and mending garments, knitting and crocheting.

Seven acres of garden are being cultivated by the boys, and I think it would be difficult to find another under so perfect a state of cultivation as this. For years there has been no lack of vegetables for the use of the school to carry it through the year.

The school buildings are in good repair and kept neat and tidy. The school grounds have been ornamented with trees, which, with their present age and thrifty growth and shade, together with its grassy lawn, makes it both pleasant and attractive.

In conclusion, I will state that Agent R. M. Allen is much interested in the prosperity of the school, and is doing everything for its advancement which his position will admit.

Very respectfully,

S. M. HUME,
Superintendent White Earth Government School.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RICE RIVER SCHOOL.

BEAULIEU, MINN., *July 12, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first report of Rice River Government boarding school for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

When the former superintendent, Mr. A. F. Scherfenberg, gave up his position, some delay was necessarily incurred in obtaining an assistant; but the post was taken in June by Miss Carrie A. Walker, who gives excellent satisfaction in her work. The pupils have progressed well in their studies generally during the year.

The janitor, with the boys' help, put up last winter an abundant supply of ice for the use of the school. At present they have the garden in good condition, so that it promises to yield well. Grading the yard and play ground—a needed improvement begun last year—is finished.

The girls have performed well their share of general housework, besides learning to make and mend in the sewing room. A number have also learned to knit.

Attendance this year has been good, and an improvement over last. During the winter we repeatedly refused admission to pupils, because our buildings were already too crowded. Average for first quarter was 53; for second and third quarter, 74; for fourth quarter, 56. The reduction in this quarter is accounted for thus: Nine of our pupils who were most regular in attendance were transferred to Pierre, S. Dak. Sugar-making vacation caused the usual delay in returning, and many of the children were sick with whooping cough. Except this, however, we have had very little sickness.

In general, the pupils are willing and obedient, and all seem well contented with their school life. We could easily double the attendance if we had accommodation for them, as we are in a populous district, and the people are more willing to send their children to a home school than to one farther away.

Very respectfully,

VIOLA COOK,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REF0071490

Report of Superintendent of Pine Point School.

Pine Point Government Boarding School,
Pomford, Minn., July 9, 1894.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Pine Point Government boarding school for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1894.

The general daily average for the year has been 40½. The average would have been higher except for two epidemics—one of sore eyes during the second quarter, and one of scarlatina during the third quarter. As a rule among these Indians, as soon as a child that is in school becomes sick it must be removed and taken to the parents.

The schoolroom work, which has been very gratifying, began on the 1st day of September and was continuous during the year, excepting the legal holidays.

Sundays have been spent in attending church in the forenoon and Sunday school in the afternoon—the latter conducted by Miss M. Phillips, the teacher.

Forty pupils are all that we can accommodate on account of the small room we have for dormitories. And we have only one room for schoolroom exercises and that is a very poor one, it being an old dilapidated log building, too cold in winter. I recommend that a new school building be constructed with two rooms for school exercises on the first floor, and dormitory room for 50 children upstairs, and an employés' room. A building of this kind should not cost the Government much, as the lumber can be sawed close by here, at the rate of $6 per thousand feet.

Very respectfully,

John A. Oakland,
Superintendent.

R. M. Allen,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Report of Superintendent of Leech Lake School.

Leech Lake, Minn., *July 16, 1894.*

Sir: In compliance with Rule 42 of "Rules for the Indian School Service," I herewith respectfully submit my first annual report.

On my arrival at Leech Lake, November 29, 1893, I found the school in running order under the temporary supervision of the teacher, Kirk Hazlett, his mother, Mrs. Mary O. Hazlett, the seamstress, acting in the capacity of matron. The cook and the laundress, although performing their duties satisfactorily, were far from being desirable employés. It was on this account that shortly after, when an opportunity presented itself, their places were filled by the present incumbents.

The boys under the management of William J. Braunchaud, janitor, were well behaved and given to neatness. In this connection it may not come amiss to respectfully call the attention of the Department to the exceedingly low salary—$25 per month—attached to the above position, and to the desirability of having it increased to $35 or $40 per month.

The dormitories, play rooms, kitchen, dining room, and laundry were all in as good a condition as the miserable old building would allow.

The school, then, as it was up to the time it was burned, was crowded far beyond its normal capacity. Instead of giving accommodations to 50 and more, it should have been required to accommodate but half that number. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the dormitories, and the consequent lack of sufficient air capacity, we managed by constructing several ventilators to reduce to a minimum the ill effects thereof. Very little sickness was present throughout the entire term; mostly measles, sore eyes, and colds. Three deaths, however, lends sadness to not a few of us. Of the three boys who died, one died of spinal disease and two of consumption. All had been sent home several weeks previous to their death.

The schoolroom under the charge of Kirk Hazlett, teacher, was not in the best condition, due undoubtedly to frequent changes in superintendents, and other employés, consequent change of schoolroom tactics, lack of self-control and interest on part of teacher, too many pupils, and the absence of unity of purpose. This, on our arrival, we endeavored to rectify, and finally, did succeed in bringing partial order out of chaos. By organizing another school and devoting a whole day myself to teaching, we together succeeded, by the end of the second quarter, in getting the children started on the right path.

One great civilizing agency which should be employed in every school, white or Indian, is music. This was practically absent from the schoolroom exercises on my arrival. I shall never forget how eager these dear children were for me to play upon my violin the second evening after my arrival, and how delighted they were when I announced that all would meet in the dining room after supper to practice some hymns. These meetings were continued almost to the close of the year, and proved a decided success. New life was infused into the school thereby, and well it should, for there is no agency so powerful to exert an influence for good upon a disorderly lot of children as vocal or instrumental music. Instead of a bevy of noisy romping girls at all times, we would very frequently see miniature choirs singing the songs that most impressed them.

Another great obstacle in the way of progress was the habitual use of the mother tongue by the children and several of the Indian employés. To put a stop to the former we found almost impossible, and to the latter entirely so. Being very close to their homes any punishment inflicted on the children for using their mother tongue resulted in a runaway and a complaint on the part of the parent. By carefully noting the likes and dislikes of the pupils, and by a deprivation of privileges based thereon, we succeeded far beyond our expectations in reducing the amount of Chippewa talk.

During the year a great many changes in the methods of teaching and school management were introduced, all of which proved successful. Instead of the three R methods, which apparently were in vogue for some time, the "New Education" methods were brought to bear. Daily drill exercises in phonics were insisted upon, thereby paving the way for better articulation, which, owing to the reticence of the Indian children in the schoolroom, is not of the very best. Thought getting connected with correct pronunciation and articulation was the end aimed at in all the reading classes.

Loud reading, which is one of the rarest things found in a great many Indian schools, was secured by sending each pupil in his turn to an adjoining room or hallway where he was compelled to read loudly and distinctly in order that the remainder of the class could either follow him from their books or reproduce what he was reading on their slates or blackboard.

Instruction in arithmetic consisted of drill in the four fundamental operations and practical problems such as they would naturally be called upon to solve every day of their lives. In this branch, as in all others, the aim was to stimulate thought.

History and geography were intimately connected and together were made the means of developing not so much their love of country, which is very fully developed in most Indians, as a love for our institutions.

Composition or letter writing for the more advanced, and dictation exercises or reproduction stories for the remainder, were daily features of the schoolroom.

All through the year correlation of studies was insisted upon, thereby tending more and more to better habits of study and an all-sidedness in development. In short, the "New Education" principles were carefully followed throughout the greater part of the year.

Owing to the fire of May 21, which destroyed our boarding school building, a report of the condition thereof will very naturally be impossible. However, should it have remained standing, our need for a new building would have been none the less. With the number of children around Leech and Cass Lakes who are running wild it would be possible to thrice fill a building of twice the capacity of the old one. I would therefore most respectfully recommend that a new building capable of comfortably accommodating a hundred children be erected at some distance from the village.

The building which we occupied temporarily from the 21st of May until the close of the fiscal year would have been entirely unsuitable for the purpose had there been a great amount of rainfall. The roof was in such a condition as to render it impossible to keep anything dry on the second floor. As soon as a rain appeared we were compelled to pile up the mattresses, pillows, etc., in order that we might better cover them. In order to protect us on the first floor, blankets were spread on the floor overhead. On several occasions a rain came down upon us in the dead of night, when all were sound asleep. We were generally awakened after a thorough soaking, which required a goodly portion of the following day to dry. On such occasion we would therefore be compelled to come down stairs, and seek out the dry spots under tables and benches in order to secure the night's rest in comfort. " " "

The sewing room, in charge of Mrs. Stella Cress, was the scene of a great deal of excellent work, as was the laundry under the efficient care of Miss Mary Taylor. The assistant teacher, Miss Emily E. Peake, a graduate of Carlisle, made progress in her work. Although young and inexperienced she will soon make her mark in Indian education. Mr. Braunchaud, the janitor, who is also our farmer and general utility man, did excellent work and deserves better remuneration for his services.

Extending my heartfelt thanks to our kind agent, Maj. R. M. Allen, and to the esteemed overseer, Dr. E. S. Hart, as well as to all the remaining employés for their kind cooperation in the noble cause, and hoping that we may all live for better efforts in the future, I shall close with a deep interest in the welfare of the Indians at Leech Lake.

Very respectfully,

Kravth H. Cressman,
Superintendent.

The Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Report of Superintendent of Red Lake School.

Red Lake Reservation, White Earth Agency, *July 2, 1894.*

Sir: Herein is submitted my fifth annual report of the Red Lake boarding school. A few historical features of the school, during these years, are briefly stated. My superintendency began March 12, 1890, at which date 21 children were in attendance, the school being in charge of the overseer at this point, assisted by the present teacher, Mary C. English. We closed the quarter with an attendance of 28 pupils. It was exceedingly difficult to overcome the established prejudices, and the growth of the school was slow, but gradually increased to 53 pupils, who remained to the close of the year. Since that time the attendance has not materially changed.

To briefly illustrate the advancement of the school during this period, only 3 children were able to write an intelligible sentence of a line or two; but few could understand the simplest English words; they knew nothing of writing daily lessons or letters; only two boys had learned to milk a cow or to care for the stock and to do farm work, which usually consisted of an acre of potatoes cared for by the employés. Not one girl could manufacture any form of clothing or prepare a meal. The school grounds were a mass of tangled bushes, weeds, and decayed stumps, emblematic of a better condition at some previous period. Fences and buildings were dilapidated, and the buildings are not much better now.

This condition of affairs was occasioned, nearly as I was able to learn, by no one considering himself a responsible head. The difficulty was removed by the Department in the adoption of specific school regulations, and by the overseer no longer residing at the school buildings.

For two years or more, fully two-thirds of the children have been able to write sentences and spelling lessons, and one-third to write intelligible letters, and especially during the past year have corresponded with acquaintances and with the numerous contributors to the school library, through Frances C. Sparhawk, Salisbury Point, Mass., chairman of the Women's National Indian Library Association.

Every child who has attended school one year or more can understand the ordinary school talk, and the more advanced classes can both understand and talk English very well, and some of them often interpret for school employés.

The boys nine years of age and upward milk the cows and perform the various chores about the school. The larger boys are fond of cultivating the land and working with the team. They hauled out this spring, with the assistance of the janitor, 65 loads of manure and often perform mechanical work about the buildings, manufacture implement handles, assisted in inclosing all the school lands with good fences, removing all the bushes and other rubbish from the premises and nicely cultivating each year 5 to 6 acres of garden land.

At the present time, by order of Agent Robert M. Allen, and the assistance of Overseer J. C. Lawler, preparations are being made to inclose 200 acres of land for pasturing the stock, thus supplying a long felt want and a matter I have urged in official reports and otherwise, ever since I have been here, and only by the assistance of the above named gentlemen has the desired end been accomplished.

At least one half of the girls are skillful with the needle, and the older ones manufacture much of their own clothing and repair that of the boys. Several of the girls, at various times, have done the cooking for the school, and to some extent taught the cooks. For a portion of the time it is necessary to take women from the camps as employés.

Samples of the handy and scholastic work of the children were exhibited at the World's Fair, and, to quote the language of Supt. S. B. Whittington, "If you will send us more we will be glad to receive it." This will suffice for comparisons, though they could be extended much further to advantage. Referring to style of dress, manners, health, and personal neatness, the above improvements have often been commented upon by the residents here and by former employés.

REF0071491

By means of the assistance of a competent janitor this year, I have had time to give better attention to the intellectual training of the children.

The facilities of this school in nearly all respects are quite inadequate to its present needs. The buildings are in a deplorable condition, considering this extreme northern climate. It is with difficulty during cold weather that the children and employés are prevented from suffering with the cold. According to the statement of Special Agent James Dickson and Inspector Paul Faleona, and by allowing the required amount of air space per individual, the building is only sufficient to accommodate 30 children at most, and yet during much of the year nearly twice that number are crowded into the building, fed, and housed.

This year, for the first time during the history of the school, the number of girls has exceeded that of the boys, which is partly due to the seeming necessity on the part of the parents to keep the boys home to do their work, instead of keeping the girls, as was formerly the practice. The principal reason, however, is due to the fact that the girls for four years have been in charge of the same matron, interested in the best welfare of the service, which can not be said of the various men who have been in charge of the boys.

Of the attractions from which the school has derived much good is the free library, sustained by the contributions of the parties already mentioned. The library involves considerable correspondence and other labor, but it is well applied. Through this medium and securing the steady attendance of several mixed-bloods from white settlements, rapid progress has been made in the use of the English language.

The health of the children has always been good and no deaths have occurred.

They are easily disciplined and the mildest forms of correction have been exercised for all offenses. It is with the grandparents and the older class of parents, who are very ignorant, that we have our difficulty. From all such, annuities and perquisites ought to be withheld, and thus a more regular attendance of their children secured.

For substantiation of the statements made herein, I respectfully refer the office to the reports of Supervisors T. S. Ansley and Charles W. Goodman and Special Agents Charles H. Thompson and James Dickson, all of whom rightly inspected all things past and present in connection with this school.

Considering the serious difficulties that often and necessarily occur in many Indian schools, it is only fair to admit that the Red Lake boarding school has been fairly prosperous.

H. E. WILSON,
Superintendent.

To the SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY,
Piegan Post-Office, Mont., August 15, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of this agency for part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. I arrived at this agency July 22, 1893, and receipted for the property August 15, 1893, on which date I assumed charge.

Agency.—Occupies less than an acre of ground and is surrounded by a high stockade. Dwellings—aged log houses with board and dirt roofs—storehouses, shop, stables, in fact all the agency structures, excepting the slaughterhouse (and it is but little removed and on the side of the prevailing wind) are within the inclosure. This place defies my powers of description. The illustrations appearing in the Century Magazine three or four years ago of Siberian prisons and stockades fittingly portray the situation.

New agency.—Now in course of construction on Willow Creek, about 18 miles northwest of the old agency, including hospital building, will be of great benefit to all concerned, when completed, as I expect it will be, by November next. At this agency (the new one) a modern slaughterhouse, with overhead track and runway, stock yards and ice house attached, has been built in open-market purchase.

Agency farm.—Was abandoned before my coming and is a rich source for the propagation of thistles, mustard, cocklo, etc. I have assigned the greater portion of this farm to an enterprising Indian, who will in the ensuing year bring it under cultivation, while steps have been taken to make the remainder useful.

Reservation.—This reservation lies between the 112th and 114th meridians of longitude west from Greenwich and the 48th and 49th parallels of north latitude, and contains 1,760,000 acres, consisting of mountains, foot hills, valleys, and rolling prairies, and is watered by Birch, Badger, Two Medicine, Willow, and Cut Bank creeks, the south and north forks of Milk River, St. Marys, Swift Current, and Belly rivers, and is crossed by the Great Northern Railway, which enters from the east and leaves it at the western boundary, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The reservation is well adapted to stock-raising, as is evidenced by the persistent encroachment of cattle men, who drive their herds near the southern and eastern boundaries, with a view of their working on to the reserve, which they have done at times in great numbers. I found soon after taking charge from 10,000 to 15,000 head of trespassing cattle and horses, which I caused to be removed, and by persistent use of the agency employés, police, and other Indians, I have since turned back thousands that were coming on. A separate paper on this growing evil and menace to the chief industry—cattle-raising—of these Indians will be submitted at another time.

Agriculture.—There are no Indian farms on this reservation worthy of the name. The farms so called consist of patches of irregular shape, varying in size from one-half to 10 acres, indifferently cultivated and poorly fenced. More ground will be broken as rapidly as it can be covered with water. Many of the Indians have been in the habit of using their fences for fuel in the winter and rebuilding them in the ensuing spring or summer. But few of the Indians know how to plow or put in a crop of any kind and none of them understand irrigation. This is not surprising when it is understood that less than a half dozen had ditches when I came here, and only one of these carried sufficient water, and they had not been thoroughly taught when and how to irrigate. The past year a discouraging majority of the Indians planting did not get their seed back, and but three or four realized more than a return of seed, and these but a trifle in excess of that sown. From what information I have been able to gather, such results have been almost of annual occurrence, and this has not been due to climatic conditions, but to lack of irrigation and a sufficient number of competent white farmers. There are but three farmers to teach and show nearly 2,000 Indians, scattered over at least a million acres of land, how to farm and perform other work incident thereto. Of the necessity for an increase in the number of farmers the Department has already been advised.

The arable land on this reservation, under a well-devised system of irrigation and with a proper distribution of water and by applying the usual methods of cultivation, will produce in abundance all the hardy vegetables and cereals grown in central and northern Minnesota, as well as the domestic grasses. These grasses should be introduced as rapidly as possible, for it is well established that wild hay by frequent cutting finally dies out. Domestic grass takes best after the soil has been under cultivation long enough to eliminate the wild element. From personal observation and investigation, extending over a period of nearly eleven years in various portions of this State when it was yet a Territory, I can say there is scarcely a portion of it where water can be had that will not yield abundant returns for the labor and money invested. Montana has taken high rank in the vegetable department, as is shown by a compilation of the crop reports in Gallatin Valley for 1893, which exhibits the fact that the potato crop of that county, which is not by any means the banner potato county of the State, exceeded in average that of the United States by 375 per cent, and the same excess of results in potato culture is common to all garden vegetable crops, bearing in mind that certain localities have too short seasons and the temperature too low at night to ripen melons and tomatoes. Single cabbages have weighed as high as 42 pounds. All varieties of turnips and beets attain enormous size; nor is this undue development at the expense of quality and flavor, but, to the contrary, they are of superior excellence for table use. I have dwelt somewhat upon the productiveness of Montana because I find it stated that this reservation is nonproductive in the vegetable department. To further establish the contrary I need only cite the success in this line attained by the fathers at the Holy Family Mission, located on Two Medicine Creek, about 5 miles from this agency, who in the past year raised vegetables in excess of the requirements of their school and a good crop of oats besides. The ranchmen, too, living just off the reservation, who have irrigating ditches, attain similar results and these Indians can do likewise with a sufficient number of intelligent, active, and conscientious white farmers to teach and show them the way.

Hay crop.—The hay crop was under average, owing to the drought and the early fall of snow, but sufficient was gathered to feed the stock most needing it during the latter part of the winter and spring, and it is believed but slight loss in stock resulted from the shortage of hay. The additional farmers asked for, or other essentials that may be required from time to time to make these people self-supporting, should not be denied, for all must agree that no system should be upheld and no economy practiced that is in any measure obstructive. Economy becomes excessive when it opposes progress and efficiency.

Selling whisky to Indians.—These Indians have had no whisky since the 28th of October, 1893, except one mixed blood who, while on pass visiting his children at the Fort Shaw industrial school last month, purchased from a dealer at Sun River a pint flask of whisky and a quart of alcohol. The facts in this case, with a warrant for the arrest of the party selling, are in the possession of the U. S. district attorney. Soon after my arrival at this agency my predecessor (Maj. George Steell) fully informed me of his successes and disappointments in the prosecution of whisky cases. I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligation to Maj. Steell for his courtesy and for the valuable information so freely given me, which could scarcely have been obtained from other sources.

The town of Robare, just off the reservation, consisting of two saloons, one store, post-office, and large stable, comprised the plant where the Indians obtained their principal supply of whisky. From inquiry I became satisfied that this town was principally supported by Indian patronage, and in fact was located with that view. I forbade the Indians from leaving the reservation upon any pretense, on pain of

REF0071492

trial by the court of Indian offenses. The enforcement of this order, of which there were but few violations, made business very dull at Robare. There were several "squaw men" about the town who were either employed by the whisky men or were in sympathy with them, whose wives were on the agency rolls drawing rations and annuities, two of whom were found to be witnesses for the defense in my first prosecution. I then became satisfied of the necessity of dropping the wives of all these men from the rolls, which I did, and the issue of rations to them was denied.

In the meantime I caused the arrest and arraignment of one Joseph Parvis, a notorious whisky trader, for selling whisky to the Indians prior to my taking charge. Parvis pleaded guilty, and, in view of information given to myself and the then district attorney regarding others of his kind, was only sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary for three months and to pay a fine of $100. Mart Bromell, another saloonist in the same burg, was arrested later for selling whisky to the Indians after my administration began, with seven counts against him. He pleaded guilty to one count, and was sentenced to fourteen months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100. The district attorney has assured me that if he is alive and in office when Bromell's sentence expires he will have him arraigned upon the remaining counts. In some occult way it became known to Bromell that a warrant had been issued for his arrest; in consequence he could not be found for some days. It was subsequently completely established that in quitting Robare he came onto the reservation, his rendezvous being at Thomas Williamson's, a white man married to a mixed blood, and at one time agency carpenter, where he was not only harbored but aided in carrying on his nefarious traffic from that point. Williamson and his family I had removed from the reservation.

Results.—As stated, my Indians have had no whisky since October 28, 1893; Robare abandoned; post-office discontinued; store and saloons closed, and the proprietors of the the latter sent to the penitentiary. The squaw men referred to, not being provided, through the issuance of rations to their wives, with the necessities of life, have had to move away and engage in industrial pursuits. The benefit to the Indians as well as to the squaw men is more readily imagined than described. Thus have I added recruits to the ranks of those who claim that Army officers are arbitrary and cruel.

Agency school.—Attention is respectfully invited to the inclosed annual report of Supt. Matson, who fairly states the work of the school and the condition of the buildings and the urgent need of additional school room, an estimate for which is on file in your office. The necessary repairs, as far as possible, will be made before the beginning of the fall term, and such remedial measures adopted as will prevent the inflow of water to the cellars. I shall submit, as soon as I can spare the time, a proposition for a heating plant for the school, believing it susceptible of demonstration that steam or hot-water heat can be supplied cheaper and with more safety than by wood stoves, the cost of which in fuel alone is $1,200 annually.

I intend laying a wide board walk in front of and connecting the two school buildings, that the children may have dry footing in wet weather when marching to and from, which they are compelled to do several times daily; also, high board fences adjoining and to the rear of each building, with suitable divisions, that the sexes may be separated and screened from each other when desirable. With this in view I have already had the boys and girls' latrines placed in widely opposite directions. The stables and corrals I shall move southward some distance, as at present located they are objectionable in being too close to the main school building and on the side of the prevailing wind. Sheds will also be built for the cattle. These latter improvements will be made with the aid of the school and, perhaps, one of the agency carpenters, and the lumber will be taken from that on hand for issue to Indians and for agency use. The Department will be asked in due time to replace the lumber and nails so used.

The industrial work at the school has not, in my opinion, been as efficient in all of its branches as could be desired, and this has been due to the inefficiency of the industrial teachers, who, since my incumbency, unless the present one proves an exception, have not shown capacity above that of a tinker or chore boy. During vacation Supt. Matson and teachers Horace J. Johnson and Alfred Moll voluntarily aided in industrial work, building of corrals, cutting and stacking hay, etc.

Holy Family Mission School.—This school is in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, one of whom, as superintendent, has a contract for the education of 100 Indian children belonging to this reservation. The fathers and their assistants seem to be zealous, considerate, and kind, and when the new stone building now in course of construction shall be completed the educational facilities of that institution will be much improved. This building is to be used, I understand, solely for boys, and among other conveniences will be supplied with hot and cold water.

Attendance of pupils.—Heretofore the pupils of both schools have been tardy in returning at the close of vacation, straging out into the second month of the term. Last year, however, I believe, both reservation schools had their quota and

more by the 31st of October (the term commences the 1st of that month). As I have striven very hard to teach these people the value of time and the importance of observing dates, I have no doubt but that the pupils to attend the schools on and off the reservation will be on hand hereafter the first day of the term. But few runaways during the past school year have occurred, and since the parents have understood that they would be held responsible for not promptly returning them such occurrences ceased.

Missionary work.—Is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers at the Holy Family Mission School and by the Rev. Mr. E. S. Dutcher and his self-sacrificing wife at the Piegan Indian Mission, near the new agency, who have earnestly striven to instill in the minds of the Indian the practical lessons of every-day life and loyalty to the Government and reverence for the Almighty.

Marriages.—Indian marriages still prevail to some extent, although there have been quite a number solemnized according to the rites of the Methodist and Catholic churches during the year past. Plural marriages I have forbidden, and none have, I believe, occurred in the year. Those contracted prior to my coming are tolerated.

Sundance.—Two sun-dance structures used by these Indians in the past have been removed by my direction by a detail of Indians, consisting of one of the judges, a few police, and other Indians, and the material used in the erection of branding corrals and for fuel in heating branding irons. Sun dances, Indian mourning, Indian medicine, beating of the tom-tom, gambling, wearing of Indian costumes (except in the cases of the women who have not been furnished with civilized dress), selling, trading, exchanging or giving away anything issued to them have been prohibited, while other less pernicious practices, such as horse-racing, face-painting, etc., are discouraged. In fact, the traders have been requested not to keep paints used for such purposes.

Indians visiting.—By an arrangement entered into between myself and those in charge of the Indians north of the forty-ninth parallel the visiting of the Indians of both countries is under complete control, and the names of all those who were on the agency and Canada rolls too, and drawing rations at both places have been adjusted. Any Indians coming from the north without passes are arrested and returned; if the offense is repeated they are put to hard labor and then, under police escort, are made to return on foot. But two of such lessons were necessary.

Sawmill.—The mill located on the Two Medicine, about 30 miles from this (old) agency, is without shelter or other protection, just as I received it. From the casual inspection I was able to make when I received it I am satisfied that it is not fit for service and can not be made so. I have not had time to explore for mill timber and can obtain no satisfactory information from persons on the reservation as to whether or not timber in paying quantities can be found to justify me in reaching a conclusion at this time.

Indian houses.—Consist almost entirely of one-room log structures, poorly lighted, and with dirt roofs and floors of the same. Is it surprising that the health and morals of these people are not what they should be, living as they are in dirt and confusion and sleeping practically in a common bed? To change this, 500,000 feet of lumber annually should be supplied until these conditions are removed by flooring and by building additions that at least the sexes may be separated.

Fencing.—Details of Indians in charge of the farmers will be taken into the mountains during the ensuing winter to cut and bank out fence posts and poles for use in the early spring and summer. A great deal of fencing will be required in properly locating these people, to facilitate which a pile-driver hammer was cast weighing 250 pounds. The attachments thereto were made from agency resources. Horses will be used instead of steam; with 4 of these and 4 men from 1½ to 3 miles of posts can be driven daily.

Police.—The Indian police are efficient. There are only 19 of these. Their number should be increased to at least 35. As now constituted, although overworked, they are unable to properly police the reservation.

Court of Indian Offenses.—This court performs efficient service, and during the first part of my administration had considerable to do.

Crime.—One case of rape and two elopements constitute the most serious crimes committed by the Indians. The Northern Pacific train robbers were discovered in hiding on the reservation on the 2d of October, 1893. A detachment of my police, with one white man, led by a deputy U. S. marshal, attempted their capture, when a sharp encounter took place, resulting in the repulse of the marshal and the killing of the white man referred to and the seriously wounding of one of the police. The robbers were subsequently killed or captured. (See my report of this affair dated October 10, 1893.) Four white men have been proceeded against under section 2148, Revised Statutes. Two of them, not being able to give bonds, were committed to jail. One gave bonds, while the marshal has not yet apprehended the other. Those under restraint will be tried in November next by the U. S. court at Helena, Judge Knowles presiding.

REF0071493

Squaw men.—Are of the type usually found on Indian reservations; but few of them are progressive. I have served notice on these gentry that they must get off their dirt floors and out of one room and in other ways be to the Indians examples in morals and industry or they will be reported to the Department for removal from the reservation.

Cattle.—The round-up party before beginning their work upon the reservation was sent off to gather estrays; thus 70 head were brought back onto the reserve. Those not identified will be taken up and reissued. The round-up shows a satisfactory increase during the year past, as can be seen by reference to the table accompanying this report.

Illegal disposition of Indian cattle.—A good deal of illegal trading in Indian cattle has occurred in the past by certain squaw men residing on and off the reservation, which has already been reported. I have been unable to complete the investigation ordered by the Department. When completed a full report will be made thereof.

Range riding.—The necessity was early perceived for a closer supervision of Indian cattle to prevent the Indians from butchering them and to compel better care in particular of cows when calving in inclement weather. To this end the reservation was divided into districts, a policeman detailed to ride in each district at irregular intervals. This it is believed accomplished the results desired.

Cattle sold.—During the past spring and early summer the Holy Family Mission School was supplied with beef on the hoof at agency contract price. When the balance of Indian cattle fit for market—4-year-old steers—have been sold it is thought that those making these sales, as well as the Indians generally on the reservation, will be led to realize the efficacy of taking better care of their stock than in the past.

Issue of wagons.—The 150 wagons and harness have not all been issued at this date. Great care has been exercised in this issue that only those deserving received them. While these wagons may be good enough for the price paid, I am constrained to reiterate their unsuitableness for the service required. This issue will, it is believed, provide all the heads of families with a wagon.

Sanitary condition.—For information on this subject attention is invited to the report of the agency physician accompanying this report, the demand for whose services is daily increasing.

The dead.—My time has been so fully occupied with the living that the dead have not, as in the past, received that attention demanded by our civilization. But a short distance from the stockade the dead of years are lying scattered about, grinning reminders of the inevitable and the Government's neglect. When established at the new agency I purpose inclosing a suitable burial ground and have it maintained much the same as are post cemeteries in the Army, where the dead may be decently interred and registered, regardless of creed or previous condition.

Minerals.—A portion of the western part of this reservation is said to contain mineral, the knowledge of which has made it exceedingly difficult to prevent intrusion. The placing of two troops of cavalry subject to my call has no doubt borne good results in restraining many who otherwise might have defied the police. As the Indians neither do nor can make any use of that portion of the reservation referred to, I would recommend that it be sold and the proceeds placed to their credit, that its proper development by the whites may be no longer denied.

Irrigating ditches.—Under authority granted by your office there were practically completed from the 1st to the 21st of November, 1893, 4⅗ miles of ditches, discharging in the aggregate 3,500 miners' inches of water, or 10,950 gallons, per minute. In the prosecution of this work many difficulties had to be overcome, among them the unfamiliarity of the Indians with such work; cold weather and frequent storms, mercury falling to 16 degrees below zero when ground was broken, with 8 inches of snow; stubborn material, such as cement, gravel, and bowlders too large to handle without the aid of dynamite. This year the above system has been extended 3,000 feet, with similar capacity for discharge.

Total cost of the entire work:

H. L. McIntyre, C. E	$250.00
Lumber for head gates	36.15
Indian labor	1,363.85
	1,650.00

The tract which can be watered under this system will aggregate from 12,000 to 15,000 acres of land. (See my report, with inclosures, dated December 31, 1893. For information regarding ditches constructed between April 20 and June 30, 1894, see report of H. L. McIntyre, C. E., which is inclosed.) These ditches have been constructed by the Indians who are to use the water without cost to the Government beyond the salary of the engineer, the two or three agency laborers and their equipment necessary to do the heavy plowing. It is deemed good policy to require that the Indians to be benefited shall do as much of this kind of work as possible without cost to the Government.

Survey of arable land.—Under the authority granted by your office the survey of the land susceptible of irrigation will be commenced as soon as possible and continued as far into the winter as the weather will permit and will be made in such manner as not to be disturbed by subsequent surveys. Detailed maps will be made during the inclement weather and submitted to the Department indicating the location of each Indian, the extent and character of his location, as well as of land available. This will make an intelligent assignment of homes possible and will break up the habit, too common, of changing locations for any reason, however slight. Cabins, sheds, etc., are abandoned, another location selected, building anew to be gone through with, perhaps to be repeated in another year or two. This survey, among many other benefits not noted, will place the Indians in continuity on the streams, thus greatly facilitating irrigation.

Employés.—But one of the old white employés remains, the others having either resigned or were discharged. The farmers in particular were, in my opinion, disqualified in that they were not practical farmers and commanded neither the respect nor confidence of the Indians. Besides, the head farmer, I discovered, had been concerned in the purchase of Indian Department cattle.

Control.—These Indians are in the main biddable and only need a kind but unrelaxing guidance—a hand of steel in a glove of velvet.

Census.—

Total number	1,811
Males	867
Females	944
Males above 18 years of age	460
Females above 14 years of age	596
School children between the ages of 6 and 16	437
Males attending school	169
Females attending school	155
Males not attending school	73
Females not attending school	40
Children above 16 years of age attending school	65
Males	42
Females	13
Births: Males, 36; females, 30	66
Deaths: Males, 33; females, 26	59

Conclusion.—From a careful observation of these people I am satisfied that they are now at a point when rapid advancement can be made, particularly in agriculture, if the system of irrigation just begun shall be carried to completion and additional farmers authorized to teach and show them the way. The idea that agriculture can not be made reasonably successful should be relegated to the bourne of dead delusions, for while I write, on land where I have been able to put water and where the farmers have closely supervised, oats are being harvested that will yield from 25 to 50 bushels per acre, and under like conditions a good potato yield is assured.

Before concluding I wish to acknowledge my obligation to the Commissioner for his courtesy, patience, and favor with which he has considered the many appeals made for these people. With the law for my guide and a high sense of responsibility my inspiration, I shall endeavor while I remain on this duty to make his administration a success and leave these people further advanced than I found them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. COOKE,
Captain Third Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BLACKFEET AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 10, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this school. A somewhat detailed account of the school's history, its location, and a description of the grounds and buildings appeared in the report for last year.

That the large boys might be at home in haying and the smaller children in berry-picking, authority was granted by the Department, on request of the agent, to continue the school term through the month of July. Accordingly, the vacation period was in the months of August and September, instead of July and August, as formerly. To accommodate the field work 4 boys were kept at the school during vacation, and for prudential reasons 11 girls remained the greater part of the time.

REF0071494

School opened October 1, with 44 pupils present. The former pupils who returned were not all in until the 18th of October, while new pupils were added throughout the months from October 1 to May 18. Five of the former pupils did not return, two going elsewhere and three being in poor health. Two transfers to Fort Shaw occurred in January. Fourteen pupils were withdrawn during the year, some being needed at home, the health of others being too delicate for them to remain longer, and one entering the Army. Forty-seven new pupils were enrolled. The whole number on the rolls for the year was 145; 83 boys and 62 girls. The greatest number in attendance at any one time was 128. The greatest number for any one month or more, 127.5. Average attendance for the year, 118; average age of pupils, 11.

The system of keeping in your office a list of eligibles on which to draw for recruits when withdrawals occurred was an excellent means of keeping the school full, and your further purpose to have all the children the school can care for present at the opening on October 1 will materially increase the average attendance for the incoming year, besides relieving the superintendent and teachers of the annoyance which always comes of delay in getting pupils in.

The buildings are not adequate to the present demands of the school. The increased average attendance over last year was 32, and it is believed that 150 children could be placed here and that number kept in attendance without any additional employé force, save one teacher, if we could have another building. As we are now situated it is not possible to see the whole school at once while conducting the opening exercises of mornings and the Sabbath school on Sundays. Having no assembly room, the dining hall, the only room large enough to accommodate the entire school, has to be resorted to on all holiday and other public occasions. The boys' waiting room, 14 by 22 feet, the only place they have in which to congregate when the weather is not suitable for them to be out, is much too small for comfort. The two bathrooms, 8 by 15 feet each, are quite inconvenient, and the laundry, a room in the main building, 12 by 20 feet, is not large enough for the amount of work that has to be done. With a new building so constructed as to provide an assembly and class rooms we could adjust matters so as to be convenienced all around.

The two school buildings should be painted before another year. The guttering on both is now in need of repairs, and ought to be fixed before the inside walls are calcimined, which it is the purpose to have done before the end of the present interim. Cattle sheds with shingle roofs are a necessity here and can not be dispensed with longer without serious loss. These, however, we hope to have before another winter.

Owing to the vast quantity of snow which accumulated about the buildings during the winter and the heavy rains which came soon after the snow disappeared, water has stood in the cellar at a depth of from 3 to 27 inches from the 20th of May until now. All efforts to pump it out have been unavailing. The present indications are that it will be with us, several inches deep, until late in the fall. Should such be the case a good root house will have to be built. The condition of the cellar also suggests the importance of a milk house, which could be built, with water running through it, at small expense.

The health of the children, all things considered, has been good. Two cases of sore eyes appeared late in November, from which time on till near the end of the term there was an occasional case, all of which, with one exception, yielded to the physician's treatment. Influenza had a run for several weeks early in the winter, affecting more or less nearly every one connected with the school. Two cases of pneumonia, one of erysipelas, two of nervous affection (St. Vitus's dance), and several cases of tuberculosis required the physician's presence frequently during the year. Two consumptives were withdrawn, who afterwards deceased. One boy was unfortunate in having his leg fractured by the fall of a horse he was riding. When it is remembered that we have no hospital accommodations whatever, and that the agency physician is from 18 to 22 miles distant with a high-water barrier in his way during the spring freshets, this will not be considered a bad showing.

Of the school farm, 15 acres are in cultivation, 10 acres of which are seeded to barley, oats, potatoes turnips, and wheat, with the portion put to grain, also sown to tame grass. Of the grain there is a reasonably good stand. It is now heading. Should the season prove too short for it to mature, there will be a fine quantity of excellent forage for the stock. The field potatoes are doing fairly well. The grass seed caught nicely and promises a good stand.

The garden, 5 acres, looks the best it ever has at this time of year. In subsisting the school the young vegetables have been used for some time. Of the root crop there will be a moderate yield. The vines are not doing well and little is expected of them. This parcel of ground is principally "gumbo," and practically worthless for garden purposes in a wet, cold season, as this has been. The intention is to seed this land to grass and open a new tract for a garden where the soil is better.

The wild grass on the school lands is good. We are now in the midst of haying, and aim at putting up 100 tons, the most of which will be cut near the buildings.

The school cattle are in fine condition, the increase very good, and the prospect for a profitable herd of milch cows in the near future is quite encouraging.

The improvements for the year consist of an icehouse 14 by 16 feet, 12 feet from sills to eaves; a refrigerator; 6 wardrobes, placed in the sewing room and dormitories; 2 storm-houses built over the west doors of the school buildings; 2 water-closets; boys and girls' waiting rooms and boys' bathroom wainscoted; floor laid in waiting room, hall and porch of boys' building; well-house sided and painted; 8 acres of new land broken; 512 feet of portable snow fence, and 828 rods of post and wire fence; storm windows and wire screens provided for school buildings; iron sinks provided for kitchen and bathrooms; 1,500 fir posts provided for fencing; and a system of irrigating ditches with the necessary head gates and wasteweirs, as follows:

Ditch.	Length.	Size.		Capacity (miner's inches of water).
		Width.	Depth.	
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	
No. 1	2,200	4	1	100
No. 2	1,550	2½	1	20
No. 3	1,900	4	2	700
No. 4	1,710	2½	5	100
Total	7,360			920

Head gates.	No. of ditch.	Size.	Purpose.
No. 1	1	3 by 3 by 4 feet	For water gauge.
No. 2	2	2 by 6 by 12 feet	For wasteweir.
No. 3	2	2 by 2½ by 4 feet	For water gauge.
No. 4	2	1 by 1 by 4 feet	For water gauge.
No. 5	3	4 by 2½ by 4 feet	For water gauge.
No. 6	3	2 by 16 by 4 feet	For wasteweir.
No. 7	4	16 by 8 by 4 feet	For water.

Ditch No. 1 is designed to irrigate the school garden and adjoining grounds; No. 2 to sluice out the sewer drain at the school; Nos. 3 and 4 to irrigate the school farm grain and grass fields. The ditches are well constructed, and it is presumed that the annual cost of repairs will be small.

Industrially the outdoor labor—farming, gardening, caring for the stock, preparing stove wood, providing water for house use, hauling away kitchen slops, keeping the grounds in order, etc.—was performed by the boys under the direction of the industrial teacher, one of the male teachers, or the superintendent, as occasion required. In addition to this general work they made 46 fence posts of material procured by them in the mountains, barked the 1,500 posts furnished by the Department, constructed the 828 rods of fence mentioned above, aided the carpenter in making all the improvements about the buildings, assisted the male employés in putting up about 40 tons of hay, and did most of the work on the irrigating ditches. In this connection permit me to quote the agency engineer: "The work was chiefly done by the labor of the school boys under my direction, and in justice to them I will say they were quicker, more apt, and possessed more energy and skill than the full-grown Indian. The boys accomplished more in a day than the adults under the same circumstances and conditions."

The indoor work, under the direction of the heads of the different departments was performed by the girls, and in point of activity, aptitude, energy, and skill they were not surpassed by the boys. They did cooking, laundering, sewing, and darning that would compare favorably with like work of white girls of the same age. Some of their needlework was superior—not excelled by that of an experienced seamstress.

While working with the agency carpenter at the school some of the boys evinced an aptitude in the use of tools sufficient to warrant special instruction in carpentry, and I would suggest that when the buildings at the new agency are ready for occupancy, and the trades are under way, some of the boys be apprenticed, dividing the time between the class room and the shops.

It required watchfulness and persistent effort to bring the boys to appreciate the cow. They liked the horse and preferred to handle him. But the main dependence of Piegans is in cattle. Hence the importance of the cattle industry and the necessity of being acquainted with and attending to the needs of the individual animal were urged upon the cattle detail as it was made from time to time.

The schoolroom work was good. Very perceptible mental advancement was made. With attractive methods and exercises varied the attention was held and the interest kept growing throughout the year. "With such enthusiasm on the part of the children," said a visitor of experience in Indian affairs at the close of an evening session, "they can not help learning." None were drowsy; all were on the alert.

The gain in the use of the English language was very gratifying. When the school closed it was practically an English speaking institution. All had quit the tribal language save a few, who came in near the end of the year. Two years ago all talked Piegan; some could talk English, but simply would not, the mother tongue being much more convenient. Painstaking drills in language in the class room and at the evening sessions, coupled with an unvarying daily prompting of the individual child, solved the problem.

More attention was given to music than formerly and visitors who make a specialty of this art detected some excellent voices and predicted that with proper training good singing would be easily attained.

A taste for drawing was developed, and in this line work was done which not only "astonished the natives," but was a surprise to all who were interested enough in school work to examine it.

An entertainment was given by the pupils on the Fourth of July at which about 500 Indians were present, besides a large number of white people, among whom were several agency and railway employés. The programme, participated in by 125 pupils, consisted of music, recitations, concert motion recitations, dialogues, illustrated stories, marching songs, doll song and drill, tambourine drill, chime dumb bell drill, flag exercise, etc., in all of which patriotism predominated. At the close of the exercises Capt. L. W. Cooke, acting U. S. Indian agent, made an address expressing himself not only pleased with the work done during the year, but agreeably surprised at what he had there seen. The address was congratulatory in character and proved a stimulus to both teachers and pupils, whose patience in well-doing merited the success achieved. Rev. W. W. Van Orsdel, of Great Falls, was present and talked for a few minutes in a very happy vein. In the score of years passed in Montana this gentleman "never saw anything more impressive than this paying of homage to a great nation by its wards." Rev. E. Dutcher, of the Brooklyn mission, noted the marked advancement the children had made since he witnessed their performances the year before. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, which afforded the pupils great amusement.

Good citizenship being the ultimate of our endeavors, the supposition that it can come independent of religion must be indulged with caution. Unlike the child having a home where Bible truths and commandments have a reformative and regulative power, the Indian child is practically without a home and destitute of these superior governing precepts, save as they are imposed through the schools, where these children are passing from the condition of aliens to that of heirs of a vast political inheritance. The Sabbath school was, therefore, an interesting feature and regularly held. The Lord's Prayer, twenty-third psalm, Beatitudes, and Ten Commandments were readily committed and recited with reverence. The International Lesson series, with accompanying Bible lesson pictures, was used, and the picture lesson and other papers, furnished by friends in the East, were received and read with avidity.

The school grounds proper are absolutely without inclosure. Children disposed to run away have no obstructions to encounter. The clean prairie lies before them, stretching away from the very doors. Still, runaways were few, and grew gradually less from the beginning of the term. There were no policemen at the school from first to last—not even to bring in children at the opening; all came independently or were brought by their parents.

There were more local comers and goers the past year than ever before. Inspector McCormick made a short visit a few days before school opened. Inspector Duncan was with us in July last and

REF0071495

talked to the children in terms complimentary. The Fort Shaw Indian school band was here on the Fourth and rendered a number of selections to the wonderment of the old Indians and the delight of all present.

I would not close this report without thanking you, sir, for your uniform courtesy, kind advice, and generous support. Your interest in the school, manifested by your frequent visits, untiring efforts to give it a working equipment, promptness in keeping up the attendance, and liberal plans for the greater efficiency of the institution have been greatly helpful in times of weariness and anxious care.

Very respectfully,

W. H. WATSON,
Superintendent.

Capt. L. W. COOKE,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *July 1, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with the rule of the Department, I herewith transmit my annual report of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. I took charge of the medical department at this agency July 25, 1893.

During the past year there have been treated 403 cases of sickness, of which 213 were males and 190 females. These are cases that have appeared on my monthly reports and were visited at their homes or treated at agency, and do not include four or five times as many more trivial cases treated at office, of which no record is kept.

There have been during the year 59 deaths, the majority of which were due to tuberculosis in some form, the pulmonary and lymphatic varieties being most common. Many of these fatal cases were children that a timely course of nursing and feeding, with proper medical treatment, might have saved.

Treating this class of cases under present conditions is almost a farce, owing to the fact that the mothers and relatives of the children have not the knowledge and ability, had they always the inclination, to properly care for them. This fact alone makes it of the utmost importance that a hospital be completed at this agency as soon as possible.

There have been during the year 86 births, including two cases of twins, and exceeding the deaths by 7.

We have had no widespread epidemic during the year. During the month of December, 1 case of discrete smallpox and 1 of varioloid following vaccination occurred. The case of smallpox occurred, most fortunately at a house containing only 2 people, 2 of whom had had the disease. The source of infection was a camp of Cree Indians off of the reservation. The utmost care and vigilance by agent, police, and physician prevented a spread of the disease. A rigid quarantine was at once established, and too much can not be said in praise of the Indian police, who, though the thermometer was 25° to 30° below zero, stood guard so faithfully that not a person entered the infected house during the course of the case, notwithstanding many were turned away. The Indians have absolutely no conception of the necessity of quarantining such cases, and considered it quite a hardship that they were not allowed to visit their friend, the police having to threaten to shoot several times to prevent their entrance. Disinfecting measures were thoroughly carried out on the termination of the case, fire being the factor most employed.

Measles have appeared several times during the year, but have never been epidemic. These people fear measles more than smallpox, since in the past their method of treating the former disease was generally fatal, being a plunge into ice-cold mountain streams frequently during the course of the disease. It is said many never emerged from the water after the first plunge.

My work has been constantly increasing during the year, the Indians being not only willing but anxious to have medical attendance when sick. Their rites and ceremonies are kept up still, to a very limited extent. It is impossible to give each case the amount of care best for it, though I am busy all the time. This can be readily understood when it is known that my rides are from a few miles to 60 miles in length.

The proposed hospital will largely obviate this, enabling the physician to bring his cases together where they can receive not only proper medical attendance, but wholesome food and protection from exposure. The good results will be seen most largely in the children. Many of the little ones that die now, had they proper care at the critical times during their childhood, might live to be healthy men and women; and since all the advancement of these people in civilization must be through their children, the health of the children becomes a vital part of the Indian question. There are numbers of children here of suitable school age whose health precludes their attending school. Many of these by a course of hospital treatment can be made fit for school.

The sanitary condition of agency and surroundings is as good as it is possible to make such a place. The fact that we do not have much sickness here is due only to the particularly healthy location of of this reservation.

There have been 2 cases of accidental death during the year, 1 from drowning and 1 from the kick of a vicious horse. Four fractures have been set, and 1 amputation performed, besides numerous minor surgical cases attended, including 2 cases of gunshot wound. One case of attempted suicide by leaping from a cliff, resulting in paralysis of lower limbs and organs of the pelvis, occurred in month of April.

At the Government boarding school, on Willow Creek, there have been treated during the year 109 cases, of which 52 were males and 57 females. There were no fatal cases, with the exception of one case of consumption that was removed from school and died at home. General health of school during the year has been exceptionally good, it being visited by no epidemic save one of influenza, in month of March. Notwithstanding more than one-half of the children were in bed at que time, and several cases of peritonitis resulted, there were no fatal cases, which gives evidence of good care by those in charge.

The sick at the school are cared for under very unfavorable circumstances at all times, there being no hospital facilities whatever. After completion of the hospital at new agency all cases occurring at the school can be cared for there with benefit to them and great relief to the school.

The sanitary condition of school buildings and surroundings is fairly good. The stable and plant should be moved, its present location being relatively bad.

The distance of the school from the present location of the physician makes delays unavoidable at times in obtaining his attendance on cases of sickness.

In conclusion of this, my first annual report, I desire to express my gratitude to agent and employés for their hearty cooperation and assistance in my work.

GEO. S. MARTIN,
Physician.

Capt. L. W. COOKE, U. S. ARMY,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IRRIGATION, BLACKFEET RESERVATION.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *June 30, 1894.*

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit my report for the year 1894, dating between April 20 and June 30.

Under my supervision the following ditches and other works were constructed, namely:

Lateral ditch 2,124 feet long, 3 feet wide, 1 foot deep; capacity, 60 M. inches.
Go-Devil ditch, 750 feet long, 3 feet wide, 5 feet deep; capacity, 20 M. inches.
Sublateral ditch, 2,124 feet long, 1 foot wide, 1 foot deep; capacity, 10 M. inches.
1 Head gate, 2 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 5 inches by 5 feet, in lateral ditch first named.

This system waters 80 acres of land owned by the Indian Curley Bear. The labor used in the construction of above named ditches being: 5 Indians, 3 Indian teams, and 1 Government team 5 days, and agency laborers 6 days.

I then rebuilt the water collars around the headgate in main ditch of the Willow Creek system, as the original collars were breaking. Also constructed a dike 4 feet high and 70 feet long over the gate, to protect same from floods, the labor used being 4 agency laborers and 3 Government teams, two and one-half days each.

Between May 4 and May 20 the following ditches, head gates, and bridges were constructed: One ditch 2½ feet wide, 1 foot deep, and 300 feet long for the purpose of draining the foundation of the warehouse at the new agency; 4 ditches constituting an irrigating system for lands adjacent to the Government boarding school on Willow Creek, namely:

Ditch No. 1, 2,200 feet long, 4 feet wide, 1 foot deep; capacity, 100 M. inches.
Ditch No. 2, 1,550 feet long, 2½ feet wide, 1 foot deep; capacity, 20 M. inches.
Ditch No. 3, 1,900 feet long, 4 feet wide, 2 feet deep; capacity, 700 M. inches.
Ditch No. 4, 1,700 feet long, 2½ feet wide, 5 feet deep; capacity, 100 M. inches.

To control the flow of water in this system of ditches, we constructed seven head gates, as follows:

Head gate.	No. of ditch.	Size.	Purpose.
No. 1	1	3 by 3 by 4 feet	For water gauge.
No 2	2	2 feet by 16 inches by 12 feet	For wasteweir.
No. 3	2	2 by 2½ by 4 feet	For water gauge.
No. 4	2	1 by 1 by 4 feet	Do.
No. 5	3	4 by 2½ by 4 feet	Do.
No. 6	3	2 feet by 16 inches by 10 feet	For wasteweir.
No. 7	4	3 by 16 inches by 4 feet	For water gauge.

A bridge 12 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches wide, with hand railing and wheel guard, was made across ditch No. 3.

Labor employed, being agency laborers, forty days; Government teams, thirty-four days; school boys, thirty eight days; school team, one day; school farmer, one day.

May 21 and 22 I spent in company with the agent making surveys to determine the boundary line of the reservation and the location of a saloon at Summit station, on the Great Northern Railroad. Between May 23 and 28, inclusive, we built a dike over head gate No. 5, ditch No. 3, school system, to protect same against floods, and two bridges. One across Willow Creek at the school building 16 feet long, 10 fee 6 inches wide, with hand railing and wheel guard. One of the same dimensions across Ditch No. 2, Willow Creek system. Labor used being: Agency laborers, nine days; school boys, fifteen days; Government team, one day.

Between May 26 and 31, inclusive, surveyed a ditch at new agency, which is to be built for the purpose of protecting the new agency from fire, irrigating agency lands, and slaughterhouse purposes; also surveyed a ditch about 1 mile in length at Blackfoot, which will be constructed by Policeman Kipp.

Then constructed one head gate 4 by 6 feet by 12 inches as a water gauge in Ditch No. 2, Willow Creek system, also one apron, 2 by 12 by 4 feet for a wasteweir in same ditch, and plowed 2,400 feet in length of ditch at new agency, above named. Labor used being agency laborers, nine days; Government teams one and one-half days.

Between June 1 and 7 we plowed the remaining 1,500 feet of ditch at new agency; surveyed and built one-half mile of Go-Devil ditch (3 feet wide, 10 inches deep, capacity, 20 miner's inches of water) to water Young Bear Chief's land; also built one head gate 1 by 1 by 4 feet in said ditch and turned the water through the same. Labor used being agency laborers, six days; Government team eleven days; Indian laborers four and one-half days.

Between June 7 and 30, inclusive, I built a system of ditches situated about 6 miles west of old agency, which I will call Badger Creek System No. 1. This ditch is built in three sections:

Section No. 1, 8,200 feet long, 5 feet wide, 1 foot deep; capacity, 1,200 M. inches.
Section No. 2, 6,000 feet long, 4 feet wide, 1 foot deep; capacity, 800 M. inches.
Section No. 3, 1,998 feet long, 3 feet wide, 1 foot deep.

Sections 2 and 3 are a continuation of Section No. 1. Built one head gate in Section 1 for a water gauge (dimensions 2½ by 5½ by 7 feet). The area watered by this system of ditches will aggregate 4,000 acres, three Indian farms being included in this tract, namely: Bull Shoe, White Man and Duck Head. Labor used being Government plow team (6 horses), nineteen days; 2 agency laborers (nineteen days each), thirty-eight days; Indian laborers, two hundred and ninety-nine days; Indian teams, one hundred and forty-four days.

General Remarks.—In two months and ten days under my supervision Indian labor has built 4.67 miles of main ditch, 2,124 feet of lateral, 2,150 feet of sublateral, and 3,200 feet of Go-Devil ditches, or they have moved about 8,000 cubic yards of earth, 2,000 yards of cement gravel, built 12 head gates, 3 bridges, and we have surveyed and staked all ditches constructed. The area watered by these ditches will aggregate something over 6,000 acres of agricultural land. The ditches and head gates are well and substantially built, hence the expense of repairs will be very small.

Very respectfully,

H. L. McINTYRE,
Civil Engineer.

Capt. L. W. COOKE,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REF0071496

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 25, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with circular of July 5, this year, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency. In obedience to orders from the War Department and the honorable Secretary of the Interior I arrived at this agency on February 11, this year, and on March 1 assumed charge of the agency. The beginning of work was accompanied with some drawbacks. The time was very short to find out exactly what would be needed for work in the spring, and too short to make estimates for purchase of the same. The winter was continued a month later than usual, delaying work that long.

Census—population.—According to a census which has just been completed, by having the Indians in the different districts congregated at different points and then going around and counting them in person, the Crow population is as follows:

Number of males 18 years of age and over	677
Number of males under 18 years of age	302
Total males	979
Number of females 14 years of age and over	853
Number of females under 14 years of age	294
Total females	1,147
Total population	2,126
Also number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16 (attending school or not)	368

Industries.—Agriculture, stock raising, freighting, working on irrigating ditches, hauling hay for each other. The chief industry of the Crows this year has been agriculture. It is an industry which will increase very rapidly in importance and magnitude with the completion of the irrigating ditches, some of which are already completed, others in progress of construction. The present condition of agriculture is exhibited by the following tables, showing all lands, old and new, cultivated this year and the estimated crop:

	Acres.
Old land cultivated before	400
New land first broken up this year:	
On Little Horn, between agency and Fort Custer	367
On Little Horn, above mouth of Grass Lodge	50
On Grass Lodge	75
On Big Horn, at mouth of Rotten Grass Creek	278
On Pryor Creek	100
Total	1,270

The products raised on this plowed area and the amount of hay raised on the reservation is shown in the table which follows. The hay is a native grass, but has to be fenced in and irrigated.

Oats	pounds	972,250
Wheat	do	85,400
Corn	do	49,120
Potatoes	do	165,840
Hay	tons	5,100

Also a large quantity of melons, pumpkins, beans, peas, turnips, etc. The new land, which was covered with sage brush, was cleaned off and broken up entirely by Indians, and with their ponies (four ponies to a plow) under the direction of the farmers, and without an item of expense to the Government.

Plows were estimated for and sent as promptly as possible, but came too late. There will be abundant use for them next year. Owing to the insufficient number of breaking plows on hand, and also to the fact that only a small percentage of the allotments were under irrigating ditches, it was found necessary to congregate all the Indians at several places available for large farms, where water could be obtained. All Indians on the reservation, except a very few scattering ones on the Yellowstone, were so congregated, and the result was the arrangement in communities, as shown in the table. This arrangement is only temporary.

The most important crop of all has been hay. It is probably the finest hay in the whole United States. It is a native grass here, where it is called "blue joint." This year the Crows will supply the military post of Fort Custer, 11 miles from the agency, with 1,200 tons in addition to 400 tons which they put in in June. After supplying the post this year they will have left on hand about 3,500 tons.

Stock raising.—From the spring round-up it is found the Indians have about 13,000 head of cattle. I have to state, however, that this industry, which is equal in importance to agriculture, is in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is very clear what is necessary to do, but the trouble is in the time, work, and patience required to accomplish what is desired. As a rule the Crows take no care of their cattle whatever. They do not know how many they have, where they are, or anything about them; some have not seen their cattle for five years.

It is not their fault that they take no interest in them. It is a result of the restraint put on their disposal of them. They have either not been allowed to dispose of them at all or have been allowed to sell them to the beef contractor at very low prices. It may be stated as a rule devoid of exceptions that no contractor will buy cattle from the Indians or the Government without counting on making more or less by it. For the Indians it is a case of selling a steer for $25, and buying him back, as beef, for $35, or more. They do not appreciate the value of cattle and have had no incentive to take proper care of them. The result is, many cattle have been lost to the Indians and have gone to swell the herds of some of their white neighbors. What is necessary is that the Indians should thoroughly appreciate the true value of each steer and cow, should be allowed, encouraged, and made to take good care of them, and should be allowed and aided to sell their steers and dry cows at the highest price possible when they have reached their maximum weight and value. When they take as good care of their cattle as they do of their ponies it will be a successful industry with them, but not until then. Every effort will be exerted to bring about this result, and the preliminary steps have already been taken in this direction. There is so much to be said on the subject of the cattle industry and its kindred subject of leasing tracts of the reservation to cattlemen for grazing purposes that the matter can not be properly treated in this report, and will be presented later on in a special report.

Horses.—The Crows are found to have about 13,500 horses. They are principally ponies, but they have a small percentage of larger horses suitable and used for draft purposes. It is much to be desired that the pony type should be changed into a larger horse more suitable for wagons, heavy and light, and for plowing and all other draft purposes. In order to bring about this change some large stallions from the East should be introduced.

Working on irrigating ditches.—When the treaty was made which provided for the system of irrigating ditches now in progress of construction the Crows had the stipulation introduced that all work on the ditches which they could do should be given to them. The superintendent of irrigation, Mr. Graves, has been very careful to carry out this stipulation. The Indians are well and promptly paid and eagerly seek this kind of work.

Hauling hay.—Many Indians who have little or no hay themselves haul hay for other Indians. They make about $3 per day at this.

Freighting.—When freight had to be hauled by wagons and the Indians had nothing else to do this was a profitable employment, but now the time that would be used in this manner can be used to more advantage in other ways. The completion of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad will enable the Department to have goods delivered right here at a considerable saving to itself and allow the Indian freighters to be employed in occupations more advantageous to them than freighting.

Land, ceded strip.—That portion of the former reservation which was thrown open to settlement by the President's proclamation of October 15, 1892, is occupied by settlers who have come in since that time, and by the Indians who were there at the time and were allowed to keep the land then owned by them. The disputes incident to such a mixed-up condition of affairs have been a source of no little annoyance. There are many intruders on Indian lands. Measures have been taken which, when carried out, will put matters there on a proper basis for the time being at least. But at best the mixed situation of Indians and whites in such indiscriminate proximity will be for many years a prolific source of dispute and annoyance.

Subissue stations.—One station, consisting of dwelling house, warehouse, and slaughterhouse, has been established on Pryor Creek, and another of similar kind is being started on the Big Horn, at St. Xavier mission. These will be of great assistance to the Indians, especially in the very cold months of the year and in rainy seasons, when the roads become almost impassable from deep and sticky mud.

Railroad.—The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad is now completed to this agency, and in two months will be in running order to its northern terminus, on the Northern Pacific. This road will be of great value to the Indians, in affording access to a market for their produce. They do not see its importance to them yet, but will next year. It is of very great importance that some kind of arrangement should be made with this road, and also with the Northern Pacific, to get reduced rates for Indian produce sent out of the reservation. Heretofore any reduced rate has not been necessary, because the Indian raised no more than was needed at home; that is, at the agency and Fort Custer. But with the possibilities of irrigation, and

REF0071497

proper management of Indian capabilities, the increase will be so much there will be no home market for all of it, and access will have to be obtained to new markets. The cheaper the transportation to these markets the more the producing industries will be stimulated. Information is now being sought on this subject of cheap transportation, in order to present the matter in proper shape to the Department at the proper time.

Irrigation.—The construction of the system of irrigating ditches is independent of the agency, and is under the direction and control of Mr. Walter H. Graves, an able, skillful, and hard-working engineer, who is doing good and valuable work for the Indians. In all his dealings with the Indians Mr. Graves has been fair and honorable and pays them well and promptly for their work. The progress of the work so far has more than kept pace with the capabilities of the Indians to use and utilize the land put under ditch. In addition to the ditches which were completed last year some finishing-up work has been done on Pryor Creek ditch and a new ditch will be completed by the 1st October, which, coming from Soap Creek, some 6 or 7 miles above its mouth, will extend along the base of the hills at the southern extremity of the large level tract of prairie-like land which lies immediately south of the Big Horn River and between Soap Creek and Rotten Grass Creek. There is not sufficient water in Soap Creek to irrigate this large area, but I understand a much larger ditch is to be taken from the Big Horn and turned into it, which will give an ample supply of water. It is much to be desired that after the Soap Creek ditch is finished the one from Grass Lodge, already commenced last year should also be completed this fall, in order that the large area of land, which would be covered by it may be utilized for a hay crop next summer. Mr. Graves expects to do this. Mr. Graves also kindly took out a ditch from Rotten Grass Creek, to be used in irrigating about 300 acres along that creek which has been cultivated for the first time this year.

Educational.—In addition to the agency boarding school there are three mission schools, all doing good work. The Indians do not take kindly to these schools. It has been necessary to use force to get pupils and keep them in school. It is one of those cases, however, where force must be added to persuasion and reason to have the Indians do what is best for themselves. My time has been so occupied with other matters demanding more urgently my attention I have not been able to give this important matter the attention I would desire, but will take it up when some other matters are disposed of.

Crime.—There has been no crime on the reservation to speak of. The Indians all seem cheerful and contented. On taking charge a good many cases of drunkenness among them were reported. These were all promptly arrested and punished by long terms at hard labor in the guardhouse. One illicit whisky seller was prosecuted. In a short time the vice was so checked it seemed to have almost disappeared. By means of policemen conclusive evidence was obtained in seven cases of illicit whisky selling, but the drinking vice had got to be so rare and gave such little trouble and so much of my time would have been taken from other more important matters (being a witness in each case), it has been concluded not to prosecute them, especially as other causes will soon bring their illicit business to an end.

Indian police.—The Indian police are very faithful and efficient. No other organization could fill their place and good order could not be kept on the reservation without them. It would be an act of justice to make their pay much more.

Employés.—I have made no change in employés. The assistant clerk resigned. The position of agency superintendent of irrigation has been created. This is a very important position and requires a knowledge of surveying.

Present condition.—The Crows are at the beginning of an era of great progress. This era is opened up to them and made possible by the system of irrigation which has been initiated and partly carried through. The motive power which will lead them on to progress and improvement is the love of money, which is very strong in them. The possession of irrigating ditches will greatly increase the possibilities of making money. This motive power, directed, kept in proper channels, and stimulated by all proper means, should greatly advance the Crows. They will realize from their own labor this year as follows up to date:

400 tons hay, at $14 per ton	$5,600.00
1,200 tons hay, at $12.50 per ton	15,000.00
3,500 tons hay, at $10 per ton	35,000.00
125 tons hay, at $12 per ton	1,500.00
972,250 pounds oats, at $0.0135 per pound	13,125.37½
Hauling Government freight	2,311.10
Working on irrigating ditches	10,000.00
Total	82,536.47½

In morality, by which is meant female virtue, the Crows do not stand high. If the number 3 were used to denote perfection in this quality, while the American or white race in the United States might be given a mark of 2.5 and the Apaches, Sioux, and Cheyennes, 2.8, it would be an act of generosity to give the Crows more than 0.5. The schools are doing good work to elevate this very low standard. In habits and disposition the Crows are obedient, easily led, remarkably manageable, and with none of the aggressive traits of Apaches, Sioux, or Cheyennes. They do not have the natural animosity against whites that the latter have. Their low standard of morality and the very early marriages of their girls have probably exerted a considerable combined influence on the condition of the tribe. While in general mental and physical character they are below the other Indians named, some few individuals will be found fully up to the best of any other tribe.

In conclusion, I would state that, with the start made this spring and summer, great progress should be made next year. No seed oats or wheat will be asked for. At the proper time estimates for a flouring mill will be submitted. Next year the Indians should be able to furnish a good part of the flour and beef ration.

I thank the Department for estimates, etc., granted, which have been of great benefit to the Indians.

Very respectfully,

J. W. WATSON,
First Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *July 2, 1894.*

SIR: Complying with the requirements under section 43 of rules for Indian school service, I herewith submit my fifth annual report of the Crow boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1894.

The school is located at Crow Agency, on the Little Horn River, 46 miles southeast of Custer Station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The plant consists of 2 buildings with dormitories, 1 schoolhouse, 1 storehouse, a cow stable, a toolhouse, and 3 coal sheds. There are 3 buildings in good repair—the brick dormitory and the brick storehouse, erected in 1891, and the cow stable built in 1892. The other buildings are in bad condition, especially the old dormitory, which has been pronounced unsafe by nearly every inspector who has seen it in the last four years. A new building has been repeatedly recommended as it will take at least $2,000 to properly repair the old one. It should have a new roof, a new siding on at least two sides, be ceiled, replastered, and painted throughout.

The enrollment for the year is as follows: First quarter, number enrolled, 75; average attendance, 40; second quarter, number enrolled, 94; average attendance, 91; third quarter, number enrolled, 91; average attendance, 86; fourth quarter, number enrolled, 89; average attendance, 86½; total enrollment during the year, boys, 57; girls, 46; average attendance for the year, 76.

The classification of pupils, June 30, 1894, is as follows:

Primary grade.—First year, boys, 13; girls, 2; second year, boys, 11; girls, 3; third year, boys, 10; fourth year, boys, 5; girls, 10.

Advanced grade.—First year, boys, 11; girls, 6.

All pupils under 10 years of age were allowed to spend the vacation months of July and August at their homes. This was a new departure for our schools, pupils having always been kept the full twelve months. With but two exceptions the pupils were returned at the required time, much improved in health. Though backward for awhile in English speaking, I believe it was beneficial to them and their parents for them to spend their vacation at home.

Our class-room work continued without interruption or hindrance during the ten months from September 4 to June 29, excepting two vacations of ten days each—one in December and the other in April. This work has been in charge of 3 competent teachers, and I cheerfully record their devotion to duty and earnest efforts to advance the pupils in every way. For instance, nearly five years ago, Mrs. C. B. Arkwright, principal teacher, took a class of 28—just from camp—and started them in chart work. Now they read very well in the third reader, having finished 2 spelling books and learned all words in the other readers and supplementary books used. They have had thorough drill in analysis and mental arithmetic, and constant practice in the fundamental principles. For half of the past year the class has been in Barnes's Complete Geography, having finished the elementary course. They are well advanced in writing, map drawing, and language work. The other teachers have done equally as well in their respective departments, the whole school being up to the required course, and, in some cases, ahead.

The industrial work of the school has received careful attention. The girls have had training in kitchen, laundry, bakery, sewing-room, and general household duties, while the boys have assisted in kitchen and laundry, in cultivating the garden, caring for the stock, and cutting wood. Boys, regularly detailed, have received instruction in the agency blacksmith and carpenter shops.

The school garden, at date of last report, was very promising, but the agency was infested and over run with hogs, claimed by the former agent, and the garden was practically destroyed by them. Thus the boys' hard labor of seeding, hoeing, and weeding came to naught. By keeping a detail of boys in the patch daily from July until the last of September, we managed to save 450 bushels of potatoes. I am pleased to state that this season we are not bothered with hogs, for which blessing we are indebted to Inspector McCormick, who, when here last October, ordered the agent to dispose of them. We have a fine garden of about 12 acres, planted last spring. The crop is in good condition, and I estimate the yield for this season to be:

Potatoes	bushels	800	Parsnips	bushels	20
Corn	do	200	Beans	do	7
Onions	do	40	Tomatoes	do	14
Carrots	do	12	Turnips	do	145
Peas	do	10	Cabbage	heads	1,500
Melons	do	5,000	Pumpkins		750
Squashes	do	2,000			

REF0071498

During the last three years I have estimated and received a few small fruit shrubs and plants, and now have the satisfaction to report that there are in bearing the following: strawberries, currants, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, and some crab apples. As this country had not tried fruits before I wished to experiment, and asked for small amounts just to see if they could be cultivated here. Being satisfied that fruit can be grown profitably, I propose asking for more trees, shrubs, and plants, that the school may have an abundance of fruit.

But few changes have been made in the employé force during the year. In September last J. S. Wilson, industrial teacher, was relieved, and C. F. Brown, from Tennessee, appointed in his stead. Mr. Wilson had been with the school nearly three years, and was a hard-working, faithful employé. I am glad to say that Mr. Brown is proving himself a willing, industrious employé, and will, in time, become a valuable help to the school. There have been four voluntary resignations. Miss Johnson, matron, left in July to take a position at Fort Shaw industrial school. Mrs. Gogarty, seamstress, left the service in January; Miss Fitch, baker, in April, and Miss Curtiss, assistant laundress, in May. Almost complete harmony has obtained among the employés, and all have attended faithfully to duty.

All legal holidays have been appropriately observed. On Sundays a Sunday school is held at 11 a. m., conducted by superintendent and teachers, and in the evening church services by the Catholics and American Missionary Society. Pupils attend either or both services as they wish.

The health of the children has been good, considering their weak constitutions—inheriting, as they do, scrofulous and other hereditary diseases. No contagious diseases or epidemics have visited the school during the year.

A fine new piano for the school was purchased this spring from miscellaneous receipts, class 4, sale of excess produce. The children are very proud of it, feeling that they earned it. Lessons in instrumental music will now be given to a few of the larger girls.

The sewing room is the only manufacturing department in the school. Two seamstresses have been employed during the year. A regular detail of girls, one in forenoon and another in afternoon, under the instruction of the seamstresses, assists in making, mending, and darning clothes. After 4 p. m. there is a sewing school of one hour attended by all girls who have been in the schoolroom during afternoon session. Part of the boys' and all of the girls' clothing, the sheets, pillowcases, towels, and other articles used in the school (in all about 982 pieces), have been made in the sewing room; besides, over 8,900 pieces mended. The instruction and drill in use of needle and sewing machine can not but prove very helpful to the girls in after life.

The school has been generously supplied with reading matter—magazines and papers—through the kindly offices of the Woman's National Indian Association, Miss Frances Sparhawk, president of the library department.

Many improvements are urgently needed, and must be made if the school is expected to continue to improve or even to hold its own; but I shall make them the subjects of special reports from time to time.

In conclusion I wish to state that the year closes with the school in good condition, and that a healthy moral tone pervades the institution. I look for greater progress next year, and hope and expect to see a gradual and sure advancement in all the material affairs of the school.

I desire to return thanks to Capt. J. W. Watson, who has been in charge of the agency since March 1. He is untiring in his efforts for the good of the school, and gives prompt and courteous attention to all requests and suggestions from the superintendent. I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

H. D. ARKWRIGHT,
Superintendent Crow Boarding School.

To SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through Lieut. J. W. WATSON, U. S. Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

BLAKELEY, MONT., *August 31, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I have already sent to you my annual statistical report of the Montana industrial school. I now beg leave to add a few words as to the present condition and progress of our school work.

On account of the heavy snow falls of last winter and the copious rains of spring and early summer, our field and garden crops have not greatly suffered during the severe hot weather and protracted drought since the middle of June. Our oat and alfalfa crops for hay were especially fine, and we shall have a fair yield of potatoes, of most excellent quality, from our 4½-acre field. We have had a continuous supply of delicious sweet corn for our large school family for five or six weeks. The potato bugs ruined almost in a day our large planting of tomatoes, but we have been fairly well supplied from our garden with peas, string beans, onions, beets, radishes, cucumbers, lettuce, carrots, melons, etc.

During the past year we have been furnished with a new windmill and tank, which do good service in supplying an abundance of pure water—very conveniently—for all household purposes. The old windmill on the "island" was moved in June, on runners, very easily, and placed over the well in the 1-acre garden by the shop, and has since supplied water, in limited amount, for the growing crops there of sweet corn, early potatoes, rhubarb, gooseberries, etc. And yet we greatly need irrigation on a more extensive scale. It is earnestly hoped that the Government, or else the devoted friends of the school, will speedily come to our aid in tapping the Big Horn River to supply all our tillable land with water.

The schoolroom work during the past year has been in charge of efficient and conscientious teachers. And our present force of employés is pleasant and helpful, as all its members take commendable interest in their respective duties.

The school has had its full quota of children during the past year. The average of fifty pupils to which we are entitled by contract has been exceeded by three and nine-tenths.

The children, I am sure, have all made fair—some of them rapid—progress in their studies and handiwork. They are all steadily acquiring habits of industry and gradually learning that work is honorable, and eventually will be beneficial to them. As their knowledge broadens, and their command of English increases, they will become more thoughtful and more polite in manners, and will more highly prize the good will of others, and, we hope, as time goes on, they will more fully appreciate the advantages of all moral, social, and civilized ways.

I thank you cordially for your own kind, prompt, helpful way of looking out for the welfare of our school.

Very truly, yours,

A. A. SPENCER,
Principal.

Lieut. J. W. WATSON, U. S. Army,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. XAVIER SCHOOL.

ST. XAVIER MISSION, MONT., *August 30, 1894.*

SIR: In answer to your letter August 30, 1894, I beg to state the following facts: St. Xavier Mission School, located at the mouth of Rotten Grass Creek on Big Horn River, has three main buildings besides a dozen of smaller ones. The main buildings are:

First. The college for the boys, a brick building 60 by 64, with addition 25 by 26, all through 3 stories high, besides the cellar. This building can accommodate over 100 boys.

Second. The academy for the girls and small boys, a frame building 170 by 40 by 30. 2½ high, with porch all around, and can accommodate 100 children or more.

Third. The church, a frame building 75 by 40 by 25.

The school was commenced seven years ago and it can show already very remarkable progress in every branch of learning for Indian children. They all speak English, they 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 U. S. 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, which has two buildings, one for the boys and one for the girls, with an average attendance of 55 children.

The Pryor Creek Mission ditch, already finished, and the St. Xavier Mission ditch, which will be completed in a few days, will add greatly to these two schools.

The sanitary condition of the children is at present very good.

Truly, yours,

Father F. ANDREIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Lieut. J. W. WATSON,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IRRIGATION, CROW RESERVATION.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *October 10, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of 18th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the status of the irrigation work on the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana.

Ditch No. 1.—The work of construction of ditches, dams, etc., was begun early in August, 1892. The first work was upon Ditch No. 1, or "Agency Ditch," so designated, as it is taken from the Little Big Horn River near the agency, and irrigates the land along the river for some 10 miles below the agency. Severe freezing weather brought the work to a close about the middle of December. During this time most of the excavation for the main channel was accomplished. After a delay of several months in procuring material and equipment, work was resumed about the middle of April following.

While the ditch was not completed entirely, owing to the nonarrival of material, yet it was sufficiently so to permit turning in the water by the 1st of June, 1893, and irrigation was begun over a tract of several thousand acres that had previously been cleared of sagebrush and prepared by the agent, and the hay crop for that year was largely augmented by reason of this irrigation. During the past season (1894) the irrigated area under this ditch has been largely increased, and several hundred acres of grain have been successfully raised and harvested.

The main channel of No. 1 is about 8 miles in length, and it has about 12 miles of secondary or distributing channel. It covers about 6,000 acres of land and can appropriate and readily carry 210 cubic feet of water per second. It has a good and substantial dam and rock-wall approaches, and 5 cast-iron culverts with masonry approaches and abutments. With the exception of the head gate the ditch is practically finished. A temporary gate is in use, and the rock is on the ground for a stone structure; but as there is a plan under consideration to enlarge the gate and the first few hundred feet of the ditch channel, to supply water to operate a grist-mill, the construction of the gate has been delayed until the matter can be determined. The cost of the ditch so far has been about $40,800. It has carried water two seasons, and has cost practically nothing for maintenance.

Ditch No. 2.—No. 2, or "40-mile ditch," so designated, as it is taken from the Little Big Horn River at a point about 30 miles above the agency, which has long been known as the "40-mile" stage station. It is a small ditch, covering only about 1,100 acres of land. It was commenced in the fall of 1893 and finished in the spring of 1893, and water turned into it in July following. The main channel is 4½ miles in length, and there are about 6 miles of distributing laterals. Its carrying capacity is 97 second-feet. It is well built, has a good head gate, rock-wall approaches, and dam.

The banks of the ditch were damaged quite a little during the past winter, by the ice being allowed to run into and fill up the channel, which caused the water to overflow the banks and cut them out in several places. The cost of the ditch was a little less than $7,000. It furnished water for some irrigation during the season of 1893, but during the past season there have been raised from the irrigated lands under it some 3,400 bushels of grain and 250 tons of hay.

Ditch No. 3.—This ditch is taken from Pryor Creek, just above the "Plenty Coos" settlement near the foot of the mountains in the extreme part of the reservation. The main channel is 6 miles in length, and lateral channel is 9½ miles in length. It covers 3,400 acres of land and has a carrying capacity of 121 second-feet, and cost something over $12 000. Work upon it was commenced in June, 1893, and the channels were excavated during the succeeding two months, but owing to the impossibility of procuring material the structures were not put in until the winter and spring of 1894. Water ran through the channels during the first season, but no irrigation was accomplished until this year, when some farming was attempted at the new subagency.

Ditch No. 4.—This is a small ditch, diverting the water of Lost Creek near the head of Ditch No. 3, and to land contiguous to the Pryor Creek acreage. The main channel is short, but there are a number

REF0071499

of branches, covering about 2,000 acres. There are altogether about 6 miles of channel, and it carries 47 second feet, costing nearly $4,000. The ditch was constructed at the same time as the Pryor Creek ditch. Although the water has been running through the ditch two seasons, no irrigation has been attempted so far.

Ditch No. 5, or "Lodge Grass ditch" is taken from "Grassy Lodge" Creek, about 5 miles above its junction with the Little Big Horn River. This is the largest, most difficult, and expensive ditch undertaken as yet. Three miles below the head it attains the level of the uplands bordering the Little Horn Valley. So far as it has been located it covers about 6,000 acres, but it can be extended almost indefinitely. The first 4 miles of this ditch is difficult and expensive, and we have most of this work well along toward completion. The remainder of the line, as located, is comparatively light and inexpensive. This ditch was commenced in the fall of 1892 by Mr. Keiser, under a misapprehension as to his right as a "squaw man" to construct these ditches under contract. After he had carried on the work for a month or two, and failing to have his claim recognized, he left the ditch, and nothing further was done upon it until the fall of 1893, and the construction was then continued until the freezing weather stopped it in December. Work was not again resumed until two weeks ago and unless it is again interrupted it is expected that it will be practically completed this fall. The head works are in place and water was delivered through the upper end during the past season to one of the agent's new farms, upon which there was grown quite a large field of grain.

The main line of the ditch will be about 5½ miles long and there will be required about 6 miles of additional lateral channel to reach the main bodies of land. The cost of the work so far has been about $21,000. The carrying capacity of the ditch is 223 cubic feet per second. Notwithstanding the difficult character of the work, it is well executed, and is a credit to the Indians who did the work.

Ditch No. 6.—This is taken from Soap Creek, and waters that portion of the Big Horn Valley, between Soap Creek and Rotten Grass Creek. It was commenced about the 1st of June last and the lower portion of it built first, and water temporarily turned into it from Rotten Grass Creek to supply one of the fields of grain planted by the agent last spring. The ditch is nearly finished, and we are now working at the head gate and dam, and we hope to have the water into it within a few weeks. At the ordinary stage of water the ditch will appropriate the whole creek. The carrying capacity is 157 second-feet. There are about 9,000 acres of land under the ditch, but it is doubtful if the creek will furnish at all times enough water for this entire area, reckoning the duty of water as low as that used as the basis of estimating the capacities of the other ditches. However, as there are absolutely no data obtainable in this locality as to what the duty of water may even approximately be, I have assumed it as supplemental to the rainfall of the region, and upon that assumption it should be much larger than is customarily ascribed to it for the entire arid region. Should it prove to be as great as it has been found to be in many localities, the creek will furnish water enough for the whole tract, but it can be safely relied upon, if the water is properly handled, to supply at least 5,000 acres, and perhaps even 7,000.

The length of the main channel is about 8¾ miles, and there are about 2½ miles of distributing channel and 2½ miles of drainage channel. It has cost something over $23,500.

These statements are given only in a general way, as the details would require much time for preparation. In one or two cases, maps, showing the exact location of the ditches, and profiles and statements showing all of the details of length, size, slopes, specific expenditures, material removed and employed, etc., have been submitted to your office, and there are other statements in course of preparation which will be forwarded soon.

The work, as done by the Indians, requires most constant attention and supervision on the part of myself and assistants, and while active construction work is going on, little else can be done. In the construction of these ditches I have endeavored to follow out the idea of making the Indians the beneficiaries in every respect possible, and still prosecute the work within the bounds of reason as to time and expenditure. To do this has cost both time and money. It has materially added to the cost of the work, and to that extent detracted from whatever credit there might come from an economical execution of it. About 70 per cent of the work has been done by the Indians, and I think at least 30 per cent of the cost could have been saved had the work been done by trained white men suitably equipped.

After all, the difference in the amount of the work accomplished between the white man and the Indian does not arise so much from the inability or the indisposition of the latter to work, or their training, for they learn quickly and readily, as it does from their equipment. Their horses are especially unfit for such work, small, weak and ill-fed. I have endeavored to encourage them in buying a better class of horses. Much of their money goes away from them in gambling. Sooner or later, much, if not the larger part, of their earnings finds its way into the pockets of the gamblers—both white and Indian—that infest the reservation. It would seem, in view of this state of things, wise to induce them, in so far as it can be done, to invest their money in better equipping themselves to work.

They have improved exceedingly in many ways, both directly and indirectly, since they began working upon the ditches, and they appreciate in some measure the handicap they sustain, and wherever the discouragements can be lessened, it would seem especially desirable while they are learning to work. I have often observed how willing the Indian is to work, and how good-natured he is about it, so long as his horses are strong enough to pull their load and the wagon strong enough to sustain it; but when the horses give out, or the harness pulls to pieces, and the wagon breaks down, he becomes very ill-natured, easily discouraged, and is very willing to quit altogether, and it is difficult to induce him to try it again, even though everything has been prepared for him. I offer this as illustrating the idea of utilizing the Indian in accomplishing this work to the best advantage of all concerned or interested in it.

In conclusion, it might be permissible to observe that, notwithstanding the work has been largely done by the Indians, and in many respects under adverse conditions, yet the character of the construction of these ditches is considerably above the average, wherever found, and, on the other hand, the cost of the work, as measured in the cost of water supplied per acre, is less than the average for the entire country, as reported by the Census Bureau, by fully 30 per cent.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

WALTER H. GRAVES,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY,
Jocko, Mont., August 20, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Department, I herewith submit my first annual report, covering the period from November 23 to June 30, 1894.

The tribes and bands at present living upon this reservation are as follows:

Pend d'Oreilles, Flatheads, Kootenais, Lower Kalispels, Charlot's Band Flatheads, and Spokanes removed to Flathead Agency under tribal authority, as follows:

Confederated tribes:	
Total number	1,634
Males above 18 years of age	486
Females above 14 years of age	552
School children between 6 and 16 years	295
Charlot's Band of Bitter Root Flatheads:	
Total number	173
Males over 18 years of age	45
Females over 14 years of age	54
School children between 6 and 16 years	45
Kootenais removed from Idaho:	
Total number	67
Males over 18 years of age	16
Females over 14 years of age	15
School children between 6 and 16 years	20
Lower Kalispels:	
Total number	65
Males over 18 years of age	23
Females over 14 years of age	21
School children between 6 and 16 years	6
Upper and Middle bands of Spokanes (removed to Flathead Agency):	
Total number	106
Males over 18 years of age	26
Females over 14 years of age	47
School children between 6 and 16	15
Total number of Indians residing here	2,065

The confederated tribes comprise the Indians who signed and executed the treaty with Governor I. I. Stevens in 1855, whereby the present Flathead Reservation was set aside for their use and benefit. A large majority of these Indians have made considerable progress, nearly all living in houses and occupying definite fenced holdings, cultivating the soil, raising crops of grain, hay, and vegetables. Some of the mixed bloods are engaged in stock-raising, owning large herds of cattle and managing their business with creditable skill and shrewdness. A few of these Indians have planted orchards of apples and plums. These trees bear prolifically, being well adapted to this climate.

During the past few years a number of mixed bloods and Indians of other tribes, notably the Nez Percés, have settled among them by their consent, nearly all intermarrying or claiming relationship of some sort.

It has not been the practice to issue regular rations to the Indians of these tribes, but to confine issue of rations to the indigent, infirm, and aged people. This policy has encouraged industry, and a large majority are content with assistance in the way of tools, implements, seeds, some clothing, and blankets.

Charlot's band of Flatheads.—For the past two or three years regular rations were issued to Charlot's band of Flatheads, which had been promised them at the time of their removal and to continue until they had received the money for their lands. The recent payment made April 5 during the past year will enable me to drop a number from the regular issue roll during the coming year.

This payment was made at a most opportune time in the early spring. The money was paid by check, but the following day all the beneficiaries proceeded by rail to Missoula, where, in the presence of the agent, their checks were cashed, and though the sum paid was over $18,000, and the number of Indians receiving shares was 47, not one of their number could be tempted by the numerous whisky vendors, and all, after making some purchases of tools, implements, clothing, and provisions, returned quietly to their reservation. Nearly all have put their money to good use, some purchasing cattle, others in improving their farms and holdings. A few have spent their money foolishly, but they are the exception.

A number have taken up, fenced, plowed, and seeded farms below the irrigation canal, which was built last year during the judicious administration of Peter Ronan as agent. They are now harvesting their crops, which were planted on the sod, and

REF0071500

consequently will yield but little. The fact that a number of them have made a beginning is encouraging, and from present appearances I have reason to hope the majority of the Bitter Root Flatheads will soon be self-sustaining.

Upper and Middle bands of Spokanes removed to Flathead Agency.—During the early months of the present year members of these bands were removed to this agency; or, rather, pursuant to the treaty made with them in 1887, they came here, some by way of the railroad, others proceeding across the country, their little belongings packed upon the backs of their ponies. Quite a number had preceded these last and were already settled among the Indians here, who received them cordially. All were very poor, and the generous aid that was extended them by the Indian Department was timely and of a lasting character.

The 32 houses are nearly completed; a number of ranches or small farms have been plowed or fenced, the Indian owners doing the seeding. The remainder will be plowed the coming autumn, as soon as the fall rains permit this being done. With some exceptions these Indians are well disposed and show an inclination to work, some of them plowing and fencing their own fields. They have taken up their homes wherever they could find good land and as near available water as possible. About a dozen families located in the vicinity of Post Creek, in the Missouri Valley.

At a moderate expense an irrigation canal could be taken from Post Creek and water in abundance supplied to these newcomers. This should be done; otherwise the crops will fail frequently and the Indians become discouraged in their attempt to farm their little holdings.

Under their treaty stipulations they were to have mills and shops; but as the agency is at present provided with a grist mill and two sawmills, two carpenter and three blacksmith shops, it will not be necessary to increase the number for their accommodation; but it would appear feasible and consistent that a portion of their treaty funds be used in placing the present saw and grist mill in good repair. The mills at the agency are very old and cause constant annoyance, waste, and expense in their operation.

Irrigation.—Under the administration of Agent Peter Ronan at this agency, two important ditches or irrigation canals were constructed in the Jocko Valley, and by their ample supply of water a number of Indians have been able to take up farms which otherwise could not be cultivated. This has been a most important factor in advancing habits of industry, as by insuring the certainty of a crop it has encouraged all and enabled quite a number to become almost self supporting. As yet no such aid (building irrigation canals) has been extended to the Indians in the Missouri Valley, which is by far the largest and most fertile of the valleys comprising this reservation. A few of the most enterprising mixed bloods have constructed irrigation ditches, but none more than sufficient to irrigate their small gardens and orchards.

The best results would obtain through the construction of a ditch from Post Creek. The locations of many of the recently removed Spokanes could be covered by it and several thousand acres of excellent land made available and desirable for farming. It would require a ditch about five miles in length, which could be dug at a moderate price. The cost of constructing would be much less than the amount expended upon those of the Jocko Valley, as the soil is not so hard and would require no fluming, or but very little.

I can not urge too strongly the necessity of irrigation, as I witness its encouraging effect upon the Indians in the Jocko Valley, dotting it with grain fields and farms where prior to the construction of the ditches the lands were untenanted and untenable. It also enables and encourages them to plant trees and orchards; in fact, to make comfortable permanent homes, as many have already done and others are striving to do.

Stock.—The raising of cattle and horses is a profitable pursuit amongst those progressive Indians and mixed bloods who have the energy and push to properly attend to the business. Some have large and valuable herds of beef cattle and annually ship directly to Chicago many carloads; others sell to the traders or to butchers in the neighboring towns. A few have valuable well-bred stallions and are improving their breed of horses; but a large majority persist in raising small Indian (in the mountain vernacular) cayuses, fit for nothing but saddle and pack animals. These scrubby horses cover the prairies in large bands, and it is a poor Indian indeed who does not own several—an Indian afoot would be a curiosity. The introduction of a few good stallions upon the various ranges, and the enactment of a regulation that no stallions except those of good size and breed be allowed to run at large, would in a few years result in a great improvement in the size and usefulness of these horses. Twice a year the cattle owners call a general round-up, and as it proceeds each separates his stock and brands the young calves. This is done in a creditable, systematic manner, and without friction or disputes.

Roads and bridges.—The roads throughout the reservation, considering the difficulties to be met with, are in fair condition, but it is imperative that a few bridges be constructed over some of the large and swift streams; the unprecedented high water during the past season washing out some and damaging nearly all those remaining in place. The present necessity of fording the Jocko River is a constant danger to all, a discomfort to horses in freezing weather, and prevents the hauling of a full load to many parts of the reservation. This drawback was keenly felt while hauling material for the Spokane houses built during the past few months at various points across the river.

The repair of the roads is attended to by the Indians under the direction of a road supervisor—usually a Government employé—and in view of the many miles to be attended to fair work has been done, though it is very difficult, without resorting to harsh measures, to get from each his full quota of work. With a little assistance in the way of lumber and nails much more could be accomplished, bridges and culverts constructed, and repairs made when and where needed.

Indian police and judges.—The Indian courts as here established comprise 4 judges and 15 police, 1 captain and 14 privates. Heretofore and even yet this force has not been as efficient as could be desired, owing partly to the fact that whenever the opportunity arises the old chiefs and head men, jealous of their authority, surreptitiously throw what obstacles they can in the way of the police in order to prevent the execution of their duties, and partly for the reason that all of the force have farms or ranches, and at the present rate of pay cannot devote all their time to police duties. I am pleased, however, to be able to report an improvement of late, dating from the completion of the agency jail. The judges now have no trouble enforcing their decisions and punishing offenders, and yet not half a dozen have been imprisoned. Few Indian minds are entirely unbiased, but occasionally such a one is met with, as in the case of Joseph Catullayeuh, a judge recently deceased, he being wise, just, and strict almost Draconian.

There has been but one case of killing upon the reservation during the past year. This happened at a dance amongst the half-breeds, where all were more or less intoxicated. The slayer was acquitted under plea of self-defense.

More vigilant watch has been kept since its occurrence to intercept the coming of whisky upon the reserve. On the eve of the Fourth of July, 12 gallons in the possession of half-breeds were confiscated and destroyed and the offenders punished by imprisonment in the agency jail. To reach the white venders in this traffic is a difficult task, as various means and schemes are put in practice to cover their crimes; as, for instance, I have reason to believe that tramps and loafers are employed by some saloons in the vicinity of the reserve, who accost the intending purchaser and tell him: Give me your money and you will find your whisky in an hour behind the barn, under a box, or at any prearranged hiding place. To be able to identify these criminals, or to fasten the guilt upon the saloon men, is a difficult undertaking. The suppression of the liquor traffic, the pursuit of an occasional horse thief, and the overtaking and return of eloping married men and women comprise most of the duties of the police force.

Substations.—About December 12, 1893, work was commenced upon the mills, shops, and employés' dwellings comprising the Flathead substation, the first work being to set the sawmill machinery in position. Though snow and ice, inclement weather, and almost impassable roads impeded the work, yet soon after New Year's Day the mill was cutting lumber. In rapid succession the different buildings were erected, and at the end of the fiscal year the buildings were nearly all completed. The substation now presents a neat and tasteful appearance. The mills and shops are large, convenient, and well arranged. The machinery, upon the addition of a few necessary fittings, worked perfectly and is daily cutting lumber for the Indians in the vicinity. They are not slow in taking advantage of the opportunity afforded them.

A large quantity of lumber is cut and piled in the yard seasoning. This is now fairly seasoned and ready to be used in the construction of the flour mill as soon as the machinery is sent by the Department. This should be done at once, if it is intended to erect the building this fall, in order that it may be inclosed before cold weather sets in. If there be sufficient funds for the erection of a roller mill, it would be most desirable that such a mill be sent. It would make more and better flour and require no more skill to run than the nearly obsolete burr mill.

Lower Kalispels.—On April 27, 1887, a commission on the part of the United States, in the persons of Hon. John V. Wright, Dr. James W. Daniels, and Mr. Henry W. Andrews, made an agreement with the Lower Pend d'Oreilles and Lower Kalispels and at the same time with the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians for their removal to the Flathead Reservation. Pursuant to the agreement then made, Michael's band of Lower Kalispels removed to this reserve and are settled at Camas Prairie, a valley near the western border of the reservation and a long distance from either the agency or substation, over 40 miles. Many of them have taken up farms and are struggling to make homes for themselves.

REF0071501

Their treaty or agreement should be ratified and its provisions and stipulations carried out. They feel that an unfavorable discrimination has been made against them, as the Spokanes are now enjoying the benefit of their treaty made at the same time. They live so far from the agency and substation mills and shops that they can not derive much benefit from them, and they feel they have good reason to complain of their treatment. Michael, their chief, assures me that in the event of the ratification of their treaty a number of families now scattered along the Pend d'Oreille River would move permanently to this reservation.

Education.—A full report upon the schools of this reservation would entail a more lengthy report than is perhaps expected here and a brief summary of the educational work is all that will be given. The schools are under contract in charge of the Jesuit missionaries. The work is divided up as follows: To the Jesuit fathers, is given the management of the boys' school; to the Sisters of Providence, the girls' department, and to the Ursuline nuns, the kindergarten. The institution is the largest of its kind in the United States. The rooms are well lighted, heated by steam, and furnished with hot and cold water. Ample provision and safeguards are also made in the event of fire.

The boys' school is provided with a plunge bath and a large playground. In the industrial department are shops where they are taught harness-making, saddlery, blacksmithing, shoemaking, carpentry, and printing, while upon the farm the boys become familiar with the use of mowers, rakes, self-binders, and threshing machines; in the saw and grist mills, with the manufacture of lumber and flour. The playground, the ample time for recreation, and the wise distribution of the work hours for school and industrial branches are such that it does not become irksome nor disagreeable and the boys are contented and happy.

In the girls' department, under the Sisters of Providence, the same system prevails—a division of time between studies and industrial branches. The girls are taught needlework, mending, cutting and fitting their dresses, cooking, laundering, and general housework. In fact fitted to perform properly all household duties. Such is the fostering care and kind treatment of the pupils by these sisters that the girls are loath to leave and beg to be allowed to remain, unwilling to return, as some of them must, to a home of squalor and filth.

In the kindergarten department, under the care of the Ursuline nuns, the happiest results are attained. Here children put to school at the age of two and three years remember nothing of their former homes and learn to speak English without even an accent. Their brightness and general intelligence must be seen to be appreciated. The fact that these children, after leaving the kindergarten for higher classes, advance far more rapidly than those of the same age who have not had the advantage of the kindergarten training, proves the utility of this department and the wisdom of this course. They know no language but English, and can not readily in after life return to the Indian tongue; consequently are not so likely to lapse into the old Indian habits. But it is sometimes pitiful to see an Indian father or mother unable to speak English conversing with their little one through an interpreter. These parents are by no means indifferent; they love their children and their sacrifice approaches the heroic, since they place them there of their own free will because it is best for the child.

Upon the national holidays, New Years, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, all the departments join and appropriately celebrate these festivals by hoisting the American flag, by civil and religious exercises and entertainments, in which the boys' band plays a prominent part.

The course of study, designated by the Department three years ago, for boarding schools is followed as nearly as practicable. While the schools are in a most flourishing condition and a large majority of the Indians send their children, yet there are some who, with various excuses, refuse to send their children. This is especially the case with Charlot's band of Flatheads, though at the expense of several thousand dollars a school building was erected in their midst in order that they might not have the excuse that they did not wish to send their children away from home. No opportunity, however, is lost to impress upon them the importance of educating their children, and the attendance at this school has been slowly increasing.

Missionary work.—Over fifty years ago the Jesuit missionaries came to christianize and civilize the Flathead Indians. From a humble and modest beginning they have by habits of industry and frugality brought their mission at St. Ignatius to rank as the largest and finest of its kind in the United States, the school buildings, church, mills, barns, shops, outhouses, tools, farm implements, etc., reaching the value of at least $180,000. Here, without aid from the Indians or otherwise, they have built the largest and finest church edifice in Montana, its congregation Indians.

Too much credit and praise can not be given to these self-sacrificing men, who in years gone by went through untold hardships and dangers to christianize these tribes. Even now they visit the extremes of the reservation, doing good by their exhortations, preventing the rather wild tribes of Kootenais and Kalispels from relapsing into their old heathenish dances and cruel ceremonies, restraining the vicious, encouraging the well disposed, and ministering to the sick. Going about quietly, doing good however, whenever, and wherever they can, surely they are to be commended and their good deeds and efforts furthered.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

JOSEPH T. CARTER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., *August 18, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter from the Indian Office dated July 5, 1894, I have the honor to submit herewith the sixth annual report of this agency since the Indians have been living under the present treaty stipulations.

I assumed charge of this agency October 27, 1893, my immediate predecessor being Capt. Charles F. Robe, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army.

Reservation.—This reserve was set apart under treaty stipulations dated January 21, 1887, and subsequently ratified and confirmed by act of Congress May 1, 1888, for the use, occupancy, and permanent homes of members of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine tribes of Indians. By metes and bounds this reservation contains about 537,600 acres of land, in character rolling prairie and uplands of great fertility, and most favored for herding and pastoral pursuits—the alternative vocation of the Indian when not a belligerent or engaged in hunting. Under proper conditions there would be about 50,000 acres of this land suitable and adapted for agricultural purposes.

Census.—In compliance with your letter of May 25, 1894, I have just completed a census of the Indians, recapitulated as follows:

Males above 18, years of age		373
Females above 18 years of age		506
School children between the ages of 6 and 16 years		271
Males 16, 17, and 18 years old and children under 6 years of age		289
Total		1,439
Gros Ventre males		300
Gros Ventre females		315
Assiniboine males		373
Assiniboine females		409
Total		1,427
Females 15 years of age enumerated with school children between the ages of 8 and 16		12
Grand total		1,439
Children attending school (of school age):		
Agency boarding school	117	
St. Paul's Mission	140	
St. Peter's Mission (off reserve)	5	
Carlisle, Pa. (off reserve)	2	
Total		264
Children attending school (over school age):		
Agency boarding school	8	
St. Paul's Mission	14	
St. Peter's Mission (off reserve)	1	
Carlisle, Pa. (off reserve)	8	
Santa Fé normal school (off reserve)	1	
Total		32
Total number of children attending school		296

REF0071502

A comparative statement with the census of these Indians, taken in 1886, the year previous to their coming upon this diminished reservation, shows the following percentages of decrease in population:

Males above 18 years of age	0.167
Females above 14 years of age	0.538
School children between 6 and 16 years	0.131

Making an annual average decrease in population during the past eight years:

Males	0.0209
Females	0.047
School children	0.0163

Farming.—The lands available for farming purposes on the reservation are principally in the valleys of Milk River. These lands are very rich and fertile, capable of producing all the sturdy varieties of small grain and garden vegetables in abundance; but the condition precedent for a certain and bountiful return from the harvest is a reasonable quantity of rainfall during the germinating and growing season before the crops mature, or some certain system of irrigation. During the past eight years there was only one year (1891-1892) when a fair average crop was reported from this reserve. The land, essentially alluvial, requires a great deal of moisture; evaporation here from physical causes is rapid, and, together with the constant high winds always prevalent during the farming season with rare intermission, places this section of the State of Montana almost within the confines of the arid region as far as reaping beneficial results from agriculture are concerned.

During the past season there was issued to the Indians for seeding, 40,000 pounds of seed potatoes; 40,000 pounds of seed oats, and 10,000 pounds of seed wheat. Owing to the long strike prevailing on the Great Northern Railway, the only means of rapid transportation to this agency, there was a delay of nearly six weeks in getting this grain and seed, necessitating a late planting of crops by the Indians. However, in the meantime they were kept very busy in plowing and fallowing their small fields, and notwithstanding their repeated failures of the past they were prompt in calling for their seed, and with the assistance of the agency farmers evinced an unusual interest and activity in their work. The elements at the time were favorable. The melting of the winter snows, together with a fine fall of rain in April, made everything propitious for a large yield of cereals and garden produce, sufficient to tide them over the winter, with a nice surplus for sale in the open markets of the surrounding country. But the inevitable drought came upon them, and I regret to have to state that they are confronted with results of almost a total failure of crops, though I have estimated the yield to be about one-third of an annual average crop—a repetition of the futility of their efforts of last year and the year previous.

As regards domestic economy, the Indian of to-day is the identical Indian of old. He performs manual labor with reluctance, and whatever exertions he makes in this direction, he expects quick results. He is easily discouraged and becomes incredulous as to the efforts of his white friends to assist him on the road to independence and self-support.

During the summer I have had erected a water tank with a capacity of 30,000 gallons. It is located on the banks of the Milk River in close proximity to the agency boarding school. For pumping purposes I have used and utilized an aërometer purchased some years ago, and in conjunction with horse power will be able to fill this tank every twenty-four hours, thereby furnishing sufficient water to irrigate the school garden, containing about 15 acres of very fertile soil. This plat of ground is amply sufficient to give the hundred or more Indian children all the vegetable food they require during the season, and after this year will furnish all the vegetables necessary for their annual consumption.

Cattle stock raising.—The raising of horses and cattle is the employment paramount to all others in the Indian's fancy, for the achieving and bringing about money results. His mood of pleasure is in the saddle when herding his own stock on the ranges. I am glad to be able to report that the ranges this season have been in first-class condition for the grazing of the cattle owned by the Indians in severalty. The bountiful rains of last March and April gave such an impetus to the growth of the bunch grass, that the drought prevailing now has not materially damaged it for grazing purposes. Their cattle are in prime condition.

Acting under recent authority from the Indian Office, I have just completed the purchase of 100,000 pounds of gross beef from the Indians, and to supply this open-market purchase they have turned in 78 head of steers, 3 and 4 years old. These cattle in firmness and texture can not be excelled by any raised on Montana ranges.

The Indians were much pleased at the action of the Indian Office in permitting them to turn in their cattle as a portion of the annual beef allowance. These sales divided amongst the Indians on an equitable basis will have a wholesome effect upon them in giving an object lesson in legitimate cattle transactions, and in furnishing an incentive for better care in the management and accumulation of stock.

Besides the above number of marketable beef steers, there are about 130 head owned by the Indians now in condition for shipment to some one of the large cattle marts. I am now having these cattle close-herded with a view to early shipment for them, and will intrust the care of these cattle while en route to the market to some reliable person connected with this reservation.

The reports of the spring round-up of the cattle belonging to this reservation are now in. The country ranged over embraces that section of Montana south of Milk River, north of the Missouri, and east as far as Poplar Creek. It was attended with great success in the finding and returning to the reserve of estrays and young calves belonging to the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Indians, the calves belonging to Indians from this source alone being 290 head, and a total of 1,114 head of steers and cows. Some of these cattle had been lost for a period of five years. I have had all of the calves branded, and together with the estrays have made the distribution amongst the lawful owners. Within the next ten days I shall start a party on a similar mission embracing the country north of Milk River, and shall hope for good returns the coming month. The Indians of this reserve now own in their own right with no incumbrances about 3,000 head of cattle, including the calves born and found this spring.

Irrigation.—I desire here to renew the recommendations contained in my letter of May 10 last concerning a practicable and certain means of irrigating the farming lands of this reservation. The results of this season's planting demonstrate beyond peradventure the absolute and growing necessity of providing some artificial means of watering this land, if these Indians are ever in the future to be self-sustaining from agricultural pursuits.

In compliance with instructions contained in office letter of March 27 last, I had a preliminary survey made by an experienced engineer in irrigation matters of all the lands contiguous to the running streams on the reservation that would be susceptible of sure irrigation when needed. This engineer's report, as submitted for your consideration, classifies the land directly available for this purpose into four groups, namely, the Milk River system, the Peoples Creek system, Lodge Pole Valley system, and Snake Creek system, with the following area of acreage:

	Acres.
Milk River system	20,000
Peoples Creek system	15,000
Lodge Pole Valley system	7,500
Snake Creek system	1,500
Total acreage of irrigable land	44,000

The detailed estimates of the cost of labor and material for this work is estimated at $56,234.50, or at an expense of $1,278 per acre.

The Milk River system embraces all the farming lands marking the northern and easterly lines of the reserve, aggregating over 50 per cent of the tillable lands. The spring and June flow of the waters of Milk River are ample, when natural storage reservoirs are properly constructed, to provide all needful irrigation for this land during the entire season, thereby securing annual crops with a measure of certainty.

The Peoples Creek, Lodge Pole Valley, and Snake Creek systems contain the lands running up to the eastern, southern, and westerly lines of the reserve. These streams have their source in the Little Rocky and Bear Paw mountains. They are nonalkali in their character and flow the entire year, and will furnish a sufficient supply of water to irrigate the acreage estimated for without interfering with the individual or primary rights of irrigation relating to the small garden and grain fields now carried on by the more thrifty Indians in those localities.

The Indians here are keenly alive to their situation regarding this subject, and in the application of their logic to tribal autonomy they are not slow in contemplating conditions that confront them involving their material welfare. The subject of irrigation has been fully discussed by them in council and out, and they are unanimous for irrigation. The estimated cost of this proposed system as regards the money expenditure from tribal funds will indirectly revert to the Indians. They can furnish all material necessary for the construction of dams, ditches, and reservoirs, besides furnishing all the manual labor necessary, excepting the employment of a superintendent and a few skilled white laborers. I earnestly recommend early action upon this subject by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Indian schools.—There are two schools located upon this reserve for the education and industrial training of the Indian youth. The pioneer of these schools is under the auspices of the Jesuit fathers and Ursuline Order of Nuns, and is known as the St. Paul's Mission contract school. It is located in a beautiful valley on the southern line of the reserve, 40 miles from the agency headquarters, at the base of the Little Rocky

REF0071503

Mountains. It is a most favored spot for a school, well watered with fine mountain streams and almost encircled by the mountains and bench lands, affording considerable protection during the bleak winters. The perfect discipline and regimen prevailing at this school rightly deserves the highest commendation of the Indian Office. There are separate and distinct class and dormitory quarters for the boys and girls, and apparently everything is being done looking to the health and comfort of the children domiciled there during the school term. The children are well nourished and clothed, and during the last scholastic year have made rapid progress in their moral, mental, and industrial training. The average quarterly attendance for this school has been 114 pupils, with now and then a remote case of desertion and runaway. The mortality amongst the children has been very small—the deaths occurring resulting from hereditary diseases, and not from casual causes.

The agency boarding school is located in the immediate vicinity of the agency headquarters, overlooking Milk River—a bleak and barren spot both in the dreary winters and torrid summers prevalent here, with none of the natural or physical environments of its more favored sister institution. This river, whose waters are turgid, with a strong solution of alkali in winter, is gradually washing toward the school grounds, and in a few years will invade the school premises; at this season it is nothing more or less than a contaminating line of stagnant pools of alkali, creating a winter and summer menace to the welfare of this school that at no distant day will require the considerate attention of the Indian Office. But notwithstanding the above disadvantages this agency boarding school bids fair to take rank with the first of its class as an instructor of the Indian youth.

The administration of the internal affairs of this school during the past year meets with my entire approbation. The superintendent is a gentleman happily adapted for the varied requirements of his position, and in conjunction with an able corps of assistants has carried the school during the past year up to a degree of proficiency that could well be emulated by the primary schools of the country at large. The children at all times are tidy and neat in their personnel, and present an assured degree of contentment. The parents of the children attending this school are frequent visitors there, and seem to be satisfied with the training their children are receiving. No trouble has been experienced by the superintendent during the past year to always have the school filled to its capacity with children. The children have made rapid progress in their studies and in acquiring handicraft in the various trades by a thorough industrial training. There were only two cases of desertion from the school. The Indian dialect is forbidden at the school, and nearly all of the children are becoming familiar with the English language.

The school garden has been worked and cultivated exclusively by the larger of the Indian boys, affording them practical tuition and instruction in planting and the irrigation of land and the handling and care of domestic animals and fowls. A shoemaker has been added to the force of school employés during the past year. This addition to the trades of artisans already employed here makes a full complement of the recognized mechanical trades, and now these Indian youths who show a predilection for any of these trades have an opportunity of a thorough and practical apprenticeship.

Sanitary.—Under the kindly care and skillful treatment, when necessary, of the agency physician, the health and sanitary condition of the Indians has been excellent. At best this is a hard and severe climate, and with the natural tendency of the Indian to pulmonary troubles, coupled with the transition these people are now passing through into a better civilization, it is a wonder that the annual mortality is not greater. They are gradually acquiring a moral sentiment, and in this connection I am glad to report that the Indians of this reservation, both male and female, have submitted fewer cases of venereal origin for treatment than at any other time during the past six years. This is a portentous sign of sincere efforts to forsake the unnatural and disease-breeding habit of prostituting their women—wives and daughters.

The day of the medicine man and his chants and concoctions of herbs has almost become a legend upon this reserve. They recognize the benefit and efficacy derived from professional treatment by the agency physician, therefore bringing about the inevitable result of immediate calls for relief when afflicted by disease or casualties.

The improvement in the sanitary conditions of the various camps during the past year has been marked and most gratifying. The log houses in which they live in winter are well constructed, and in many instances indicate a practical observance of the ordinary rules of sanitation.

This reservation has always been fortunate regarding epidemic and contagious diseases, which in a measure is due to the faithful performance of the sanitary duties devolving upon the agency physician. During the month of February, 1891, there was an outbreak of chicken pox at the agency boarding school, and a few cases occurred in the camps, but not one resulted fatally. Vaccination was made upon all of the school children last spring, resulting satisfactorily in nearly every

case. The following is a brief summary taken from the physician's quarterly reports for the year ending June 30, 1891:

Taken sick and treated during the year	523
Males	276
Females	247
Deaths	42
Births	33
Excess of deaths over births	9
Males that died who were adults	16
Females that died who were adults	20
Males under 5 years of age	3
Females under 5 years of age	3

The causes of death were—

Diseases.	Over 5 years old.		Under 5 years old.		Diseases.	Over 5 years old.		Under 5 years old.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Influenza	4	1	2	2	Acute yellow atrophy of liver	1			
Pulmonary tuberculosis	4	2			Acute endocarditis			1	
Acute phthisis (thyroid)		3			Complicated childbirth		1		
Pneumonia lobar (acute)		3			Death by freezing	1			
Pneumonia (chronic)	2				General scrofula (at school)		1		
Chronic Bright's disease	1	2			Paraplegia	1			
Acute Bright's disease		1			Asthma (functional)		1		
Carcinoma of stomach		2			Cerebral apoplexy		1		
Acute bronchitis	1								
Capillary bronchitis		1							
General debility		2							

Indian police.—The police force of this reservation consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 14 privates. These Indians represent the pick of both tribes and are equally divided between them. Morally and physically they are fine specimens of Indian manhood. They are thoroughly disciplined in the performance of their police duties.

During my term of service here the occasion has not arisen, neither has there been sufficient cause of aggravation requiring their interference in suppressing disturbances among their fellow-Indians. The agency likewise has been very free from the commission of petty offenses.

Buildings.—The buildings erected some years ago when the agency was moved down to this point are in a fair state of preservation. They are built of lumber imported here and cost something over $60,000. Such needed repairs as are necessary are made from time to time by the agency carpenter.

In my judgment the location of the agency headquarters at this point was a grave mistake. There is no fresh water within a distance of 7 miles; the timber on the river banks, very sparse to begin with, is now nearly all used up for fuel purposes and it may be necessary to go to the mountains for fuel before the termination of the present treaty. The Indians now remaining on the banks of the river in camps are dissatisfied and are gradually removing to more favored localities at the foot of the mountains, where wood is abundant and a plentiful supply of cool mountain water always at hand. When visiting there they see the small gardens of their friends and kinspeople teeming with vegetables, with a brook of fresh running water in the vicinity of every tepee and house. These contrasts leave their impressions behind them and they return to their homes along the valley of Milk River restless and despondent.

Had the reservation offices and buildings been located upon any of the available sites on the southern line of the reserve, at least $10,000 could have been saved to the tribal funds in the outlay for buildings. Good substantial log houses could have been built from timber near at hand which would have furnished also all the lumber necessary for finishing purposes, thereby giving warm houses for occupation to the employés during the cold winters here, instead of compelling them to reside in frame buildings that do not possess a redeeming feature for residences at anytime during the year.

In concluding this report I desire to call the attention of the Indian Office to attempts that are now in progress by certain parties living just south of the reserve to have the General Government by Congressional legislation segregate the most valuable part of this reservation back to the public domain. I refer to that section of the reservation which embraces the northern side of the Little Rocky Mountains extending to the crest of said mountains from the eastern to the extreme western limit of the reserve. Of recent years it seems that valuable gold and silver deposits

REF0071504

have been discovered within the lines of the Indian reservation on these mountains. A mine clearly within the Indian domain has been worked for the past year, until the intruders were ejected by me. These people, I am told, have taken out of this mine alone sufficient gold ore to net them about $75,000, and at this time are clandestinely marking out mining claims all over these mountains, regardless of reservation rights and the laws of the United States.

During a recent visit of an Indian inspector here, this matter was thoroughly gone over with the headmen of both tribes, and they unanimously agreed not to consider the diminishing of their present holdings here under any circumstances. They claim that under the treaty made by them January 1, 1887, they were given every assurance and promise that the lands they were about to take as their reserve should be their permanent homes; that the consummation of this treaty by the Government was a guaranty that they and their posterity should never be disturbed in the enjoyment of these mountains and valleys. In my judgment the wishes of the Indians in this matter should prevail. It will only remain for the lapse of three years before the expiration of the present treaty stipulations. By that time there will not remain sufficient timber on the river to warm a single cabin, and they necessarily have to look to their mountains for fuel. They claim they are now making strenuous efforts to become self-supporting, and that the taking away of their mountains will deprive them of the principal means to attain this end. They also claim, and with a degree of assurance, that their children are now learning aptly the various trades of the whites, and at the proper time their posterity can work these mines to the best tribal advantage. I submit their wishes in the matter to your kind consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. KELLEY,
Major, Tenth Cavalry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL.

FORT BELKNAP BOARDING SCHOOL, *June 30, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Fort Belknap boarding school.

Buildings.—The buildings at this school are in good condition. Last August the walls and ceilings in all the rooms were calcimined and repaired. This added greatly to the appearance and sanitary condition of the buildings.

An assembly room, in which to hold chapel and literary exercises, is very much needed.

Attendance.—The average attendance by quarters has been as follows: First quarter, 85.03; second quarter, 111; third quarter, 118.4; fourth quarter, 117; average for the entire year, 108.6.

Literary work.—The children have shown a marked improvement in the schoolroom. The work was carefully prepared each month, at the end of which a written examination was held, and a careful record of the standing of each pupil was kept. The classes are all carefully graded so that when schoolroom work begins in September each child's standing can be found and work resumed without interruption.

Music.—A large class has been instructed in the rudiments of vocal music, and some will soon be able to read notes.

In March the school employés, some of the agency employés, the post trader and his employés subscribed enough money to buy instruments for a brass band. Under the able instruction of Charles Perry, an agency employé, they have made phenomenal progress, and are now, with only four months' practice, able to play several pieces. I would very respectfully ask that Mr. Perry, in addition to the pay he receives at the agency, be allowed $15 per month for teaching the school band.

Industrial work.—All the children in the school, who are not too small, are regularly detailed for work. Details are carefully made out each month, so that during the year each boy receives instruction in all kinds of work incident to a farm, and each girl receives instruction in all kinds of housework.

At present the school has a fine garden containing 12 acres. The agent has erected a large tank on the bank of Milk River, which will be filled by means of a windmill. This will enable us to give the boys instruction in irrigation, which is essential to a crop in this region.

Two boys have been apprenticed as carpenters and two as blacksmiths during the year. They have received regular instruction from the agency mechanics, and have learned to do good work. The boys from the carpenter shop built a bake-house, wood shed, called the laundry and the boys' play room.

Owing to the non-arrival of material and tools, the shoemaker was engaged in mending harness. He has now begun on shoe work, however, and I think will make a valuable addition to the force of employés.

The girls have received instruction in all kinds of housework, such as cooking, laundry work, care of sick, and sewing. Many of these are able to cut, fit, and make their own clothes.

Sanitary.—The health of the children at this school during the past year has been remarkably good. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a community containing as many children as we have here in which there have not been several deaths or serious cases of illness. There has been only one death during the year and no other serious cases of sickness. We are greatly indebted to Dr. J. V. Carroll, the agency physician, for the kind and skillful manner in which he has treated all cases. I regard clean clothes and beds, good wholesome food (well prepared), soap and water in abundance, and plenty of exercise as some of the most important essentials of good sanitation.

The school owes much of its success the past year to the wise and courteous administration of Maj. J. M. Kelley, of the Tenth Cavalry, who is acting Indian agent at this agency.

With a deep interest for the future welfare of the school, and hearty appreciation of the kindness shown by the Department, I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. M. COMPTON,
Superintendent of Fort Belknap School.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT., *September 15, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the past fiscal year:

Census—

Yanktons, Santees, and remnants of other Sioux tribes	1,286
Assiniaboines	710
Total	1,996
Males	961
Females	1,035
School children between 6 and 18:	
Males	172
Females	201
Total	373

A decrease in the census of last year by 25, presumably accounted for by runaways to the Canadian reservations.

Reservation lies in northeastern Montana, commencing some 35 miles westward of the west line of North Dakota, bounded by the Missouri River on the south, on the east by the Big Muddy River, on the west by Milk and Big Porcupine rivers, and on the north by an east and west line 100 miles long and 40 miles from the Missouri River. The Assiniaboines occupy the western end of the reserve, from Toulee Creek to Big Porcupine River; the Sioux from Toulee Creek eastward to the Big Muddy River. The other streams of any importance on this reserve are Poplar and Wolf creeks.

The reservation should be fenced, and substantial iron bridges placed across the Big Muddy, Poplar, and Big Porcupine rivers and Toulee Creek, on the main highway through the reservation. These streams in the spring of the year are unfordable on the line I have mentioned, and cause travel much delay in making long detours to the northward to find good fords. More cattle and horses have been lost to the agency by strays during the last ten years than would have paid for a substantial fence around the reserve. Furthermore, it would set at rest the question of trespass on the reservation by stockmen and do away with the subterfuge of assuming ignorance of the reservation lines. In case the reservation were cut down at the close of the present treaty, this fence would enhance the value of the range surrendered to stockmen, or its removal to the contracted limits of the new reserve made one of the clauses of the new treaty.

Irrigation.—The Poplar Creek ditch has been very nearly completed to the new school garden, some 8 miles, beyond which I shall not carry it. The money left over from the last appropriation I shall request your honorable Department's permission to expend in some other manner and for the following reasons, viz: Poplar Creek will undoubtedly carry the amount of water for the shortened ditch which I have spoken of and reclaim a considerable body of land, but the experience of the past season has convinced me that it would be foolish to rely upon its doing much more. This has been a very costly ditch to these people, and I would not recommend its further completion; relying upon a water supply which might prove inadequate.

The past season has been one of extreme drought. Poplar Creek went very nearly dry; some say that the water sank, and that by puddling the stream above the mouth of the ditch the water would be brought to the surface; others have recommended a dam; others a reservoir, etc., all of which would be very costly operations. The ditch for the distance I have stated can be utilized and reclaim considerable land; beyond this I would not carry it. A small centrifugal pump, which had been procured for this agency some eight years ago and on its arrival stored away in the warehouse, came to our assistance in the time of the greatest drought. By utilizing several deep pools in Poplar Creek and constructing a fill from the stream to the ditch, we saved a considerable quantity of garden stuff for the school. If the ditch could have been completed in time, Poplar Creek was flowing enough water to have made the garden before the period of drought commenced.

I believe that for this reservation the only unfailing water supply will be the Missouri River, and to get its water on the land by means of pumps driven by steam. The question of fuel will always be readily met by these people. There is plenty of it on both sides of the river, and when wood becomes scarce lignite can be found in the "bad lands" bluffs of the Missouri. Five pumps of large size of the kind I have cited would cover 50 miles of the Missouri River bottoms, and bring more land under water than these people would cultivate and be the cheapest form of irrigation for this reserve. This land is productive, and wherever you can get water upon it you can raise heavy crops.

REF0071505

Stock.—These people have done very well with their cattle and sheep venture of the past year. The round-up of cattle last June shows of 500 heifers and 50 bulls originally issued 487 heifers and 48 bulls of the old stock and an increase of 201 calves. Many cows had not dropped their calves at the time of the round-up. Another one will be made in the fall. Of the sheep issued the Assinaboines, 390 ewes and 8 bucks, the sheep flock to-day is 386 ewes and 8 bucks, old stock, and 306 lambs. Sheared 2,846 pounds of wool, now on its way to the Minneapolis market.

Crops.—More ground has been planted the present year than the past, and notwithstanding the great heat and drought, and the Indians' crude system of agriculture, they have raised considerable corn and potatoes.

Sanitary.—The report of the agency physician is herewith inclosed. There is considerable mortality among the children of a few months' age. Many of the young men barely reach man's estate before they die of consumption. The trouble with these people and many of the Indian tribes is that they are suffering to a great extent from tertiary and inherited syphilis, and it is that which is killing them and gradually decreasing their numbers.

Missionary work.—The religious affairs of the reservation are watched over by Rev E. J. Lindsey, with a corps of assistants. You are respectfully referred to the statistical report on this subject. The society has in course of erection a more commodious house of worship on the old school lot recently turned over to them by your orders for this purpose.

Educational.—The post of Camp Poplar River was formally turned over to me last January. Considerable repairs were needed in the buildings, but by March the agency boarding school was started, and the greatest number enrolled at any time before June 30 was 132. However, 200 could have been taken in had the supplies been on hand. These people have done very well in regard to bringing in their children, no force or compulsion being necessary. From June 30 to September 10 there was a recess of the school. It was much against my will that this took place, for I considered that a good deal of the work already accomplished would be thrown away by allowing the children to return to the camp so soon after being brought in. I had no desire that the class work should be continued during the heat of summer, but I did want the children kept at the school and some means resorted to daily by employés to keep their attention occupied. But the force of employés was small. Do what I could, I was unable to have more help sent here. The employés complained that with their small force they could not stand the care of so many little ones during the intense heat, so very reluctantly I allowed the school to be closed for the length of time stated.

The new term has been in operation about four days and the enrollment at this date is 120. I hope another year will show more progress and more children gathered in. I do not believe there is another reservation of the population of this which shows so many children at school. When I get in those on the reservation at the agency boarding school I will have 200, if not more. At Carlisle there are some 60 or more; at Fort Shaw 57.

Agency buildings.—As a rule, are in fair shape, but if I am allowed to do in the future what I wish I want to erect some additional log buildings for employés and for grain houses and covers for improved machinery. The warehouse at Wolf Point will be rebuilt this year. The prompt aid of the Department in coming to the relief of the Assinnaboines when their building, containing their supplies and annuities, was destroyed by fire last November prevented any suffering. Those Indians should have no fault to find with their treatment. The sawmill removed from Poplar to Wolf Point is now in course of erection at the latter place.

The agent's house has been removed from its old site and placed near the boarding school. I am now remodeling it as a hospital for sick Indians whose ailments could receive no satisfactory care in the camp, and for the school—a humanitarian need which has long been felt here, and I sincerely trust that the Department will allow me the employés I have asked for to make it a success.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are well under way putting up a system of waterworks here, and I hope within the next two months to have this plant and that at Wolf Point well protected from fire.

Canadian Indians and renegades from United States.—Early last summer I received word from you that the Canadian authorities intended moving across the line the remnants of "Sitting Bull's" people who took refuge in the Northwest Territory in 1876, and for me to watch out for them and see that they were sent to their proper reservations. Some 75 of these passed the line well to the eastward of Fort Buford, N. Dak., and crossed the Missouri River on the Fort Berthold Reservation. None came on this reservation except 1 buck and 10 squaws, who I think were sent in here by their confederates to spy out the land. The brightest girl in the party, some 16 years of age, I took by force and placed her in the boarding school here, where she seems now well contented.

After the 75 already mentioned had crossed the line the balance, some 80 in all, rendezvoused at Woody Mountain, Northwest Territory, and held a confab, the object of which was to find out what particular terms would be held out to them to return to this country, and how much longer the annuity business would last. They concluded to remain where they were, and the Canadian authorities applied no pressure to compel them to cross the line, though they give them nothing. What deters those people from coming over is the influence their chief, one "Black Bull," or "Lame Brulé," possesses over them; fearing to lose his prestige as a chief when they come to this side—this coupled with a fear that he will be punished for deviltry committed along the Missouri River years ago. At present this remnant, I am told, has scattered again and leads a precarious existence on the little game found in that country, the prostitution of their women, and the swill barrels of the towns along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

These renegade Sioux in Canada are responsible for offering a haven of refuge for any of their disgruntled kinsmen of this reservation, and the same can be said of the Assinnaboine reservations of Canada touching the Wolf Point Indians. The Canadian authorities should be requested to round "Black Bull" and his crowd up, and pass them over the line some place where they could be received by a body of United States troops and sent under guard to the reservations where they belong, and made to stay there. All American Indians not properly represented going to Canadian agencies should be arrested and sent back to their agencies, and the compliment should be returned as regards their Indians coming on this side.

I have been a great deal annoyed by Indians and half-breeds coming from the Turtle Mountain country, from the American and Canadian side of the line. Late in last fall nearly 200 poverty-stricken and diseased wretches of half-breeds, foisted themselves upon me, and stated that they had come from the subagency of Devils Lake, at Turtle Mountain, and that starvation compelled them to leave. They had to be taken care of. The Department acted very generously in their cases. To have returned them at that season of the year would have caused much suffering and loss of life to the children. I got rid of them as soon as I could. A few weeks ago a delegation of 16 Santee Sioux, hailing from the Canadian side of the line at Turtle Mountain, presented themselves—no passes—stated that they belonged to no reservation on that side of the line, and on questioning them they informed me that they arrived in Canada shortly after the time of the Minnesota massacre, though they claimed they got into Canada by following the buffalo and that the extermination of that animal left them there stranded. These classes, I have stated, are bad elements coming on a reservation; they tend to revive in those Indians that have settled down the roving spirit. The itinerating vagabonds ought to be taught a lesson to keep them at home. I will say the same of all visiting Indians not properly accredited.

Allotments.—No applications for lands in severalty have been made by these Indians, and until the land can be covered by water it would be criminal to make these Indians take allotments of land not worth 5 cents a township for agricultural purposes.

Crime.—There has been one serious case on this reserve the past year. A worthless half-breed, by name "Whit Wright," on the night of August 26, at a half-breed dance, shot and seriously wounded the telegraph operator of the Great Northern Railway, stationed here. The offender is in jail in Helena, awaiting the results of injury done his victim, which, at present, it is feared will terminate fatally.

Railroads.—The Great Northern Railroad traverses the length of the reservation. They kill a good deal of stock, and burn considerable prairie and hay, and are proverbially slow in paying the claims of those people for property so destroyed. I believe, however, when they negotiated the right of way through the reservation, and were trying to obtain a lease of some gravel beds on the reserve, they were extremely fertile in promises.

The Department.—Inspector Duncan was here last June.

Police.—Are 19 in number, 13 employed at agency, and 6 at Wolf Point; fairly efficient.

Indian court.—Three judges—do good service—should have double pay, $20 per month, and given clothes which would bespeak their magisterial character.

Indian traders.—There are 3 licensed traders on this reservation, 2 at the agency, and 1 at the subagency, Wolf Point. In addition the Indians at Wolf Point enjoy the privilege of trade at 2 stores, just off the reservation, on the south side of the Missouri River.

Conclusion.—During the past seven years the present treaty has been in force there has been a large sum of money expended on these people. The results obtained bear no proportion to the expenses. The field is none the most promising. Whether there has been any improvement during the year of my administration I would prefer to have others pronounce criticism.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SPROLE,
Captain Eighth Cavalry, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071506

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POPLAR RIVER SCHOOL.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT., *September 15, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following report of Poplar River boarding school, for the year ending June 30, 1894:

We were transferred from Lemhi Agency, Ida'ho, to this school, arriving here January 7, 1894. The military abandoned the post about January 10. The time until March 21 was occupied in getting the buildings ready for use. School opened March 21, 1894. Under your instructions I took charge as acting superintendent. As you are aware, the superintendent's position was not filled, hence I have had the honor of doing the work of the superintendent since that time.

We had no trouble in securing pupils. At the end of the year we had enrolled 132, with an average the last quarter of 90. Could we have had sufficient help, clothing, etc., we could without any compulsion have filled the school to its full capacity 150. If we could have the entire post and have it put in proper repair, we can, I am sure, have a school of 200.

The children being mostly small, we should have a complete force of employés. The past year has been one which thoroughly tested the employés in this school, as we have had but little more than half a force. Some are deserving great credit for their perseverance and willingness, while others were not adapted to boarding-school routine and soon found they had "missed their calling." Of course the difficulties attending the opening of an Indian boarding school makes it very discouraging for all, and only those who are thoroughly interested in the work will succeed.

The boys have been instructed in farming as far as possible under the circumstances. The dry season, and the irrigation not being completed in time, made this industry almost a failure. However, we had quite a few vegetables.

We hope to have stock the coming year, so we can give them instruction in this branch of industry.

The girls have been taught in all kinds of household work which is suited to this locality, and have done exceedingly well.

In the schoolroom I am sure the work was all that could be expected, with but one regular teacher and 132 children, ungraded, to begin with.

If we have horses, cattle, and chickens furnished us, with our irrigation ditch completed, we fully expect to do much more work, and be able to make a much better report at the close of another year.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks for all favors and support from your office, and to those employés who faithfully performed their many duties, both in and out of their regular work.

I am, sir, yours most respectfully,

J. H. WELCH,
Principal Teacher and Acting Superintendent.

Capt. H. W. SEROLE,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY,
Lame Deer, Mont., September 22, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, together with census and statistics of Indians:

Reservation.—This reservation was set aside by executive order dated November 26, 1881, and is located in Custer County, Mont. It is bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the 107th meridian of west longitude, where the southern 40-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intersects said meridian, thence south along said meridian to a point 30 miles south of the point where the Montana base line when extended will intersect said meridian; thence, due east to a point 12 miles east of the Rosebud River; thence, in a northeasterly direction along a line parallel with said river, and 12 miles distant therefrom, to a point on the southern 40-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 12 miles distant from the said river; thence westwardly along said 40-mile limit, and across the Rosebud River, to the place of beginning.

In addition to this, and adjoining on its southeast boundary, is a tract of about 600 square miles, which was withheld from settlement for the benefit of these Indians by order of the Secretary of the Interior. There are rich valleys along the Rosebud and Tongue rivers on the reservation that, if irrigated, would be very productive, which has been proven by the efforts of white settlers who are living thereon and have their claims watered; though it is only the valley land, which is a very small area compared with the reserve, that can be utilized for agriculture, and a large portion of this is fenced in by white settlers who filed their claims prior to the date of the order setting the reservation aside and have bona fide rights. The balance of the reservation is hill land, and is good only for grazing purposes and the pine timber with which it abounds.

Farming.—Seeds were issued to the Indians, as has been the custom, and the usual efforts made at farming. The result is not at all satisfactory, though on account of the favorable season perhaps more produce was raised than ever before since the location of the Indians at this place. I will make this the subject of a later communication.

Indians.—This tribe numbers at present 1,227 Indians, 241 males above 18 years of age, 384 females above 14 years of age, and 311 school children between the ages of 6 and 16.

Thirty-three of the latter are enrolled at the St. Labre Mission school on Tongue River, and 25 at the agency day school. There are also about 31 children belonging to this agency attending the school at Fort Shaw, Mont., that are not included in the census.

School.—The advantages for educating the children of this agency are not what they should be. There is a small day school at the agency, which is only available to those living in its immediate vicinity, and a Catholic contract school, located on Tongue River, about 25 miles from the agency, that can accommodate about 40 pupils. I earnestly recommend that a boarding school be established here at the agency, thus giving the Indians the advantage of a school conducted by employés selected according to their efficiency for the work. The Indians are decidedly opposed to sending their children away to school, as they want them where they can see them occasionally, and have asked repeatedly for a boarding school, promising to keep it filled if established.

Indian police.—There are 9 privates and 1 captain at this agency. They are usually thorough in carrying out my orders, though slow to report any misdemeanors of the Indians. They are, however, of great service to the agent.

Indian judges.—On account of the peculiar ideas of justice of this court it can only be trusted with minor offenses. The more important cases I adjust.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,
Captain, Third Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *August 25, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the census of the Omahas and Winnebagoes of June 30, 1894, with annual statistics of both tribes, and to make my annual report, as follows:

Omahas:	
Total population	1,170
Males above 18 years	284
Females above 14 years	355
Children between 6 and 16 years	264
Attending school	200
Not attending school	64
Winnebagoes:	
Total population	1,194
Males above 18 years	376
Females above 14 years	491
Children between 6 and 16 years	204
Attending school	175
Not attending school	29

WINNEBAGOES.

Agriculture.—There has been an increase over last year in cultivating land and fencing it of about 1,800 acres. A much larger increase in farming would no doubt have been made had the illegal lessees been obliged to observe the rules of the Department in leasing, as many Indians would have reserved a portion of their lands which now they are unable to obtain possession of. These Indians have become fully alive to the profit attending the cultivation of their lands and a large number will, as soon as they can be placed upon their allotments, which have been leased from them in violation of law, till some portion of their lands themselves. Many have made an effort this year, but owing to the extraordinary drought this season only about a half crop will be generally obtained. In this connection I think that some assistance should be rendered those inclined to cultivate their lands, such as horses, wagons, and harness.

Seed was issued this year as follows: Wheat, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; corn, 500 bushels; potatoes, 500 bushels.

Education.—During the greater portion of the year the new school buildings have been occupied. They are handsome, solid, and comfortable. The schoolrooms are, however, inadequate in size, but as a boys' dormitory and play and assembly rooms have been authorized, that defect is corrected. The buildings are heated by steam and the water and drainage systems are complete. Both are very satisfactory.

A report of the superintendent is forwarded herewith, in which the details of the working of the school for the past year are set forth.

REF0071507

In my opinion the school has closed on a year's very satisfactory work. I notice a marked improvement in the pupils in tone and bearing, an improvement due, I think, to the careful work of the superintendent and teachers and the new and pleasant surroundings. The industrial branch of the education of the boys has been well conducted.

Missionary work.—The missionary work here consists of the holding of the service, Presbyterian in form, on Sundays, with some visits among the Indians on the reservation, and as a result of the work for about five years, 15 communicants are reported.

Road making and repairing.—The Indians have worked out their poll tax, levied by Thurston County, in many cases, and in others have paid, while others are delinquents in payment of the tax. The bridges in the vicinity of the agency have been put in by Indians under the direction of the county officials. There have been about 2 miles of new road made and about 50 miles of roads repaired by Indians.

Allotments.—There have been no new allotments during the year, excepting two made to parties in lieu of land given up to the purchasers of the Emerson town site, by proper authority.

A large number (796) of patents were received for lands allotted in 1888. Among these, however, appear in some instances the names of those who were afterward decided to be fictitious, and in some instances the patents show the names of those who are misnamed; that is to say, that land is patented to a party who is not and was not known by the name in which the patent is given, yet evidently intended for the party who occupied the land and who was the identical person to whom the allotment was made. Some of those who have been decided as fictitious are now living, and in other cases the heirs are present; this from evidence which can not well be controverted.

As a number of old patents were decided to govern the right of occupancy over the later allotment of the same lands to persons other than the patentee, some difficulty has been experienced in explaining the title and in settling the matter. In some cases the decision has placed the allottee landless, or with but 40 acres, or deprived him of a house built on the land; but no serious difficulty has occurred in obtaining the concurrence of the allottee in the decision, except in a few instances where the Indian has appealed to the Department direct, that is, not through the agent, and obtained an authority to continue in occupancy, which I think somewhat unsettles others and causes them to think that they should have the same privilege.

Those Indians who are without allotments should be allotted lands as soon as practicable.

Many of the Indians whose lands are held by illegal lessees, would be able to cultivate some of their lands if they were in possession of them. Every effort possible was made to eject the illegal lessees, but the sympathy of the courts was obtained by misrepresentation—on this, that the organization leasing the lands from the Indians direct, in violation of law, made it appear that the "settlers on the soil" would be disturbed and damaged. This is not the fact. The settlers would almost unanimously prefer to lease under the rules and regulations of the Department; but are held, pecuniarily, by the lawless corporations and individuals who have subleased to them. If the settlers paid the Indians the amount they now pay the land-grabbers, a largely increased revenue would be obtained. However, it is presumed that this question will soon be settled, as the matter will go to the circuit court of appeals the next term. Assignments of errors were filed, the appeal was allowed from the U. S. circuit court, district of Nebraska, the citation issued and served, and the transcript was ordered and is now practically completed and will be forwarded to the clerk of the circuit court of appeals immediately.

Employés.—The clerical assistance is insufficient without a clerk especially upon leases. The investigation as to title necessary before a lease is made, the complying with the requirements generally, and the matters of land throughout the reservation—that is, the adjusting of claims, assisting the Indian to get his pay, and settling difficulties of long standing, and the prospect, in the near future, of preparing statements in relation to ejectments, and the routine business, accountability, etc.—make the clerical labor arduous and voluminous.

The farmers have every moment occupied, at this season, out of doors, superintending machines, mowers, reapers, thrashers, etc., regulating their use, repairing them, measuring land, and advising and instructing those who require it.

The carpenter and blacksmith have more work than they can do promptly, in repairing wagons, farming implements, shoeing horses, and in performing the work usually done at a shop of that character.

The services of an interpreter are necessary, and the duties have been performed by the incumbent in a very satisfactory manner during the past year.

Agency police.—The Indian police were useful during the year in capturing whisky peddlers, watching the timber thieves, acting as couriers, and capturing runaway

school children. They also act as messengers, in turn, at the agency office, and generally are faithful and efficient.

From information obtained from them, I have had a number of Indians arrested, obtained the evidence necessary to convict whisky peddlers, arrested them, and had them tried. The U. S. district court, at Omaha, looks upon the offense as a venal one, however, and a small fine only is the result of a conviction.

Assistance.—During the past year no teams nor wagons nor harness have been issued. There are a number of Indians who would do better if they were aided and I think that more land would be broken; but, as suggested last year, the wagons, horses, or whatever valuable means of assistance are given to them should be held by the United States to prevent their falling into the hands of whites, who advance money on them, taking a mortgage on the stock, etc., and in the event of nonpayment when due, seize the property.

Morals and crimes.—There seems still to exist an opposition to the marriage ceremony under the State code, the Indians preferring the loose method of living together as man and wife as long as it suits them, and separating when they choose, without formality. The result is, in effect, the destruction of morals, almost totally.

No serious crimes are committed by these Indians, but petty irregularities are innumerable. The tribe as a whole is not addicted to drunkenness, and yet a number of them drink; some of them, at times, become very thoroughly intoxicated. They are improvident, and this leads them to petty thefts and disregard of personal property, which is perhaps partially caused by the extreme difficulty there is in obtaining punishment of an Indian, for offenses committed, by the local courts, the Indian who has been injured preferring to compromise with the one who injures, upon the payment by the latter the appraised value of the damage.

Houses.—There was but one house built during the year for allottees, and a few were repaired. It would be well, I think, to aid some of the younger Indians by building them houses as soon as possession is obtained of the land, which is now held, largely, by illegal lessees.

Sanitation.—A report of the agency physician is forwarded herewith on this subject.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas are self-supporting in that they pay for all expenses incurred by them in conducting their schools and shops, and maintain themselves otherwise.

Education.—The Omaha industrial school has been extremely well conducted during the past year; the number of pupils reaching 102 during the term, the capacity of the school being about 85. A boys' dormitory and a water system are required, but the Department has directed estimates to be made for those, and I presume they will be erected as soon as practicable. A report of the superintendent of the school will be transmitted with this report, giving the details of this institution.

There are two "district schools" authorized by the tribe, one of them now being built. These I presume will receive their pro rata of State funds for school purposes.

Leases.—A large majority of the Omahas have leased under the regulations of the Department, but in some cases the illegal lessees refuse to give possession, and the attitude of the local courts and of the U. S. circuit court for the district of Nebraska make it extremely difficult to enforce the United States laws relative to these lands. The case, however, of the Flournay Company (Winnebago) will practically settle the question, the status of which is set forth under the head of "Winnebagoes."

Morals and crimes.—The Omahas use intoxicants largely, being induced thereto in a great degree by the whites in the surrounding towns. I have caused the arrest of all those whom I could hope to convict of the crime; but so long as an Indian can raise the money for whisky or other intoxicant there will be some one to furnish it in the surrounding villages. Some of the females indulge, too, in the habit of intoxication, but not many. In fourteen cases the custom of polygamy obtains, and very many cases of illegal cohabitation exist. As a result, much hardship to children and women occurs.

Two cases have come to my knowledge where the death of the Indians occurred by their falling from wagons while intoxicated. Assaults while intoxicated have been made by Indians upon each other, in one case resulting in a close approach to murder. Efforts were specially made to procure legal punishment for this crime, but results were unsatisfactory.

The punishment for whisky-peddling is entirely inadequate, the statistics herewith showing that $25 fine and costs is the extreme penalty inflicted upon conviction of the crime.

The Omahas have requested that a police force be maintained, and I am of the opinion that some good results might obtain by its use.

The Omahas and Winnebagoes both continue to carry out many old customs, which are in antagonism to their civilization. The older members of both tribes keep up

REF0071508

the dancing—war dances, medicine dances, and others—at which they appear costumed as they were years ago. They antagonize the form of marriage under the State law. They require the younger people to return to the Indian mode of dress, even after they have been away from the reservation to school. They object, in the majority, to any but "medicine men" of the tribe attending the sick or injured.

And yet, with all this, there is an improvement in their knowledge and conduct Some of the younger ones who have been away to school returned, and tried to live upon the reservation, but now desire to go to school again to enable them to learn enough to transact their business. This appears to me an improvement, and their consciousness of their needs foreshadows their future. Heretofore they thought that they "knew enough." They now see that they do not, and it is this faint glimmer of their necessities and duty to themselves that makes me sure that there is an improvement. Here and there, too, a young woman, the mother of several children, desires to go to school. This is surely an indication of an improvement in desires.

These people are not yet capable of standing alone, but in some years will, without doubt, be able to cope with their neighbors, if thoroughly and properly instructed and placed in possession of their lands, which, practically, have been taken from them largely.

Altogether, I think that during the year an advancement has been made. Unfortunately, the frost of early spring and the drought of midsummer has reduced the coming crops about half, but an effort was made which of itself is beneficial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BECK,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NEBR., *August 15, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

In every department the work of the school has been more satisfactory this year than last, which is owing, in a great measure, to the fact that the children were not allowed to return to their several homes for the purpose of visiting, which was a former custom in this school. There have been no pupils allowed to leave the school for longer than a few hours, except in cases of emergencies, without authority from the agent, and as such authority was never granted without my recommendation or, any way, left to my discretion, the parents soon learned not to ask for their children without good reasons for so doing. In this way the custom was discouraged both at the agency and school. The fact that the children were not allowed to return home each month for a week's vacation may have been the cause of a few more runaways than otherwise would have been, but taking everything into consideration the plan was much better than that of previous years, and I think should be enforced more rigidly in the future.

Industries.—The industrial training of the school has been similar to that of previous years. The boys have been regularly detailed to the different work, such as providing wood, attending the stock, repairing walks, fences, etc., plowing, planting, and cultivating the farm and garden. Boys have also been detailed to assist the carpenter and blacksmith in the school shops, when their work has been well done.

The girls, under the supervision and with the assistance of the matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook, have satisfactorily done all the work pertaining to these departments, thoroughness being insisted upon in each.

Farm and garden.—Our farm and garden last year yielded a bountiful supply. However, this year we will not be so fortunate. Our corn will probably not yield more than half a crop. Aside from some early onions, and radishes, our garden has been almost a failure. This is owing to a very late frost, which killed everything planted in the garden and necessitated an entire replanting, a great deal of which has never grown on account of the very dry season. Our cornfield, of 20 acres, which had received two cultivations, was entirely killed by frost, and the replant will be so late that it can not mature and can be used only as fodder. Our squash and pumpkin yield, which in an ordinary season would have been abundant, will be not more than half a crop. The same may be said of potatoes. This is very unfortunate, as our children have learned to relish almost all varieties of vegetables.

Stock.—The school stock has done excellently. Our hogs brought the highest market price. The present indications are that we will have 15 hogs and several head of cattle to go onto the market next spring.

Subsistence.—The ration as prescribed by the Department, taken in connection with the products of the farm, garden, cows, and chickens, has been ample and very satisfactory to the children, and there have been no complaints from parents that their children have not had enough to eat.

Under this head I wish to say a few words concerning meat and flour. The meat and flour furnished the school the past year far excelled in quality that of the previous year, although furnished at less cost. Heretofore the meat has been furnished by dealers from some of the neighboring towns, the nearest of which is 10 miles distant. It never arrived at the school as early as it should have, and during the warm days of early spring and late fall would frequently be spoiled or tainted when it did arrive; and although the specifications designated the kind of meat to be furnished, we were seldom able to secure good meat, as the best of the meat was furnished the trade and the school was furnished an inferior grade.

During the second, third, and fourth quarters of the past year our meat was furnished by the agency trader. It was always delivered fresh from the ice box and on time, on which account we did not use as much meat as formerly by at least one-fifth. This enabled us to vary the bill of fare by substituting other articles for meat, as authorized by paragraph 82 of "Rules for Indian school service." I respectfully and earnestly recommend that the meat and flour be furnished this coming year as it was last, providing it can be done at no greater expense to the Department.

Visitors.—Aside from frequent visits from Capt. Beck, acting Indian agent, the school has been visited by Inspector Cadman, Special Agent Able, and Inspector McCormick, all of whom gave the school a thorough inspection and made many valuable suggestions.

Health.—The health of the children during the past year has been remarkably good There have been no deaths and no cases of very severe sickness.

Holidays.—All of the holidays were appropriately observed. The G. A. R. post and mayor of the city of Omawa, Iowa, extended the school an invitation to be present at and participate in the Decoration Day exercises in their city, which was accepted, and I am pleased to state that the children conducted themselves very creditably, *making many warm friends*, not only among the children but also the adults of the city. They received marked attention at all hands and were in fact one of the main features of the day.

Arbor Day was not only observed by appropriate literary exercises, but each pupil planted a tree in our newly laid out grove, and many were interested enough in their trees to carry water of evenings to try and keep them living. Had this not been done but few of our trees would have survived the hot and dry summer.

Police.—There should be a police force appointed for this reservation, with one of the force stationed at the school, whose duty would be, aside from regular police duty, to look after runaway pupils and bring pupils into school whenever necessary. Many of the young men of the tribe have been quite troublesome of evenings and Sundays. The girls can not go out for an evening's walk or even to church without being accompanied by some male employé. A policeman endowed with the proper authority would soon quell this and similar nuisances. The tribe is almost unanimous in its desire for a police force.

Needs.—When our new system of water works and sewage will have been put in and our new dormitory for boys erected, we will not require *much* but what can be accomplished by pupils and employés.

In conclusion I wish to extend the thanks of the school not only to Capt. Beck for his many official acts, which made it possible to conduct so successful a school, but also to Mrs. Beck, whose helping hand has been felt on many occasions. The interest these people have taken in Omaha school has been an incentive to both employés and pupils and in several cases to parents themselves.

The thanks of the school are also extended to the Department for its liberality during the past year.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRED. C. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through Capt. WM. H. BECK, *Acting Indian Agent.*)

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, *July 2, 1894.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Winnebago boarding school, as provided by section 42, rules for Indian schools, for transmission to the honorable Superintendent of Indian schools.

The school is now located in the new plant, having removed from temporary quarters, in which it had been operated for nineteen months, to new buildings December 1, 1893, with 40 pupils.

The new plant is light, airy, and very commodious in most respects. However, a fatal defect is in the size of the schoolrooms. There were constructed in the new plant three school rooms, *two are 18½ by 20½ feet*; one, 14 by 21 feet. The two of same size were seated for school purposes, each having a seating capacity of 29 pupils, being seated with single desks, leaving no room for teacher's desk, recitation seat, organ, or bookcase, or any apparatus which is necessary to successful teaching. The one 14 by 21 feet was not used for school purposes, but was used as the sitting or play room for boys, there not being standing *room for 45 boys anywhere* else in the plant where they could remain during foul weather or of long evenings. No play room was provided for girls, so I was forced to devote the room provided for sewing room to that use, putting seamstress into the room built for infirmary. It is patent to every person in the Indian school service that ample room must be provided where pupils can *remain, the sexes separated*, during leisure hours in cold weather, where they can keep warm, read, or play small games. They can not be permitted to occupy dormitories, schoolrooms, or any other *room not specially fitted for that purpose* for any length of time unattended. I am pleased to note that these defects and others have been reported by Inspector McCormick and that steps are being taken to remedy them and to increase the capacity and general convenience of the plant.

There were enrolled during the year 46 boys and 37 girls, and a general average of about 50 was sustained. The small average, however, is due to a part of the year being spent in temporary quarters pending completion of *new buildings*.

Five different persons were employed as teachers during the year. This frequent changing in teachers resulted in indifferent success in schoolroom work. One teacher only was employed to December 1, the year being completed with two teachers. However, improvement was made, which was plainly apparent at the close of the school.

I wish to acknowledge my high appreciation of the labor of one teacher, Miss Julia Ashford, who served from October 16 to the end of the fiscal year. A patient, conscientious, and willing worker at *anything necessary to be done*, a perfect lady of Christian virtues, and a perfect model to place before children. Being studious and a graduate of a city high school, she was thoroughly competent in subject matter, and in the management of her school improvement was made each day. A person more thoroughly qualified by education and temperament for Indian-school service it would be hard to find.

The usual amount of industrial work was accomplished during the year. The farm produced as follows:

Corn	bushels..	1,500	Turnips	bushels..	25
Wheat	do....	128	Onions	do....	10
Oats	do....	464	Pop corn	do....	15
Potatoes	do....	100	Pumpkins	number..	500

Also other vegetables. Of crops now growing are corn, 30 acres; wheat, 9 acres; oats, 24 acres; potatoes, 2 acres; of turnips, onions, beans, and other vegetables, 8 acres. Owing to a continued drought the wheat and oats are almost a total failure; the corn and other vegetables are greatly injured.

REF0071509

The kitchen was operated by a most faithful employé. The children were supplied with a greater variety and a more wholesome quality of food than ever before in the history of the school. This was quickly noticed by the Indians, and their approval was heartily and frequently expressed. The agency mill was abandoned and flour was obtained by a system of exchange with mills off the reservation, thus securing a good grade of flour, which made an excellent quality of bread. No cook has ever been able to make such bread out of flour made on the agency mill. The long-standing objection against the school that their children had to eat black bread was abandoned by the Indians and their approbation substituted.

The sewing room and laundry were operated by faithful employés, and the work in those departments was almost always excellently done and satisfactory to the management.

Boys were employed at farm work, care of stock, and preparation of fuel, and all kinds of other work to be done about an institution of the kind. Girls were taught housekeeping, sewing, cooking, and laundering. As stated above, the combined seating capacity of both rooms used for school purposes is 58 pupils, and when more than 75 pupils were in attendance a greater number of pupils were out of school each half day than could be used with profit at the limited industrial work to be done.

Winnebago girls marry quite young, and consequently there can not be enrolled in the school a sufficient proportion of large girls to be of much help in the work of cooking, laundering, etc. The work of these employés in charge of the domestic departments is quite hard and during the year, for a few weeks, a detail of boys was made to assist in kneading bread and washing dishes; also, boys were used to run washing machines and to sweep and mop their own quarters.

The health of pupils during the year was quite good, there being two cases of pneumonia, one of erysipelas, and a few cases of conjunctivitis. However, a majority of pupils have inherited scrofula and upon becoming well fed the disease shows itself, and daily attention must be given them and remedies administered. The disease, after two or three months, usually becomes subdued and gives no further trouble.

The Winnebago school plant has good and sufficient steam heat, a water and sewerage system, and when contemplated improvements are completed the capacity will be increased and the plant set upon an excellent footing, able to care for all children of school age on the reservation, excepting those absorbed by nonreservation schools.

In conclusion I wish to express my belief that the coming year can be made as successful as any year in the school's history, notwithstanding the entire destruction of the plant in 1892 by fire and its subsequent hardships. I also acknowledge the able supervision and the support extended employés and the active interest shown by Capt. William H. Beck, acting agent, in this school and in the advancement of the cause of Indian education.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. B. ATKINSON,
Superintendent.

Capt. WM. H. BECK,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *September 1, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the consolidated agencies of Santee and Ponca, Nebr., and Flandreau, S. Dak.

SANTEE AGENCY.

Santee is situated in Knox County, Nebr., in townships Nos. 31, 32, and 33, north of ranges Nos. 4 and 5 west, and contains about 70,000 acres. The agency buildings are located in the northern part, near the Missouri River, 3 miles from Springfield, S. Dak., which is the nearest railroad point. Our nearest railroad point in Nebraska is the town of Bloomfield, about 25 miles southeast.

The land in the Missouri bottom and along the Bazile and the other smaller streams is desirable for farming, but the greater part of the reservation is only suitable for grazing.

Population.—The Santees remain about the same in population, 961, an increase of 4 only.

Manner of living.—About 70 per cent live on their allotments. Many of them were born tired and do not take kindly to work; others are trying to build themselves neat little homes. Nearly all have been furnished with neat frame houses, erected for them by the Government, 10 new ones being added to the number this year. Some of the houses are neatly furnished, and are kept in very creditable order. All dress in citizens' clothes, and most all talk or understand English. The women in general take pride in dressing their children and themselves very neatly. They are very fond of their children, and will deny themselves many things to please them.

Dancing.—Dancing has been carried on in one district for some time. I induced them to give it up, which they did for a time; but a large band of Winnebagos came to visit and that started the dance. After them came a band from Swift Bear's camp, Rosebud. The result is they kill a number of cattle and give away many things they need at home. They neglect their work and abuse their horses; and there is more or less drunkenness, and sometimes they break up with a fight. Sometimes the whisky is taken there to make some of the women drunk, when they are abused like beasts. These dances are not civilizing, but a step backward. It is no benefit to a school boy or girl during holiday to hear the old Indians recite their bravery at the massacre at Redwood, or tell how many horses they have stolen from white men, or how many women they have stolen. I believe these dances should be put a stop to as soon as they become citizens.

Sanitary condition.—For information on this subject I will refer you to the report of the agency physician accompanying this report. Scrofulous diseases prevail to some extent, but I understand not as bad as formerly.

Occupation.—This has been called an "agricultural reservation;" but the past year or two has clearly proven that such is not the case, at least not to be relied upon. The Indians are nearly all farming more or less. The employés, except clerk and head farmer, are Indians. Issue clerk, 2 blacksmiths, 1 carpenter, and harnessmaker are full bloods; and 1 carpenter, miller, engineer, and teamster are mixed bloods. They are all competent and efficient in their places.

There are a number of other good mechanics on the agency who qualify to fill these positions if a vacancy occurs. A good many of the Santees are workers in the mission field at Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and other agencies, as teachers and catechists.

Crops.—We have but little of any kind of crop. The Indian farmers are very much discouraged. Most of them started to work in the spring with a "good heart," as they say. Many put in their crop in good order, attended their corn and potatoes, and kept them clean from weeds; but the drought set in early in June and we have had but little rain all summer. When the hot winds came in July all was destroyed. August 1 everything looked as though it was November. There were a few fields of wheat on the eastern boundary, where the weather was more favorable, that had a small yield; but we will not have a fourth of the seed sown. A few little patches on the Missouri bottom may have a small yield. This drought has prevailed over a large extent of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa, and our white neighbors are but little better off.

The Indians have done their part and cultivated their fields well, but will have nothing to support themselves and will need assistance until another crop is raised. Some say that they will try once more.

Feed for cattle and horses is going to be a serious matter this winter. There is not half enough hay to be had for what stock they have. The Indians have secured all they can; many of them have cut their corn and mowed little narrow ravines that have never been mowed before; still they have not near enough.

It was very unfortunate that so many cattle were issued to the Indians the past spring. I do not believe that there will be one-half the number by spring.

Trespassing on Indian lands.—Many complaints are made against whites trespassing on Indians' lands. Indian rights are not regarded as they should be. A white man will rent a quarter section from an Indian for $5, perhaps bring in 100 or more head of cattle, let them roam all over the neighborhood, and is not willing to compensate the owner for any damage. On the other hand, the Indians neglect to take care of their stock, and they often trespass on their white neighbors' property, and this gives the agent a great deal of trouble, as the Indians are assessed damages and they seldom have any money to pay.

Issued property.—Issued property is a great source of trouble to look after. They say they are citizens and they have a right to do as they please with it, and I think you might as well try to dam the Missouri as to keep them from disposing of it. "Rules and regulations" say that it is a crime for a white man to have issued property in his possession. I have taken away 1 plow and 3 cows from white men, and recovered 11 head of cows that were stolen by a half-breed and sold to a white man, and if I was supported by the U. S. attorney I could recover many more. One conviction would have a good effect.

Justice courts.—Santee is under municipal organization, and Santee precinct elects her own precinct officers. We have two justices of the peace. Before one of these all offenses are tried. The cases are mostly drunkenness and adultery. There seems to be but little trouble for an Indian to get all the whisky he wants in the adjoining towns. This practice could to a large degree be checked if the U. S. court of Nebraska would take action as promptly as they do in South Dakota. I have made several complaints to the U. S. attorney, Omaha, but no action taken yet. I think one conviction would have a good effect, at least make them more cautious.

Employés.—Employés have all taken a great interest in their work, and are sober and industrious and well able to perform their duty.

Police.—We have had none, but are allowed 3 for this year.

Roads.—Public roads are kept in repair by the Indian citizens, working poll tax. One new road has been laid out from Santee Agency to Bloomfield by the county surveyor. Bridges are built by the county.

Allotments.—Eight hundred and forty-eight have taken their allotments. Some have deserted them and have gone to live in Minnesota and other places. About 80 per cent of the heads of families here are living on their allotments. All have fields under cultivation, and the Government has provided good, comfortable houses and barns for many of them. Some have nice groves of cottonwood and other trees

REF0071510

around their buildings, which make them more attractive. The Indians in general seem pleased with their allotments. A few cases where they had taken claims of rough land for the timber, since cut off, they would rather change for better.

Educational.—I am sorry to report that the Government school is not what it should be. Inefficiency and lack of harmony among employés is the cause. Very good work has been done in the schoolrooms. The closing exercises were very good. The government and appearance of the children out of school were not good. With the changes made recently in the employés I am looking forward to a successful year's work in this school. There was an average attendance of 122.

Santee Normal Training School is supported by the American Missionary Society, under the supervision of Dr. Riggs. The capacity is 150, but reduced to about 60 pupils the last year on account of Government appropriation being cut off. I believe this is one of the best conducted schools in the service. Dr. Riggs has been a life worker among the Indians, and no person understands their nature and disposition better; and there is none better qualified to take charge of an institution of this kind. All in charge labor faithfully for the benefit of the children under their care. The closing exercises were a grand exhibition of good work. Two of the pupils graduated with honor, and other classes advanced to higher grades; recitations, instrumental and vocal music were well rendered. Many acres are under cultivation, and nearly all the work is done by the students, under the charge of an industrial teacher. This year the drought cut off any crop to report. Other industries taught are carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, printing, and housekeeping.

Hope school is located in Springfield, S. Dak., about 3 miles from the agency. It has a capacity of about 50. This is a contract school, under the charge of Bishop Hare. The work done in this school has been very creditable to all concerned. The Rev. W. J. Wicks is a most excellent man in his position as principal, who has labored faithfully for some time in this capacity and in the best interests of the Indians. For further information I refer you to the report of the Rev. Mr. Wicks.

Missionary.—The mission work is conducted by the Episcopal and Congregational societies. The Episcopal mission is under the direction of Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, under the supervision of the Rev. J. W. Cook, of Yankton Agency, who visits this work about once a month. Several native catechists live on the reservation and are helping to Christianize the better class of citizens. We find him a much better man and easier to be influenced to do right if he is a member of a church.

The Congregational society is under the efficient charge of Dr. Riggs and several native missionaries under him. One station is established on the Bazile Creek and one at Ponca Agency. Too much praise can not be given to this work, as it goes hand in hand with the school work and for the civilization of these people, and makes the labor of the agent less burdensome.

Improvements.—When I assumed charge there was building material for erecting the following buildings:

At Santee—	
10 houses for Indians	16 by 26
30 barns for Indians	16 by 30
1 warehouse	20 by 80
1 coal shed	16 by 40
1 brick engine house	26 by 35
At Flandreau—	
5 houses for Indians	16 by 26
10 barns for Indians	16 by 30
At Ponca, 1 carpenter shop.	

All the houses and barns, except 2 houses and 5 barns, were built by Indian mechanics and were nearly all built in a good workmanlike manner; the cost of labor employed (Indian) was about $3,000. All the other buildings were erected or superintended by white men. The building was done in May and June.

FLANDREAU.

The Flandreau Indians who are under my charge are part of the Santees, who moved away from Santee Agency and took up land as homesteads on the Sioux River, Moody County, S. Dak. They have been recognized citizens for some time. They live in harmony with their white neighbors. They are counted very honest and very good citizens. But few of them are very enterprising. Some of the worthless ones have sold their land and gone away; others have sold all but a few acres, and a few are holding their own, and a few more are progressing.

The Government has assisted them building houses and barns. They have nearly always been self-supporting; but this year, although they farmed well, they will not realize anything, and will have to receive support until another crop is harvested. The county is well settled and their land is valuable. Many of them have mortgaged their land, and I fear they will never be able to redeem it.

Flandreau Government school is located here and gives the Indians every opportunity to receive an education.

PONCA.

Under my care are part of the Poncas, who came back from Indian Territory under Standing Bear, and located on the north side of the Niobrara River, about 18 miles from Santee. There are about 210 of these people, nicely located in the valleys of the Niobrara and Ponca creeks. They have good farms, which they have cultivated well, but the drought prevented any returns, and they will have to be assisted until another crop is procured.

Whisky being freely sold to them in neighboring towns has not improved their moral condition for the better; but they have gone backward in this respect.

There is one overseer, one carpenter, and one blacksmith. I would suggest starting the day school again, as they request it.

CONCLUSION.

Having spent nearly six years in the service on Rosebud Agency previous to taking charge here, and where the Indians maintain more of their tribal relations, I had come to the conclusion that these Indians were easily managed; but on assuming duty here, where they have become citizens, I have changed my mind, and I found them more difficult to manage than I expected. Agency control and rules conflict with State laws and citizenship. We are under county organization, and the Indian is told that he is a citizen and has all the rights of a citizen. He pays taxes on his personal property, still the county objects to paying the costs in Indian misdemeanor cases. And the agent has no power to punish, except to discriminate against him in issues. But the most trouble arises from intoxication. They have but little trouble to get what they want. The Indian loves liquor and will sell anything to get it. In some of the neighboring towns they rather encourage than discourage this traffic. The complaint then comes that the agent is not doing his duty by allowing these Indians to get drunk, but they do not try to stop the man who sells it to them. In this the State laws of Nebraska conflict with the Federal, so the agent is powerless.

From what I see and learn from responsible parties, there has not been much advancement made in general in the past few years, morally, financially, or otherwise. While some have done as well as can be expected under the circumstances, considering the two discouraging years of drought, yet some have not made any attempt to improve, but have gone back to dancing and feasting.

Although I am but a short time in charge here, yet I believe I can safely say that it would be to the interest of these people to pay them cash in lieu of annuity and agricultural goods. They make but little use of the clothing; they trade it off for what they can get. You will see but few men wearing the issued clothing. And I think it would be also better to give them cash in place of cattle, as they have but a limited outlet and trouble arises from trespass on their white neighbors' property. They will dispose of them at less than half their cost in order to get rid of trouble. Giving them what is due them in cash would, I believe, help to advance them in civilization. I believe the issuing of goods and rations is only making so many trained beggars and has a demoralizing effect.

In closing this report, I desire to express my thanks to the Indian Office for kindness shown and favors granted; also to the employés who have so faithfully performed their duty, and to the kind missionaries who have cooperated in many ways for the good of the people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOS. CLEMENTS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTEE SCHOOL.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *July 25, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Santee Industrial Boarding School for the year ending June 30, A. D. 1894:

When a novice is given an appointment as superintendent he will find many very embarrassing things to confront him, under the most favorable circumstances; but should he find things in his new field of work in the shape I found this school, he must indeed be possessed of a most buoyant and hopeful spirit to avoid becoming entirely discouraged at the very outset. Entirely unfamiliar with either routine or special work in an Indian school when I came here on November 15, 1893, it would be very strange had I not made mistakes both of omission and commission, and now at the close of the year I find myself wondering how I ever got along at first as well as I did.

REF0071511

Disorder then reigned in all outdoor departments, and things were nearly as bad in kitchen, sewing room, and class rooms. I found the industrial teacher and matron bravely working toward a proper condition of things, their every effort, however, hindered by the three Indian men employed, the seamstress, and the cook, while the teachers were passively looking on the struggle.

The campus was strewed with débris and litter; no fence on three sides of it; cows and hogs running at large and spending a considerable portion of their time fighting for possession of the swill barrel at the back door of the kitchen, the stench from which locality was as strong in its way as Sandow is in his; lumber for repairs was scattered about the yard and inside of the main building occupying two of the largest rooms; bathrooms constantly flooded from leaking steam pipes, and something was wrong with nearly every radiator in the building; store rooms filled with new and valuable goods piled indiscriminately on shelves or the floor, groceries and hardware, clothing and oils, dry goods and tools in such incredible confusion as to cause one to wonder if such a condition were purely accidental.

A search of considerable length failed to disclose any records of any sort whatever, except a partial list of names of pupils, and I was thus totally at sea as to the past of the school.

In class rooms I found, in general, but little attempt at gradation. On making inquiry of the agent as to the matter, I was told to let the teachers run the class rooms as they pleased and not to interfere with them, and as the imperative demands in other directions were crowding upon me more and more each day, I was forced to follow his directions, until relief from the most pressing demands was obtained.

During January many changes for the better were made, pupils promoted, desks arranged properly, and the study of language and geography introduced into two rooms.

On January 1 the teacher of the highest grade resigned and her place was filled temporarily by one who, though but a mere girl, was a woman in size, and had the qualifications of a teacher within, and did very satisfactory work. She strove to bring order out of disorder, to teach pupils proper habits of thought, and did much to pave the way for the work of the new teacher, May Moore, who succeeded her on February 25. Miss Moore was a civil-service appointee, a good teacher, and made a success of her work, though at times much discouraged by persons interested in her failure.

Another teacher, while lacking somewhat in ability to govern, did very commendable work, her methods of presenting subjects to pupils being excellent. Her work, while satisfactory, would have been more so had she not listened to bad advice.

The teacher of second primary grade has such poor health that it is presumed she will resign, and properly should on that account, and the teacher of primary grade has tendered her resignation, which has been accepted.

From a literary standpoint, not much can be said laudatory of the past of this school, and in my opinion, this condition of things is due to the crude and antiquated methods of teaching in vogue. Another pernicious idea, which some of the teachers have, is the excuse offered for poor work, that Indian pupils are not like the whites, and that they are incapable of doing work such as would be demanded of the white pupil under the same circumstances. Since January 1 considerable progress has been made and although many promotions were made between January 1 and March 20, quite a number of pupils in each room are ready for promotion at the beginning of school in September.

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the year is 157. Of this number 1 was transferred to the Flandreau school, 1 promoted to the position of assistant seamstress, 1 promoted to the position of assistant cook, 2 have died, 1 suspended for getting drunk repeatedly, 1 suspended for incorrigible thievery, 1 was withdrawn to avoid expulsion on account of vicious habits, 11 were withdrawn on account of poor health, 5 were withdrawn to work at home and not returned, leaving 113 at the school at the close of the year.

The following shows the average attendance for each quarter: First quarter, 55.55; second quarter, 110.54; third quarter, 100.87; fourth quarter, 106.54; average for the year, 93.32.

Two things especially tend to keep down the average attendance here. First, the practice of allowing parents to take pupils home to visit during term, and second, the "boarding-out" system allowed here, against which I have entered my earnest protest.

As to the first, I found that the agent had agreed with parents, in a considerable number of instances, that they would be permitted to take their children home to visit whenever they pleased, and I was obliged to allow some others to do so too, to avoid the charge of partiality. The second practice I question being legal; Indians residing at the agency are allowed to keep their children, and in some instances, those of others, at home and simply send them to class room sessions when they are so disposed, the parents being allowed to draw rations for the children so boarded from the school supplies, they being carried on the rolls as boarding pupils. As the class rooms do not accommodate more than the dormitories, it is plain that this "boarding out" system is but a burden, and of questionable advantage to anyone. I therefore recommend that the practice be absolutely discontinued.

Health.—There has been but little sickness among our pupils during the year, and what has occurred was due to no local causes. Cora Goodteacher suffered from sequelæ from measles, and was taken home on that account. She died there after three weeks, in all probability from improper treatment. Martha Birdhead, a frail, deformed girl of 12 years, died at the school on June 14. She was deformed almost to monstrosity from tubercular disease, and was admitted to the school despite the protest of the agency physician on account of her pitiable condition at home. She would have a collapse at varying intervals, and when the finale came, it was but from vital exhaustion.

Considerable eruptive disease of a mild character appeared among the pupils during the fourth quarter, but soon disappeared. This condition I attribute to the medicinal properties of the water from the artesian well, now generally used for drinking purposes by the school. I personally used it for some time before anyone else would drink it, but gradually it came into general use and is now preferred to river water, and I think to the great benefit of the health of the school.

Drawbacks.—There are serious drawbacks here to the success which naturally belongs to a well-appointed Government school, among which I will mention, first, an unfortunate location of the buildings, in two respects. They are too near the agency and road, and too near the brow of a wooded hill at whose foot is a road which forms the principal thoroughfare in the vicinity during the winter. During the school term, every Saturday the parents of pupils, many of whom are opposed to any school, visit the agency for rations, etc., and by their talk to pupils make them discontented, unruly, and hard to keep under surveillance. The school barn and piggeries are situated on the brow of the hill mentioned above and pupils are necessarily there to a great extent. When the Missouri River is frozen over the Indians visit the Dakota side and there get all the liquor they have money to pay for. Of the liquor thus obtained they give to pupils, under the cover of the hill and the timber, far too frequently, in spite of all that can be done to prevent it with the inadequate number and unreliable character of male help we have had heretofore.

Inefficient and indolent employés at this school have been one of its greatest drawbacks. However, such changes as have been made have been of great benefit, especially so in kitchen and sewing room, both departments now being in charge of earnest, intelligent, and competent heads, with satisfactory assistants.

I consider a good cook one of the most important, if not the most important, factor in our work of civilization. If pupils are habituated to a cuisine healthful, palatable, and attractive at the school they will soon demand it at home and thus introduce civilized customs there in spite of parental opposition.

The persistent use of the tribal language in private, by pupils and employés, was a serious hindrance to progress and one hard to combat. Another serious matter was the practice of visits at home allowed by the agent, which has been mentioned before.

Laundry.—The condition of this department has been much improved during the year, but is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. In a special report I include my recommendations for changes in the appointments of the building. There is no little importance attached to this department as a civilizing agent, so all possible assistance has been rendered the laundress, Birdie Risley, to make her arduous duties as light as possible. She was a new employé, and the object of much persecution, and was also given much bad advice, all of which tended to embarrass her, and for a time seemed to threaten a dismissal, but continued cautions about the persecution, and by counseling her to be discreet about taking advice, she was enabled to come out of it all quite an efficient employé.

The kitchen is now in charge of Annie A. L. Kirk, a cook, whose efficiency I have never seen equalled for the peculiar requirements of the Indian service, the difference between her and her predecessor, in this respect, being like that between noon and night. Instruction in this department is now given every day; before not at all. Food now comes on the table in sufficient quantity, attractively served, and in a variety quite satisfactory to both the children and myself.

Sewing room work is now being done here by the seamstress, Jolie Palin, in a way that is entirely novel at this school. Garments made are made not merely to pass as such, but to fit the pupil and to look well, considerations never before taken. Mending is done with an eye to teach the girls habits of economy and neatness, not the reverse. With a gentle but firm hand the girls are being taught most valuable lessons in this department.

Shoe shop.—This department was under the charge of Robert Redwing, an Indian who knew so little of shoemaking that diligent search failed to reveal any evidence of any training in this trade. It cost the school over $1 for each pair of shoes cobbled up by him and then but few were fit to wear. Actually, he did not know enough to float out the pegs after half-soleing until I showed him. I recommend that a competent white man be employed in this position, by the year, and a class of six or eight boys be given regular instruction in this trade, in making as well as repairing shoes.

The school farm has been utilized to the fullest extent by the industrial teacher, Harvey M. Abrams, but the extreme drought which prevailed during June and up to the middle of July rendered his labor futile to a large extent, so far as crops are concerned; but the lessons taught the boys about the proper methods of farm work were invaluable. The garden was a failure to a large extent, owing chiefly to the worthless seeds furnished; especially was this true of the more important ones, as onions, pease, tomatoes, and cabbage, of which not 10 per cent germinated. The severe frosts of May 19, 20, and 21 added to the disaster, cutting down the few potatoes, tomatoes, beans, pease, and vines we had. An abundance of lettuce, radishes, and onions from sets was raised, sufficient for school use up to the close of the year, and of the first two articles much went to waste. Corn is still a possibility, and with favorable rains we will have an abundance of sweet corn to dry for winter use and of field corn to fatten hogs and feed stock. Of this staple we have 22 acres, and of the sweet variety 3 acres. Nearly 5 acres of potatoes were planted, but prospects for any returns are but meager. Of other root crops nothing but beets and turnips will be raised. Five acres have been sown to millet and should produce considerable hay.

Farming in this section of the country is of problematical value, and taking this view of it the school farm should be the grand object lesson of the whole reservation, and no pains should be spared to make it a success to the end that the Indians would thereby be encouraged to strive to raise good crops instead of—something else. With this in view there should be procured a good subsoil plow, and at least 20 acres of the fine bottom land in the pasture inclosure cleared and put in cultivation. Deep plowing and subsoiling will bring the hazard of drought to a minimum. Some 300 loads of manure were hauled out upon the school farm this spring, while much more remains and will be utilized another year.

Stock.—The school herd of cattle is of good stock in its younger classes, but the cows are of an inferior order and should go into beef as fast as practicable and their places be supplied with a good strain of milch cows, preferably Jerseys, on account of their docile nature. Prospects for the growth into a good stock in this direction are discouraging, for although the herd is headed by a good grade Holstein his progeny are almost invariably males.

Of hogs we have 30 head, not counting pigs, all of which should be fattened and killed this fall; sufficient young pigs can be kept to consume the waste from the kitchen. The experience of the past year in handling hogs without feed has been enough for me, at least. The crop of corn will barely suffice to fatten the large hogs under the most favorable crop conditions from now on.

Improvements have been many during the past year. All dormitories and two halls have been floored with hard wood and wainscoted; the suit of rooms occupied by the superintendent nicely papered and carpeted; the new sanitary system and waterworks have been installed and given the test of use; many of the defects of the heating apparatus have been remedied; the bath rooms have been remodeled and leakages stopped; the kitchen range and steam table repaired and a new pressure boiler added, from which hot water has been piped to sinks. Several large trees were planted in the yard. The débris which had accumulated since 1874 in the campus has been removed and a new fence built on three sides of the yard; the new water-closets built and painted; outside appearances have been revolutionized and inside chaotic conditions reduced to orderly ones, and to day the Santee industrial school is the object lesson of order and neatness it should be to the tribe.

Needs.—The most crying need of this school is competent help in the positions now filled by Indians and the one most difficult to supply. As to the men here, with one exception, Daniel Lawrence, a Sisseton, the service would be the gainer were the places vacant. The same can not be said of the women, for of the twelve Indian women employed at different times, five have been good efficient employés, while we found but one man among the six employed of any account. With the exceptions noted, those Indians would be a damage to the school were their services gratuitous.

The sewer from the laundry must be increased in size or abandoned.

The fault lies in the plans for the sanitary system being made by amateurs at such work and ignorant ones at that. Think of a 2-inch sewer to carry off the water from a 1¼-inch service pipe under 90 pounds pressure. This should be at least a 6-inch sewer, preferably 8. This matter is more fully covered in my letter with plans and specifications for the new boiler and coal house now under consideration.

A new building is needed for dining hall, kitchen, and employés' quarters to take from the dormitory building all fire hazard possible. The present dining room would make an excellent assembly room, which is badly needed. The room now used as a kitchen would make a good hospital, a much-desired accommodation.

REF0071512

The surplus water from the artesian well could be utilized to run a dynamo large enough to supply electric lights throughout the school buildings and thus do away with all danger from fire where children sleep.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Department for the generous policy it has pursued toward this school while under my supervision, it having granted every request of mine, a fact which gratifies me not a little, as my requests have been both important and frequent.

To the Superintendent of Indian schools I am thankful for courtesies extended me and suggestions made, as well as the encouragement given when visiting this school.

I have the honor to be, obediently yours,

W. J. A. MONTGOMERY,
Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *September 1, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: The figures of our annual report, herewith inclosed, show a school not quite half as large as it has been previously, owing to our having given up the Government contract. And the year past has been such a hard year financially that there could not be any increase of our missionary funds.

Nevertheless I can report that we successfully reorganized our work to meet the reduction, and that the school has never been in as good a condition, except in regard to numbers. We have never had a year in which the pupils set themselves at studying, both in school and out of school, as they have this year.

We graduated in June our first regular class from the high school and normal department, a class of two. We have had other advanced students before this, but as our course was not then arranged, we have had no graduates until now.

We have this year, with the assistance of generous friends, developed a well-equipped laboratory, with apparatus and other helps for demonstrations in physics and chemistry. It is a better equipment than is to be found in the high schools in our neighboring towns. One of our aims is to make of our pupils independent observers and thinkers.

I am, yours, respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Principal.

JOSEPH CLEMENTS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOPE SCHOOL.

SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK., *July 10, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith quarterly report for last quarter of the school year, and also school statistics for the past year.

The work of the school has gone on the usual lines during the past year. The children have displayed an obedient and pleasant disposition toward their teacher and have been well disposed toward one another.

The few older boys in the school have been kept steadily at their industrial work through the year, thus acquiring not simply the knowledge, but the habit of working. The girls, also, have been kept busy, rotating from month to month through the different departments of housework. I have no hesitation in saying that they will compare very favorably with white girls of like age as housekeepers. The school is greatly indebted to the faithful and loving service of the matron, Miss Baily, and the industrial teacher, Miss Read, whose deep interest in the children has told not only in their work, but in their character. Not a few of the children have shown a desire to improve in character as well as in knowledge.

The work of the school room has been conducted by Miss Caryl, late of Carlisle Institute, assisted by Miss B. Huss, a graduate of the Valparaiso Normal School, Indiana. Miss Caryl possesses unusual qualifications as a teacher and interested her pupils in their work as few teachers are able to do. The children have made excellent progress in speaking English. Our situation, slightly removed as we are from the reservation, and the consequent infrequency of visits from the friends of the children, greatly aids us in this respect. The children are thrown to some extent into the society of white children and English is the prevailing tongue.

The health of the children has been very good. No epidemics have troubled us this year. We had one case of pneumonia in the winter, which terminated favorably under the attentive care of Dr. Keeling. On June 12 Benjamin Bruce, a Yankton, was seized suddenly by a hemorrhage of the lungs and expired in about ten minutes. It was the first attack of the kind that he had had since entering school. I have since learned, however, that he had been subject to them before coming here. He was apparently in his usual health up to the hour of the attack. His was the only death that has occurred in the school in the last eight years.

Very respectfully,

W. J. WICKS,
Superintendent.

JOSEPH CLEMENTS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA INDIAN AGENCY, NEV.,
Wadsworth, August 18, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July 5, 1894, I have the honor to submit my first annual report. Owing to the fact that I only assumed charge of this agency on the 8th day of February last, my report must necessarily be brief.

The agency.—This agency has two reservations under its jurisdiction, viz, Walker River and Pyramid Lake reserves. The Walker River reserve is situated in Esmeralda County, which, by the Monroe survey, comprises 318,815 acres of mostly barren desert land and includes a large body of water known as Walker Lake. The Pyramid Lake reserve is situated in Washoe County and contains, per the Monroe survey, 322,000 acres of mostly mountainous desert land, including Pyramid Lake, a body of water estimated to be 40 miles in length by 12 to 15 miles in width. This lake abounds in a bountiful supply of "salmon trout," which affords the Indians one of their principal sources of revenue and food supply.

The headquarters of the Nevada Agency are located at the Pyramid Lake reserve, 18 miles north of the town of Wadsworth on the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The census.—The following is a census of the Pah-Ute Indians, residing on the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reserves, taken on June 30, 1891, which in the aggregate shows an increase of 27 over the last census:

Walker River reserve:	
Males over 18 years of age	175
Females over 16 years of age	208
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	82
Females between 6 and 16 years of age	55
Males under 6 years of age	31
Females under 6 years of age	31
Total	582
Pyramid Lake reserve:	
Males over 18 years of age	159
Females over 16 years of age	162
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	62
Females between 6 and 16 years of age	58
Males under 6 years of age	38
Females under 6 years of age	19
Total	498
Recapitulation:	
Males	547
Females	533
Total	1,080

In addition to the above number it is estimated that there are at least 1,000 Indians in the State of Nevada not under the jurisdiction of the agencies, many of whom, however, seek advice and counsel of the agents.

The subagency (Walker River reserve).—This reservation is situated about 90 miles south of the agency headquarters at Pyramid Lake reserve. The employés at this reserve consist of a farmer in charge, and an assistant farmer and issue clerk; and 1 captain and 4 privates constitute the police force.

During the past four years the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company has refused to transport the produce raised on the reservation by these Indians, in accordance with the terms of its contract dated August 9, 1882, but at last the company has succumbed to the inevitable and to the great satisfaction and delight of the Indians has refunded all moneys illegally collected from them, and in the future will live up to its agreement.

Agriculture.—The principal crops raised by the Indians, who devote their attention to farming, are grain (wheat and barley) and alfalfa hay, the latter being the chief product. These Indians are industrious, progressive, and anxious to farm, but the main drawback is that the amount of land subject to cultivation and irrigation is

REF0071513

very limited and not sufficient to accommodate one-half of the Indians who are desirous of following the pursuit of farming. A ready and profitable market is found for all their products.

Industries.—The Indians of this agency have been paid by the Government during the past year the sum of $9,141.05, as follows, viz:

Freighting	$2,170.77
Open-market purchases	1,719.00
Irregular labor	2,128.00
Regular employés	3,117.28
Total	9,141.05

It is estimated that their sales of wood, hay, and fish to outside parties has aggregated $1,500, making a grand total of $13,641.05 received by the Indians in cash.

Freighting.—The Indians have hauled with their own teams 105,123 pounds of Government supplies for which they were paid $2,170.77. They are good and careful freighters.

Receipts and disbursements.—

Amount received during the year	$29,259.01
Amount disbursed during the year	26,888.33
Amount deposited to credit of United States	311.38
Amount of balance due first quarter, 1895	1,750.30
Total	29,259.01

Police force.—The police force at this agency for the two reserves consists of 2 officers and 13 privates, distributed as follows: One captain and 4 privates at Walker River reserve; one captain and 8 privates at Pyramid Lake reserve, and 1 private at Wadsworth, Nev. The force is composed of able-bodied, intelligent, and progressive Indians. They are obedient, reliable, and trustworthy, and at all times use their influence in the interest of peace and good order.

Judges of the court of Indian offenses.—The three judges of the court of Indian offenses are representative men of their tribe and dispense the business of the court in an equitable, impartial, and unselfish manner. This court settles all minor disputes between Indian and Indian, and the concerted action on the part of the judges always receives the approbation of the Indians. The court is an important factor among the agents of civilization.

Roads.—Under the supervision of the agency farmer the Indians have kept the roads in fine condition. About 6 miles of new road have been built and about 10 miles of old road repaired. Eighty individual Indians have worked on the roads on an average of 14 days each, making a total of 1,120 days work. They receive no compensation for this work, but perform it cheerfully, seeming to realize the advantages to be derived therefrom.

Buildings.—With the exceptions that all the buildings require painting and whitewashing, they are in fair condition. New dwellings, however, for the physician and blacksmith are needed.

Stock.—The Government stock at this agency consists of 8 horses, 3 mares, 1 mule, 4 ponies, 2 stallions, 1 bull, 8 calves, and 13 cows. Most of this stock is of very poor quality and should be condemned and issued to the Indians. Of the 8 horses there is not a sound driving team, although the records show that a span of horses was purchased only about a year ago at the exorbitant price of $250. The 2 stallions are good animals and in excellent condition. Only about half of the cows are fit for milking purposes. The bull is a young animal and of good stock.

White settlers on the reserve.—The town of Wadsworth, having a population of about 600 people, is located on the Pyramid Lake reserve, about 18 miles south of the agency headquarters. The status of this prosperous little town should be definitely settled. The settlers of this portion of the reserve should either be made to pay ground rent for the occupancy of the land or the Government should cut off that portion of the reservation which includes the town of Wadsworth and adjoining ranches and remunerate the Indians therefor. I would suggest and recommend the latter as the most beneficial and advantageous course to pursue.

Irrigating plant.—The farming industries of this agency depend entirely upon our irrigating plant for success. The dams and ditches of both of the reserves require a systematic overhauling. The ditch at Pyramid Lake reserve is about 4 miles in length. The school garden and buildings and agency headquarters are supplied with water from this ditch. We have completed the new redwood flume, by which the water is conveyed over a piece of lowland and across the river, about 1,500 feet in length. This was a much needed improvement. With a permanent, substantial dam, and resurvey of the ditch to secure more fall, if possible, would give us a good irrigating plant at this reserve, which in the past has been a source of great annoyance and expense to the Government.

There are two ditches at the Walker River reserve, one 5 miles in length and the other 3 miles long. These ditches are used solely by the Indian farmers for irrigating their ranches. The present dams at these reserves are temporary affairs, and substantial, permanent dams should be built.

Education.—Realizing as I do that the supervision of the educational work at an agency is the most important part of an agent's duty, I have given this subject, during the short time I have been in the service, thorough consideration, and believe I can make a decided improvement in this direction. During the past year the records show that the schools under the jurisdiction of this agency have been carried on profitably, with the exception of the Walker River day school, which I consider a failure, attributable, probably, to the lack of accommodations.

Pyramid Lake boarding school.—This school is located at the agency headquarters and has made a creditable record during the year. Since December 27 last this school has been managed without a superintendent, and the abolishment of this position has in no way interfered with the success of the school.

The buildings occupied by this school do not afford proper accommodations for the pupils in attendance. When I assumed charge I found the buildings in very bad condition, but before the school reopens for the ensuing year I hope to have them all put in thorough repair. A new addition should be erected at this school and the old building remodeled throughout. Estimates for these improvements have been submitted.

The attendance during the year by quarters was as follows, viz:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
First quarter	19[illegible]	12[illegible]	31[illegible]
Second quarter	20[illegible]	19[illegible]	40[illegible]
Third quarter	35[illegible]	30[illegible]	65[illegible]
Fourth quarter	40[illegible]	30[illegible]	71[illegible]

Total number enrolled, 80; yearly average attendance, 63 plus.

The small attendance during the first half of the year was attributed, as far as I can learn, to the indifference of my predecessor to have the children attend on account of his personal prejudice against the late superintendent, and this seems reasonable from the fact that as soon as the superintendent was relieved the attendance and enrollment rapidly increased.

The cost of maintaining the school during the year was $8,839.53, or $11.03 per capita per month.

The two teachers who are in charge of the school work have labored with fidelity and zeal to improve the condition of this part of the work, which, for the past ten years, has been a complete failure, as the results will show. We are much in need of another teacher (female preferred) who can take charge of the kindergarten work and give instruction in music.

In addition to the schoolroom work the boys are taught farming in all its branches, and besides do most of the outside work such as painting, whitewashing, etc. The girls are taught sewing, cooking, laundry, and general household work.

The employés with few exceptions have been faithful in the performance of their respective duties.

Walker River day school.—The average attendance of this school during the ten months it was in session was 16 plus; the cost of maintaining the school was $820.02, or $5.16 per capita per month. The number enrolled was 13; the largest average attendance at any one time was 23 in January. I have visited this school twice since I assumed charge and am thoroughly convinced that it has been a failure in the past and will continue to be unless some radical changes and improvements are made. The number of children of school age on the Walker River reserve would warrant the building of at least two day schools, with capacity of 30 each. A boarding school could be maintained with profit, but as the correspondence on file in this office shows your office does not look with favor on this suggestion, I hesitate to recommend the establishment of a boarding school.

Wadsworth day school.—This school has been conducted in a satisfactory manner and the attendance has more than exceeded its capacity. The average attendance for the ten months school was in session was 31 plus; the cost of maintaining the school was $1,012, or $2.97 per capita per month. I question the ability of any one teacher to properly care for or manage more than 30 children (especially Indian children), and during the ensuing fiscal year will require the attendance to be limited to this number. The surplus, if any, can be cared for at the Pyramid Lake boarding school.

REF0071514

Inspection.—Inspector Province McCormick paid this agency an official visit in June. He made many suggestions and recommendations which will redound to the interest of the agency.

Employés.—The employés at this agency have with few exceptions faithfully attended to the duties of their respective positions.

I inclose herewith a list of agency and school employés and required statistical information.

Very respectfully,

I. J. WOOTTEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, *August 25, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor of submitting this my first annual report.

I took charge of the agency October 1, 1893. It is located on the Duck Valley Reservation, which was established by executive order April 16, 1877, and is said to contain 100 square miles, or 256,000 acres. It is partly in Nevada and partly in Idaho. The reservation extends across Duck Valley, but very much of it is mountainous, covered with stone, sage brush and mountain laurel, and for the purpose of grain growing it is absolutely valueless. The larger canyons and gulches in these mountains contain small streams of water from melted snow, along which grows a species of wild grass which is rich in nutritive matter and is eagerly sought by stock.

The wild game with which this locality abounds, such as deer, antelope, sage hen, mountain and willow grouse, finds sufficient protection in these mountain fastnesses during breeding season, and adds much to the Indian's bill of fare later on. The trout found in these cold, swift-running streams in great numbers are as fine as are known to man. An occasional salmon is also brought in, and if we had shipping facilities to Eastern markets fishing and hunting would no doubt become a source from which these Indians would derive considerable revenue. They would hunt in preference to the cultivation of the soil.

The land in the valley is sufficient in quantity to accommodate these Indians for agricultural purposes for all time. Excepting a strip of bottom along the Owyhee River, the valley is also covered with sage brush. The soil is full of alkali and is almost as hard as a sun-dried brick. The little attempt at farming which has already been made in the years that have gone shows, however, that when properly irrigated and cultivated, sufficient wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy, and alfalfa, can be grown here to make these Indians self-supporting.

There were about 12,000 pounds of wheat sown for this year's crop, and they have almost 300 acres in cultivation. Some of them are now harvesting their patches of barley, wheat, and oats. Some use sickles in cutting and horses in tramping out the grain, as did the pioneers of America, while a very few have the use of labor-saving machinery. On account of the myriads of grasshoppers present, I do not expect Indian patches to yield much this year. The Department furnished no seeds for this year's planting, and as a consequence no effort at vegetable raising has been made by the Indians. Owing to the unusual rainfall in early spring, the hay crop from wild grass along the river will be quite large, but no excess will remain when feeding time shall have passed.

I am deeply impressed with the necessity for having a white farmer at this agency. Indians employed in that capacity, wherever found, are generally failures. I believe that if every Indian on this reservation was paid a salary for making and cultivating a farm the standard of farming would not be perceptibly raised. The salary paid a good practical white farmer, I believe, would be more than saved to the Government, and Indian farming in my judgment would be greatly improved.

I would also recommend the allotment of lands in severalty to these Indians as soon as proper authority can be obtained. Without a guaranty that this land is theirs they will not make the progress they should. They are anxious to own land and build houses. Many say it is now useless to build houses. Individual property rights would also furnish a basis of political organization which would not be dependent on the favor of chiefs or clans. As citizens they would become taxpayers and voters. I am surprised that the members of the National Legislature from Idaho and Nevada have not looked after this matter years ago.

So little trouble of any kind has arisen on the reservation during the year past that the existence of a court of Indian offenses and a police force would at first sight seem almost superfluous, but had it not been for the influence of their presence

disorderly demonstrations of bad feeling would have been much more frequent. The presence of Government uniforms has much influence upon these Indians.

The Indians have put three hundred and twenty days' labor on the public highways across the reservation during the year. The result of this labor is of a permanent character, but on account of the roughness of the country it is like the housemaid's work, "never done," and nearly always room for more in the same locality.

The agency boarding school was in session about ten months. There were 50 pupils in attendance, the whole number originally provided for. The industrial teacher and pupils are giving the school garden a great deal of attention, but the grasshoppers are devouring the product of their labor.

The water supply for the school building is ample and of good quality. It comes from a reservoir located about a mile up the mountain side, and is as clear and soft as snow water from any other source. The reservoir is 22 by 35 by 10 feet, with a wall 30 inches in thickness, built of stone and cement, while the floor is composed of gravel and cement. It is covered by a shingle roof. The water is conveyed from the reservoir through pipes to the school, laundry, and physician's quarters. We also have good sewer pipes connected with each of the buildings named.

The buildings are new and attractive, and with our "Star Spangled Banner" proudly lifting to the breeze from the top of the school building, I feel that no American citizen can be so devoid of patriotism as not to feel a thrill of pride from the effect.

After due deliberation, I believe we have had a fairly successful school year, though we expect much improvement in the year to come. The pupils have made pleasing progress in their school-room studies, and have also made improvement in their personal address. The pupils here are generally obedient, truthful, and trustworthy. Profanity and vulgarity are not often expressed in English. Their absence is both gratifying and conspicuous. As a rule the Indians are loyal to the agency school. They, however, rarely express a willingness to let their children go to nonreservation schools.

A census just taken shows that there are—

Shoshones:		
Males above 18 years	119	
Females above 14 years	138	
School children between 6 and 16 years:		
Males	11	
Females	25	
Children under 6 years	58	
		111
Piutes:		
Males above 18 years	65	
Females above 14 years	70	
Children between 6 and 16 years:		
Males	23	
Females	11	
Children under 6 years	10	
		212
Total population		623

The health of these Indians is generally good. (*See* Physician's report herewith.) The mortality is not great as compared with that of many other tribes, and in view of this fact it seems that the tribe should increase in numbers. Investigation shows, however, rather a small number of children, the cause for which fact may be found (as suggested by an ex-Indian agent) in the custom of the women of the tribe remaining apart from their families in the "sick-house" from twelve to fifteen days covering each menstrual period and more. This is an old custom, but it is still prevalent, and suggests a familiarity with the contents of the Bible which is misleading. It is said that the men can not be induced to violate this unwritten law of their fathers, which prohibits them from having anything to do with women during their periods of isolation. I was assured to-day by the best English-speaking Piute on the reservation that to go about their apartments during these periods would result in a terrible affliction.

The agency buildings and other improvements consist in the agent's residence and office combined in a one-story adobe structure; the old adobe two-story schoolhouse; the new boarding-school building, which is a two-story frame; a laundry; a physician's office and hospital building combined; a steam flouring mill; a commissary store building; a carpenter shop and lumber house combined; blacksmith shop, woodshed and implement house combined; the agency and school barns and corrals attached; irrigation water ditches, the reservoir, and water pipes. The reservoir and

REF0071515

pipes and the school barn and corral are improvements which have been made since I took charge as agent.

In addition to the farm machinery now on hand we need a half dozen combined mowers and reapers, four two-horse hayrakes, and a hay press.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. HARGROVE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *July 15, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you my first report of this school, covering time from January 12 to June 30, 1891.

Under transfer orders from the Indian office I arrived at this place January 12, as above, when snow was plenty and winter had just fairly set in. There was nothing to do at that time in the line of industrial work except to keep wood enough cut to insure warmth. Spring opened very late, between the 1st and 10th of May, thus delaying the work necessary to prepare for a crop. Since the weather became good a very creditable amount of work has been done by the industrial teacher and boys. I am unable to give a detailed report of the products of the garden last year, but I know that the potatoes raised lasted till the end of the fiscal year, with much benefit to the school. The outlook for potatoes this year is good at present. In small garden stuff the yield bids fair to be good, except in onions, the seed for those being this year very poor. Squashes and melons will not yield a good crop, and I think beans will not do anything, as a late frost blighted them, and we planted the ground over.

The hay for the school stock consists of alfalfa of which there is one field, and one very fair field of mixed grasses; any other hay we may get is wild, and very uncertain as to quantity and quality. Our hay supply ran out early in the spring, and hay was bought to last until haying time again.

All crops here depend on irrigation for their moisture, and present facilities in that direction are not what they should be. By grading and leveling, with certain repairs on gates, etc., we hope to have the system in better shape before another year.

The school stock consists at present of 2 horses and 18 head of other stock, as follows: Six cows, 1 bull, and 11 head of young cattle and calves. There is need of a riding pony for the use of the school, as the cows range away to a long distance in summer.

In addition to the buildings reported last year (and which are all in good condition), there has been built a stable of stone, with a gabled roof, and of sufficient size to furnish stable room for 6 horses, the hay being stacked outside. Near this has been erected a shed for the shelter of other stock. The reservoir, spoken of below in connection with the water works, has a substantial gabled roof, which greatly increases its value for the purpose intended.

During the year there have been made several improvements of importance. A very satisfactory system of waterworks has been recently completed, with a good, substantial reservoir connected with springs in the hills, the water being brought to the buildings in pipes, delivering it pure and in good condition for all household uses.

This is not only a great convenience, but it affords protection from fire, with the hose at hand. In this connection I wish to state the desirability of having two small chemical extinguishers, for use in cases where the hose would be too slow a means of putting out an incipient fire.

A cellar has been made to set the meat house over, making a place to keep milk at some times of the year and vegetables at others. There is much grading and walling to be done about the grounds, and this will be completed as opportunity offers.

The attendance since January 1 has been very good. From February 15 to the end of the fiscal year there were 50 scholars in school. This is the capacity of the school now, and is the highest number ever here at one time. I am convinced that the attendance could be largely increased by the addition of another building of suitable plan and size, to be used as boys' dormitory, with assembly and school rooms.

The general health of the scholars has been excellent. Grip prostrated a large majority of them in May and June, but all recovered. Outside of this, there has been but one case of serious illness since I came, and that was pneumonia.

The literary work of the school has gone on steadily, with only the interruption made by the epidemic of grip, with the spring vacation. Attendance at all school-room exercises has been very regular, and another year will undoubtedly show the results of the past year's work better than they can even now be seen.

Work in the sewing room has gone on steadily and a large amount of work has been accomplished. Since January 1 the following-named articles have been made, besides necessary repairs on clothing:

7 dresses, flannel.	10 sheets.
31 dresses, gingham.	18 napkins.
17 dresses, linsey.	12 towels.
6 dresses, ticking.	8 skirts.
16 aprons, ticking.	16 gimps.
47 aprons, gingham.	32 pairs elastics.
4 waists	18 pairs suspenders, ticking.
20 pairs drawers, canton flannel.	14 coats, jeans.
14 pairs drawers, flannel.	24 pairs pants, jeans.

Besides the above, the following-named articles have been made over to fit smaller boys: 10 coats, 12 pairs pants, 4 pairs overalls.

The laundry has done the work required of it in a satisfactory manner. Besides the current work, nearly 100 pairs of blankets have been washed; also a large quantity of old clothing made fit for use again.

Since the cows have had good feed some dairy work has been done, and 100 pounds of butter have been made; besides, the table has been abundantly supplied with milk and cottage cheese.

The corps of employés has labored to make the school a success, and all have done conscientious work, deserving credit therefor.

In my opinion the school should have a shoemaker, as there is no shoe repair shop within a long distance, and scholars and Indians need work in that line. Two or more apprentices from the school-boys would be placed with a shoemaker at once, if granted. I would earnestly request that effort be made to secure one.

In conclusion, let me thank you, in behalf of the school, for your cordial support and help bestowed in so many ways.

Hoping that the coming year may be even more fruitful of results than the past has been, I am, very respectfully,

GEO. W. KINO,
Superintendent Western Shoshone School.

WM. L. HARGROVE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., *July 11, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1891:

I arrived at this agency July 1, 1893, in compliance with paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 137, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 17, 1893, but did not take formal charge until July 22, 1893, the interval being used in taking an inventory of the public property in possession of the former agent, Mr. Richard Hudson, and in becoming acquainted with my duties.

Census.—The Indians living on this reservation number 451, according to the census of June 30, 1891.

Males, 193; females, 201	451
Males above 18 years of age	96
Females above 14 years of age	178
Schoolboys between 6 and 16 years	53
Schoolgirls between 6 and 16 years	32
Boys at agency school	27
Girls at agency school	18
Boys at Grand Junction, Colo., school	7
Boys at Fort Lewis, Colo., school	18
Girls at Fort Lewis, Colo., school	7

The children at school in Colorado are included in the 451 Indians enumerated in the census.

The number of births during the year was 20. Males, 11; females, 9. Number of deaths during the year, 13. Males, 6; females, 7. There are 76 widows on the reservation.

Condition of the tribe.—There are about 69 men who cultivate small patches of land and raise corn and oats; but the amount of land which can be irrigated is so small, that what they raise does not help them much. The average size of their farms is 5 acres. There is not enough tillable land for all. The 76 widows have no land, and I do not think they would cultivate it if they had any. Many of them are too old to work at hard labor, even if they were willing to do so. A greater number of men would cultivate land if there was any for them which could be irrigated.

Number of acres of reservation tillable	500
Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians	327
Number of acres under fence	1,060
Rods of fencing made during the year	450

The farm of Dr. J. H. Blazer, being inside of the reservation and needed for use by the Indians, ought to be purchased without unnecessary delay for farming purposes. This subject has been reported upon and urged so many times, that there is no need of going into details in this report, but it is of the greatest importance and ought not to be lost sight of.

Allotment of lands.—These Indians have not yet had their land allotted to them. In my opinion they are not yet far enough advanced to have that done, and will not be for many years. It would be folly to divide up the land before the farm of Dr. Blazer is obtained and included in the amount to be divided.

Farming.—Last fall 10,010 pounds of oats and 8,060 pounds of corn were purchased from the Indians, at 2 cents per pound, amounting to $500, for use of agency stock. There were also purchased from the Indians 40 cords of wood for agency use and 150 cords for use of the school, at $2.50 per cord, amounting to $475. The Indians also sold to citizens about 3,000 pounds of corn. They also raised about 20 tons of hay

REF0071516

and corn fodder for their own use. As this money was received by the married men, the widows and their children derived very little benefit from it. The most industrious of the Indians can not raise enough on their little farms to support themselves and their families without the assistance given them by the Government in the way of rations and clothing.

Rations.—The widows and their children have a hard time to get enough to eat, and at times must suffer for food, as they have no way of earning anything. A few moccasins are sold, but as there is scarcely any game on the reservation, but few skins can be obtained for making them. The ration of beef is 85 pounds net to 100 rations. I think it ought to be increased to 150 pounds beef net to 100 rations. The allowance of flour is 50 pounds to 100 rations. This ought to be increased to 75 pounds to 100 rations. Last year 800 pounds of baking powder was sent here. I recommend that instead of baking powder coffee be sent to the amount of the value of the baking powder, in addition to the 2 pounds of coffee per 100 rations now allowed. They are always asking for more coffee, and do not care so much for baking powder.

School.—These Indians appear willing to do whatever the Government desires, so far as lies in their power, with the exception that many of them dislike to place their children in school. I tell them on all occasions when the subject is discussed that they must send their children to the agency school if the child is of suitable age and in good health; that they will not be permitted to do as they choose about that matter; that they must either consent to their children attending school, or else go without rations and clothing from the Government.

I do not think it good policy to take their children by force and put them in the school, but after they have once entered the school by consent of their parents, then if they run away I do not hesitate to send the Indian police for them and return them to the school. This policy has kept all the children in school the past year, except one boy, aged 15, who ran away after being in school two weeks, and has been kept in concealment since. This boy was found at the agency and put into the school without the consent of himself or his relatives. So it is not surprising that he escaped at the first chance that offered. One girl, aged about 14 years, also ran away, after being in school about 7 months of the session. She has been kept concealed also. She ran away several times before, but was caught and returned to the school. The woods and brush are so thick among the mountains, that it is very hard to find a person who tries to keep concealed.

The school has made good progress during the past year. The average attendance was 46. The highest number at any time was 48 and lowest number 41. Boys 28, girls 18. The children have improved very much in every way, especially in speaking English and in industrial work. The boys have been regularly instructed in farm work, excepting those who were too small to do that kind of labor, but all helped at something. The girls were instructed in housework, such as care of their bedroom, keeping the dining room in order, washing dishes, laundry work, care of chickens, sewing, etc. There has been very little sickness among the school children during the past year and no deaths.

Drunkenness and crimes.—The principal cause of trouble among these Indians is the making and drinking of "tiswin." This is an intoxicating liquor, made from corn, and is much like beer. It is generally made by the old women, and is traded by them to the other Indians for rations or anything they need most, but usually for food. It frequently happens that a number of men and women get drunk together. A fight usually results, and sometimes one or more are seriously injured. One woman is supposed to have died from this cause about two months ago. The deaths of two children is believed to have been caused by injuries accidentally received in a drunken fight. It is almost impossible to get evidence against any person engaged in these difficulties, as no one will inform upon another through fear of the consequences. A person suspected of being an informer is severely dealt with by the other Indians.

The only thing we can do is to send the police frequently and at unexpected times to their camps and search for "tiswin." If any is found it is destroyed, and also all utensils used in making and storing it. No one will tell who made the "tiswin." Every person runs into the brush usually when the police are seen coming. It is necessary to send a white employé in charge of the police on these raids. Then the blame is all put on the white employé. The police do not like to make arrests without a white employé in charge of them to witness what takes place. The chief herder and butcher has charge of the police.

Marriage, divorce, etc.—Another cause of much trouble on this reservation is the frequent marriages among the Indians. It often happens that a man will get tired of his wife after being married a few months and will then leave her or send her home to her relatives. In a few months (or perhaps weeks) one or both will marry some other person. This may occur several times with the same persons, so that a man may have had three or four wives and the woman as many husbands, all yet living. Sometimes the husband illtreats his wife and she runs away to her parents. They often make up and live together again. Several cases have occurred during the past

year where parents have induced a man to marry their girl, aged, perhaps, not over 13 or 14 years, for the sole purpose of keeping her out of school. It usually happens that the parties soon separate, the girl returning to her parents, often against the wishes of her husband. This causes serious quarrels. I do all I can to induce these persons to live together when once they are married, but there is no way of compelling them to do so.

Polygamy.—Polygamy is practiced to some extent. Twelve Indians have each two wives, and one has three wives. I advise against this on all occasions, but they do not like any person to interfere with such things. I do not see how it can be prevented, as it is an old custom.

Punishments.—These Indians can not, without much difficulty, be forced to do anything against their will. The only thing which appears to bring them to terms is to stop their rations and annuities until they agree to do what is wanted of them. There are some, however, who would starve to death rather than give up. I think it best not to confine them in the guardhouse, except for grave offenses, or temporarily when drunk to prevent them from injuring themselves or some one else.

Stock.—These Indians have but few cattle. They do not care for them. They are continually being stolen or killed, and do not increase to any extent. They prefer horses and take good care of them. There are 795 horses, 124 cattle, 146 burros, 10 mules, 11 sheep, and 41 fowls on the reservation owned by Indians.

There are 28 wagons in possession of the Indians, which have been issued to them by the Government. They appreciate these and take care of them. More wagons are needed.

Indian police.—The police force consists of 1 chief of police and 13 privates. The chief is named "Peso." He is the most intelligent and reliable Indian on the reservation. The police are invaluable, especially in herding the beef cattle for issue to the Indians. We could not get along without them. Only one change has been made among them during the past year. They do a great deal of hard work outside of herding the beef cattle and their regular police duties.

Guardhouse.—The agency buildings have been put in good repair during the past year, but there are several in need of repairs yet. A guardhouse is greatly needed. The old one is of no account for that purpose. It has been used for storing wagon timber and farming implements during the past year, a space in one end having been left for prisoners.

Indian courts.—I have had no occasion to make use of the Indian judges. I do not think it would be of any use to call upon them to administer justice. They are afraid of offending the Indians if they take part in punishing them, because they know they would get even with the judges in some way. I would have to decide what to do, and it would be a waste of time to call the judges in any case. I have settled all cases by sending for all parties concerned and bringing them together, and hearing both sides, and telling them what to do. This appears to work well. When they have trouble, they often ask me to do this. I have had occasion to confine one man in the guardhouse one day for being drunk. Two of our largest schoolboys ran off and got drunk. I confined them two days. Two women were confined one night for inducing these boys to run away and for giving them "tiswin."

Roads.—The main road passing the agency to Tularosa has been put in good repair by agency employés, assisted by 20 Indians. About one week's work was done on this road. It was badly washed out by the heavy rains of last year. A road-scraper is badly needed here.

Indian houses.—There are 14 Indian police cabins near the agency. All but two are occupied by the police; one is empty because the policeman who occupied it has been discharged. The other was occupied by a policeman, but his wife died in the cabin, and now he will not live in it. Indians here are superstitious about living in a house where a relative has died. These 14 cabins belong to the Government. There are 19 other cabins. These were built by the Indians, assisted by agency employés. Some of them have board roofs, furnished by the Government. These cabins are intended for dwellings, but none are occupied permanently. Some are used in severe weather or during storms. These Indians prefer to live in tents, which can be easily taken down and moved to a clean place when it is desired. The Indians think it is healthier to live in a tent.

Repairs.—A good many repairs have been made during the past year, viz:

A new floor was put in the boys' dormitory during vacation and painted.

The old school warehouse was entirely reconstructed. A new shingle roof, new ceiling, and lining of dressed lumber were put in, and the whole building painted inside and out; new windows and doors put in. This house has been used as a sewing room for the girls, and a sleeping room for the seamstress and laundress. It contains two rooms, one room 9 by 16 feet, the other 15 by 16 feet.

A new shingle roof has been put on the old guardhouse, and the roof painted. This building has no floor.

A new shingle roof has been put on the quarters occupied by the chief herder and butcher, and the same painted.

REF0071517

A new shingle roof has been put on the kitchen of the agency farmer, also on the kitchen of the agency teamster. Both have been painted.

A new floor has been put in the laundry. New floors have been put in the 12 police cabins, and half a window in each.

A new floor has been put in the slaughterhouse. The roof of quarters occupied by agency blacksmith has been painted.

New sidewalks have been constructed around the school building, 500 feet long by 3½ feet wide.

A new tool and wood house has been built for the use of the school; size, 16 feet by 32 feet.

The old cow shed has been torn down and a new one constructed of the old material; size, 11 feet by 75 feet; about $15 worth of new lumber added.

An addition to the boys' dormitory has been constructed, containing two rooms; one, size, 10½ feet by 15 feet, occupied by the school-teacher as a sleeping room. The other room is 15 by 15 feet and is to be used as a hospital for sick boys.

All these repairs were greatly needed, as the old buildings were going to ruin pretty fast.

The addition to the main school building is being constructed as rapidly as practicable. I hope to have it nearly completed during vacation.

School farm.—The school farm has been well attended to by the industrial teacher, assisted by the larger boys. The number of acres under cultivation is 35. Crops raised in past year as follows: 75 bushels corn, 100 bushels turnips, 25 bushels onions, 26 bushels beans, 150 pumpkins, 300 squash, 83 bushels other vegetables, 20 tons of hay, and 15 tons of corn fodder. The farm is in good condition and looks favorable for good crops during the coming year.

The school has 1 horse, 14 cows, 1 bull, 18 calves, 8 hogs, 16 fowls. The surplus school cattle were sold during the year: 11 cows and 19 calves for $158; 6 steers for $120; total, $278. The cows were very old and of no value as milch cows. The money received has been used for purchasing lumber and other articles for use of the school. About $56 remains yet on hand and will be used for benefit of the school.

Reservation.—This reservation contains about 460,000 acres of land. The altitude is about 6,400 feet above sea level. It is mountainous and mostly covered with timber, viz, pine, fir, cedar, juniper, and pinon, and a few oaks and aspens. It is a good grazing country, but not of much value for farming. Only about 500 acres can be irrigated, for lack of sufficient water at the time it is needed. The climate is healthy. It is pretty hot in summer in the daytime, but nights are so cool that a blanket is needed while sleeping in a house.

The nearest military post is Fort Stanton, N. Mex., 35 miles distant in a northeasterly direction. The nearest railroad station is Las Cruces, N. Mex., 110 miles southwest of here on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Nearest telegraph station is at Fort Stanton. All freight is received from Las Cruces. Mail comes via the same route on a buckboard arriving here Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. The nearest village is Tularosa, 18 miles distant on the road to Las Cruces. It is a small Mexican town of about 600 persons. There are only 9 American families in the place. These Indians are greatly attached to their reservation. They do not want to leave here, nor have it reduced in size. The greatest fear they have is that the white people will try to get their reservation or have it reduced. I hope this will never be permitted. It would be an outrage on these people.

Attention is invited to reports of Dr. N. J. Kennedy, agency physician, and J. M. Griffith, superintendent of the boarding school, accompanying this report.

Very respectfully,

LEVI P. BURNETT,
Captain, Seventh Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MESCALERO SCHOOL.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., *July 14, 1894.*

SIR: In accordance with rule 42 for Indian schools, I have the honor to submit to you report for the year ending June 30, 1894.

Attendance and grades.

Sex.	Enrollment.	Average daily attendance.	Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.
Male	29	28	14	8	8
Female	19	18	13	4	1

The number attending other schools in Colorado during the year was 32. The number enrolled, 2 less than the previous year. There was an increased average daily attendance of 7 above the preceding year.

The school.—Having taken charge of the school only ten days prior to end of fiscal year, my knowledge of the inside working is necessarily very limited. * * *

The school has been skillfully managed by the teacher in charge during the past five months.

Domestic work.—Under surveillance of the matron and the direct guidance of the seamstress, laundress, and cook the girls are regularly detailed to the various duties of this department. A great lack among the girls is promptness and vigilance. They are too prone to consume much time in doing little. Great tact is needed in their management. The newly appointed matron wears on her countenance an expression of determined force, and is undoubtedly the woman for her position. The cook has been in charge of his duties for the past ten months, and is a man well qualified to do good work, his promptness being especially commendable. As yet the positions of seamstress and laundress are unfilled, the former occupants having resigned.

Farm and garden.—The farm, now consisting of about 35 acres under cultivation, is largely worked by the boys of mature age, several of whom have proved themselves quite trustworthy and efficient. It might be well to note that three of these boys have been on the "apprentice list;" one at $10 per month, for the last seven months, the other two at $5 each per month during the entire year. The work on the school farm consists of sowing, planting, irrigating, and cultivating. Through the tireless energy of the industrial teacher these boys have been led into steady, industrious habits, and the school made entirely self-supporting in the vegetable line. Also a sufficient quantity of hay and fodder for all live stock used in connection with the farm and agency is raised each year.

Before another crop is planted it will be very necessary to have the dam reconstructed. The cost of material for the same will probably reach $250; the labor to be performed by the boys of the school, with the assistance of certain employés. The farm is also in need of 200 pounds alfalfa seed, 100 pounds timothy seed, 50 pounds binding twine, and 1,000 pounds wire for cross fencing and repairing fences around the farm.

With these few wants supplied Mescalero boarding school will be enabled to take one more advanced step toward self-support.

Carpenter.—The school has had the services of a carpenter for a number of years; and it will be seen from the amount of repairing to be done and the new buildings yet needed that the constant services of a carpenter are indispensable. Besides, it is desirable to give the boys proper training in this useful trade.

The school is yet greatly in need of a commodious bath house, an enlarged room for laundry, and a suitable library and reading room. In addition to this, it will be necessary to have about 200 feet of ¾-inch iron pipe, to conduct water into the children's washrooms and the bath.

Changes.—A number of changes need to be effected ere the regular session of school begins. With but few exceptions there has been little provision made toward supplying the children and employés' rooms with the needful amount of pure air. The boys' sitting room, the school kitchen and dining room, the matron's rooms, the sewing rooms, and a small room used as dormitory for the little girls are all either inadequately supplied with fresh air, or can not be supplied without exposing their occupants to a draft. Pure air is especially indispensable for children of a scrofulous diathesis. The location of the water-closets and suitable grounds for recreation demand attention if we hope to stimulate a healthy moral growth.

New buildings.—The addition to the boys' dormitory has just been completed. This building consists of 2 rooms, one of which is for the teacher, the other for a boys' hospital. There is also a basement to this building, designed for a play room in bad weather. The building reflects credit upon its constructors, and is well adapted for its purposes, being amply supplied with windows and doors toward sunshine.

There is also an addition to the main school building now constructing, which it is desired to have completed by the beginning of the regular school session. This building is to have a sitting room, dormitory, and wash-room for the girls; also 2 other rooms to be occupied by lady employés. With these additions, and the contemplated new roof over the adjoining buildings, we shall feel greatly encouraged to begin our regular school work the 1st of September.

In conclusion, I wish to recognize hearty support given me by the various employés of the school, and to extend thanks to Capt. L. F. Burnett, Indian agent, for assistance rendered me in taking up this work.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. GRIFFITH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 25, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894:

PUEBLOS.

As no appropriation was made to take a census of the Pueblo Indians this year I am unable to give their exact number, but I estimate a slight increase over previous figures given, which were 8,536 as the total: males over 18 years of age, 2,701; females over 14 years of age, 2,657; children between 6 and 16, 2,323.

The schools have had an improved attendance over previous years, showing more appreciation of the benefits that education is calculated to confer on their children. The number of Indian schools in connection with this agency is 13. Four of these are sustained and managed solely by the Government—namely, 1 at Santa Clara, 1 at Cochiti, 1 at Laguna, and 1 at Zia Pueblo. The remaining 9 are contract schools—namely, Ramona boarding school at Santa Fe; Loretto boarding school at Berna-

REF0071518

lillo; and 7 day schools, under the charge of the Roman Catholic archbishop, situated at the following pueblos: Taos, San Juan, Santo Domingo, Jemez, Isleta, Laguna, and Acoma. The total number of children in attendance at these schools during the past fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 538.

In addition to the foregoing there are day schools at several of the pueblos conducted by the home mission boards of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, but as they do not report to this office I am unable to give statistics.

The pueblo of San Felipe has a school population of 280, but no school whatever, and they have expressed a desire to have a Government day school established at their pueblo, stating that they would give the necessary land for school purposes with water privileges for irrigation. I respectfully recommend that the Department authorize the required school buildings.

With regard to the condition of the Indians financially there is considerable difference among the various Pueblos. Some of them, fortunate in possessing large tracts of fertile land, own a fair amount of property, principally in cattle, sheep, and goats; others, with smaller grants of land inadequately watered, are poor, being scarcely able to sustain themselves. These Indians are all self-supporting, however, the Government merely providing useful articles of husbandry, etc., for the deserving ones.

As to the number of acres of land cultivated and the number of stock owned by them I have no means of procuring even approximating figures. This also applies to the crops they raise, which at this period of the season are not yet gathered. Information gained from visiting Indians leads me to suppose that they have met with ordinary success in their farming operations, and that the result will yield them enough for their own consumption during the coming winter and in some cases a small amount to dispose of.

I have to report that troubles are constantly arising among these Indians as to the possession of their lands and water rights, owing to the encroachments of Mexicans and Americans. The cutting of timber on their lands and the stealing of their stock are also fruitful sources of annoyance. The time of the agent is much taken up with the settlement of these disputes, which are occasioned by the cupidity of their neighbors and the temptation to take advantage of their ignorance. I am inclined to believe that if the interests of these Indians were not attended to by the Government, as has been done heretofore, they would in a few years be dispossessed of a a large portion of their lands by designing persons.

The "statistics accompanying annual report 1894" relating to these Indians are respectfully inclosed herewith.

JICARILLA APACHES.

The census taken at the end of fiscal year June 30, 1894, shows the total number of this tribe to be 842, showing neither increase nor decrease since the census of last year. Number of males above 18 years of age, 201; number of females above 14 years, 256; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16, 240.

The health of the tribe during the past year has been very good. I am pleased to report that when sick almost all call upon the agency physician, very few patronizing the native medicine man.

Education.—There has been a decided improvement in this line, a greater number of old Indians evincing more interest in the education of the young than ever before.

They have expressed a wish to have a school established at the agency to which they could send their younger children and thus be able to see them more frequently. They allege that when small children are sent to distant schools they often become dissatisfied, "homesick, and often pine away and die." As their camps are scattered over the reservation, and many of them some miles distant, I would respectfully suggest that a boarding school be built at the agency sufficient to accommodate 75 pupils. I may state in this connection that lumber is very cheap, a sawmill in operation existing about 4 miles east of the agency.

They were greatly displeased last fall when, without their consent or even knowledge, their children whom they had sent to Santa Fé were removed to the Fort Lewis school, Colorado. Their objection arose from the fact that in going to visit their children at the latter school they would be obliged to pass over the reservation of their old enemies the Utes.

Farming.—Although this is not a good farming country, seasons being short and rainfall not being sufficient to warrant crops in all years, there has been a great improvement in this direction. On account of the long-continued drought very little grain or vegetables will be raised this year. The hay crop particularly will be very light.

During the past year about 70 log houses have been built, large tracts of land fenced, many fence posts set, and by far the greater number of families are now occupying and improving the lands which have been allotted to them.

Stock.—No loss of stock occurred during the past winter, plenty of wild hay having been cut by the Indians for severe weather. Horses, of which they have a great many, are in good condition. By buying and trading they have accumulated 2,200 sheep and 200 goats. These do well here, and I am inclined to believe that the Indians would make a success of sheep and goat raising if provided with these animals by the Government, which I respectfully recommend.

Much annoyance has been occasioned during the past year on account of the trespass of the sheep and cattlemen who surround the reservation. Grass being good on and poor off the reservation, these people desire to drive or drift their stock across the same very frequently. Immediately after crossing they wish to return and would, if allowed, spend the entire season in this way. They have been giving much trouble of late, scarcely a day passing without complaint by the Indians against them on account of their stock overrunning the lands of the latter. On the other hand, stockmen complain of Indians demanding pay on account of trespass or of killing the former's stock. The latter charge the Indians deny and say it is a trumped-up statement done for effect. The Indians admit that some cattle may have been killed, but they say that "there are hungry Mexicans and Americans in the country as well as hungry Indians; that all the bones that bleach in the sunshine or darken in the shade should not be accredited to the Indians."

Some of the employés and many of the police have been occupied a great deal of their time in driving trespassers off the reservation. In my judgment much trouble could be avoided if outside stock were kept off the reservation entirely. I have advised stockmen to do this and shall certainly insist upon it being done in the future. Many stockmen in the vicinity of the reservation look upon the reservation with very covetous eyes, and would resort to disreputable methods to have the Indians removed therefrom. In fact, the Indians believe such a movement to have been already initiated.

Bona fide settlers.—There are about twenty families on the reservation known as bona fide settlers, all being Mexicans. Some years ago these Indians were sent to the Mescalero Agency in the southern part of the Territory, with the understanding, as I believe, that if they were not satisfied they could again return to this their reservation. Subsequently when they were returned it was found that almost all available farming land had been taken up by settlers, who still occupy the same. While many of these are good people, others are demoralizing, nonprogressive, and not far advanced in civilization. They depend upon living off the Indians directly or indirectly, and are calculated to make mischief among them.

Sale of liquor.—It is a fact greatly to be deplored that many unprincipled persons in villages near the reservation make a business of selling and trading whisky to the Indians. Any violence or trouble that has occurred here in the past has been caused directly or indirectly by whisky. Great difficulty has been experienced in the attempt to secure testimony which would lead to the conviction and punishment of the parties guilty of selling intoxicants to Indians.

Agency buildings.—During the past year there have been a wagon house and a carpenter and blacksmith shop erected; both are good buildings. Almost all the agency buildings have been painted and are in good repair. In addition to the buildings already existing at the agency, a building is required as an office and dispensary for the use of the agency physician.

A number of new bridges spanning streams and arroyas on the reserve have also been built.

Turbulent element.—For about two years previous to October, 1893, some 200 indolent, restless and discontented Indians of this reservation, under the leadership of Largo and Paseta, subchiefs, had been roaming over the counties of Mora and Taos in this Territory, and although many efforts had been made to get them back to the reservation they refused to go. They made themselves very obnoxious to the people inhabiting the country, often frightening women and children and killing stock. I went to see them last October and finally succeeded in inducing them to return to the reservation, which they did about November 1, 1893, arriving at the agency in a most dilapidated and forlorn condition, many of them half naked and almost starved. Their needs were attended to, and many of them went to the lands which had been formerly allotted to them. They have remained on the reservation since, and although Largo, Paseta, and others threatened to leave during the last spring they did not go, and the majority of their followers seem to be satisfied. There is, however, a restless element among these Indians which would be scarcely contented to remain long at any one place no matter what the surroundings might be. They appear to have no ambition or desire to improve their condition and expect to tide over their wants at the issue house, and to move their tepees wherever they can find the most shade in summer and the greatest amount of sunshine in winter.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in stating that people who have lived near them and have been intimately acquainted with these Indians for many years, have

REF0071519

informed me that they are on the whole in better condition in every respect than ever before, possessing better stock in larger numbers, more and superior houses and outbuildings, and are far more interested in fencing, holding and improving their lands than at any time in their previous history.

The census report of the Jicarilla Apache Indians and the "statistics accompanying Annual Report, 1894," are respectfully inclosed herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. BULLIS,
Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Salamanca, N. Y., August 31, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I herewith submit my fourth annual report of the New York Agency:

Number of Indians.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of the New York Agency are divided by tribal organization, as follows:

Cayugas	171	Senecas	2,610
Onondagas	443	St. Regis	1,100
Oneidas	259	Tuscaroras	377

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 Senecas and their reservations.—The Allegany Reservation is located in Cattaraugus County, and lies along the Allegany River for a distance of 35 miles, the eastern terminus being near Vandalia, and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The reservation is from 1 mile to 2¼ miles in width, the lines having been run so as to take in all the bottom lands of the river. There are 30,469 acres, of which 11,000 are tillable, but of this not more than one-half is cultivated or in pasturage. All the valuable timber has been cut off and sold. The Indians on the Allegany Reservation have not as a rule become very proficient farmers. There are a few good farmers among them, but the majority farm it in a slip-shod way, and get a good proportion of their living from labor among their white neighbors. There are residing on this reservation 895 Senecas and 32 Onondagas.

On the Allegany Reservation are located five villages, laid out under an act of Congress, passed February 19, 1875, which authorized leases to be made by the Seneca Nation Council of Indians to white lessees for periods not exceeding twelve years. In 1890 this act was amended, authorizing leases to be made for periods not exceeding ninety-nine years. The twelve-year leases within these villages expired in 1892, and were then renewed for ninety-nine years. The rentals from these leases are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, and amount to some $8,000 a year. 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 descendants of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, numbering about 90, occupy a small reservation in Warren County, Pa., just south of the State line. There are about 720 acres in the reservation, and it was given to Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania as a token of appreciation of his valuable services to the whites. His descendants own the land in fee simple, and it is divided in severalty among them. The Cornplanter Indians are enrolled on the Allegany Reservation census and vote on that reservation.

The Cattaraugus Reservation is located partly in the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie. It lies on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, beginning at a point near Gowanda and running to Lake Erie. It embraces 21,680 acres of land. The total number of Indians residing upon it is 1,487, of whom 1,284 are Senecas, 171 Cayugas, and 32 Onondagas. Many of the Cattaraugus Indians are fairly good farmers and have well-tilled farms, good stock, and comfortable buildings. The majority, howeve cultivate only small patches of land and have few of the comforts

of civilized life. They gather medicinal roots and barks, and work for white neighbors to secure such support as their land fails to give them.

The Senecas on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are a corporate body under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and have a common interest in the lands of both reservations. They are incorporated under an act of the legislature of the State of New York and have a constitution for their government. The president is the executive officer of the Seneca Nation, and the 16 councilors, chosen in equal numbers from each reservation, compose the legislative branch of the government. There is a clerk and a treasurer for the nation, and on each reservation there is a surrogate, three peacemakers, a marshal, and an overseer of the poor. All the officers are elected for one year except the surrogate and peacemakers. The surrogate holds for two years and the peacemakers are elected for three years, their terms expiring in alternate years. The peacemakers are judicial officers, and discharge the duties of justices of the peace.

The Tonawanda Reservation is located partly in the counties of Erie, Genesee, and Niagara. It lies along Tonawanda Creek, on each side of the stream, and contains 6,549 acres. It is occupied by 509 Senecas, belonging to the Tonawanda band of that tribe, a few Oneidas, and a few members of other tribes. This reservation is a fertile tract of land and there are a few good farmers among the Tonawandas. The large part of the 2,000 acres under cultivation is tilled, however, by whites under leases authorized by a State law. The government of the Tonawanda band of Senecas is by chiefs, who are elected for life, according to Indian custom. There are elected by popular vote each year a president, a clerk, a treasurer, a marshal, and three peacemakers.

The Tuscaroras.—This tribe is located on a beautiful reservation in the county of Niagara, a few miles northeast of Suspension Bridge. The Tuscaroras are good farmers. Their farms, fences, and buildings will compare favorably with those of the average white farmers in their neighborhood. There are 6,299 acres in this reservation, and the Indian population aggregates 377. The government of the Tuscaroras is by chiefs, elected according to Indian custom. There are but few pagans among the Tuscaroras. On all the other reservations the pagans are in a majority.

The Onondagas.—This reservation is located in the county of that name, about 5 miles south of the city of Syracuse. It is about 2.3 miles wide and 4 miles long, and contains 6,100 acres. The topography of the reservation is quite broken, and the steeper hillsides are worthless except for woodland and pasturage. The arable land is largely cultivated by whites under leases authorized by a State law. Some revenue is derived each year from stone quarries on the reservation, operated by the whites. There are several Onondagas who are good thrifty farmers, and have homes as comfortable as the average white man.

The government of the Onondagas is by chiefs chosen for life by the Indian custom. Nearly all the chiefs are pagans, who are antagonistic to innovations calculated to break down Indian customs and religious observances. There was held on this reservation in the month just closed a Six Nation's council of pagans, at which the ancient Indian rites and ceremonies, including the various Indian dances, were observed in due and ancient form. The Onondagas on this reservation number 379, and residing with them are 84 Oneidas.

The St. Regis.—This reservation is located on the St. Lawrence River, in the county of Franklin, and on the northern boundary of New York. The Canadian St. Regis Reservation is just over the boundary line. There are 1,100 American St. Regis, and about the same number on the other side of the line. The reservation in New York State embraces 14,010 acres. A considerable portion is good farming land, but a part is very stony and a part is low and swampy. The reservation is 7.3 miles long and about 3 miles wide. The government of the St. Regis is in the hands of chiefs chosen according to Indian custom. The St. Regis Indians have of late years neglected farming to engage in basket-making. They are adepts in this work, and their product aggregates many thousand dollars a year.

The Oneidas.—This tribe has no reservation. Most of the Oneida Indians removed to Wisconsin in 1846. Those that remained retained 350 acres of land near the village of Oneida, in the county of Madison. This land was divided in severalty, and the Indians are citizens. Something over 100 Oneidas reside in the vicinity of Windfall, near Oneida, and most of the remainder reside upon the Onondaga Reservation. But few of the Oneidas are now land-holders. Their total real estate will not exceed 100 acres.

The Cayugas.—This tribe has no reservation. They number only 171, and reside principally on the Cattaraugus Reservation.

Schools.—The schools on the reservations are supported by the State. The State builds and maintains the schoolhouses and pays the salaries of the teachers, and in some instances buys the fuel. The Indians do not seem to properly appreciate what the State is doing for them in the matter of education, and do not require such regularity of attendance on the part of their children as is needed to produce the

REF0071520

most satisfactory results. The following are the tabulated statistics relating to the schools on the several reservations:

	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Number of weeks taught.	Number attending school some portion of year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus	16	700	36	458	173	16	$5,232.43
Onondaga	1	95	36	65	16	1	409.59
St. Regis	5	325	36	165	75	5	1,449.44
Tonawanda	3	105	36	110	55	3	889.45
Tuscarora	2	170	36	100	30	2	644.52
Shinnecock and Poosapatuck*	2	68	.....	55	29	2	893.43
Total	29	1,553	.....	953	378	29	9,518.96

*These Indians are not considered as coming under the jurisdiction of the New York Agency.

An industrial school for Indian children is supported near Tunesassa, on the Allegany Reservation, by the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia. The school is a most excellent one, and gives instruction in all the substantial branches of education. The annual cost of maintenance is about $3,200, in addition to the income of the farm of 461 acres, upon which the school is located. The attendance of pupils is limited to 45.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum for Indian children is supported by the State. This institution is beautifully located on a farm of 100 acres in the valley of the Cattaraugus Creek, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The State pays $100 per capita annually for the support and education of 100 Indian children, in addition to the income of the farm. Extensive improvements have recently been made in and about the asylum, for which special appropriations were made by the legislature. The superintendent of the Thomas asylum is Mr. A. F. Bennett, who has proved to be an efficient manager of the farm and asylum.

Mission work.—The whites prosecute religious mission work on the several reservations with a fair degree of success. On the Allegany Reservation there are two Presbyterian churches with a reported membership of about 125. There is also a Baptist church with upward of 40 members. Rev. M. F. Trippe, of Salamanca, has charge of the Presbyterian mission work on the Allegany Reservation, and also upon the Tonawanda and Tuscarora reservations.

On the Cattaraugus Reservation the Presbyterians support a resident missionary. Rev. George Runciman has been in charge of the work for several years. He reports a membership of something over 100. Services are regularly maintained at the commodious church and at several outside stations. There is on this reservation a Baptist church, in charge of a native preacher, which has a membership of over 125. The pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at North Collins preaches regularly in the Methodist Episcopal church on the reservation. This church has a membership of about 50. During the past year a union chapel has been built on the reservation, on the "Four-mile level," principally by the Indians themselves.

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 200. The services at the Presbyterian church are conducted by native lay members when Mr. Trippe is absent at other stations.

On the Tonawanda Reservation there is a Baptist, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Presbyterian church. A native preacher has charge of the Baptist church, which has a membership of about 50. The Methodist Episcopal church has only a small membership, and is under the charge of W. B. Cliff. The Presbyterian church has a membership of about 50. Mr. Trippe is with the church one week in each month, and in his absence services are conducted by the Presbyterian pastor at Akron.

On the Onondaga Reservation there is an Episcopal and a Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. John Scott has had charge of the former for a number of years. Rev. Abram Fancher is in charge of the Methodist 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 Catholic and Methodist Episcopal churches. There are about 750 American St. Regis who are communicants in the Catholic mission, which is in charge of Father M. Manville. Rev. A. Wells is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, which has a membership of about 50. Charles White, a St. Regis Indian, is leader of a Free Methodist class.

Citizenship and lands in severalty.—During the past year a movement of some strength has been inaugurated among the Indians on the Cattaraugus Reservation in favor of citizenship and division of lands in severalty. The movement originated in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on that reservation. A petition in favor of breaking up the tribal relation was circulated among the Cattaraugus Indians, and was quite numerously signed. A large majority of the Indians on that reservation, however, are opposed to citizenship and division of lands, and on the other reservations there do not appear to be many who favor the proposed change.

The opposition to the change proceeds from several causes. The more ignorant and less thrifty Indians fear that they would not be able to sustain themselves in competition with the whites, and that they would soon find themselves homeless. Under the present system no Indian is so poor that he can not have a home of some kind. The well-to-do, those who have in their control considerable land, fear that a division would deprive them, to some extent, of the fruits of their enterprise and well-directed labor. The ambitious members of the tribes fear that it would deprive them of their leadership and the various opportunities which such leadership presents.

Obstacles to moral improvement.—The Indian propensity for strong drink continues to be the great obstacle in the way of his moral and material improvement. The United States statutes prohibit the selling or giving of ale, beer, wine, or any spirituous or intoxicating beverages to Indians under the charge of a United States agent, but it is very difficult to enforce the provisions of the statutes. Cider is not prohibited by name, and under the guise of sweet or nonintoxicating cider, beverages are freely sold to the Indians which result in much injury in various ways. It has been found very difficult, indeed, to secure sufficient evidence to convict the numerous offenders who live on the outskirts of the reservations, and by their nefarious practices debauch the Indians and get the money which should be used for the purchase of the necessaries and comforts of life for their families. An Indian can seldom be induced to testify in court against one of these offenders unless he (the Indian) is a professional witness, who makes a business of working up cases for the fees and mileage paid under the United States statutes. This class of witnesses has fallen into such disrepute that the United States courts now require confirmatory white testimony to convict, which increases the difficulty of enforcing the provisions of the statutes.

Another obstacle in the way of moral improvement is the Indian practice of cohabitation between the sexes without formal marriage. Many of them live together and separate at will. This tends to destroy the home, and is a pernicious example for the young Indian people.

Legislation.—The legislature of New York, at its session in 1891, passed an act providing for the maintenance in county almshouses of all poor Indians who may be disabled so that they can not maintain themselves. Such pauper Indians are to be committed to the almshouses by the poor authorities, and will be subject to the supervision of the State board of charities.

The Indian appropriation bill for the year 1894 provides for an investigation by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior of the facts touching the so-called Ogden Land Company, its organization, when and by whom formed, its continued existence or organization to this date, its capital stock, number of shares, amount of face value, where and by whom held, its liabilities and assets, and the original history of the alleged claim of said company to any of the lands of the Seneca Nation of Indians in the State of New York, and any and all evidences of title, and also the condition of said Indians, their progressive civilization and fitness for citizenship, their number and system of government, and the propriety of allotting their lands in severalty, and to make to Congress a full report with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem proper in view of all the facts ascertained.

Annuities.—The United States holds in trust $238,050 for the Senecas and $80,950 for the Tonawanda band. The interest on these funds, amounting to $11,902.50 and $4,349.50, respectively, is distributed by the United States agent. The per capita amount from the first fund last year was $4.20. Each of the Tonawandas received $7.90 from their fund and $4.20 from the general fund, or a total of $12.10. In addition, the Federal agent distributes each year $3,500 worth of sheetings and ginghams among the Cayugas, Onoidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, in pursuance of a treaty made with the Six Nations, November 17, 1794.

The State pays annuities as follows: To the Onondagas, $2,310; to the Cayugas, $2,300; to the St. Regis, $2,130.67, and to the Senecas, $500.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERRIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REF0071521

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., September 1, 1894.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions contained in circular letter of July 5, 1894, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs at this agency, and the condition, habits, and disposition of the Indians under my charge during the past year:

Devils Lake Indian Reservation.—This reservation is located in Benson and Eddy counties, N. Dak., on the south shore of Devils Lake, which forms its northern boundary. It extends about 35 miles east and west, and from 7 to 18 miles north and south. The Cheyenne River forms its southern boundary. The reservation contains 160,400 acres, 80,000 acres of which is fair agricultural land, providing it receives sufficient moisture; the balance is timber land and hills too rough for cultivation.

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 15 miles south of the city of Devils Lake on the Great Northern Railway, communication with it being by a line of steamboats in the summer and a daily stage during the winter season. Oberon, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, is 13 miles west of the agency, adjoining the reservation.

Buildings.—The agency buildings comprise the agent's house, 4 frame dwellings for white employés, 1 large warehouse (part of which is partitioned off for a dispensary and physician's office), 1 frame granary and council room, 1 machine shed, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 carpenter shop, 1 barn and stable, 1 tank house, and 1 office. The above buildings are all frame, well built, and in good repair and sufficient for the requirements of the service, except there are no quarters for the Indian employés, and buildings for that purpose should be erected before winter, as the quarters they occupy in the old log buildings are rotten, in a filthy condition, and unfit for use as a habitation. The above buildings are all located at the agency.

The gristmill is situated at the old mission, 7 miles east. I had this mill in operation about four months last winter, during which time those Indians who had wheat on hand had it ground into flour, which helped very materially in furnishing them subsistence during the winter. The Department should, if possible, make provision to have the gristmill in operation at least three months each year for the benefit of these Indians, as I am certain no better investment could be made for them. The gristmill should be moved to the agency where it could be better taken care of than at present; the machinery of this mill is expensive, and the engine, boiler, and other parts in good condition. It should therefore receive better care than is possible where it is now situated. It would also be more convenient for the majority of the Indians.

Number of Indians, etc.—The total number of Indians on this reservation at the completion of the present census is—

Males	506
Females	592
Total	1,098
Number of Indian children of school age:	
Males between 6 and 18 years	120
Females between 6 and 18 years	110
Total	230
Number of births	27
Number of deaths	40

Agriculture.—There are 270 heads of families located upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.

The amount of land under cultivation is about 4,000 acres, of which 3,000 acres are in wheat, 500 acres in oats, 100 acres in potatoes, and 100 acres in corn. About 300 acres were prepared for crop, but they were unable to procure sufficient seed to plant it. There were issued to the Indians this spring 2,894½ bushels of seed wheat, which was purchased in open market at 55 cents per bushel delivered, and Frank Palmer, the Indian trader here, furnished 1,000 bushels of seed oats and 400 bushels of seed potatoes on credit to those who were unable to procure seed elsewhere.

The total wheat crop on the reservation this season will not exceed 12,000 bushels, while the oat crop is almost a total failure. There are about 80 Indian farmers who have no grain to cut on account of the drought and the ravages of the gophers. On the west part of the reservation there are 53 families who had from 7 to 30 acres each in crop, of which not 1 acre can be harvested. In this particular district the gophers did more damage than the drought. Whole fields of grain were destroyed by them. They have become such an intolerable pest that something must be done to destroy them. The counties in this State give a bounty for their destruction as the only means to save the growing crops.

On account of such conditions as these, the Indians of this reservation have made no material progress during the past year. They have done everything possible under the circumstances, but they are unfortunately located where an average crop each year can not be depended on, and the Indians in this respect have been more unfortunate than their white neighbors. Last fall I induced them to plow their land back and have it all prepared for crop in the spring, and as a result they had their grain all planted early, yet this was the character of planting which suffered most on account of the weather.

There should be more new land broken up, and the old land summer fallowed. This would insure better crops than are produced at present, as some of the land now in use has been under cultivation for at least fifteen years, and with the Indians' method of farming it soon runs out. This season it has been impossible to break new land because of the very dry weather and the poor condition of the Indians' stock, and, in some cases, for the want of sufficient animals to form a team.

They are all so poor that when an ox or horse dies they are unable to replace it. As a result their teams are broken up and, being unable to cultivate their lands, they become discouraged. Some provision should be made by the Department whereby a few head of oxen and horses could be furnished each year to complete their teams, for, as it is now, the loss of an ox or horse means the abandonment of a farm. A little encouragement of this kind for a few years would work wonders in their condition. The Department should not expect too much of these Indians. When you consider that a majority of those who are now farming were "blanket Indians" only a few years ago they are entitled, in my opinion, to a great deal of credit for the advancement they have made. But they have not arrived at that "ideal" condition of self-support which is the ultimate object of the Government in its dealings with them. They must be furnished substantial assistance for some years to come, while the old and infirm must be provided for each year.

Allotments.—One thousand one hundred and thirty-two allotments have been made on this reservation amounting to about 100,000 acres. These allotments were completed in 1892 and the patents were issued in April, 1893. Were it not for the unfortunate crop conditions which have prevailed since, the value to the Indians of having their lands allotted would be more apparent. Since the allotments were completed a large number of Indians who formerly belonged on this reservation, but who have been residing in the British possessions for a number of years, have returned and want to take allotments here.

Indian police.—The Indian police of this reservation comprise 1 captain and 10 privates. The reservation is divided into eleven districts, and 1 policeman resides in each district. They have proven to be of great assistance to the agent in the management of the reservation, as they are made responsible so far as possible for the maintenance of the peace and good morals of their districts, and as most of the police now in the service have been so for a number of years, and are the most progressive Indians here, they have a great deal of influence with the balance of the Indians, and this influence is used for the best interests of the service. I can not say too much in their behalf, as I have found them industrious, honest, and entirely trustworthy in the performance of their duty.

Court of Indian offenses.—There is a court of Indian offenses established on this reservation, presided over by three judges who are the headmen here. They receive $10 per month each and hold court at the agency every two weeks, when all the differences that arise among the Indians are disposed of to the satisfaction of the parties interested.

Sanitary.—The health of the reservation is only fair, the death rate being nearly 40 per 1,000 during the year. The greatest mortality was among the children and old people, and chiefly attributable to a lack of proper nourishment. The Indians on this reservation do not get sufficient food, and the young and very old suffer most. This condition of affairs is wrong, for the Government of the United States is surely wealthy enough to provide these people with the necessaries of life when they are so unfortunate as to be unable to obtain it for themselves. For further information I submit the report of the agency physician herewith.

Schools.—The only school at present on the reservation is the Fort Totten Indian industrial training school, under the management of Supt. W. F. Canfield. This includes the school in charge of the Gray Nuns.

Conclusion.—In reviewing the work of the year I can note very little change in the condition of these Indians. With two seasons of very poor crops in succession, the

REF0071522

proceeds of which were far from sufficient for their actual needs, it would be folly to expect much advancement, as these Indians depend entirely upon the agricultural products they raise for their support. They have worked well during the past year and have shown a disposition to carry out the instructions of the agent as far as possible.

I have the honor to inclose herewith the annual report of the farmer in charge at Turtle Mountain, also the physician's report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH HALL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, DEVILS LAKE RESERVATION.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK., *September 1, 1894.*

SIR: During the past year there have been 40 deaths and 27 births.

The reservation is as healthy as can be expected, and the only general causes for diseases more than other places are:

First, the lack of care with regard to having the water pure and wholesome. The most of the water used by the Indians is unfit to drink, being taken from exposed springs, where horses, cattle, dogs, and other animals go in knee-deep to quench their thirst, and at the same time vitiate the water with their filth; or from sloughs where there is a general combination of decaying substances both from the animal and the vegetable kingdoms; or from small lakes with neither inlet nor outlet, frequented by birds, animals, and reptiles, fed only by springs, rains, and melting snows and evaporated by the sun and wind; or from the sluggish Sheyenne River, whose waters are freighted with the drainage of barnyards and sewerage. This condition will continue to exist until the Indians can be induced to dig good wells and use such water as a white man deems necessary.

A second cause is from lack of proper clothing. I have known Indians and squaws to come into my office when the thermometer was 40° below zero with garments that were insufficient for an ordinary fall day. But most of all do they suffer with their feet when the snows begin to melt; then their moccasins are no protection from the wet and cold.

A third cause, unwholesome and insufficient food. I know by personal observation that when a horse, cow, or other animal perishes, either by starvation or disease, that the Indians take the flesh, feet, head, and even the intestines and prepare them for food by washing, drying, and smoking. Not even are the dogs exempt, and the very skunks have to undergo a like preparation.

That they do this can not be wondered at, as the amount of grain they raise and the rations issued them is not sufficient to sustain life, and as a result they are compelled to resort to anything to procure food.

A fourth cause is the strumous blood which so many have inherited, which is the great cause of consumption and its sister diseases. This can only be eradicated by time, attention, and cleanliness.

C. H. KENNOTT,
Agency Physician.

RALPH HALL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN SUBAGENCY.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, N. DAK., *August 20, 1894.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the census and statistical statement of this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1894.

The reservation is located in Rolette County, N. Dak., in township 162 north, and ranges 70 and 71 west; two townships, containing 46,080 acres of land, containing about 13,000 acres of tillable land, the balance being grazing and timber land. It is rolling prairie in part, some places being 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 immediate vicinity.

The following table gives the result of the census:

Description.	Number of families.	Adults above 18 years.		School age, 6 to 18 years.		Children 1 to 5 years.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Full bloods	95	85	87	33	35	30	17	287
Mixed bloods—								
Residing on reservation	272	326	217	199	181	132	145	1,260
Residing outside of reservation	84	80	80	77	52	37	55	387
Total	451	497	444	309	268	199	217	1,934

In addition to the above there remain in the reservation 42 families of mixed bloods, 163 individuals, holding down about 1,000 acres of land, who were not recognized as Turtle Mountain Chippewas by the treaty commission of 1892. No order having been given to remove them, they remain unmolested, but receive no aid of any kind from the Government except the use of the land and timber. Besides, there have come to the reservation since the treaty commission was here 17 families of mixed bloods, 78 individuals who are generally considered as having rights here, but whose names were not before the commission, and have, therefore, not been officially recognized. They are not included in the census.

Agriculture.—Owing to the want of funds the required amount of seed was not furnished this spring, and there was not enough to fill the land that was prepared for crop; but many purchased seed, giving liens on the crop. The Government issued 1,000 bushels of wheat, 377 bushels of oats, 198 bushels potatoes, and 29 pounds of ruta-baga seed.

The following table will show how the land was used:

By whom.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.	Breaking.	Owner plowed	Vacant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Full bloods	45½	5	.....	2½	5½	.....	14½	62
Mixed bloods—								
Residing on reservation	1,028	243½	23	36	57½	69½	855½	928½
Residing outside reservation	799½	57	10	7½	19½	30	227	476
Total	1,873½	305½	33	46½	82½	135½	1,096½	1,466½

Total acres, 5,738½.

The Turtle Mountain Reservation as it exists now is not a proper place to locate Indians or mixed bloods with the expectation of building them up to the standard which the Government expects and civilization demands. It is first and foremost too small to properly accommodate the population. It is too near towns, and properly speaking it is not a country where farming can be made successful. These people, with few exceptions, do not take kindly to farm work, and when they see their efforts destroyed, sometimes by drought, sometimes by frost, and always exposed to the ravages of the gophers, they become discouraged, and turn their attention in other directions to make their living. If fur animals are plenty they hunt them in the spring, leaving the farm work to the last minute, and as soon as the leaves of the seneca root are above ground whole families go out on the prairie and are gone most all summer. They must do this in order to live, as the Government does not provide sufficient to enable us to feed them and compel them to remain at home.

The grain crop for this year is just being harvested and no threshing has been done yet. The oat, potato, and vegetable crop is practically a failure. Wheat will not go over 8 bushels to the acre, and that only on land favorably located, for instance, on rolling land; the hills are all bare and the only crop is in the depressions of the land, where there was some moisture. The result of the harvest can not be taken in consideration as helping them during the winter, and the Government will have to increase the food supply to prevent suffering. The crop in the surrounding country is also very small, which will deprive them of the usual opportunity to earn money during the harvest.

Schools.—The school facilities are: One boarding school and three day schools, with the following enrollment and average attendance:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
St. Mary's boarding school	100	134
Day school No. 1	36	15
Day school No. 2	42	14
Day school No. 3	50	12

There were also children included in the census at the following schools:

Cloutarf, Minn. (contract)	20
Morris, Minn. (contract)	10
Van Rensselaer, Ind. (contract)	13
Fort Totten, N. Dak. (Government)	30

The St. Mary's boarding school is managed by the Sisters of Mercy, who are devoted to their work, and the school is always full. They have comfortable buildings, and the schoolrooms are supplied with everything needful to do good work.

The day schools are distributed to accomodate the population as near as possible, and are well supplied with desks and books, and have the services of faithful and competent teachers. But the attendance is very irregular, some owing to the indifference of the parents, but in a greater measure to the fact that they have to be away so much from home, and the children are taken along, sometimes to help in the work, and because there is no other place to leave them during their absence. I do not believe that the good accomplished is in proportion to the money they cost. The system does not seem to be adapted to the conditions of the people or to the climate. The Episcopal school was not operated during the past year for this reason.

Churches.—There are two Catholic churches on the reservation. All the mixed bloods are Catholics and about 50 full-bloods belong to the Episcopal faith, the balance retaining their old ways. The Episcopal Church has the service of Mr. Wellington Salt, one of the day-school teachers, who visits them twice a month to give them religious instruction.

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. There have been 72 births and 36 deaths. The physician's report will give more detailed information.

Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses is composed of the captain of the police and the two senior policemen. No serious offenses have been brought before it. They have usually been family quarrels and disputes about money matters, which have been decided on the evidence brought before them. Six arrests have been made for drunkenness, which were punished by fines, such as withholding rations. In each case a determined effort was made to find out who sold the liquor to them, but nothing could be found out. There have been five arrests for bringing liquor on the reservation. The cases were brought before the U. S. court and the parties punished. Three complaints were

REF0071523

entered for selling liquor to Indians and the parties promptly brought before the U. S. grand jury, but as yet none have been convicted.

A recent decision of the U. S. court of this district, does not impose any penalty for selling liquor to mixed bloods, and it is as free to them as to a white man. Although North Dakota is a prohibition State, plenty of liquor can be bought, and as there are three towns very close by every opportunity is offered to do so, and in this way many a dollar that should go to the support of the family is spent. The police do their full duty, but they can not be everywhere and at all times. Considering that the mixed bloods residing on the reservation amount to 1,260 people and that they receive two-thirds of the supplies sent here, occupy the most and the best of the land, and are in fact, what composes the Turtle Mountain Chippewas it is a ruling that ought not to apply here.

Food and supplies.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the following amount of food supplies were received:

	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Beef	30,000	Rice	1,000
Flour	100,257	Sugar	2,000
Pork	20,000	Tea	202

Rations are issued on the 15th and last of the month, at the rate of 4 pounds of pork and 20 pounds of flour per month to each individual; when beef is given (and this is only in winter), 8 pounds per month is the ration; rice, sugar, and tea are also issued during the winter as long as the supply lasts, retaining some for the sick and old. The full-bloods receive for the whole number of their family, and at every issue. The mixed bloods, not being so absolutely dependent on the Government, and more able to help themselves, are helped only when it is deemed necessary. Rations are given to the widows, old people, men with large families, and such as have sickness, and such as take an interest in sending their children to school. During the seeding and harvest help is given to such as are engaged in other work.

A limited amount of clothing was also distributed during the winter.

Industrial.—Statistics have already been given as to the amount of farming that is done, and the uncertainty of the results. The other means of employment is to hunt fur, such as muskrats, badger, foxes, wolves, and minks, and these are not at all plenty. Although the mountain is full of lakes there are no fish in them, and such animals as deer, elk, antelope, and bear, are all killed off. During the summer they gather the seneca root, which is plentiful, and is bought by the merchants when dry at from 25 to 30 cents a pound; this has been of late years their main stay. During the harvest such as can be spared at home go out to the surrounding country to work for the settlers. In winter there is nothing to do but to haul wood to the railroad, and in this they come into competition with the whites, who own timber claims and are nearer the market. Last winter wood was hauled from 4 to 12 miles at from 75 cents to $1 per cord for poplar, and $1.25 to $1.50 per cord for oak wood, and sometimes there was no demand at all.

Heavy fires through the mountain, lasting nearly a month, have destroyed a large portion of the timber, and there is little left on the reservation fit to sell.

The country is so new and undeveloped, and there are so many poor people, that no matter how willing a person is to work there is nothing to do except as stated.

Full-bloods.—This report would be incomplete did I not call attention to the condition of our full blood Indians—the Turtle Mountain Chippewas—287, individuals, out of the 1,031, who make up the census.

They should receive the especial attention of the Government, whereas they are lost sight of behind the larger number of mixed bloods. They have gradually removed from the reservation, selling out what little improvements they had made, until now fully two-thirds are settled through the township immediately west, where they are occupying land open to settlement, and some which is proved up. They take no interest in farming, many having neither home or plowed land, and some few from one-quarter to one-acre patches. They have gathered near the town of Dunseith, where they are exposed to many temptations, and are going back every year, and have nearly reached the limit of worthlessness. While they are not vicious, they roam about in idleness; pick up their living in any way, and are not at all like what the Government intend to have them; and it owes it to these people that land should be obtained for them, and they should be made to live on it and encouraged to farm by giving them animals and tools to work with, and food to live on while they are developing their land. They can not be compelled to stay at home unless the means of living are provided. They show an inclination to live by themselves, and I think would do much better if allowed to do so; and the supplies intended for them especially designated, as now what is sent here has to be divided among so many that it is impossible to give them the help which their condition requires.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I desire to mention the anxiety of these people to have their affairs with the Government adjusted. There have been two commissions to treat with them. A treaty was made nearly two years ago, signed by a majority of those recognized as Turtle Mountain Indians. Nothing has been done towards ratifying it or replacing it by another agreement. This uncertainty disheartens and irritates them, and for the welfare of all concerned speedy action should be taken to relieve them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,
Farmer in Charge.

RALPH HALL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD, N. DAK. AGENCY,
Elbowoods Post-Office, August 15, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in letter of July 15 last, I have the honor to report regarding affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1894, as follows:

The Indians of this reservation comprise the remnants of the Arikarees, Gros Ventre, and Mandan tribes, who have so long been affiliated, and have so frequently intermarried that it is difficult to classify them tribally. The languages spoken by them differ greatly, and this constitutes perhaps the most noticeable difference between the people of the several tribes.

Of these tribes the Mandans are the most interesting ethnologically, having peculiarities not found among other Indians. Many of them have light, and even reddish, hair and blue eyes. They have a remarkable flood legend, formerly celebrated annually by very elaborate ceremonial and having a prominent place in their religious cult. In 1838 they numbered nearly 1,800 souls, but were almost exterminated by smallpox at that time, which, according to Catlin, left but 123 of the tribe alive. Since then they have slowly increased, and now number 253.

The reservation occupied by these tribes is situated upon both banks of the Missouri River, its northern boundary being the 48th parallel, from which it extends south nearly 38 miles. From east to west the reservation extends about 45 miles, lying almost entirely west of the 102d meridian. It contains approximately 1,300,000 acres. Most of this land is rolling prairie, poorly watered, and without timber, valuable only for summer grazing and for the few locations where hay can be cut. Along the river on both banks there are extensive bottoms which widen out at intervals and furnish sufficient arable land. On these the Indians are generally located. There are occasional tracts of "bad lands" along the river, which furnish shelter and grazing for stock in winter. The reservation abounds in lignite coal of good quality, and easily mined. Timber on the reservation consists mostly of cottonwood, with some scrub elm, and a little ash. There is sufficient for the Indians for all purposes.

Climate.—As might be expected, the climate is harsh and trying, the temperature ranging from 100° or more in summer to below minus 50° in winter, nearly every year. During July and August extremely dry hot winds are not infrequent, and occasionally are so severe as to burn up and ruin all crops in two or three days. Rainfall is scanty, rarely occuring except in the spring and fall months, and amounting annually to only about 13 inches. Hail storms sometimes occur in July and August, and frosts sufficiently heavy to kill vines and garden vegetables have immediately followed such storms and finished the work of destruction.

Under such conditions agriculture is uncertain and unremunerative. With a succession of bad years, when the Indian sees the loss of all his labor, he can not be blamed for becoming discouraged. While sufficient wheat, potatoes, and corn can generally be raised, there are not infrequently years when all these fail and not even seed can be saved. This was the case during the fiscal year 1894.

Stock-raising.—As a result of these conditions the industrial future of these Indians, and their ability to become self-sustaining, depends upon stock-raising. Horses do remarkably well here, wintering on the ranges without being fed or sheltered, and with very little loss; there is, however, small demand for them, and prices are extremely low. Horned stock can be profitably raised by sheltering and feeding cows and young cattle and herding the stronger animals in "bad lands" in winter, where they find their own living. During the summer all the herds are kept out on the prairie, remote from cultivated lands, under the care of herders, whom the owners pay.

There is now on the reservation sufficient harvesting machinery and the Indians will hereafter put up abundant hay for all stock. Their inherited tendency is to care for horses and worthless ponies and to neglect their cattle, considering these, as they formerly did the buffalo, only valuable to wastefully kill and eat. Until this year there was much unauthorized killing of stock, especially of calves, but sharp disciplinary treatment has cured this, and horned stock is rapidly increasing. Whenever the Indians can furnish annually a good crop of beef steers, as they are now commencing to do, they will realize the value and importance of this industry.

Allotments.—Under the energetic supervision of Mr. W. S. Grady, allotting agent, the work of assigning lands to the Indians, for which they have long been anxious, has been prosecuted since the season opened, and will be substantially completed during the coming fall. So judiciously has this work been done that I have heard of no serious dissatisfaction among those allotted, and no complaint of injustice has reached me.

While the eight townships surveyed, and within which allotments are being made, are more than sufficient in area for all the people, much of the land they contain is undesirable for homes. Besides which, at least two considerable settlements lie outside these townships, and the Indians having cultivated fields and other substantial improvements there it would involve much hardship should they be required to move to other lands. I trust the recommendations on this subject made by Mr. Grady will receive favorable consideration. The number occupying separate unallotted tracts can not be stated as their local habitat is shifting and uncertain while allotments are being made.

Habits and disposition.—These Indians, while in former years fierce fighters with the Sioux and other tribes in defense of their homes, have never been at war with the whites, and pride themselves on never having killed a white man in battle. Many of them have formerly rendered valuable services as scouts against hostile Indians. They are tractable and obedient, and but for the indolent habits common to all

REF0071524

Indians, would progress rapidly. They are noticeably improving in this respect, however, and many of the younger men are industrious and self-reliant. They have nearly abandoned former superstitions regarding treatment of the sick, very generally relying upon and desiring the aid of the agency physician in all serious cases, and they bury their dead in a civilized manner. They are slowly learning something of sanitation in their homes and habits, and in consequence the general health is improving year by year. With the building of better homes, now being encouraged, a marked decrease in mortality may be expected.

These Indians are remarkably free from the vice of drunkenness, seeming to have no desire for intoxicants, though they frequently visit railroad towns to buy supplies and haul freight. I have not, during the past year, heard or known of a single case of intoxication among them; nor have there been any acts of violence, or serious quarrels, so far as I am informed.

Plural wives are now unknown on the reservation, and most marriages are performed legally. As a rule the women are virtuous, and immorality, with its consequent train of diseases, is growing less each year. In all these respects these Indians are equal to the people of white communities.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court, composed of 3 intelligent, full-blood Indians, one from each of the 3 tribes, has met regularly each ration day, but only a few unimportant cases have been brought before it. It is, however, a valuable assistant in preserving order, and frequently settles, to the satisfaction of all, such small neighborhood disputes as occur.

Police.—The police force allowed consists of 1 chief and 13 privates, all of whom are reliable and vigilant. So far as practicable, they are selected with a view of having one or more in each settlement, and each has a district under his supervision. Twice each month they assemble at the agency and each, in the hearing of the others, reports to me what has occurred since last report. This comprises a statement of all births and deaths, with dates and names, the care given to stock and its condition, progress made by Indians in their fields, condition of crops, all irregularities or disorders, and in short, every matter of interest occurring on the reservation. All this is written down as given and affords data for keeping an accurate record of the people, besides informing me thoroughly regarding all matters of interest among them.

Education.—As advocated in my annual report for last year, the policy of reservation schools has here been definitely adopted, and authority for the construction of 1 agency school, 3 day schools, and 3 industrial cottage buildings granted. The buildings at Armstrong have been nearly completed. This location is central in the Arikaree settlement, and is distant about 18 miles down the river from the agency. The successful operation of these schools will do much to promote content among these Indians, who, while heretofore consenting to their children being taken away from home, have always done so unwillingly.

Missionary work.—There are on the reservation two missions, one Roman Catholic, situated near the agency, where 5 Indian sisters, under the supervision of the Rev. Father F. M. J. Craft, as chaplain and superior, keep a small school, and from which the sisters go out to nurse the sick and instruct the Indian women. The other mission, situated near the former site of the agency, is under the care of Rev. C. L. Hall, and is supported by the American Missionary Society. In it some 31 youth are instructed. Neither of these schools receives any aid from the Government. Both are well conducted and are doing good work.

Industries.—There are none excepting agriculture and stock-raising, as before explained, nothing being manufactured by these Indians excepting moccasins and some deer-skin clothing for their own use.

Road-making.—Little in this respect has heretofore been done, the roads being generally simple trails over the prairie not requiring to be worked. Some bridges should be built, and it is expected to erect them this fall.

Band of Crow Flies High.—On April 2 last a band of Gros Ventre Indians, known as Crow Flies High's band, numbering 150, and which for many years had lived north of the reservation and entirely beyond the control of the agent, was brought on to the reservation under military escort and the people distributed in various localities where they are settling down. Considering that they have not heretofore been under control, they are doing fairly well. They are, however, far behind the other Indians in industry and habits of life, and it will be some years before they will take kindly to cultivating fields and intelligently caring for stock. Their children are, so far, wholly untaught, and for some years to come this fragment will continue to be a source of trouble and anxiety to the agent.

I desire to mention the contribution by the Indians of $116 with which to purchase lumber for ferryboats. Two suitable boats were constructed therefrom, and supply a long felt want. The cooperation of the Indians for this purpose is highly commendable.

Attention is invited to the report of the agency physician herewith inclosed, and I heartily concur in the recommendations contained therein.

In conclusion, it can be said that these Indians, now at a critical point in their emergence from barbarism, have made visible and substantial progress during the year, much of which is due to the zeal and earnest efforts of the agency employés, all of whom are honest, capable, and unusually efficient.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. H. CLAPP,
Captain, Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD, N. DAK., AGENCY,
Elbowoods Post-office, August 15, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for my department of the agency work for the the year ending June 30, 1894:

The health of the employés and of the Indians, in general, has been good during the year. Excepting tuberculosis, which has long been a veritable scourge among these Indians, there has been no epidemic of contagious disease.

The annual death rate on the reservation has averaged nearly 35 per 1,000 of population for the year. As the average rate of mortality among whites in the surrounding region, as nearly as can be ascertained, is but 11, it can be readily seen that much remains to be done in improving the sanitary condition of these Indians. Two-thirds or more of all deaths are produced by tuberculosis in some of its many forms, chiefly by pulmonary consumption. Catarrhal diseases are very common in the spring and fall, especially among children. It is not possible to find one Indian babe which has not suffered much of the time with either catarrh of the nose, eyes, ears, or bronchial tubes, and frequently I have seen young children suffering from all these various forms of catarrh at the same time. In the warm weather of middle summer and early fall, catarrh of the intestines is common, and the wonder is, not that the mortality among young children is so great, but that it is no greater. Were these people not so prolific they would surely become extinct in a few years. The births have exceeded the deaths by 9 for the past year.

To reduce the prevailing excessive mortality it is well to have clear ideas as to its causes. These of course are many, and pertain in common to every half-civilized state, so that, speaking generally, everything that will conduce to arouse the Indian out of his lethargy and infuse him with an ambition to learn, to work, to accumulate, in short, to become an independent American citizen, will be of service in lessening the mortality.

As to the immediate causes for the undue prevalence of consumption on this reservation, I would call attention to the following: First, inherited tendency; second, habits and habitations which specially favor the production of tuberculous diseases; third, influence of inherited syphilitic taint; fourth, insufficient and improper diet and clothing. There can be no doubt that these factors are the principal causes of the excessive mortality, and while it may be a work of much time to remove some of them, very much may be done soon which will have an immediate effect in lessening the annual death rate.

I would especially recommend that every means possible be used to encourage the Indians to provide for themselves more healthful homes at the earliest possible moment. They all live in log huts, built with dirt roofs and floors and insufficiently lighted and ventilated. As consumption has prevailed in every house, and as catarrhal diseases are so common, and as the daily range of temperature is so great, it follows, from the ignorant habits prevailing, that these dwellings must be perfect breeding places for disease-producing germs, especially such as are now known to be the primary factors in the development of consumption. One reason why these Indian houses are in such wretched condition is that the owners have been expecting to take their allotments for some time and naturally were reluctant in making repairs on dwellings which they would soon have to abandon. It augurs well for the future of these people that they are all anxious to get settled upon their allotments and put up more suitable homes. I do not know of an Indian who is opposed to the allotment of land in severalty.

The latter part of winter, spring, and early summer in this region is a very trying season for people who are prone to catarrh and pulmonary complaints, owing to the extreme daily range of temperature and excessive dampness. It is of the utmost importance that such people be properly clothed. Especially do they need suitable foot wear. The Government has heretofore sent them only sheep-skin shoe packs, which, together with their moccasins, have been their main dependence. Now, these shoe packs are nearly worthless under such conditions as prevail here. The Indian can easily make for himself all of the shoe packs he needs, and I earnestly recommend that the Government hereafter send no more goods of this kind, but in place thereof good, substantial, waterproof foot gear. It is my duty to invite your attention to the fact that this is not a matter of minor importance. With no exaggeration it may be said that several lives yearly can be saved if this matter receive proper attention.

During the year there has been a decided advance on the part of these Indians in adopting rational modes of treating the sick. There remain now but few who do not voluntarily call for the aid of the agency physician in all serious ailments, in fact it often seems as though the Indians had swung to the other extreme, they are so prone to run for medical attendance for every trifling ailment. I have many times refused medicine, and over and over again explained how to prevent and cure certain ailments without the use of drugs, and I am much gratified that in one class of diseases, at least, this line of conduct has borne good fruit among the people. There has been a remarkable diminution of certain forms of contagious diseases of the eye.

But a short time since the physician here was obliged to drum up business among the people. But two years since some of the best-informed Indians here warned me against using "knives" in my practice. The people seemed greatly opposed to surgical treatment. Now the most pronounced old conservative on the reservation has been after me repeatedly to demand my services in opening

REF0071525

abscesses and excising tumors, and scarcely a week passes without some Indian presenting himself for surgical treatment.

I have held regular clinics every two weeks in the Arickaree and Gros Ventre settlements, and have aimed to make the entire round of the reservation every two weeks, as far as possible. The settlements are so far apart that it has necessitated my traveling over 2,000 miles during the year in the prosecution of my work. I have held health councils in every settlement, which were well attended, at which time I endeavored to explain why so many died of consumption, why so many were troubled with diseases of the eye, etc., and how such diseases could best be prevented. I am sorry to say that I have not been able to do as much work of this latter kind as I could wish, having so many sick calls to attend and so long distances to travel.

I can not close this report without most earnestly inviting your attention to the urgent necessity for a small hospital on this reservation. I venture the assertion that if a hospital be needed on any reservation in this country it is needed here. To show how reasonable this assertion is, I would ask your attention to the record of surgical operations performed on this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1893. This shows that these people have advanced so far in adopting rational methods of treatment as to permit more surgical procedures here than were performed upon all other reservations in this country combined. Many operations should not be undertaken without suitable hospital accommodations. At present we have no means of cutting short an epidemic of contagious disease, which is always to be feared, by isolating the first cases which appear. Then, too, a large boarding school is soon to be erected near the agency, which will have no room for hospital accommodations. The necessity for a good small hospital is too self-evident for me to dwell upon it here, and I greatly hope that some way may be soon provided to supply this want.

I am under obligation to you and to the employés for timely, material aid in the prosecution of my work; also to the people of the Congregational and Catholic missions, who have done a great deal in many ways to help provide these people with medical attention and proper instruction in caring for the sick. The mission schools on the reservation have been kept in excellent sanitary condition, and all classes have worked in hearty accord to improve the general healthfulness of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. FINNEY,
Agency Physician.

Capt. W. H. CLAPP, U. S. A.,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *August 25, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with office regulations I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Reservation and location of agency.—Standing Rock Reservation is situated in the States of North and South Dakota, and is bounded on the north by Cannon Ball River, on the east by the Missouri River, on the west by the 102° of longitude, and extends south to a point 10 miles north of the mouth of Moreau River, in South Dakota, being in a direct line between boundaries, about 65 miles from north to south and 70 miles from east to west. About two-fifths of the reservation lies in North Dakota and three-fifths in South Dakota, and about an equal number of the Indians are located in each of said States.

Agency headquarters are in North Dakota, about 11 miles from its southern boundary. The buildings are located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 60 miles south of Mandan, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is the nearest railroad point, and from which railroad point all agency supplies other than flour and corn, are usually transported by Indian teams.

The military post of Fort Yates, at present garrisoned by three companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry, is located adjacent to the agency buildings, and temporarily occupies about 2,000 acres of the Indian reservation.

Tribe and population.—The Indians of Standing Rock Agency are of the Sioux or Dakota tribe, and from a census taken on June 30 last number 3,824, of whom 1,784 are males and 2,040 females, classified as follows:

Families	1,010
Males over 18 years	1,013
Females over 14 years	1,411
Males under 18 years	771
Females under 14 years	620
Total of all ages	3,824
Males between 6 and 16 years	389
Females between 6 and 16 years	340
School age, between 6 and 18 years:	
Males	469
Females	409

Agriculture.—This reservation is not adapted to agriculture, a fact not due to the sterility of the soil, but to droughts and blighting hot winds occurring almost annually, and usually visiting this region during the season when moisture is essential for the nourishment and strengthening of the stalk to insure maturity of crops.

As a matter of fact there have been but three favorable seasons in this locality during the past fourteen years when agriculture was sufficiently profitable to remunerate the husbandman for his labor, it having more frequently resulted in not realizing enough to pay cost of seed expended; and the light yield or entire failure of crop can not be attributed to "Indian farming" from the fact that our white neighbors have been equally unsuccessful in their agricultural efforts.

Notwithstanding the discouragements above stated, I have required the Indians to plow and plant every year, with the hope that each succeeding season might be more favorable than the preceding one, and during the past spring all Indians of the reservation cultivated fields ranging from 1 to 20 acres each in extent, and approximating in the aggregate about 5,000 acres, which was seeded with wheat, oats, barley, millet, corn, potatoes, squash, turnips, etc. But the season has been the most disastrous for farming of any ever experienced even in this section of country, there having been no rain from the early part of May up to this date, in consequence of which many fields are a total failure, and the more promising are very poor. The wheat, oats, and barley will not pay for harvesting, whilst corn, potatoes, and other root crops will not exceed 10 per cent of an average yield. The crops which are now being harvested, but not yet threshed, are estimated as follows:

Oats	bushels	1,400	Beans	bushels	150
Barley	do	500	Other vegetables	do	2,600
Corn	do	4,000	Melons	do	7,000
Potatoes	do	2,500	Pumpkin and squash	do	10,000
Turnips	do	2,000	Hay cut	tons	11,350
Onions	do	200			

Stock-raising.—The uncertainty of raising crops in this arid belt, until some system of irrigation is devised by which agriculture may become more remunerative, has made stock-raising the leading industry here, and the progress made by a number of the Indians in increasing their herds is very gratifying.

This reservation is an excellent grazing country, the grass being plentiful and very nutritious, but grows only a few inches high—too short to mow except on bottom lands along watercourses and sheltered ravines, and from the severe drought of the past season the stand is very short; and as no hay could be obtained from former meadows where grass was mown or burnt off last year, it has therefore been very difficult to procure a supply for next winter's use. The Indians, however, under the direction of the farmers in charge of the respective districts, have been industriously engaged during the past six weeks in securing hay by mowing prairie grass along hillsides and in gulches, coulees, and ravines, where, being to a certain extent sheltered from the sun's rays, the moisture was the longer retained and growth of grass promoted. Most of the hay secured here this year has been gotten from places heretofore considered inaccessible for mowing machines or too difficult to cut profitably, but the Indians have succeeded in securing a considerable quantity, as shown under the preceding heading, and taking into consideration the scarcity of grass and difficulty of procuring it they have done remarkably well. They are still thus engaged, and will continue to secure all the hay possible throughout the remainder of the haying season.

During the month of May last 2,462 heifers and 91 bulls were received from contractors and issued to Indians of this agency, every family of the reservation getting one or more of the heifers, and an active interest is manifested by the owners in the care of the cattle, also in providing fodder for their sustenance next winter. There are 13,565 head of cattle, including 3,039 of this year's calves, now owned by Indians and mixed bloods of the reservation, and they also own 4,116 horses and ponies. All stock is in excellent condition.

In the stock industry the preservation of the prairie grass is of vital importance and the Indians now fully appreciate the necessity of exercising the utmost care in preventing the spread of fires and acting promptly in extinguishing any fires originating within or coming upon the reservation, although, on account of the parched condition of the country and inflammable nature of the dry grass, prairie fires have been frequent in this section of country during the past month. However, very little injury has resulted therefrom, and if further loss can be prevented and the existing condition of our ranges preserved until snow falls, the cattle of the reservation should pass through the winter in safety.

Evidences of progress.—The Indians of this agency are ready and willing to work at all times at anything they may find to do that will enable them to earn something by which they feel benefited, and are learning quite rapidly the value of money and the advantage of holding and not spending it as soon as received as they formerly did. They are also learning to be more provident in every respect, many providing from their earnings for family needs and home comforts very intelligently.

REF0071526

During the past year these Indians have received $33,190.76 from the Government for transportation of agency supplies, stock raised, and products of labor as follows:

Transportation from Mandan to agency, a distance of 60 miles and from agency to three subissue stations 25, 38, and 10 miles distant, respectively, a total of 1,662,463 pounds of freight, $7,803; for 957 head beef cattle (1,027,750 pounds gross), $27,597.29; for 930 cords of wood, $4,190; for 110 tons of hay, $650; for 27,658 pounds of oats, $345.17; for 2 horses, 6 milch cows, and 48 bushels of potatoes for use of school, $106.

They also received, approximately, $10,500 from traders, contractors, missionaries, and others, viz, for wood, $1,200; for hay and grain, $2,500; for 3,139 beef hides, $6,155, and for 210 head of beef cattle, $6,645, some of the latter being shipped to Chicago and there marketed.

To the foregoing may be added salaries of 17 Indian police, 3 Indian judges, 8 agency employés, 21 school employés, 13 apprentices, 4 assistant farmers, 21 Indian district farmers (the last 28 being for nine months of the year), aggregating $21,766.77 and making a total aggregate of $71,157.53 received by Indians of this reservation on account of industry during the fiscal year 1891.

As a rule the money thus realized was judiciously expended by the receivers in providing for their family wants, and in the purchase of agricultural implements, etc., 60 mowers, 32 sulky hay rakes, 20 farm wagons, 30 spring wagons, and 93 sets of harness having been purchased by Indians during the year.

Road work.—All main roads leading from the different settlements into the agency have been kept in good condition throughout the summer months and 301 men are reported as having worked a total of 511 days on road repairs during the year.

Subissue stations.—There are three subissue stations on this reservation now in operation, and a fourth is contemplated. The first was established on Grand River, 40 miles southwest of agency, and opened on November 1, 1891; the second in the Cannon Ball district, 25 miles north of agency, opened on January 1, 1892, and the third on Oak Creek, 38 miles south of agency, opened on October 1, 1893. These substations are very beneficial to the service by supplying the Indians near their homes instead of their being compelled to spend from three to six days every two weeks coming into the agency after rations. The fourth station contemplated, for which I have already submitted estimate, is required at a point about 30 miles northwest of agency, in what is known as the Porcupine or Upper Cannon Ball district. With this fourth subissue station established at the point selected, the Indians of this reservation would be reasonably well provided in this respect for some time to come, and it is my desire to establish, in the near future, a blacksmith and carpenter at each of the four substations by placing thereat some of the more competent young Indians who have been learning these trades, by which repairs of agricultural implements, etc., may be made for Indians near their homes and thereby save them long journeys to the agency for such purposes.

Education.—There were three Government boarding and four day schools and one mission boarding school conducted at this agency during the past year; also a fifth day school from September 1 to November 20, on which last-named date it was discontinued for want of a sufficient number of pupils in the vicinity of the school to justify the expense of its continuance.

The aggregate enrollment of pupils in the schools of the reservation during the year was 513, of whom 259 were males and 204 females, and the average attendance was 391.65 for the time the respective schools were in operation. There were also 36 pupils (24 males and 12 females) belonging to this agency who were in nonreservation schools, and with 19 (10 males and 9 females) who attended public schools near their homes, made a total of 598 who attended school during the year, with an average attendance approximating 419.

The industrial boarding school located at the agency has had 148 pupils enrolled (56 boys and 92 girls), with an average attendance of 115.13 for the school year. The progress of the pupils in all branches has been very commendable, and the superintendent and her able assistants have every reason to feel that their work has been faithfully performed and results gratifying. There is a garden of 6 acres cultivated at this school, but owing to the severe drought the yield this year will be very light, and is estimated at 80 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels turnips, 10 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 60 bushels other vegetables, 300 melons, 250 squash and 250 heads of cabbage.

The agricultural boarding school, located 16 miles south of agency, had an enrollment of 124 pupils (67 boys and 57 girls), with an average attendance of 80.63 for the school year. The progress of the pupils of this school, including instructions in farming, carpentry, blacksmithing, care of stock, dairying, etc., is of a high order and reflects credit upon the able superintendent and his efficient corps of assistants. A farm of 90 acres was carefully cultivated at this school the present season, but the protracted drought has blighted the crops to such an extent that no wheat or oats will be harvested and all other crops are exceedingly poor, and are estimated as follows: Corn, 100 bushels; potatoes, 120 bushels; turnips, 20 bushels; onions, 20 bushels; beans, 10 bushels; other vegetables, 80 bushels; melons, 700; squash, 600; cabbage, 380 heads, and hay cut, 30 tons.

Grand River boarding school, located on Grand River 32 miles south of agency, is a new building, opened for pupils early in November last, and had an enrollment of 69 pupils (40 boys and 29 girls), with an average attendance of 55.60 for the eight months it was in operation. The progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory and the interest manifested by the parents, together with the tractableness of the children, has been very gratifying to the superintendent, who, with her corps of assistants, has been faithful to duty and painstaking in the work, which was of an arduous nature, while fitting up the building for reception of pupils and organizing the school.

St. Elizabeth's boarding school, located on Oak Creek 38 miles south of agency, is conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Mission, under the direction of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, and has had an enrollment of 48 pupils (16 male and 32 female), with an average attendance of 34.54 for eight and two-thirds months, the time it was in operation. Owing to certain repairs being made on the buildings this school did not resume studies until October 9 last, hence the one and one-third months short of the ten months' school term. The principal of the school is Mary S. Francis, who has had many years experience in Indian school work, and with her assistants conducted the work very successfully during the past year at an expense to the mission of $3,850, and to the Government of $1,100.07 for rations and clothing furnished the pupils from agency supplies.

Cannon Ball day school, located in the Cannon Ball district, 25 miles north of agency, at which a midday meal is furnished the pupils, was conducted throughout the school year and had an enrollment of 71 pupils (39 boys and 35 girls) with an average attendance of 46.30 for the ten months of school.

No. 1 day school, located 18 miles north of agency, had an enrollment of 26 pupils (13 boys and 13 girls), with an average attendance of 20.40 for the school year.

No. 2 day school, located 3 miles north of agency had an enrollment of 32 pupils (16 boys and 16 girls) with an average attendance of 19.81 for the year.

No. 4 day school, located on Grand River, 50 miles southwest of agency, was conducted from September 1, 1893, to November 20, 1893, with an enrollment of 11 pupils (6 boys and 5 girls) and an average attendance of 7.13 for the time it was in operation.

Bullhead day school, located at the subissue station on Grand River, 40 miles southwest of agency, had an enrollment of 21 pupils (6 boys and 15 girls) with an average attendance of 14.70 for nine months it was in operation.

The day schools were well managed and successfully conducted by the respective teachers, and the enrollment was all that the settlements in which the schools are located afforded, as there were no children of school age in the vicinity of any of the schools, whose physical condition was such as to justify their being compelled to attend, other than those in actual attendance.

Missionary.—The missionary field here is occupied by the Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Episcopal churches.

The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church is under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Marty, and was conducted by 3 priests and several sisters at an expense of $9,160.40 for support of missionaries and repairs of buildings. The superior in charge reports 865 communicants, 38 marriages solemnized, 140 baptisms, of whom 37 were adults, and 65 christian burials during the year. They have 5 churches and several society buildings where members of the religious societies assemble on Sundays and holidays.

The Congregational mission work (American Missionary Association) is under the superintendency of Rev. G. W. Reed, who has several missionaries (whites and Indians) located at different points on the reservation, and he reports $525 expended for mission purposes during the year, and 218 communicants and 26 christian marriages. They have 3 chapels, 2 mission houses, 1 hospital, and 5 log buildings used for meetinghouses located on the reservation.

The mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church is under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare for that portion of the reservation which lies in South Dakota, and Right Rev. Bishop Walker for that portion situate in North Dakota, and has been conducted under the direction of these gentlemen the past year at an approximated expense of $2,410, exclusive of cost of St. Elizabeth's school, reported under the preceding heading. They have 3 church buildings and several log structures for society gatherings. The membership will approximate 275 communicants, and Rev. P. J. Deloria, the missionary in charge of St. Elizabeth's mission, reports 13 christian marriages.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians of the reservation is good, and there was no epidemic during the year. The agency physician reports that 553 Indians received medical treatment during the year, of whom 542 recovered, 7 died, and 4 remain under treatment.

REF0071527

There were 155 births and 141 deaths among Indians of the reservation, being 14 births in excess of the deaths. This is the first year that births have exceeded deaths at this agency since I took charge, thirteen years ago, which is a hopeful sign that the most trying part of their transition period has passed and that they are beginning to observe some of the more important laws of health.

In this connection I would again recommend and strongly urge that an assistant physician be allowed for this reservation, who should be stationed at the subissue station on Grand River, 40 miles from the agency, to attend to the sick of Grand River and Oak Creek districts, in which settlements there are 2 boarding and 2 day schools, and about 1,700 Indians, none of whom reside nearer than 30 miles of the agency, and some are 85 miles distant, making it impossible to have the sick of those districts properly cared for, or even seldom or ever visited, by a physician stationed at the agency headquarters, who has 2 large boarding schools and the agency hospital to look after, the latter requiring at least one daily visit from him.

Indian police.—The police force of this agency, consisting of 3 officers and 11 privates, have been faithful, and deserve favorable mention as an organization. Three of the force were found guilty of using intoxicating liquor, on the information of some other member of the force. Two were dismissed and a third, whose offense was not so flagrant, severely reprimanded. The example has had a good effect upon all the Indians, and I do not know of a single case of intoxication among the Indians of the reservation for several months past.

The police are very diligent in detecting and reporting any violation of office rules, and are now regarded by the Indians as guardians of the peace and officers of the law in whom they can confide and rely upon.

Indian court.—The court of Indian offenses has held occasional sessions at the several subissue stations, and regular sessions once every two weeks at the agency. Fifteen cases of a criminal nature have been tried by the court during the past year, for which 27 persons received punishment by confinement at hard labor for longer or shorter terms in the agency guardhouse, and 50 cases of a civil nature were adjudicated to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned. This court, consisting of 3 strictly sober and upright Indians, has been of material assistance in settling disputes arising among the Indians over land claims, property rights, and other differences, and I desire to express my appreciation of the placating effects it has exerted upon the Indians, and benefits to the service thus derived.

Surveys.—Surveys of all that portion of the reservation situated in North Dakota upon which Indians are located, and also three townships in South Dakota have been made during the past year, and as soon as the plats are returned and surveys approved the lands will be available for allotting; and I hope to see the allotment commenced on this reservation next spring, a number of Indians having already expressed a desire to avail themselves of the privilege as soon as the opportunity presents itself.

In this connection I recommend that ten additional townships upon which Indians are located in South Dakota be surveyed as early as practicable. Also that the boundary line between the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservations be surveyed and properly defined by suitable mounds or stone posts.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I desire to add that the Indians of this agency continue to advance in civilization, and a trip through the reservation, or a visit to the agency, can not fail to convince the most skeptical of the truth of this assertion, and that the Standing Rock Sioux are making commendable progress, their advancement being manifest by a changed appearance, spirit of contentment, and accumulation of property.

The statistical report, together with list of school-teachers and reports of the three Government boarding schools, and also of the instructor in domestic economy, are transmitted herewith.

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

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., July 25, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report on the work of the school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

The school was in session during eleven months, including one vacation month, namely, July, 1893. The total enrollment during the school year proper was 102—53 boys and 49 girls—with an average attendance of 80 for the ten and 78 for the eleven months during which school was in session, with a total enrollment of 124 for the same length of time.

The number of pupils in the different grades was as follows:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Total.	
Males	22	7	11	1	9	2	.....	1	53	102
Females	18	13	5	4	6	2	1	.....	49	

The average age of the pupils was twelve years.

Everything at the school took its usual course during the year. The general health of the pupils was good. There occurred one case of death among those enrolled, of a boy who suffered from consumption of many years' standing, he being the last one of a family whose members all died with the same disease. Everything possible was done in the line of care, of preparing and serving the meals properly, of airing and ventilating the rooms, in regard to proper outdoor exercise, and by advice and precaution to improve the children's health and provide for their comfort and wellbeing.

Deportment and progress of the pupils were satisfactory, and in many respects their advancement was more gratifying than any year previous, especially in regard to the conscientious use of the English language at all times and in all places, in willingness to work, in obeying the regulations of the school, and the requests of the teachers and employés, and in feeling at home at the school.

Their work, both literary and manual, was arranged and detailed in strict accordance with the regulations and course of study for Indian schools. In the shops the necessary repair work was done for the school, which gave the boys occasion to become handy with tools used by the carpenter and blacksmith.

The waterworks also received attention from this department, and that thing had to be looked after quite often everybody will understand who has any acquaintance with the Missouri River, from which the water is drawn; which operation, however, is very often disagreeably interrupted by the treacherous course and the unmerciful wear and tear which the river constantly exercises on its banks. The new pump which was put in last year at our waterworks worked well and was a decided improvement, as it provides that a brass lining can be put in at any time when the old one is worn out, as it frequently happens, by the peculiar grit of the Missouri River water. A most necessary improvement would be a complete system of drainage or sewerage, as recommended to the Department already, and which, I hope, will be allowed during the present fiscal year, as a sewer in connection with the water system is indispensable for the sanitary condition and convenience of the school.

Returning to the work of the boys, it may also be mentioned that some of them did considerable mending, darning, and sewing, and a few learned to operate the sewing machine quite well. They were mostly boys who were not so well fitted for outside farm or shop work, but could make themselves useful in this way to good advantage.

The girls were instructed in all those household duties calculated to make them good housekeepers, provided they will carry out in faithful practice the lessons which they have learned at school. They were regularly detailed for the sewing room, kitchen, bakery, laundry, and other places where their help was required and they could learn some practical work.

Farm and garden experiments were made as usual, but are, to all present appearances, doomed to the same ill fate as is common in this part of Dakota, where almost every summer the hot winds scorch every kind of vegetation to death. We had about 10 acres in wheat, 25 acres in corn, 35 acres in oats, 7 acres in potatoes, 8 acres in millet, 1 acre in turnips, melons, squashes, etc. The rest of the land fenced in is used for pasturing purposes. At this writing it is useless to speak in any way of a moderately fair yield from the farm and garden.

During the school year we were fortunate enough to always have a good provision of fresh milk for the children.

The so much needed repainting of the buildings is going on at present, and I hope that authority for the other necessary repairs estimated for will be promptly granted for the benefit of the general good appearance and convenience of the buildings.

A mixed choir of boys and girls rendered some very good singing on different occasions. Four boys and 6 girls received instruction on the organ.

Kindergarten methods were employed as much as practicable among the smaller children of the school. Much of the instruction given in Indian boarding schools is of necessity almost of that nature and kind.

Much valuable information was imparted to the pupils in the class rooms by means of Yaggy's Geographical Portfolio, not only in geography, but in many other branches also, which can and may easily and very advantageously be taught in connection with geography. This portfolio, which was purchased by the employés of the school, is a great help for object and observation lessons and general exercises.

The entertainments given by the pupils of the school at Christmas and at the close of the school year gave sufficient evidence of their progress, good training, and drill, and evoked the highest praises from the good judgment of all those present. At Christmas, in connection with the distribution of the Christmas presents, the pupils rendered the beautiful play The Star of Jacob, which was enjoyed by all, young and old; and although the latter could not understand the language, yet the action of the play, the tableaux, the singing, and the expression and precision with which it was given brought home to the mind and heart even of the old Indians the full significance of the representation. Of the closing exercises at the end of the school year the Campbell County Courier, of Mound City, S. Dak., says as follows:

"The exhibition of the Indian boarding school, near Vanderbilt, which took place the 23d of June, was successful in every respect. The performances, consisting of music, recitations, dialogues, plays, etc., exhibited a surprising degree of proficiency on the part of the pupils of the school, and would do credit to any school in the world. The patient labor which those in charge of the school have bestowed upon the Indian children should receive the recognition everywhere which it so justly deserves. The school should receive the moral and material aid of the American people, which will enable it to continue and extend the good work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indian."

In conclusion, allow me to return my kindest thanks for any aid and help received from the Indian Office through its agent, and I can not help expressing my greatest satisfaction over the reappointment of our worthy agent, James McLaughlin, to his fourth term as Indian agent of this important reservation, a position which he has so ably filled during these many years, and proved himself under all circumstances a most efficient representative of the U. S. Government and a trustworthy friend of the schools under his supervision. His reappointment to office was indeed a just recognition of his

REF0071528

valuable services, which, I hope, we will have the happiness of enjoying for many years yet for the great benefit of the Indians under his charge, and the encouragement of those employed in the work of their civilization and education.

Yours, most respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Jas. McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., August 23, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with rule 11 for the Indian school service, I desire to present my annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The school year 1891 has been quite successful. From end of October, 1890, until end of June, 1891, the attendance kept constantly above the number the school is expected to accommodate. For several months from 15 to 20 additional pupils had to be crowded into it in order to meet the applications for admittance. This could only be done through the willingness on the part of the employés to sacrifice their own comfort and convenience.

Inspectors visiting the school readily admit the necessity of procuring more room. Taking, however, into consideration that the present school buildings are without proper water supplies, hence constantly endangered in case of fire, it appears to be a better plan to consider the erection of a separate building, consisting of proper class rooms, including an assembly hall. This would enable us to properly accommodate the pupils in the old school building, supplying the necessary dormitories and dining rooms. Advantages from a sanitary point of view lend additional force in favor of this plan.

The past school year brought us many improvements. The buildings are repainted; a porch for the hospital and two cisterns built; eight cows added to the stock, and a fine team of horses, with a good wagon, provided for the use of the school. I desire to express my sincere thanks to Agent McLaughlin for the kindly interest and personal attention he gave to the above-named matters.

The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. Promotions were made regularly after careful examinations.

The industrial department also did excellent work.

Altogether, I feel justified in pronouncing the school year 1890-1891 one of general success and healthy progress.

Very respectfully,

BEATRICE B. SONDEREGGER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak., August 7, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Grand River Boarding School, which was first opened to the reception of pupils on November 20, 1891.

In the schoolrooms the children are remarkably quick and bright, anxious to learn, and have made considerable progress in learning to read and write and in solving practical problems in arithmetic. A specialty has been made to teach the children to reason and think for themselves, and to reproduce the thought in good English. I find that our greatest trouble is to get them to speak English to each other in their recreation hours, particularly when outside of the building.

Details of pupils are made for the industrial departments and changed every two weeks. In the routine work of kitchen, laundry, and sewing room, the girls show aptitude and proficiency. The boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher, planted a garden of 5 acres in potatoes, corn, etc., but owing to the severe drought, I regret to say, it will be a failure.

The department of the children has been very good; they worked willingly, were obedient, and ready at all times to do what they were told. We have had but few runaways; these, on their return to the school, were not punished, but told quietly and firmly that it was not right, and that they must not do it again, which in most cases had the desired effect.

The general health of the children has been excellent. Great care is taken to keep the building clean and well ventilated. Rules regarding weekly baths and change of clothing have been enforced, and everything done to promote the health of the children and teach them habits of order and cleanliness.

Very respectfully,

AGNES G. FREDETTE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Agent).

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 17, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Population.—The population, as shown by the enrollment of June 30, 1891, is as follows:

	Name of tribe.		Total.
	Cheyenne.	Arapaho.	
Males over 18 years	564	258	822
Females over 14 years	709	355	1,064
Males under 18 years	395	231	626
Females under 14 years	388	176	564
Total of all ages	2,056	1,020	3,076
Males between 6 and 18	286	164	450
Females between 6 and 18	301	150	451

Civilization.—Their progress is necessarily slow. Though declared to be citizens, they are so only in name; they were not at the time, nor have they become so since allotments were taken. It is questionable policy whether allotments should be given to or the rights of citizenship conferred on Indian tribes that are not prepared for the metamorphosis in their condition that must ensue before they become prepared to exercise the same. They are not ready to cope with their more astute white neighbors, and are of necessity greatly dependent on their agent for advice and protection. To him they bring all their grievances. Their almost daily tales of the white man's imposition and injustice keep him busy in his efforts to adjust such matters satisfactorily to all concerned.

The daily conflict of the white man's laws with Indian habits and customs is puzzling to them in the extreme. They can not understand why they may not have two wives; or why they may not take the property of a relative and use it if they so desire, whether the owner consents or not; or why the relatives may not take away the wife of another who does not respond to their demands; or why they may not eat the substance of a friend or relative as long as any remains; or why the idle and indolent may not share the provender of the industrious and thrifty; or why the Government will not continue to feed and clothe them and supply them with farming tools and implements, or why they should work for their own subsistence.

They have been so long dependent on the aid of a generous Government that they can not realize that the time is at hand when they must exert themselves and begin the work which will result in self-support and independence. Something should be done to start them on the way; they can not subsist themselves without a sufficient supply of farming tools and implements, wagons, and harness, to carry on farming operations. They must have these prerequisites before they can even make a beginning. The land allotted to them will do them no good unless they can cultivate it; and how can they cultivate it without the necessary farming implements? They have no means of getting such articles unless the Government supplies them or they will consent to have a portion of their permanent fund used for such purpose, which they are loth to do.

Experience has shown that they are not competent to intelligently apply their money to procure needed articles for improvement of their allotments, and that it would be greatly detrimental to their interests to turn the money over to them for such purpose. For the $500,000 paid to them in cash in 1891 and 1892 in part payment for their surplus lands they have nothing to show to-day. Had that amount been intelligently applied to needed wants, they would be better off, and at least a portion of them would have approximated a condition of self-support.

Whilst a large number of them (notably the Arapahoes without exception) favor the use of a portion of their permanent fund for the purpose of improving their homes, the greater portion of the Cheyennes oppose it, simply from a disinclination to go upon their allotments or to sever their tribal relations. The head men, who have held undisputed authority, see in such a proposition the abrogation of their power to control and their relegation to obscurity, and therefore oppose any innovation that has a tendency to lessen their authority. The younger and more enlightened have not as yet learned to assert themselves and stand upon their individual rights, and consequently the dictum of the chiefs and head men has as yet the effect of law.

Since they are no longer tribes, but independent citizens, I respectfully submit the

REF0071529

necessity of the Department imposing some stringent measures tending to the abrogation of tribal relations among these people. If they will not break up the camps and go upon their allotments, no progress will be made, and they will continue to be dependent on the Government for subsistence. Their only source of revenue is in the cultivation of their lands, and if they do not learn to cultivate them they must necessarily suffer and soon become paupers. Firmness and determination on the part of their agent can accomplish a good deal, but he must be supported in his efforts to make these people progressive. They have great respect for orders emanating from the Great Father, and will in most instances obey them.

In a communication dated December 20, 1893, I had the honor to report as follows:

I have the honor to state that it seems to be necessary to adopt some stringent measures to compel the Indians of this agency to live on their allotments. Although their lands are segregated, yet to-day their tribal relations are as strong, and their inclination to live in camps when large numbers assemble and idle away their time, is as great as it ever was. As long as these habits obtain, they will not become progressive; therefore it becomes necessary to inaugurate a change in their condition. With an additional police force, or possibly the aid of the military, their camps can be broken up and the Indians made to go upon their allotments and live there; until they do this, it will be a difficult task to teach them agriculture or to labor for their own subsistence.

I therefore propose, with the sanction and support of the Department, to undertake the duty of placing them on their allotments and compelling them to remain there. I am aware that this will be difficult to do, but an attempt must be made at some time, and the sooner the better. Their treaty with the Government will soon expire, and it seems high time they were approaching a condition of self-support.

The plan I have outlined will require the expenditure of some money to carry it out, but it will be cheaper in the end than to continue feeding them. An addition to the number of police authorized will be necessary. An appropriation to break and fence a small portion of each of their allotments to start them in the way of making a crop, digging wells on same, lumber to build necessary houses for shelter, and the farming tools to work with, will be required.

It will do no good to place them on their lands unless they get assistance in the way mentioned. They should have good and competent men among them as farmers to instruct them; their rations should be issued to them in the districts where they live; their wagons and tools repaired at shops conveniently located; employment given to the educated young men who have learned trades, in the capacity of blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and carpenters. The necessity for traveling long distances to draw rations or to have wagons, plows, and tools repaired would thus be obviated. A great deal of time is spent by them in traveling to and from supply stations, and often when their absence jeopardizes the safety of any crops they may be cultivating and frequently loss of stock and farming tools.

There are many who have never lived on their allotments, and some that even do not know where their lands are situated, while others still maintain that they have never parted with their right to their reservation lands. If they are placed on their allotments and required to maintain a residence thereon, they would no longer assemble in camps and villages. Their congregating in large numbers promotes dissipation and keeps alive barbarous customs and the habit of dancing and indolence. Tribal relations will never be broken up if they continue to live as now.

An examination of the map showing the allotted lands displays a solid body of Indian lands, extending for 80 miles or more along the Canadian River, which seems in a measure to perpetuate all the evils and bad influences that grew out of the reservation system.

I feel assured that great good will come out of the course suggested, if adopted, with these people. Is it not better to try something of this sort than to let them go on year after year, drawing rations from the Government and living in the same old way without making an advance toward a self-sustaining condition? I am willing to give my energy, time, and attention to this work. May I hope for a favorable consideration of the subject matter of this communication at your hands?

To which the following was received:

I am in receipt of your communication of December 20, 1893, in which you state [here the Commissioner quotes my letter].

In reply I have to state that I am fully impressed with the necessity of pursuing the course suggested by you with reference to these Indians, if they are to become self-supporting and respectable members of the community, and your proposed measures meet the approval of this office.

I regret to say, however, that there are no funds now available for the purpose of making the improvements suggested on their allotments, nor in view of the fact that these Indians have a million dollars in the Treasury to their credit, do I deem it advisable to ask Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose suggested. It is moreover extremely probable that Congress would refuse such a request if made. The interest of the million dollars held in the Treasury amounts to a little over $15 yearly per capita. It does not seem that so small an amount of money can be of much advantage to them.

If, however, they could be induced to consent to the expenditure of a portion of the principal sum for the purpose of erecting houses on their allotments, digging wells, fencing the same, and possibly providing them with agricultural implements, and also, with additional farmers to properly instruct them, I think the moneys so expended would yield them a far greater benefit, and if properly handled might lead to their becoming self-supporting and independent people.

I desire you, by consultation with the chiefs and leading men, or such other informal conferences as may seem to you advisable, to ascertain whether it is probable that the consent of three-fourths of the adult male Indians can be obtained to the diversion of a portion of the principal fund for the purpose indicated. You will also report about what amount would be required for this purpose. If it be at all probable that the Indians would consent to such agreement, the matter can be presented to them formally for their assent and Congress asked to authorize the diversion of the funds. I do not think it best to undertake this, however, unless there is a probability that the consent of the Indians could be obtained.

In reply to this letter, I requested to be informed for the Indians—

First. Whether this money would be paid out for the improvements authorized under the immediate direction of the agent.

Second. Would the improvements made for each Indian be charged up to him as so much of the per capita of the funds to the credit of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, or would he draw his equal share with those who have no improvements made for them.

Third. Would those who could furnish their own native lumber and perform a portion of the work, such as breaking or fencing, have that much advantage over those who could or would do nothing toward improving their own allotments.

Fourth. Would those who have some improvements on their land be privileged to have the same amount expended for them in making other improvements, such as additions to houses and for the purchase of milch cows, pigs, chickens, etc., if they were prepared and ready to care for them.

Fifth. Would those Indians who are able to break their own land be allowed the same amount for such work when performed in a proper manner as it would cost to have such work done.

The Indians are now talking this matter over, and it is proposed to call them together at the several issue stations in a short while to ascertain the consensus of opinion on this subject. They have expressed some fears that the money would be paid out to contractors for the whole work and that they would not get the full benefit of the expenditure. I believe if the Department would authorize the statement to be made that the money proposed to be used in this way will be paid out directly in the several localities to men living in their vicinity, whom they know and could trust under contract to do this work, and under the immediate supervision of the agent, that they would feel confident that they would be justly dealt with. They have so often been deceived that it is difficult to convince them that there is not some scheme in this proposition.

I am thoroughly of the opinion that if they can be induced to go upon their allotments and live there under the conditions already suggested, that their future progress will be assured. When the heads of families are located on their land with all their possessions around them, their stock in their own inclosures, with comfortable houses to live, in and the necessary conveniences; when in addition to the products of their own labor they receive a portion of the crops grown on the lands of their minor children lying contiguous to their own, which should be leased to white men who will enter into contract to break, fence, and cultivate and otherwise improve the same, they will no longer remain dependent on the Government for their subsistence, and will in due time become worthy citizens of the community.

But their roving habits must first be broken up, and they should be prohibited from collecting in camps and villages and, if necessary, forced to remain on their own lands. Many of those who have learned of this proposition are much interested and are eager for its initiation.

To this letter the honorable Commissioner made answer as follows:

I am in receipt of your communication dated March 2, 1894, with reference to the subject-matter of office letter of January 22, 1894, directing you to ascertain whether it was probable that the consent of three-fourths of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes can be obtained for the diversion of a portion of their permanent fund of $1,000,000 for the purpose of improving the allotments of the head of each family, as suggested in your letter of December 20, 1893. [Here the Commissioner quotes my letter.]

In reply I have to state that I would not be willing to have money expended for improvements for the benefit of these Indians in any other manner than under the immediate direction of the agent. As to your other inquiries, it is remarked that this permanent fund of $1,000,000 is the property of the whole tribe in which each member has an equal share. Should this permanent fund of $1,000,000 be diminished by setting apart, with the consent of the Indians, a portion thereof for improvements as suggested, the interest on the remaining portion or diminished permanent fund would be paid to all of the Indians per capita. The amount taken from this permanent fund and set apart for the improvement fund would also be the common property of all the members of the tribes, and each person would be entitled to the same share. As an illustration, and without fixing any particular amount, except as a matter of convenience, if there are 3,300 Indians and $330,000 were set apart for the improvements, each Indian would be entitled to have improvements made or articles furnished to the amount of $100, and this without regard to previous improvements that he may have made, or any natural advantages, such as the supply of lumber, belonging to his allotment. This per capita amount would, of course, be expended for the benefit of those individuals or families who desire to have such improvements, and would stay upon their allotments. Where an individual or family should refuse to settle upon the lands or manifest no desire to have improvements made for him, the money would be retained in the Treasury until he or they should be ready to have it expended in the manner suggested, or until some other method of expenditure should be determined upon.

This, I think, covers all your inquiries. While this is my opinion as to the manner in which this money should be disposed of so as to secure a fair and equitable result to all the members of the tribe, yet, if you can suggest any more fair or equitable distribution or method I would be pleased to have your views and will further consider the subject.

Acknowledging the receipt of this letter to the honorable Commissioner under date of March 21, 1894, I quote from my reply:

I have the honor to further state, in connection with this subject, that I have submitted the proposition suggested in your communication of the 22d of January last, in which you advised that the consensus of opinion of the Indians be obtained as to whether they would be likely to consent that a portion of the permanent fund of $1,000,000 to their credit be diverted for the purpose of making needed improvements, and to report as the result that a large number of the older Indians are opposed to this proposition—they holding to the belief that the Government ought to appropriate the necessary funds for such purpose.

They assert that their surplus lands were purchased at a price far below their actual value, viz, about 40 cents per acre; that the bargain made with them by the Cherokee commissioners was effected by the threat that if they did not accept the price offered the Government would take possession of the lands anyway, and that they were thus compelled to accept the terms offered. They say that the $1,000,000 to their credit belongs to their children and they do not wish to draw upon it for the purpose of improving their lands.

While this opinion prevails among the old men, the younger and more enlightened element of the two tribes seems anxious to use a portion of their permanent fund for the purpose suggested. I have endeavored to make it plain to them that good results would come out of such use of their money, and have illustrated the plan in the following manner:

First. That the home allotment of each family, 160 acres, be inclosed with a good substantial fence of three strands of barbed wire, to cost	$150
Second. That 40 acres be broken for cultivation and the remaining 120 acres divided off for pasture for stock	60
Third. That a suitable house of two or three rooms be constructed, to cost	125
Fourth. For a stable and shed for stock	40
Fifth. For a good well	20
Sixth. For a team of horses	150
Seventh. For 2 milch cows	40
Eighth. For 2 dozen chickens	6
Ninth. For pigs	9
Total	600

REF0071530

These improvements to be placed on the home tract of the family, and that they be required to make their permanent residence thereon. The other allotments of the wife and minor children should be leased to white men, for a term of years, who would contract to improve and cultivate the same on shares, giving to the head of the family one-third of the crops each year. Thus the family would in a very short while become self-sustaining, and no longer remain dependent upon the Government. As the average number in each family is about five, it will readily be seen that when they are required to make their homes upon one allotment, and the remaining four leased to white men who would cultivate the same on shares, that the proportion due the Indian family would be more than actually required for subsistence, and that each year they would have a surplus to sell, the proceeds of which could be invested in stock or improvements on the home tract.

The benefits to result from such a plan, if carried into effect, are plainly apparent. I have not despaired of inducing them to accept it, and hope they will be induced to adopt it by the necessary vote of three-fourths of the two tribes.

Under date of April 9, 1894, I addressed a communication to the honorable Commissioner, from which I quote:

I have the honor to state that, from information obtained from the several farming districts, I am of the opinion that if the question of whether the Cheyennes and Arapahoes would be willing to have a portion of their permanent fund diverted for the purpose of improving the allotments of the heads of families, in the way of constructing houses, digging wells, fencing and breaking the land, purchase of stock, etc., was submitted now, it would carry by the necessary vote of three-fourths of the two tribes.

I have fully explained and illustrated the benefits to accrue to them from such use of their funds, and while at first much opposition was displayed, now the proposition is being favorably considered, and many are anxious for its adoption at the earliest practicable moment.

I would respectfully suggest that the matter be formally submitted for their adoption without further delay, feeling confident that by the time a vote is taken all opposition will have ceased to exist. It is so clearly in the interest of all concerned, both Indians and the Government, to say nothing of the benefits to accrue to the Territory by bringing so much of the wild lands allotted to the Indians into a state of cultivation, thereby increasing its products, that I will earnestly labor to carry it into effect.

In this connection I must point to the advantages to grow out of the leasing of the other allotments of the families to citizens of the Territory who may desire to cultivate the same for a term of five years, who would enter into contract to deliver to the agent for use of the family one-third of the crops grown thereon, and to make in addition valuable improvements which, on expiration of lease, would become a part of the realty, thus placing these allotments in a condition fit for occupation as homes for the children when they reach the age of maturity. A portion of the crops each year is a better consideration for the Indian family than money. They will learn to what advantage their lands can be used when properly cultivated, and could retain a portion of these crops for subsistence of themselves and stock and turn the remainder into money to buy other necessary articles, such as clothing, provisions, etc.

In compliance with your request of the 22d of January last, I submit the following estimate of the amount required for the construction of houses, breaking and fencing digging wells, purchase of horses, wagons, cows, pigs, chickens, and making other necessary improvements, $500,000. This amount, divided by the number of Indians entitled to share in the annuities, would be $166.66⅔ per capita, and would give to a family, estimating the number in each to be four, about $665.

The reasons that suggest the expenditure of a portion of their permanent fund under the personal supervision of their agent are that the allottees are not competent to make intelligent use of their money. Experience has shown that when they were paid the $500,000 in two installments, which was a portion of the purchase price agreed to be paid them for their surplus lands, that they derived no practical, permanent benefit from so large a sum of money. They had no proper appreciation of the value of money, and it was foolishly spent for all sorts of articles and trifles that they did not require. They easily became the prey of designing men, who managed to fleece them of the money that should have been used to supply them with useful articles. It is now proposed to supply them with only such articles as are needed in their farming operations, and to build suitable houses and provide them with a few cows, chickens, and pigs.

I am much interested in this work and hope for success in the undertaking I have assumed. If the plan outlined can not be perfected and these Indians be induced to labor for their own subsistence, then the condition can be foreseen that will necessarily exist when the Government withdraws its support on the expiration of their treaty, three years hence.

These Indians have been so entirely dependent for subsistence and support on Governmental aid that it is most difficult to make them understand that the time will soon come when they must earn their own living by hard labor. There are many among them that are imbued with a strong desire to have their own individual homes, with all the necessary accompaniments, while some have already, by their individual efforts, accomplished enough to warrant the belief that a large majority of them may in time become industrious and worthy citizens.

There is no doubt on my part that if the families can be established on their home allotments and the other allotments of the wife and minor children leased to good, industrious white men for a term of years for a portion of the crops, to be delivered to the families each year, the problem of self-support will be easily solved. The benefits to accrue to the several counties in which the Indian allotments are located are plainly apparent and readily admitted by all. The increased population will bring increased revenue. Improvement in society will naturally follow the settlement of these lands by a class of industrious citizens, as well as the establishment of churches, schools, and good roads. By attrition with this class the Indian will in time leave off his old-time habits and customs and adopt those of his white neighbors. Separated, as they will be if located on their home allotments, their inclination to idleness will be reduced. An object lesson will be taught them by their energetic and industrious white neighbors, and they will be inclined to follow the example set before them. I can see nothing but good to come out of the proposed plan if adopted and they decide to use a portion of their permanent fund in the manner set forth in the correspondence.

As yet the Indians have taken no interest in politics or cared to exercise their right of franchise. It will be several years before they acquire any interest or comprehend the necessity of asserting their rights as citizens in this respect. In their benighted condition they are prompted only by selfish motives, and are imbued with a desire for those things which are of personal benefit to themselves.

For the rising generation there is hope. For the old ones nothing can be done but to prevent the exercise on their part of bad influences on the younger and more enlightened element. For those whom the Government has educated encouragement should be given by affording the means of employment among their own people in their several capacities. In due time they will acquire business habits and learn to be provident of their savings. They will become a help to their own race and furnish an object lesson worthy of imitation. Young men who have acquired mechanical trades should be encouraged to work and instruct others, and thus, gradually, all who are disposed can earn their own subsistence.

The opening of reservation lands to settlement and the taking of allotments by the Indians will result in great good to all concerned and to the progress of civilization if the Indians are segregated and compelled to live on their allotments; but not otherwise. As yet tribal relations are maintained, and independent thought and action by the more progressive element is embarrassed by tribal government. The edicts of the headmen have the effect of law on the members of the tribes.

The almost general belief in the efficacy of medicine men and resort to their treatment serves to keep the population of the tribes from increasing. The death rate exceeds the number of births each year, and unless a change for the better can be wrought in their sanitary habits the destiny of these people is written. As said before, tribal relations must be abrogated, the authority of headmen nullified, while self-reliance and the exercise of free and unrestricted individual action must be substituted. The women are the most persistent in the habits of congregating in camps and villages; their natural love of company and gossip keeps alive such inclination, while their abhorrence of solitude militates against the establishment of permanent residence on allotments.

There will be need of stringent rules, and a firm and determined effort on the part of the Government must be enforced to compel compliance on the part of the allottees. No good will come out of the taking of lands in severalty unless the objects are attained. Clearly it was never intended that tribal relations should continue or that the reservation system should be maintained after allotments were taken. No marked improvement in the condition of these Indians will be observed until they disband and enter upon their individual allotments and establish their permanent residence thereon. To accomplish this some degree of force may be necessary or other compulsory measures adopted.

As long as these Indians continue to live as now they will take no interest in matters political, nor do they exercise a thought of matters outside of their own tribal affairs. I have strong hope of the future if the plans outlined are carried into execution; and my opinions are based on many years' residence among them, aided by close observation of their habits and disposition, from which I am induced to conclude that they are controlled by a proper respect for superior force and the firm exercise of superior authority.

Since January last the Indians have had under consideration the question of whether they would decide to use a portion of their permanent fund for the purpose stated. It has developed the fact that the Arapahoes are almost unanimously in favor of the proposition. They have always been more progressive and ready to adopt better methods than the Cheyennes, who invariably oppose (at first) all innovations and departure from old-time habits and customs. However, a large portion of them favor the plan outlined for them.

The Arapahoes have asked whether their share of the permanent fund can not be separated from that of the Cheyennes, so that if they should wish to use any part of it for improvement of their allotments, and are inclined to do so by the consent of Congress, it will be available. I am inclined to encourage this effort on their part, as I do not believe the Cheyennes should be permitted to hold them back by nonconcurrence in their laudable desire to improve their condition by use of the means at hand.

I am satisfied that as soon as the Cheyennes find that they will not be allowed to receive any part of this fund to be expended by them (as is their custom) for trifling

REF0071531

things that do them no good that they will consent to have the money invested for the improvement of their allotments, thereby securing permanent homes.

Allotments.—Lands in severalty were allotted to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in 1891, but owing to the fact that tribal relations are still maintained and old-time customs still exist few of them have established homes on their allotments. Their inclination to band together is so strong that it is difficult to induce them to leave the camps and maintain separate residence on their own lands.

It appears necessary to adopt stringent measures to compel residence on allotments instead of in large camps, where all the vices are practiced, carrying in their train indolence and dissipation and the same evil influences of the reservation system. No appreciable progress will be made in their condition as long as they are allowed to live in this way. These camps should be broken up and rations should be withheld until the families are segregated and located on their several allotments. It is respectfully suggested that the Department authorize some means of attaining the desired result. The reasons advanced by them are that they are afraid to live separately from fear of oppression by white men.

Clearly the object of allotting lands in severalty was to break up tribal relations, to encourage industry and the acquirement of personal property in lieu of property in common, to make them progressive and independent of Government aid; but after three years since the change in their relations to the Government they are to-day in all respects as much as ever under tribal government, acknowledging the authority of chiefs and headmen, and influenced in all their conduct by them. The same old customs prevail, the same old superstitions and belief in the efficacy of medicine men, the same marital relations, with plurality of wives, and the same inclination to idleness, with lack of thrift and industry.

In my opinion, the proper means to obtain abandonment of all these evils is to segregate them and compel separate residence on allotments. It can be done and should be done, if they are ever to be made self-sustaining. Unless they become wage earners they will in time become paupers and a charge upon the county and State, and subject to the local laws which inhibit vagrancy. When permanent residence is once established on allotments, and these allotments are improved and made ready for their occupancy as they should be, then the Government will have done all for them that ought to be done by it or that could properly be exacted.

Additional farmers.—To accomplish the desired results they must be supplied with an additional number of farmers to instruct them. The present area of the several farming districts should be reduced in order to better facilitate the work of the farmers. Each district should have a competent farmer and one Indian assistant farmer, a blacksmith, wheelwright, and carpenter (selected from the educated Indian boys who have learned these trades), and a field matron. An appropriation for the payment of such employés is a matter of urgent necessity. With an intelligent and competent farmer in each of these districts to look after them and regulate their intercourse with their white neighbors and business affairs, they would soon be prepared to earn their subsistence. Such a man is absolutely indispensable, for he would be to the Indians of his district as the agent is to all the Indians under his charge. He would be able to do much that the agent could do if present, and would be appealed to by them on all occasions wherein his intervention was required. With such a corps of assistants and a sufficient supply of farming utensils and machinery there is, in my opinion, no doubt as to the good results. Is it not better that an appropriation should be made for such purposes than to continue feeding them from year to year indefinitely?

Citizenship.—Clothed with the rights of citizens and with all the immunities and privileges, as they have been for three years, they have not exercised their privilege of franchise. In but few instances have they voted or attempted or even cared to vote. They are seemingly without interest in local or national politics, and are concerned only with their individual and tribal affairs. The metamorphosis in their condition has been too sudden, and they are as yet unprepared to exercise their right of franchise.

Agriculture.—The dry season of the past summer has had a discouraging effect on the Indians in the matter of farming. It is unfortunate at this juncture, when efforts are being made to get them to establish residence on their allotments, that their first venture at establishing their homes and farms should not have yielded better results. The scarcity of water (the streams all being dry) has served to bring them together in large camps at points where they could obtain a supply sufficient for all purposes.

Crimes.—The freedom from crimes of these Indians is remarkable. Although entirely surrounded and intermingled with whites, instances are rare wherein they have been guilty of criminal violation of existing statutes. Numerous cases of trespass, theft, assault, imposition, and even murder have been practiced by neighboring evil-disposed white persons, seemingly with immunity and inability to convict such offenders.

A most atrocious murder was committed without the slightest provocation by a bad white man named Tom O'Hara, alias Red Tom, who, in cold blood, took the life of an inoffensive Cheyenne Indian named Wolf Hair, in Roger Q. Mills County, November 20 last, near the town of Cheyenne. The murderer is now in custody awaiting trial; every effort will be made to convict him. Knowing that his friends would, by their influence, prevent an impartial trial in the county where the murder was committed, a change of venue was taken to Canadian County, where trial will take place in October next.

On April 1 last a difficulty occurred between Indians and some white men in the Red Moon district, on the upper Washita River, wherein one Indian was seriously wounded, one white man killed and another wounded. This affair grew out of a dispute as to the possession of a pony claimed by one Carter, who, accompanied by one Breeding, had gone to the camp of Chief Hill, a Cheyenne Indian, where they demanded the pony in question. The pony being tied to a wagon, Chief Hill told them they could take it away, but to leave the rope with which it was tied. Owing to apprehension that the Indian intended to use his gun, one of the white men drew his pistol and shot Chief Hill, who then got his gun and shot at the men as they galloped away, wounding Carter and killing Breeding.

The neighboring whites became greatly excited over this affair, and, arming themselves, went to the vicinity of the Indian camp and demanded the Indians whom they claimed had done the shooting. They pretended to identify two of the Indians, who agreed to surrender themselves for trial before a civil magistrate. In the meantime, a call had been made on the commanding officer at Fort Reno for troops, who sent Capt. Hunter, Third U. S. Cavalry, with a detachment, to the scene to ascertain what had occurred. Capt. Hunter's command arrived just in time to prevent the lynching of the two Indians by the excited whites. He took charge of them and brought them to El Reno and turned them over to the civil authorities. The grand jury of G County indicted them on insufficient evidence, and I gave bail for their appearance at the next term of the U. S. district court. I also gave bail for Chief Hill, who subsequently recovered from his wounds.

The county where the shooting occurred is occupied chiefly by cattle men, who overrun the Indian allotments and allow their cattle to graze over their lands without compensation, destroying whatever they may have in the way of crops. This is very discouraging to these Indians, who have been induced to settle upon their allotments; but after this affair they became alarmed and left their farming district in a body and went to join a larger camp of Indians farther down the Washita River. It was only after a troop, under command of Capt. Mackey, Third Cavalry, was, at the request of the Department, sent there to establish camp in this vicinity until the excitement among the Indians was quelled, that they returned to their district to locate and resume their farming operations. Even as yet they are in dread of these cattle men, and trouble is likely to recur again in this section.

Herd laws.—In certain counties the residents of one or more townships are authorized to submit the question, at a duly appointed election, whether stock shall be permitted to run at large, and if carried all landowners are required to fence their lands; otherwise they can not recover for damages by stock permitted to run at large. In the adjoining townships the herd law prevails. It becomes difficult for the Indians to understand why they are permitted to take up stock in one township for damage to crops and not in the one adjoining; and it was on this account the difficulty above referred to occurred, wherein one white man lost his life and another was wounded.

There is a disposition on the part of these cattle men to drive the Indians away from their lands, in the hope that they may use them for grazing purposes. Unless the Indians can be supplied with sufficient wire to fence their lands, these troubles are likely to recur. The supply of wire furnished annually in the way of annuity issues is not enough to give all the Indians what they require.

Additional schools.—There are many children of school age growing up in ignorance that ought to be educated. They are to be found in the outlying districts remote from the agency. It is impracticable to get them in the agency schools on account of the opposition of parents to having them go so far from home, but who promise to send them willingly if schools are established nearer to them. I recommend the construction of a boarding school for 60 pupils near Arapaho, on the Washita River, and another for 75 pupils near Watonga, on the North Canadian River.

Field matrons.—I can not too strongly represent and urge the necessity for an appropriation for the employment of a greater number of field matrons. That they are valuable auxiliaries to the work of civilization can not be doubted. At present there is only one employed for all the Indians of this agency. There should be at least one for each farming district. When it is stated that the Indians are widely scattered throughout a section of nearly 4,000,000 acres, and in some cases 100 miles distant from the agency, the necessity for an increased number of such employés is readily apparent. The service rendered by Miss Eliza Lambe has resulted in much

REF0071532

good. She has proven a most efficient matron, and it is unfortunate that the limited appropriation does not permit the employment of others like her.

Education.—There are two reservation boarding, one bonded, and two missionary schools established among these Indians.

Number of children of school age	903
Number attending schools during the past year:	
Cheyenne boarding school	103
Arapaho boarding school	110
Seger bonded school (approximated)	65
Mennonite mission school, Darlington	14
Mennonite mission school, Cantonment	57
Total average attendance	349

The schools have had a good average attendance during the year. Stringent measures on the part of the agent have been required to get the children in school and keep them there. All runaways have been promptly returned by the police.

Police.—The police force consists of 2 officers and 27 privates. They are efficient, obedient, and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and loyal to the agent.

Inspection.—The agency and schools were visited and inspected during the year by Inspectors C. C. Duncan and T. P. Smith, Supervisor C. D. Rakestraw, and D. E. James, member board of Indian commission.

Improvements.—During the year the general appearance of the agency has been much improved. The buildings have been newly painted; neat, new fences have been built throughout the agency with woven wire; the employés' quarters have all been supplied with water from hydrants; cisterns have been cleaned and repaired and new filters added; wells have been cleaned and furnished with pumps, and the agent's residence repaired and an addition constructed thereto, making a comfortable dwelling; an addition to the agent's office built, which has greatly facilitated the transaction of business; telephones put in, connecting the agency with Fort Reno and telegraph station; these were kindly furnished by the signal department of the Army as a loan.

A good granary and implement house, with teamsters' and harness rooms, was obtained by moving a building formerly used as an ice house to a suitable location and repairing the same. A new dwelling house for the property clerk was constructed, at a cost of $600, to replace the one destroyed by fire. Another employés' dwelling was secured by transferring the dispensary and agency physician's office to the hospital.

The streets have been graded and water drains cleaned and opened to the river. New latrines have been constructed, impervious to leakage, for all the employés' quarters. New issue stations and farmers' residences have been constructed near Watonga and in the Red Moon district, on the upper Washita River. Necessary repairs to and construction of new fences have been made at the two boarding schools. A new wagon road was laid out and grade crossings put in leading to El Reno, 4½ miles distant, which has since been declared a public highway by the board of county commissioners. Roads leading out from the agency have been repaired, graded, and made suitable for travel for all seasons.

Corrals were constructed in which to kill the cattle issued to Indians, thereby rendering it practicable to have this work done in a humane manner, and doing away with the old barbarous custom that used to prevail when the cattle were chased over the prairie and slaughtered like buffalo, making a scene that attracted white people from far and near to witness it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. WOODSON,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Arapaho Boarding School, August 1, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Arapaho boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Attendance.—The enrollment and average attendance has been greater during the past year than any year since my connection with the school. Capt. A. E. Woodson, assuming the duties of agent about two weeks before the opening of school, took occasion at once to acquaint the Indians with his attitude toward the schools. While making the payment of interest money the latter part of August, each family was questioned by the agent concerning number of children of school age, and parents were instructed to place all such in school.

On the first Monday of September school opened with a large attendance, and regular work began at once in all departments of the school. Not a day was lost waiting for pupils, or for classes to fill up, a fact unprecedented during my acquaintance with the school. The average attendance for September was 84. The 1st of October there was a large accession of new pupils for primary grade, the enrollment running up to 112, necessitating an increase of dormitory room. The average attendance for the nine months, beginning October 1, was 110. Average for the entire year, 107½.

Schoolroom work.—Class work has been highly creditable to both pupils and teachers. While I can not say that the progress of pupils equals that of white pupils in the public school, yet I am happy to say that the interest manifested and the effort made by the Arapaho scholars is not excelled by pupils of our public schools. The pupils have learned how to study, and like it. Their improvement in this respect is very evident and encouraging. They are wide-awake, thinking, industrious students.

Farming and gardening.—About the same amount of land has been under cultivation this year as last, 110 acres. The wheat crop was a fair yield. Oat and corn crop suffered much by the drought. The garden was planted early and yielded an abundant supply for school from the latter part of May till close of year. The potato crop was injured by the drought, yet supplied the school tables from the 1st of June.

Industries.—The school is not supplied with shops. The boys are taught farming, gardening, and the care of stock. With proper instructions they do their work cheerfully and well. The girls are taught to cook and bake, wash and iron, sew and mend, and in fact to do all work pertaining to the care of house and home. Nearly all learn quickly, doing excellent work, especially in the sewing room and in the care of dormitories and general housework.

Health of pupils.—The health of pupils has been unusually good. No epidemic has visited us, and regular school work has not been once interrupted on account of sickness. The agency physician carefully excluded diseased children and faithfully guarded the health of the school.

Employés.—Employés, with two exceptions have done faithful work, manifesting genuine interest in the welfare of pupils and in the reputation of the school. The successful operation of the school was greatly interfered with by two employés, who were wholly unfit for Indian school service. Both were relieved May 22, after much harm had been accomplished.

Very respectfully submitted.

ISAAC W. DWIRE,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through Capt. A. E. Woodson, U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, *July 1, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report of the Cheyenne boarding school. I assumed charge of this school on October 12, 1893.

The following facts are indicative of its condition at that time. It would have taken at least $500 to replace the missing articles of the property list. One item, for instance, was the shortage of 40 pairs of blankets. Wire had been stolen in large quantities. Some of the school hogs had been stealthily removed from their sties and barbecued, to the delight of some of the employés ex officio. At least 150 bushels of oats had mysteriously disappeared from the barn. Milch cows from the school herd were promiscuously scattered throughout the country. No one knew how many cattle were the property of Cheyenne school.

An estimate of the crops had been carefully (?) prepared on July 18, 1893, and is now on record in the official report of 1893. At the above date many of the vegetables named below were matured, and why such an exaggeration should be perpetrated I do not know. Please notice the following:

		Estimated.	Realized.
Radishes	bushels	100	2½
Onions	do	100	2½
Beans	do	100	2
Pease	do	100	1
Lettuce	pounds	100	25
Potatoes	bushels	500	200

These are facts.

No record of last year's attendance can be found at the school. I have been creditably informed that often times there were only 7 pupils here, and rarely ever more than 60. Yet the average was 77. If the truth was known we have actually doubled the average attendance of last year. If necessary, further information will be cheerfully given. With this status to build upon we began our work.

Attendance.—Through the ingenuity and personal endeavors of Capt. A. E. Woodson, acting Indian agent, the school was filled, and with the assistance of most of my employés we succeeded in retaining them here happy and contented. We had but one real runaway during the entire session. The children preferred the school to the tepee. Their parents began to realize that this was a good home for them. No forcible means was resorted to. Kindness, patience, forbearance, and firmness were our only aids. I really do not believe in much punishment, yet we have not reached that perfection in the Indian service where it can be given up entirely.

Industries.—The industrial work has been progressive and satisfactory. The farmers of this vicinity heap words of praise upon us for the condition and abundance of our crops. We have had an abundance of vegetables—onions, pease, radishes, turnips, beets, lettuce, potatoes, and beans. Our melon "patch" has been a source of supply to the Cheyenne tribe. We will have for winter use 50 bushels of onions, 400 bushels of potatoes, 15 bushels of beans, 15 bushels of beets, 350 pounds of dried corn, 100 bushels of turnips, and 25 bushels of sweet potatoes. This supply will tend to relieve the gastronomical monotony of bread and gravy and gravy and bread. The farm work has been done chiefly by the larger boys, who have never faltered in the line of duty. I can not speak too highly of them.

REF0071533

In the early spring, under the instructions of the farmer, eight of our oldest boys prepared for the planting and sowing of 85 acres of oats, 20 acres Milo maize, 20 acres cane, 15 acres millet, and 17 acres of garden. In addition to this we also had 50 acres of wheat, in all 207 acres cultivated by school. Next year we will not be forced to visit the agency fortnightly to obtain provender for our horses. We already have 800 bushels of wheat in the barn and at least 750 in the stack, 1,200 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of corn, and 300 bushels of Milo maize.

The girls have done their work cheerfully and well. We were proud of the interest manifested in all departments by the larger camp girls who had never been in school before.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has been good. By excavating under the northeast section of brick building we have fitted up a very cosy room for the kindergarten department. This was very successful. We had many visitors who thought the exercises of the little ones equal to any in our public schools. Here they learned to sing, repeat psalms, speak out distinctly, and the general kindergarten work.

The national holidays were observed with appropriate exercises. We endeavored to instill into the hearts of our boys and girls the principles of patriotism, manhood, and Christianity.

A flagstaff was planted between the two main buildings and the children taught to love and salute the flag.

Practical talks were frequently given to our most advanced boys by the superintendent and disciplinarian, Paul Good Bear, on health, their present and future conditions, and this fact forcibly presented to them, that right will always prevail.

On Sunday mornings we had our Sabbath school. The employés furnished the very best literature that could be had. Much good was accomplished, not in the collection of facts and denominationalism, but through the divine principles of Christianity as Christ taught and lived them.

Buildings.—The two main buildings are in good repair generally, and visitors testify that for neatness and general comfort our Cheyenne home can not be excelled in the service. Most of the rooms are large and well ventilated.

There should be better bathing facilities. It seems to me to have been a sad mistake to expend several thousand dollars at this school in the erection of buildings and repairs, and yet have no play room for the boys. For the happiness and good conduct of pupils this room is almost as necessary as the dining hall.

School stock.—The school has 4 mules, 4 horses, 2 mares, and 1 pony. Our school herd has increased considerably during past year; there are now altogether 104 head. The Holstein cows will furnish an abundance of milk for the coming winter. We have a fine pasture and a good supply of water. During the past fiscal year the school disposed of 20 steers, which brought $560, and sold enough logs to amount to $250.

Sanitary.—We have had but little sickness, yet there is one sad occurrence to record. Kirk Red Lodge, assistant industrial teacher at the time, and a model young Cheyenne in every respect, was bitten by a rabid dog on January 9, 1894, and died of hydrophobia in camp on February 6. What suffering he endured no one knows. We were present at his death, and at the request of his brothers the funeral services were conducted in the school chapel by Mr. Woodward, the resident missionary. On Decoration Day the school children marched to the cemetery, and with loving hands and sad reflections placed their bouquets of flowers upon the last resting place of Kirk, whom they all loved and admired.

Employés.—Most of the employés have been loyal and faithful. The success of Cheyenne school during the past year has been largely due to the personal influence of Paul Good Bear, disciplinarian and returned student from Carlisle. The children and their parents believe in him, and where he leads they will follow. He has reached the boys, and I do not think a more manly, industrious, and energetic class of young men can be found in any of our schools. Paul should be retained here and his salary increased, as recommended.

Conclusion.—The year has been one of progress. A cordial feeling has existed between employés and the parents of the children. Our pupils have been exceptionally bright and active. We have not attempted to drive them, but we have endeavored to lead them into the better way. The Indian inspectors have visited the school frequently and always seemed well pleased.

The last day was one of merriment. Two hundred camp Indians were present. There were songs and exercises by the little ones. The field-day sports consisted principally of football and tug of war between the blanket Indians and our boys in blue. The war waged heavily for some time. The squaws became excited and hastened to the rescue of the long-haired bucks, but it was of no avail; the boys in blue had gained the victory. A bountiful dinner was served. Now the children go back to the hovels of idleness, ignorance, and filth, after ten months of hard work endeavoring to educate, elevate, and purify them.

With many thanks to you for your untiring efforts in behalf of the school, I have the honor to remain sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS P. CILLOM,
Superintendent.

Capt. A. E. WOODSON, U. S. Army,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO RESERVATION.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, *August 15, 1894.*

I respectfully report the services performed by me as field matron on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Reservation from April 1 to August 15, 1894:

Days occupied in visiting Indian homes	116
Indian families visited	404
Families living in houses	95
Families living in tepees, hogans, or other Indian habitations	414
Number of Indian women actually instructed in the following lines:	
Care of home, keeping it clean and in order, and ventilated	125
Cleanliness of person and premises and disposition of refuse	159
Cooking and making light bread, regularity in meals	67
Cutting and making garments, including children's clothing and quilts	122
Washing and ironing	20
Adorning home with pictures and shelves, etc	21
Care of domestic animals, poultry, and cows, and care of milk	14
Care of sick, keeping them clean and properly nourished	48
Care of little children, having them bathed and clothed	67

I try to impress on all of them the proper observance of the Sabbath. In other ways I distribute a great many religious papers. The educated boys and girls read them to the older people. I find that it stimulates their intelligence. I hold religious services in their camps of Sabbath afternoons. I think that during the four months and twelve days of my work among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians I can see an improvement. They are steadily learning the ways of civilized life. Many of them have been wearing citizen's dress, and others would adopt the white woman's dress if they could only find means to purchase same. Many of the Cheyenne and Arapahos are true Christians and thinking men and women. The Indians love their children.

I will do all I can to lift Indian woman to the higher position given her, and the sooner she reaches it the faster will civilization grow. I would like to see all of them have comfortable houses to live in, and I think many of them would appreciate the same.

Yours truly,

ELIZA LAMBE,
Field Matron.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA., *August 18, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for Osages and Kaws.

The census of the two tribes shows the number of Osages to be 1,656, of whom 724 are half-breeds; of Kaws 218, of whom 95 are half-breeds, being a total of 1,874.

The Osages are the owners of the reservation occupied by them, having purchased it of the Cherokees in 1869, at the price of 70 cents per acre, cash. So with the Kaws, who purchased from the Osages 100,000 acres at the same price. The Osage Reservation contains about 1,500,195 acres.

The agency and schools are located at Pawhuska, a central point, 25 miles south of Elgin, Kans. The Kaw Agency and schools are near the southern border of that reservation, 35 miles west of Pawhuska; the nearest railway station is Kildare, Okla.

The Osage Reservation is generally hilly, especially so in the eastern half, which is also rocky and is covered with a sparse growth of post oak and black-jack trees. Hickory, walnut, and other valuable timber are found along the streams, the valleys of which, with a narrow strip on the southeast border, and a few favored spots among the hills, comprise the agricultural lands which amount to rather less than 20 per cent of the whole, the balance being adapted to grazing purposes alone, and for this the western half is better. Being prairie the grass is more nutritious, is better liked by cattle than the timbered pastures where also the flies are more troublesome. For these reasons the lessees of the eastern pastures have practically abandoned them and, with one or two exceptions, have paid no rental this year. A list of these delinquents is as follows:

	Amount.
Harry E. Slaughter	$378.00
Trumbly and Revelette	607.20
Virgile Herard	1,267.35
C. W. Brown	756.00
Trumbly and Tinker	1,181.25
John Pappin	100.80
Charles Prudom, administrator	705.60
T. L. Rogers	1,881.60
Thomas Leahy	403.20
Fugate and Tinker	612.50
John Soderstrom, bond	1,790.18
Louis Rogers	1,411.20
Crane and Larimer, bond	2,100.00
A. W. Hoote	672.00
Cyrus Rirle, administrator	806.40
G. J. Yeargain	98.00
	14,771.28

Bennett (Kaw pasture).

These remarks will apply to the Kaw Reservation, except that the proportion of farming land is greater, and all the hill land excellent pasture.

The Osages regard themselves as a nation with a big "N," and the government is vested in a principal chief, assistant chief, fifteen councilors, and five district sheriffs, who are elected by the people for terms of two years, respectively. A supreme judge with four associates, high sheriff, prosecuting attorney, clerk of court, treasurer, and a secretary are appointed by the principal chief and confirmed by the council. This government is a very real thing to the Osages. That of the Kaws is similar, but on a smaller scale.

REF0071534

I doubt their utility as a means of civilization. The majority of members in each case being from the full-blood nonprogressive part of the people, is one of the means by which this element maintains a hold over the younger people who for the most part, have been at school on or off the reservation and have to some degree imbibed progressive ideas, but are, I regret to say, sooner or later brought back to the blanket by moral and sometimes physical coercion by the elders. The women are more conservative, if possible, than the men, and their influence is against all progress.

It does not seem as if these Indians had made much progress in civilization, if civilization means work and all that goes with it, yet it is doubtful if any people would make much more if each individual were supplied with means to supply their wants without personal effort on their part. Still, the Kaws do not seem to have done much better than the Osages in this respect, and they have very little money, yet one can find a Kaw who will work; an Osage never, voluntarily.

Educational facilities on the reservations consist of the Government school at Pawhuska, for girls and boys, with capacity for 180 pupils. Another at Kaw, for boys and girls, 60 pupils. The average attendance for the past six months at Osage was 170; at Kaw, 40. The reports of these schools will show in detail the work done, and I regard the result as very creditable.

There are two Catholic schools on the Osage Reservation—St. Louis, for girls, at Pawhuska, with capacity for 100 pupils, average attendance; St. Johns, on Hominy Creek, 15 miles southwest from the agency, for boys, capacity 100, average attendance. These schools were well conducted in every respect. They had throughout the year more scholars than they were paid for, and I recommend that for this year contracts be made for the full number they can accommodate. They will be paid only for what they have, and should not be expected to keep any without pay, and I hope to fill all the schools this year.

Farming.—But little of this is done personally, by Osages especially. Every family has a farm or claim—some two or more, one for each member of the family—with fairly good house, built mostly by the traders or white tenants, who carry on the farm on shares, look after the stock, the Indian spending the greater part of his time during the summer at the dance houses, of which there are four on the reservation. The one at the agency consists of the roundhouse, where they dance in bad weather, and a collection of 25 or 30 houses, where the Indians live in preference to staying on their farms. I have sent them away several times, but they come back in a little while. Their dances this year have been more in the nature of post-funeral services, although they are called war dances, the object being to commemorate the warlike virtues of the deceased, and to simulate the taking of a scalp, which he may carry to his new abode. The smoke dance is another. This is an entertainment to visiting bands of their own or other tribes. The pipe is passed, then a dance, which is followed by the making of presents to the visitors. As the one who gives most is regarded as the greatest, the hosts frequently strip themselves of all movable property. There does not seem to have been any persistent effort to prevent this. The Indians say they have always done so.

The Indian, when at home, will do no work if he can help it; he hires his wood cut and hauled. Nor will his wife do the housework if she can hire a servant, or the renters' wife to do it for her. In many houses the two families eat together—the provisions being supplied by the Indian and cooked by the white. The renter of course gets the lion's share of the crops, etc., and it is no uncommon thing to see an Indian who has a good farm hauling from the store hay and corn for his horses. I have tried to change this by requiring, before permitting a renter, to any Indian, who was able to work, a promise that he would cultivate at least 10 acres himself.

These remarks apply to the full-bloods. The half-breeds are, as a rule, more provident and industrious, some of them being good business men and making fortunes and occupy the choicest lands on the reservation, where they have homes that would be called luxurious in a more advanced community than this.

The wheat crop has been fairly good, but corn, which is the principal crop of the country, is almost a failure from the long drought and hot winds that have prevailed since the middle of June.

The farming lands may be said to be occupied either by claim improvements or cultivation, and it would be difficult to find an unoccupied body of 160 acres of good land.

Grazing.—As stated, many of the leases have been practically abandoned, and for which no rental has been received since I took charge. I should not regret to see the grazing business discontinued, at least so far as the Osages are concerned, as they have already more money than is good for them. The Kaws, however, need the revenue from that source.

Crimes.—There are few committed by the Indians excepting the practice of polygamy. They submit to injustice from their white neighbors, sometimes personal maltreatment, without resistance; but crimes against the Indians seem to be on the

increase. There is a class of people along the borders of the reservation whose only means of sustenance; would appear to be whisky peddling and stock stealing Scarcely a week passes without an Indian complaining that his hogs, horses, or cattle have been stolen, which it seems impossible to prevent, or to convict the thieves when found. The full-bloods, upon whom these losses fall, are so terrorized by this class that they will not testify against them, and the only way in which they can be protected is by a garrison of U. S. troops on the reservation, or a police force properly mounted and paid. We wage constant war against thieves and whisky peddlers with all the force we have, but the force is so weak and the avenues of escape so many that we can do but little. And then, too, the penalty imposed on whisky cases is generally so light as to be of no deterrent value whatever. Nor will this condition improve until the newly opened country is filled with a settled and law-abiding population. The country is overrun with deputy U. S. marshals. One can not ride 10 miles from the agency without meeting them, but their efforts seem to be confined to arresting Indians who may, at some time, have had a bottle of whisky. I do not know of a single instance of a white man arrested by them for theft, and very few in whisky cases, while the arrest of Indians will, I am sure, amount to upward of a thousand.

The following is a statement of arrests by the chief of police since July 25, 1893:

Names.	Offense charged.	Color.
George Flarety	Selling liquor	White man.
Felix Red Eagle	do	Osage Indian.
Louis Stunkel	do	White man.
A. J. Wade	do	Do.
James Conley	do	Do.
George Bowman	do	Do.
Henry Robberts	do	Cherokee Indian.
Sergis Martinez	do	Mexican.
R. W. Dunlap	Larceny	White man.
John Alley	do	Do.
E. Alley	do	Do.
Charley Tinker	Selling liquor	Osage Indian.
Wilson Turner	Assault	White man.
Barney Maxwell	Selling liquor	Do.
Louis Revard	do	Osage Indian.
Robert Breeding	do	Do.
Charley White Tail	Assault	Do.
Robert Fyffe	Selling liquor	White man.
Hiram Plummer	do	Do.
James Shockey	do	Do.
Charley Dern	do	Do.
Eugene Mosier	do	Osage Indian.
Mi kah she	do	Do.
White Horn	do	Do.
Frank Corndropper	do	Do.
John Strate	do	Do.
David Harris	Larceny of timber	White man.
Thomas Miller	Larceny of walnut timber	Do.
Harvey Patterson	Selling liquor	Do.
R. E. Edwards	do	Do.
Roman Logan	do	Osage Indian.
Frank Leunett	do	White man.
John Blackmer	do	Do.
Wm. Hersey	do	Do.
W. E. Austin	do	Do.
Wm. Hersey	Larceny	Do.
Fred Moncravey	Selling liquor	Osage Indian.
A. Allen	do	White man.
Phe tse mole	do	Osage Indian.
Alex Eagle feather	do	Do.
Sue she she wat tah	do	Do.
Joseph Webster	Larceny	White man.
G. W. Fields	do	Do.
Harvey Griffin	Selling liquor	Do.
Joe Che she wat tah	Murder	Osage Indian.
W. C. Kannedy	Selling liquor	White man.
W. S. Kannedy	do	Do.
Frank Davis	do	Do.
E. E. Ellis	do	Do.
Leary Worle	do	Do.
Joe Che Wat talo	do	Osage Indian.
Charley Smith	Larceny and attempt to kill	White man.
Sam Weaver	Assault	Do.
Thomas Crook	Selling liquor	White man (killed).
William Thomas	Assault	Do.
John Baker	Selling liquor	Do.
J. Gates	do	Do.
Morley Gates	do	Do.

REF0071535

Names.	Offense charged.	Color.
Wallace Murray	Selling liquor	Osage Indian.
John Alley	do	White man.
Ed. Alley	do	Do.
James Morris	Larceny	Do.
Alex. Davis	Selling liquor	Do.
Mrs. Nettie Lewis	do	White woman.
John Killbie	do	Osage Indian.
Jacob Mosier	Larceny	Do.
John Plumer, sr	do	White man.
John Plumer, jr	do	Do.
Robert Breeding	Assault	Do.
Mrs. L. Breeding	do	Osage Indian.
George Rogers	Selling liquor	White man.
Albert Majors	Larceny	Do.
Washburn Fields	do	Do.
Andrew Fields	do	Do.
Jake Jones	do	Negro.
Bruce Adams	Assault	White man.
Lock Langley	Larceny	Cherokee Indian.
John Bray	do	Do.
William Washburn	do	White man.
Charley Ravelto	Assault	Osage Indian.
Nicly Callahan	Selling liquor	Do.
Robert S. Broocks	Obstructing officer	White man.
H. H. Pasco	Selling liquor	Do.
William Wiley	Assault	Do.
James Martin	Larceny	Osage Indian.
George Flaherty	Selling liquor	White man.
Jack Pugate	Shooting stock	Do.
Charley Cline	Selling liquor	Do.
Capt. Hill	Selling whisky	Do.
Holen Ames	do	Do.
Jessie Squires	do	Do.
O. L. Kurtzle	do	Do.
Nathan McCarver	do	Do.
George R. Koonce	do	Do.
John Tweedy	do	Do.
Oliver Browder	do	Do.
Charley Parks	do	Do.
John Johnson	do	Do.
John Tweedy	do	Do.
S. H. Perrie	do	Osage Indian.
Cinch Y. West	do	White man.
Nora McGinnis	do	White woman.
Barney Maxwell	do	White man.
Morrison Dewooddy	Threatening to kill	Do.
Z. C. Goodnell	Selling whisky	Do.
Frank Elam	do	Do.
Dave Patterson	Selling liquor	Do.
Elijah Higgins	Train robber	Do.
J. C. Weathers	Selling liquors	Do.
Eugene Mosier	do	Osage Indian.
Mrs. Nettie Lewis	do	White woman.
Wm. Wright	do	White man.
Charley Pruden	Cutting walnut timber	Osage Indian.
John McFall	Selling liquor	Do.
Ke O Kumpah	do	Do.
John Pah sue	do	Do.
D. L. Freeman	do	White man.
Autwine Albert	do	Osage Indian.
Alex Eaglefeather	do	Do.
Ho hah ah greh	do	Do.
Black Dog	Cutting walnut timber	Do.
Cross Smith	Selling liquor	Do.
Newton Paul	do	Do.
Roman Logan	do	Do.
Frank Lennett	do	White man.
John Blackman	do	Do.
Thomas Smith	do	Do.
J. B. Freedman	do	Do.
E. E. Ellis	Selling whisky	Do.
Benj. Haynie	do	Osage Indian.
Louis Tinker	do	Do.
John Baker	do	Do.

Recapitulation of arrests:

Whites	94
Killed	1
Osage Indians	42
Cherokee Indians	3
Larceny	21
Assault	9
Cutting timber (Osages)	2

There are no easy places at this agency. It requires hard work and plenty of it on the part of every employé, and for the willing faithfulness of these and the uniform courtesy I have received from your office I desire to record my hearty thanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. FREEMAN,
Major, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, OKLA., *August 4, 1891.*

SIR: My predecessor, Mr. O. E. Kendall, writes for the annual report as follows:

"The school buildings are located on an elevation a quarter of a mile north of the agency. The buildings are five in number, as follows: Boys' home, girls' home, schoolhouse, hospital, and barn. The first four named are situated in a campus of natural forest trees, which contains 10 acres. This gives ample shade and serves as a protection from the hot sun during the summer months.

"The boys' home, the oldest of the buildings, has accommodation for 50 boys, although, with equipments, more could be well accommodated. This building was formerly used as quarters for boys and girls, and for schoolrooms. The schoolrooms have been made into dormitories, and the girls' quarters are used for the little boys. This building was papered and painted last year. There has been some settling in the walls, which will necessitate replacing some of them with new.

"The girls' home is a three story stone building, having a basement under all of it. At present we have accommodations for 80 girls, but could be arranged and equipped to accommodate more. The first floor is used for music, sitting, and sewing rooms, and for kitchens and dining rooms for both employés and children. "The second floor is used by employés and the larger girls as sleeping rooms. The third floor is for the smaller girls' sleeping quarters. The basement affords ample room for laundry, play rooms, and workshops. The building is well planned, and with the exception of a better supply of water and means to raise it to all parts of the building, it is very well equipped.

"The schoolhouse is a two story stone structure, lying midway between the two homes. It has 5 schoolrooms, with a seating capacity of 180. There is also a large chapel room which will seat 300 people. This building is well planned, ventilated, and lighted.

"The hospital is a frame structure, and will accommodate 10. This would be inadequate in case of contagious diseases. The health of the school has been good throughout the year. All the buildings are heated by steam.

"The water works extend to all the buildings except the schoolhouse, which in case of fire can be connected to the water supply. The difficulty so far has been to get an abundant supply of water and to elevate it so as to be used in extinguishing fires.

"I would recommend that the barn, which is on the side of the hill on which the buildings are located, be moved to the top of the hill, where it will be more accessible.

"The school farm is separated from the grounds by the village, and the garden containing the orchard is located in the village. This is an unfortunate arrangement. It makes the farm work unhandy, and the garden and orchard where intruders pilfer and destroy the growing crops. This seems to be the best location, on account of the fertile valley to the south of the grounds. The orchard is about 4 acres in extent, and contains apple and peach trees and grapevines. There was produced from the orchard last year 25 bushels of apples, 200 bushels of peaches, 200 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of onions, 25 bushels of radishes, 50 bushels of beans, green, 50 bushels of pease, 40 bushels of beets, 10 bushels of parsnips, 15 bushels of carrots. The farm produced 1,685 bushels of corn. This year it is cultivated to corn and millet. There are 65 acres of it. This coming year I would recommend the purchase of wheat, with which to seed it to small grain until the ground can be cleaned. The farm needs some draining before it can be successfully tilled.

"We now have about 500 acres of land fenced in, and the school herd, consisting of 65 head, is kept in it. Formerly the cattle were left to roam at will over the range. I would recommend that the milch cows be selected from the herd, and the remainder be butchered for school use the following year.

"The work of the past year has been very successful. Where so many buildings are there is a great deal of work necessary to be done in the way of repairs. So far all attempts at getting a good supply of water for the school have been failures, and I trust that this much needed supply can be obtained. A system of sewerage is very much needed.

"The schoolroom work has been quite successful. Kindergarten methods have been used with great success. Our school is primary, the average age being about 11 years. Our corps of teachers is good."

Having just taken charge, I can add but little to this report. However, I am impressed with the following needs of this school:

First. An adequate water supply is positively imperative.

Second. The industrial part of the school needs much development. This will require a dairy building and poultry houses, and an employé to take charge of each. This additional expense would be soon saved by the products therefrom.

Third. The school needs a uniform and complete plan of management which shall comprehend every detail of the work, and be unchangeable and understood by every employé and pupil.

Fourth. Discipline and the common rules of politeness need application; and if the school is filled to its capacity, a first-class disciplinarian will be greatly needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH P. COLLINS,
Superintendent.

Maj. H. B. FREEMAN,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REF0071536

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KAW SCHOOL.

KAW AGENCY, OKLA., *July 1, 1894.*

SIR: I herewith submit to you the annual report of the Kaw boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Enrolled for year: Males, 20; females, 22; total, 48. Average attendance, 43½. The children have, with few exceptions, enjoyed good health. We have no deaths to report. All children in the school have been required to use the English language exclusively. Whenever a pupil has been heard talking his own language he has been reprimanded. As a result they all converse well in English.

Employés.—The employés in the school at present are satisfactory. I regret that the same can not be said of all who have been employed in the school during the year, and trust that we may be able to retain all satisfactory employés throughout the year.

Crops.—The crops on the cultivated land of the school are as good as they were last year, notwithstanding the dry weather. There are in cultivation 40 acres in corn which will produce 1,000 bushels of corn; 20 acres of wheat that will yield 400 bushels; 10 acres of millet which will yield 20 tons. Also 45 tons of hay have been placed in barn and stack for agency stock. We have only been able to raise but a few bushels of potatoes, owing to the dry weather. I would further say that the above has been raised by the school laborers and children in the school.

Teacher.—I would recommend that but one teacher be employed at this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. My reasons for so doing are, first, all pupils that are large enough to perform manual labor are taught same. The boys are taught how to farm, care for stock, etc. The girls are taught to sew, mend their own and other garments, churn and care of milk, and all other things pertaining to make good men and women. Therefore it only leaves about 20 pupils in the schoolroom at a time. Said pupils are kept out of school one-half day at a time.

Stock.—We have at the school the following stock: Four head of mules, 30 head of cattle, 3 head of ponies, 34 head of hogs and shoats. They are in good flesh, particularly the hogs and young cattle. The milch cows are very poor in quality, and we have not been able to have as much milk for the children as could have been used, some of the cows scarcely giving enough milk to pay for milking. I would recommend that the present stock be slaughtered for use of school, and that about 10 number one cows be purchased in their place. The hogs are in fine shape, and will add largely to the support of the school the coming year.

Thanking you for your untiring energy and favors shown in the support of this school, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KEENAN,
Clerk in Charge.

Maj. H. B. FREEMAN, U. S. Army,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, ETC., AGENCY, OKLA., *August 15, 1894.*

SIR: Complying with your instructions, dated July 5, 1894, I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the fiscal year 1894, which is my first annual report.

I assumed charge of the agency August 1, 1891, by receipting to D. J. M. Wood, my predecessor. The year's work has been very pleasant, with the exception of a few unpleasantries with some employés who were bequeathed to me, and who were of the opinion the Indian service would be much crippled by their being retired therefrom. All things are now harmonious, and we are united in our efforts to make a success of administering the affairs of the agency.

As you are aware, this agency is composed of four subagencies and four distinct tribes of Indians, the Poncas, Pawnees, confederated tribe of Otoes and Missourias, and the Tonkawas. As has been the custom, and as is almost necessary on account of each subagency having to a certain extent its own government and its business affairs managed independently, I shall report on each tribe separately.

PONCA AGENCY.

This is headquarters for the consolidated agencies, and it is here that the agent has his office. The agency is only 3 miles from Ponca Station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, which is the telegraphic address. The opening of the Strip has created a number of new towns around the reservation, the nearest of which is New Ponca, just north of the reservation, and only 7 miles from the agency.

There were 588 of the Poncas at the close of the fiscal year 1894, an increase of 10 over the number reported last year, as is evidenced by the census accompanying this report.

Males	281
Females	307
Males over 18 years old	137
Females over 14 years old	169
Children between 6 and 16 years old	174
Indians over 20 years who can read	45
Indians under 20 years who can read	155
Indians who can understand English (about)	250

The Poncas own in common 101,891 acres of as pretty land as the country boasts, of which about 60,000 acres are fenced into two pastures that are leased to cattle men for grazing purposes, bringing in a revenue of $6,010, which is paid per capita to the Poncas. It is estimated that 70,000 acres of this land is susceptible of cultivation.

During the past year the Poncas have cultivated 1,320 acres—800 wheat, 20 oats, 495 corn, and 5 in various other crops. One hundred and twenty acres were broken during the year and 5,700 rods of fence built during the same period, which gives us, it is estimated, 3,000 acres inclosed by good fence. These Indians are fairly well equipped with agricultural implements, which are in tolerably good repair. They need more and better horses to do their work as it should be done. A steam thrasher, a thing that was badly needed, has been promised us during the coming year, which will facilitate the work of thrashing the wheat very much.

In this connection I wish to compliment the Poncas upon the good work they have done the past year, and thank them for the manner in which they have acceeded to my every wish, thus lending very materially to the success of my administration. I would make special mention of White Eagle, the head chief, who has been an untiring and faithful worker, and has been richly rewarded for his labor in having one of the best crops on the agency. He does not lie around and expect his "sons" to support him in idleness, but sets a good example for them to follow by going to the field himself and working for his own and his family's support.

A majority of the Poncas are good workers. Besides raising and marketing 10,621 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats, and 3,000 bushels of corn, they have cut and sold about 600 cords of wood, for which they got $3 per cord, hauled from the station to the agency 57,307 pounds of freight, for which they were paid $37.21, and did considerable irregular labor for the Government and Government employés. About 50,000 feet of lumber has been sawed at the reservation mill from logs furnished by the Indians. The same was used in building dwellings, stables, and generally improving the allotments of the Indians. It has been a busy and fairly prosperous year for the Poncas. They have shown great improvement in the matter of civilization and self-support during the year, and I look for rapid strides forward in this respect during the year to come. The season was a bad one for their corn crop, which accounts for the small yield.

About two-thirds of the Poncas have accepted their allotments and others are falling rapidly into line. Of course there are a few of the older Indians who will hold off until they are compelled to take them. I have done everything in my power to impress upon their minds the good that will result to them by taking their land and improving it, and have been successful in many instances. Certain privileges have been accorded those who have taken their allotments which could not be extended to those who had not, and this has helped the allotting agent in her work no little. Miss Helen P. Clark, the allotting agent, is still here, using her best efforts to get the Indians to choose their lands while there is yet time.

The Poncas regard marital relations more sacredly than heretofore, yet there is much room for improvement in this line.

The missionary work of this agency has been in the hands of Rev. J. E. Irvine, of the M. E. church, a good-meaning old man, but without that experience and knowledge of the Indian that are so essential for a successful Indian missionary. It is my belief that the most successful missionary work can be done right in the Indian reservation schools.

There has been no work during the year for the court of Indian offenses at this place. We have had only a few little misunderstandings that were easily and satisfactorily adjusted by the agent. The court is composed of the good and intelligent Indians David White Eagle, Henry Fire Shaker, and Thick Nail.

The sanitary condition of the Poncas has been very good. During the year we have recorded 19 deaths and 29 births. Below is the report, dated July 28, of the agency physician, Dr. H. W. Newman, who, though young in the Indian service, has been highly successful and enjoys the confidence and good will of those under his charge:

SIR: I have the honor to present my first annual report as physician for Ponca and Oakland agencies. My experience with these Indians, while limited, has yet been sufficiently ample to destroy many of my preconceived ideas concerning them.

I have found but few cases of venereal diseases, while tuberculosis is fearfully prevalent; in fact I believe that more than half of the tribe are to a greater or less degree affected by it. This seems strange when their out door life is taken into consideration, as tuberculosis and fresh air are usually regarded as incompatible; but when it is remembered that the tribe live upon a diet that is mostly albuminous and containing only a very small proportion of heat-producing food the prevalence of the disease becomes more logical. The fact that we have only palliative remedies for consumption has often, I think, proven an obstacle in the way of gaining the Indian's confidence in the white man's medicine. The Poncas, and to a lesser degree the Tonkawas, are willing whenever sick to receive medical attention, but the carelessness of the women as regards nursing, and the Indian's restlessness under the restraint which sickness should impose, operate as potent factors against the successful treatment of many acute diseases. The "medicine man" has given me much less trouble than I anticipated he would, and I believe under the influence of the law he will soon desist from his practices.

I wish to thank you for the many favors you have extended to me.

REF0071537

The work done by the Ponca boarding school in the ten months' term just closed has been good. Indeed I feel very proud of the record. There has been the largest attendance ever had at this school; in fact, there were more pupils than could be accommodated and 22 were transferred to the different training schools. For the most part the children were brought in willingly by their parents and guardians, while in some cases much persuasion had to be used to get them to do it. We have an excellent corps of school workers for the ensuing year, in some respects far superior to that of last, it is my opinion, and we can but look for very flattering results. Below I give you the report of the superintendent of the school, Joseph D. Elliff, dated June 30, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting a report of Ponca boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. My report will cover the time only that I have been superintendent, October 30, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year has been the full capacity of the school. Owing to crowded condition of the building 20 pupils were transferred to Chilocco. With improvements provided for we can accommodate every child of school age on the reservation.

At first runaways were of frequent occurrence, but promptness in returning the fugitives and a more rational method of management have almost broken up the habit. In most cases I find the cause of runaways to be corporal punishment injudiciously inflicted by school employés, or improper management.

Buildings.—The buildings are inadequate to the demands of the school, but I am informed that the necessary improvements are now provided for. The sanitary conditions have been improved. The building has been cleaned and properly cared for, the beds changed entirely, and when building is repainted, walls kalsomined, and the floors repaired it will be in good condition.

Farm.—The school farm consists of 180 acres. Of this about 275 acres are under fence, and of this about 180 acres are under pasture; the remainder in cultivation. The farm is in excellent condition and all crops promise a good yield. The orchard has been carefully pruned and cultivated. Owing to carelessness in former years only a part of the trees will ever be of any benefit.

Stock.—The stock consists of 42 head of cattle (including 12 calves), 2 horses, 2 mules, 50 hogs, and a few chickens. All the stock is in good condition. We have 12 milch cows, giving sufficient milk for the children, one meal each day. Since October 1 we have killed 19 beeves and 19 hogs.

The boys have been taught to milk and care for the cattle. I would recommend that 15 of the oldest, most vicious cows be slaughtered for beef, and that we be furnished a few thoroughbreds instead. A cow that has run wild for six or eight years is not a good milker, to say nothing of trouble and danger involved. The pasture is failing and will necessitate the fencing of the remainder of the school farm.

Health.—The health of the school as a whole has steadily improved. There have been only 4 cases of serious illness, and no deaths, since I came. Much credit is due Dr. H. W. Newman for his skillful treatment and faithful attendance given these children. The children are predisposed to scrofulous troubles, sore eyes, etc. Only by years of careful treatment can many of them be restored to perfect health. With hospitals and bathrooms and a nurse to be furnished this coming year, I hope to report a great improvement in general health of the school.

Industrial work.—The detail consists of 26 girls and 26 boys, each working one-half day, at a given work for one month. In addition to regular detail the pupils are required, under supervision of proper employés, to clean school rooms, scrub, wait on the sick, carry wood, etc.

I have emphasized the training of the children. Employés are required to teach the children to do the work, and the results are shown in the efficiency of the work done and in the spirit in which it is done. Most of the children like to do their work. The aptness of these children for work and their willingness to do, when they know just what to do, is an agreeable surprise to me.

School work.—When I took charge of the school, it was practically without organization. No records of any kind were left by my predecessor, not even a complete list of the children's names. The discipline was wretched and teaching, with few exceptions, the worst sort of cramming. These defects, thanks to Supervisor Rakestraw, have been partially corrected.

Allow me to say that of all places, the boarding schools require trained teachers. A teacher who knows nothing of the science of teaching, who never studied methods, management, or kindergarten work, who can not intelligently write a lesson plan, who does not know the great educational value of well-planned object lessons, is not fit for this work. Thorough preparation for the work and daily study and a definite system are absolutely essential. To this end I would recommend close and efficient supervision on the part of supervisors and others.

There has been much improvement in the Poncas during the year all along the line. Very little time has been spent in dancing. They never dance the ghost dance, the sun dance, or any other of the forbidden dances, and only occasionally engage in a social dance. Too much can not be said for the Poncas. A better natured or more agreeable lot of Indians are not to be found, and the possibilities for their improvement are numerous.

PAWNEE SUBAGENCY.

This part of Ponca, etc., agency has a beautiful location about 35 miles southeast of Ponca Agency, and its affairs have been efficiently looked after during the past year by W. B. Webb, clerk in charge.

Affairs have materially changed since the last report went up from this agency. The Pawnees have become full-fledged citizens of the United States, and their unallotted lands have become the home of the white man. Just across the Black Bear Creek has sprung into existence quite a little village, which has taken the same name as the agency. In some respects this is a good thing for the Indians, and in others it is bad; very bad. In this new town the Pawnee finds some way of getting that much desired though much to be feared beverage, "fire-water," and proceeds to paint things a crimson hue and proclaim his independence as a citizen of these great United

States. This new arrangement of things make it impossible for an agent to do as much as heretofore for these Indians, and does away almost entirely with his control over them; and instead of working on their farms and improving their homes, as they should, a majority of them spend their time in ghost dancing, gambling and blowing in the money they receive as annuity, knowing that in their new relation the power of the agent to punish them is almost, if not entirely, gone. About the only way left for him to bring them to reason is withholding their annuities, and they know that this can only be done for a short time. The Indian is said to be "eagle-eyed" and "sharp," but it will be a long time before he is a match for his white brother and know how to avoid the traps set for him to get what spare change he may have "around loose."

The Pawnees have been paid $177,000 during the past year, and consequently very little farm work has been done. They care not for the morrow, but look only to the present, and "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is very applicable to them. They spend their days and nights in having a royal good time, falling an easy prey to the "wolves" who hang around the border, taking every advantage of their Indian brothers' ignorance and improving every opportunity presented to bleed them of what little money they have. This is a sad but true state of affairs, and I doubt very seriously if it can be improved other than by long and arduous work. We shall do all in our power, and that is all that can be expected of anyone, trusting that when their supply of money shall have been exhausted and the white traders cease to credit them, which no doubt they will when that time comes, they will see the necessity of going to work, and will "fall to" and make for themselves those delightful homes possible and "lay by something for a rainy day." This is nice to contemplate, at least.

The census accompanying this report was taken June 30, and shows that there are now 731 Pawnees.

Males	340
Females	391
Males over 18 years old	207
Females over 14 years old	241
Children of school age	175

As the Pawnees are now citizens of the United States and amenable to the laws of Oklahoma for their crimes and grievances, the necessity for a court of Indian offenses ceased, and by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, the court of this agency was abolished on the 21st day of April.

As I have stated before, there has been very little farm work done by these Indians during the past year. I am satisfied we could have done better in this respect had we had experienced farmers to assist and instruct the Indians, but so long as only Indians are employed as agency farmers we can not expect to obtain desired results. I would recommend that one white farmer, at least, be allowed at this place. This would only be just to an agent who is responsible for property and the progress of the Indians.

The statistics of crops raised at Pawnee are all estimated. It is impossible to give exact figures, for the farmers, whose business it is to keep such records, have failed to do so. There were 1,960 acres under cultivation: 53 in wheat, 68 in oats, and 1,839 in corn, which yielded 1,000 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, and 40,000 bushels of corn.

About 20,000 rods of fence were constructed during the year, which gives now about 16,380 acres under fence. Twenty-five thousand feet of lumber was sawed at the agency mill, 13,032 feet of which was for the county commissioners of "Q" County, Okla., to build a public bridge across Black Bear Creek, which has proven a great convenience to the Indians. The remainder of the lumber was used by the Indians to improve their allotments. Besides this, the Indians have cut and saved about 800 tons of hay, transported 122,270 pounds of freight, for which they have been paid $135.43, and cut and sold 600 cords of wood. They own 1,057 horses, 159 mules, 400 cattle, 550 swine, 2 sheep, 1 goat, and 600 domestic fowls.

During the year there were erected by the Indians 91 dwelling-houses, at an estimated cost of $150 each. The majority of these houses were built under contract, the Indian paying for the carpenter work. The Pawnees now have 205 dwelling houses; although the number reported by my predecessor was larger, though for the life of me I can't tell where he got them.

As to the sanitary condition of the agency and school, I respectfully refer you to the following report of the agency physician, Dr. C. W. Driesbach, dated July 1, 1894:

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my annual sanitary report of this agency and school.

The general health of the Pawnees is good for a people possessing, as they do, constitutions of low vitality. The various diseases of the eye are not so prevalent among them as formerly, due in part to their more general adoption of houses, instead of smoky tents, as habitations. There have been very few cases of acute venereal disease during the past year.

REF0071538

Since the settlement of this country by white people the Indians have had a better opportunity to procure a variety of food in the market, and are using fresh vegetables and fruits. This change from an almost exclusive meat diet will no doubt be beneficial.

During the past year almost every family has patronized the agency medical department at different times, and many of them do so regularly. They have called for the physician's services and "white man's medicine" of their own accord, and when they do this I find that directions are followed and medicine taken much more faithfully than when it is urged upon them. Many of the older Indians will always have faith in their "medicine men," but they employ them mainly for trivial complaints, and they seldom interfere with the work of the agency physician.

There has been an epidemic of measles during the past three months, principally among the children, which has now almost ceased. The death rate has been low for a class of patients of poor physical condition.

At the school there were 15 cases of measles in a severe form, with only 1 death. They had the benefit of good nursing, and the disease is now entirely eradicated. Eye diseases have given but little trouble at the school, and excepting the outbreak of measles the cases were mostly trivial complaints.

When I assumed charge of the affairs at this agency the school was bonded and under the charge of T. W. Conway. The 1st day of September the Indian Office saw fit to place this school under my charge, with G. H. Phillips as superintendent, who was retired from the same on the 2d day of June, hence we submit an report dated July 1, 1891, written by A. C. Jones, the industrial teacher who has been acting in the capacity of superintendent. Notwithstanding a few drawbacks we have had incident to the removal of several employés and an epidemic of the measles, the work has been quite satisfactory. The attendance has been the largest ever had at the school. The water supply has given us much trouble at this school, but we have at last solved the problem, I think, and early in the ensuing year I hope to report sufficient supply of pure water. Dr. Driesbach, the agency physician, deserves much credit for the good attention he has given the school, and he is to be complimented upon the success he has had. See the report below:

I have the honor to submit annual report of the Pawnee industrial boarding school. This duty devolves upon me as acting superintendent, having been placed in charge upon the removal of Dr. G. H. Phillips on June 4.

I think we can safely say that the session has been fairly prosperous and profitable. The school has never previously numbered more than 105, with an average attendance of about 90. The past year it numbered 138, with an average attendance of about 128.

Numerous changes have occurred, especially as to employés, most of the old ones having been removed and replaced by new appointments. These parties, although inexperienced, in most cases have so far proved themselves earnest and efficient workers.

The farm has been fairly well cultivated and is now in good condition, with 8 acres in garden, affording an abundance of vegetables, about 2 in orchard and vineyard, 15 acres in wheat, which has been threshed and put away. The late sowing of this crop reduced its yield about 125 bushels, but the quality is very good. We have also 10 acres in millet doing well, 10 acres in oats, and 25 in corn, which at present is very fine. The stock is in good condition and consists of 125 head of hogs (which is a surplus of at least 60 head beyond the capacity of the farm to raise profitably), 21 head of cattle, 6 mules, and 2 horses.

The health of the school has been good with the exception of an epidemic of measles which attacked the school about the 1st of May in its most malignant form. The nurse reports 45 cases, resulting in one death caused by a complication of the disease with heart trouble. The rest have been brought safely through and the school has resumed its normal condition of health.

We are all anxiously awaiting the advent of a new superintendent and earnestly hoping that we shall be able to work harmoniously together under his rule, and make Pawnee in future the boarding school of the agency.

OTOE SUBAGENCY

The Otoe Reservation, which is occupied and owned in common by the confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes, lies directly south of the Ponca Reservation, and the agency is nicely located on the banks of the Red Rock Creek, 8 miles south of Ponca Agency. W. J. Mills is clerk in charge here and is to be complimented upon the manner in which he has attended to the duties devolved upon him, for they are many and arduous.

The Otoes have the reputation of being a stubborn, dissatisfied, and complaining tribe of Indians, indolent and hard to manage successfully. This is true to a certain degree, and they must be handled "with gloves" if desired results are attained. I flatter myself on being quite a success with them, owing no doubt to my long acquaintance with them and the study I have given them. I was with them as clerk in charge two years and a half under Mr. Cleveland's former administration and feel that I left them holding the good will of nearly every Indian in the tribe. This has made it easier for me to get along with them, no doubt. I am far from satisfied with the work done by the Otoes during the past year, but hope with the start we have and the thorough understanding between the employés and Indians, to achieve far better and more satisfactory results during the coming year.

The greatest evil we have had to contend with at Otoe is the insatiable desire of nearly every member of the tribe for dancing. It would not be so bad if they would indulge in harmless dances, but they have what they term the "hand game," and claim it to be their worship of the "Great Spirit," which in reality is a form of the "ghost dance." We have worked hard to suppress this evil, and have had partial

success. I am of the opinion that we can never stop the practice entirely until the new generation can be educated up to it, although some improvement could be made if it was the policy of the Department to have the leading offenders severely punished. The only way to do now is to regulate the matter as best we can and get what work possible out of the Indians "between acts."

The reservation under consideration contains 129,113 acres of fine land, of which, it is estimated, one-half is susceptible of cultivation. About 100,000 acres of this are fenced into two pastures of 60,000 and 40,000 acres respectively. These pastures are leased each year to the cattle men who will pay the highest price for them for grazing purposes. The past year these pastures brought $5,600, which was paid per capita to the Otoes entitled thereto. The records show this year that 1,566 acres were under cultivation and 470 acres were broken during the year, from which the Indians realized 6,800 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 6,000 bushels of corn, 350 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of onions, and 50 bushels of beans. They cut and saved 350 tons of hay for their own use. This does remarkably well, considering the extremely dry and unfavorable season we have had and the time these Indians have devoted to dancing, and much credit is due the agency farmer, W. J. Putman, who has been up and doing at all times, getting Indians to attend to their farm work where others would fail. He thinks he will get better results in the future.

Besides their farm work a few of these Indians cut and delivered about 100 cords of wood, for which they were paid $3 per cord, and transported 35,835 pounds of freight, for which they were paid $71.57. They have built 2,080 rods of fence, which now gives them 2,500 acres under good fence. They own 46 dwelling houses, 10 of which were erected during the past year, 375 horses, 12 mules, 45 cattle, 25 hogs, 9 goats and 500 domestic fowls.

The Otoes have a toll bridge across Red Rock Creek at the Otoe Agency, which brings in quite a nice revenue and has paid for itself several times. Besides keeping it in good repair and paying the salary of the toll-keeper, which was $300, the proceeds the past year amounted to $468.90.

The accompanying census shows that there are now 340 of these Indians:

Males	168
Females	172
Number of school children	76

There are about 100 mixed bloods in this tribe, and there are a few "squaw men" now on the reservation who have good farms, or at least have made good farms of their squaws' allotments. These men are not altogether pleased with the recent decision of the Department, which says their children shall follow them and not have the benefits as a member of the tribe to which their mother belongs.

The court of Indian offenses at this place is well organized and has done some good work during the year. It is composed of Richard White Horse, William Faw Faw, and Antoine Robedeaux, all good Indians, who, as a general thing, mete out justice in an impartial and intelligent manner.

I can report very little material change in the marital relation at this place. It is true that some of the more civilized and educated Indians respect the holy ties, but a majority of them think no more of changing wives than they do of "swapping" ponies, some of them living with two or three different ones in one year. This state of affairs will continue a long time, as each year that goes by shows very little improvement.

Very little change of opinion has developed among these Indians in regard to taking their allotments during the past year. A large number of them, including some of the most prominent men, are still bitterly opposed to taking their lands in severalty, and use all their power to prevent any progress in the work. They think if they choose their lands they will be compelled to sell the surplus, and this they will not think of, for they say this is all the land they have and they want to keep it all. It is apparent that most of these Indians will have to be assigned, for they will never select their lands. Miss Clark, the special allotting agent, is hard at work with these people, but work as hard as she will very little progress is made with them. I feel anxious about the fate of my predecessor, who in his report last year said all the Poncas and all except 70 of the Otoes had accepted their lands in severalty. This is not true now after another year of hard work.

I regret very much to chronicle the death of a number of these Indians during the past year, some of them good old Indians who were my best friends among the Otoes.

As to the sanitary condition of the agency and school, I call your attention to the following report of Dr. W. McKay Dougan, the agency physician, dated July 4, 1891:

In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit this my fourth and last annual sanitary report for this agency. The haste and confusion incident to my transfer to the position of physician for the Western Shoshone Agency, White Rock, Nev., make it impossible for me now to make a report as comprehensive and accurate in every detail as I desire.

Suffice it, however, to say that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, I have treated about 260 cases. The number reported might have been four times greater, and would no doubt have

REF0071539

looked better on paper had all the trivial cases to which my attention has been called during the year been reported.

When Indians out on the reservation send to the agency trader for family supplies, or to the agency commissary, or shops, for some favor, a distance of many miles in some instances, they sometimes request the agency physician to make them visits which require several hours to accomplish. When the physician reaches the locality at which the family last resided he finds the place abandoned and nothing left to serve as a guide to their present quarters. In most cases if he now finds the family it is the result of the energy which he expends in the effort, and not because of any forethought on the part of the Indians. When he finds the family for which he is looking, in most cases but little is the matter, nothing, in fact, which is worthy of a place on record, and to be honest the physician can report nothing for a trip of 20 to 40 miles.

It is my conviction that agency physicians should be required to report number of miles traveled, number of cases treated in camp, and also number of cases which receive office treatment only, designating each class. Then, and not till then, can the Indian Bureau have something tangible as a basis from which to determine what an agency physician is doing. And for some physicians a requirement of this kind might prove an incentive to greater energy in visiting sick Indians on reservations where no hospital accommodations have been provided, and thus more time would be spent in the field hunting Indians who have no fixed habitation. Fewer office prescriptions for cases never afterward heard of would then be made to swell the total number of cases to be accounted for as treated each month.

In addition to the foregoing suggestion, I feel that I can not too earnestly speak of the necessity for the services of a field nurse, whose whole time may be given to the worst cases under treatment by the agency physician. The much greater efficiency of the medical service would then become apparent to all. Aside from the benefits to be derived from the proper administration of suitable remedies in an Indian camp, the presence and influence of a competent nurse would discourage "medicine men" in their attempts to prevent sick Indians from using our medicines. Sick Indians would submit to the "white man's" treatment much more confidently, and better results would be obtained. Then, again, good Indian agents could more easily rid reservations of the presence of incompetent, insubordinate, and indolent agency physicians. The field nurse, from whose decision there need be no appeal allowed the doctor, would sit in judgement upon his moral and professional acts, and thus become a factor second only to the agent in charge in improving the service. No department of the service could accomplish so much in the civilization of the Indians on reservations as the medical branch, when improved and properly protected.

There have been about 30 deaths in the Otoe tribe during the year. Six of these were but one month and less of age when death occurred. Some died on the day of birth and others a few days later. Eleven of the total number were less than 5 years of age, several of whom died from attacks of acute dysentery, a most fatal disease among old Indian people in this locality. About 15 of the number died between the ages of 5 and 55 years. Many of the deaths during the past year were caused directly by the fatuous devotion of the Otoes to some form of the "ghost dance." They say they are worshiping "The God" while engaged in the ceremony, and do not fear death. They expect to return with all those who have gone before. Only 2 of the whole number of deaths in the tribe occurred at the agency boarding school, where they could be properly cared for, though we had several very severe cases in the school. A girl pupil without known premonition fell to the floor in convulsions, unconscious, and obtained no relief, except while under the influence of remedies administered hypodermically and by inhalation, until death. She could not swallow. The other death was in the person of a boy pupil. His death was from concussion of the brain, an accident while caring for a mule.

The sanitary condition of the agency and the reservation is not as good as it should be. The water supply is not sufficient in quantity for domestic purposes, and the quality can not be considered conducive to good health. The well from which it is obtained is too near Red Rock Creek, where stagnant water, full of organic matter, remains throughout summer and fall. In spring time the railroad company pollutes the air on the reservation and poisons the water of Red Rock Creek by dumping the carcasses of dead cattle into the creek and into the ravines tributary to it. This condition has prevailed during my knowledge of the reservation each year that the land has been leased to the cattlemen, and it is impossible for an Indian agent to wholly prevent it. I recognized and appreciated your effort in that behalf last spring.

The Otoe boarding school has just closed one of the most successful and satisfactory sessions in its history. Toward the close of the session the position of superintendent and principal teacher was abolished and the position of principal teacher created, the school being placed under the supervision of the clerk in charge. This arrangement of affairs worked well and saved some money. We have been allowed a boy's matron, which was badly needed, as it was impossible for one woman to do all the work devolving upon a matron and do it satisfactorily to herself or her employers. A good water supply is much needed at this school, and much time and study has been devoted to the problem of just how to obtain the necessary supply of good water. We have at last hit upon a plan that we think will give us the desired results, and steps will be taken at once to carry the same out. I respectfully call your attention to the following report of Mr. W. J. Mills, who was in charge of the school at the close of the year. It is dated August 10, 1891:

In compliance with instructions I have the honor to make the following report of Otoe boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

School was in session ten months, there being no vacations other than those authorized by regulations. While the capacity of the school is nominally 75, the dormitories were quite full during the entire year with an average attendance of 61. The record shows males enrolled 27, females enrolled 38, and the girls were compelled to sleep three in a bed in several instances in order to make the room contain them.

It is with great pleasure that attention is called to the high average attendance. A portion of even this small reduction from a perfect attendance was caused by the enrollment of one day pupil, whose attendance did not include Saturdays and Sundays. There were but four runaways during the year, and those pupils were returned to school within a few hours. There has been but little opposition on the part of parents or pupils remaining in school.

The general health of the pupils has been very good. During February and March there was considerable suffering from la grippe and four cases of pneumonia; these latter were the only cases of a serious nature and all recovered.

The two deaths which occurred were very sudden and unexpected. Mary Mon coo yea died in October from epilepsy, and Wiley Ellis was accidently killed June 6.

Schoolroom exercises have, as for several years previously, been conducted in the two rooms, which are of ample capacity and well furnished. Pupils in the primary department spend the whole day in school; the older pupils are engaged during half of the day in industrial occupations.

Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, and the close of school were observed as holidays, appropriate exercises being given by the pupils and employés. Great effort has been put forth to teach the pupils to speak plainly and with force; these efforts met with marked success with the younger pupils. Singing has been a prominent feature in schoolroom work and in all public exercises.

A well organized Sunday school was maintained during the year, the employés cooperating as teachers.

Industrial training has at all times been very successful. For the season of 1891 the farm has 42 acres in corn, 9 acres in wheat, 8 acres in oats, and 5 acres in garden. Under the supervision of the industrial teacher the boys have cared for the 42 head of cattle, also for 18 hogs and 1 mules. Much time has been consumed by the industrial force in hauling water.

In the sewing room there were but few girls that were of material assistance, and most of the very large amount of work in that department was done by the seamstress.

The work in the school kitchen was very largely done by the girls under the usual supervision. Each girl of suitable age has been given instruction in all branches of housework. The boys and girls have kept the building clean and yards free from litter. Pupils have been well clothed and well fed.

Laundry work seems well adapted to the powers of the larger girls. In this as in all departments of industrial work much of the hardest labor has to be done by employés on account of the small number of large pupils.

Dating from about the 1st of June the matron's assistant was added to the force of employés, and it is confidently believed that this department will greatly profit by the much-needed relief. The work of both the matron and the industrial teacher was formerly too heavy.

The school buildings are in a reasonably good state of repair. New paint is needed on all buildings, and the plastering needs repairing in the schoolrooms and in the employés' quarters. A hospital or some provision for the isolation of contagious diseases may at any day be badly needed and should be provided.

I heartily concur with Mr. Mills in regard to what he says regarding the need of a hospital at the school. It is needed at every school, and I trust some arrangement can be made in the near future by which we can have one.

OAKLAND SUBAGENCY.

This agency is situated upon the west bank of the Shuknskia River, a beautiful stream of clear water that does not cease to run even in the driest season of the year. It has a post-office called Aparhe, with a triweekly service. It is 12 miles northwest of the Ponca Agency and is occupied by the Ponkawa Indians. This is a small tribe and decreases in number yearly. It now numbers 57.

Males	25
Females	32
Number over 20 who can read	4
Number under 20 who can read	12
Children of school age	12

These Indians have all taken their land in severalty, and are anxious that their allotments shall be improved. They manifest this desire, however, more by readiness to lease to white men than by diligent labor to improve their own homes. Nevertheless, except three, each able-bodied man in the tribe has done an amount of work on his allotment this year which is creditable to an Indian, as the following table will show:

Whole number of acres under fence		400
Rods of fence made during the year		1,500
Wheat raised this year	bushels	*1,325
Potatoes	do	100
Onions	do	20
Number of melons raised		500
Tons of hay cut		50
Number of horses owned by tribe		70
Number of swine owned by tribe		20
Domestic fowls		400

They also planted about 120 acres of corn, which was well cultivated, and promised a fine yield in the early summer, but a two months' drought in June and July and the hot winds that prevailed at that time literally destroyed the crop and withered the grass in the pastures, so that it will be difficult to carry their stock through the winter and have them in proper condition to cultivate a crop next year.

Under the provisions of the third section of an act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 795), and the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, forty allotments of land made to members of this tribe have been leased to white men for a term of three years from the 1st of March last. A small income

*The most of this wheat was raised by contract with white men.

REF0071540

will be derived from this source by the owners of each allotment so leased—$10. This is not a greater sum, because the major part of these rents consists of improvements to be made by the lessees, viz, building, fencing pastures, and breaking and cultivating the land, so that when leased for the next period of years it will give to the owners a comfortable support. Already the white lessees of these Indian allotments have plowed and have ready for seeding to wheat from 60 to 100 acres on each quarter section of land, have built houses, dug wells, inclosed pastures, and in a few instances set out orchards, giving to this section, though a wilderness but a brief year ago, that beauty of cultivation and thrift which always grows out of American energy, wherever applied.

This wonderful transformation, though wrought by the hand of another, elates the Indian, and he talks with manifest pride about his land, the while being shrewd enough to see that in three years more it will relieve him of the poverty that sorely pinches him now, and bring to him the comfortable support he so sadly needs. "Why didn't he do all this for himself?" some hard, inconsiderate men ask. For two sufficient reasons—he did not know how, and he had no means with which to accomplish the work. If in this way and in other ways we make the Indian self-supporting and lead him into a higher and better civilization than he has known, we will have done our duty.

There is no missionary work done here and no school kept here now for the Indian children. There are but few of them—12 to 14—and their day school was abolished; the children sent to the Ponca Indian school for purposes of economy, and because they would be better taught in a better school.

This subagency is in charge of John R. Wimberly, general mechanic, and employs two police privates and one interpreter, who are efficient in their places.

The Tonkawas dance occasionally, but always stop when told to by their agent. They are a docile tribe and give no trouble to one having authority over them, except when misled by corrupt white men with sinister designs of their own to accomplish. I am sorry to say that this is now sometimes done, but hope that the experiences of the Indian will soon enable him to fathom the designs of such persons and avoid them.

I sum the Tonkawa up thus: He does not drink, nor gamble, nor practice polygamy, nor amalgamate with other races. Every Tonkawa is a full-blood Indian. He works when he has to, pays his debts when he has the money, and if any is then left, lives well what time it lasts. When it is all gone he bears privations without complaint, and, though proud, sometimes begs, for he is very poor. Perhaps his poverty produces some of his virtues. Be this as it may, his character and the attitude of trust and friendliness he has always held toward the white man entitle him to all he has ever received from his superior brother and commend him to his future care.

Now, sir, in concluding this, my first report to you, let me assure you that in every instance I have stated the facts as they really are at this agency as near as it was possible for me to do, omitting all "rose-colored statements," as suggested by you. I make this statement in defense of my administration, for a comparison of the statistics furnished by me in this report with those submitted by my predecessor in his last report would appear very disparaging to me and my régime unless the larger differences occurring were to some extent explained away. There is only one explanation to give, and that is that many of the figures furnished last year were absolutely false. Why it was thus and who was to blame I leave for others to say.

I have endeavored to manage the affairs of this agency in a way that would be satisfactory to my superiors and beneficial to the Indians under my charge. How well I have succeeded I will leave for others to judge. For whatever improvement may have been wrought I hope to be credited, and for what mistakes may have been made I must plead "new in the business" and ask that the cloak of leniency be spread around. I have been very materially aided in my work by my clerks, supported by my other employés, all of whom I desire to thank.

Grateful for the kind and liberal support I have received from your office in the past and confident of a liberal continuance of the same, I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

J. P. WOOLSEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *September —, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

When I entered upon my duties as agent November, 1893, I found some of the buildings and fences at the agency badly out of repair. The fences particularly

were suffered to go down until the place looked like an old deserted village. An estimate has been made for material, and with a liberal appropriation for repairs and improvements the agency can very soon be put in proper condition.

The control of this agency extends over five tribes, viz, Sac and Fox of Mississippi, Iowas, Absentee Shawnees, Citizen Band of Pottawatomies in Oklahoma, and Mexican Kickapoos, all located in the eastern part of Oklahoma, joining the Indian Territory. Recent census shows a total population of the five tribes in this agency to be 2,033.

The Sac and Fox of Mississippi	512
Iowas in Oklahoma	87
Absentee Shawnees	576
Citizen Band of Pottawatomies in Oklahoma	627
Mexican Kickapoos	281
Total of school age, as per census just completed	670
Sac and Fox:	
Males over 18 years of age	136
Females over 14 years of age	170
Males and females between 6 and 16	150
Iowas in Oklahoma:	
Males over 18 years of age	21
Females over 14 years of age	31
Males and females between 6 and 16	17
Absentee Shawnees:	
Males over 18 years of age	135
Females over 14 years of age	179
Males and females between 6 and 16	181
Pottawatomies in Oklahoma:	
Males over 18 years of age	173
Females over 14 years of age	169
Males and females between 6 and 16	188
Mexican Kickapoos:	
Males over 18 years of age	67
Females over 14 years of age	82
Males and females between 6 and 16	134

All these tribes have their lands allotted to them, the Kickapoos having received their allotments very recently. Most of the tribes have accepted their lands in good faith and are making some effort to improve them, while a portion are opposed to taking land in severalty and still continue residing in villages and doing but little to better their condition. A portion of the Kickapoos and Kansas band of Sacs are still clinging to their old traditions and prejudices and refuse to live upon or improve their allotments. Most of these two bands are violently opposed to sending their children to school and are doing all in their power to hinder the advancement of their people in the line of civilization. Mild means have been tried to overcome all this disaffection and prejudice, but it will require stronger treatment to bring them to realize their true condition and cause them to avail themselves of the advantages which lie before them.

In my opinion, the only salvation for the Indians is allotment of land in severalty with an inalienable title, with a liberal lease law as to a portion of their allotments. To permit the Indians to sell their lands, it will be but a short while before they will be stripped of every acre of land, without money, turned loose upon the country as beggars, and prove a curse to themselves and every community where they live.

There has been some conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities as to the right of taxation of Indians upon their allotments. The Indians of this agency have been taxed upon their realty, and in many cases excessively taxed by some of the Territorial authorities on their personal property, which has to some extent interfered with their improving their lands, frequently causing them to leave their homes and move to the Indian Territory. I am glad to say, though, that these Oklahoma authorities have been made to see their mistake, and I trust to see a marked change for the better as far as taxation of the Indians is concerned. Their interests in this matter will be closely looked after in the future and every effort made to protect them from further illegal and unjust taxation.

There are two very fine reservation boarding schools in this agency, the Sac and Fox, located at the agency, with good accommodations for 120 pupils; the Absentee Shawnee boarding school near Shawneetown, 40 miles south of the agency, with capacity for about 80 pupils.

Sacred Heart Mission, located about 65 miles south from the agency, is a contract school. This school can accommodate from about 125 to 150 pupils; one for boys, controlled by the Benedictine fathers, the other for girls, under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, both under the supervision of Rev. Father Duperon. The buildings

REF0071541

are in fine condition, and the management of these schools is admirable. I am pleased to know that an increased number of pupils has been awarded to them for the next fiscal year. This school has exerted a fine influence throughout that immediate section, with its model farm, fine vineyard and orchard, and systematic management.

Kickapoo Mission is located among the Kickapoo Indians, about 45 miles southwest from the agency. This is under the management of the Society of Friends. The school has been kept up by Miss Elizabeth Test, the field matron, without expense to the Government. Miss Test has exerted a fine influence among these people, and deserves high commendation for her faithful and untiring work among them.

From my experience, I feel confident that, as far as practicable, the education of the Indian should be as near his own people as possible, where they could be thrown in contact frequently and impart to others, to some extent, what they are learning at school. The closer you can keep the Indian child, while at school, in communication with his family and people and the life before him, such association will prove a benefit to all parties. When these Indians have been sent off for years to these distant schools they may return finely educated as far as books are concerned, but ignorant as to the most of the practical affairs of life, and it is very difficult for them to utilize the learning that they have acquired. They have, for years, been separated from their family and people, and in a great measure, lost the natural ties which should bind them together. Without means of support, and but few of them with qualifications to fit them for positions of trust and confidence where they could make an honest living, they are too apt to become discouraged and despondent, and drift away to their old mode of life, or worse, as educated tramps. There are exceptional cases where bright girls and boys should be given greater advantages and be sent off to distant schools where these superior advantages may be furnished for properly training them. The point I make is, that the large majority of Indian children should be educated near home, and their education should be practical, teaching them to work and take care of themselves.

There has been a slow but very marked change for the better among all the Indians of this agency in improvements and cultivation of their allotments, building houses, fences, planting orchards, and manifesting greater interest in making their homes more pleasant. This is more conspicuous among the Sac and Fox, Absentee Shawnees, and Pottawatomies, who have accepted their allotments in good faith and made some effort to improve their condition.

In conclusion I beg leave to say that the superintendents and employés of the different schools, and those connected with this agency, have been efficient, loyal, and true to every trust.

I fully appreciate the courtesies you have shown me, and promptness in responding to any request I have made in interest of this agency.

Your obedient servant,

EDWD. L. THOMAS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX OF MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL, *September —, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with the rules of the Indian service, I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1894.

The school opened on September 1, with a less number than on the corresponding date of the preceding year, owing to a number of pupils that were sent to Haskell Institute, who were always prompt in attendance at the opening of school. Although we succeeded in securing nearly every child of school age outside of the Mo ko he ko band of Sac and Fox, a band bitterly opposed to education, we did not succeed in reaching an enrollment of over 85. We trust that during the next school year we will be able to secure all the children of school age in the tribe and fill our buildings to their utmost capacity. I would ask especially that some stringent measures be taken whereby the children from the band of Indians mentioned can be brought into attendance at school.

The schoolroom work has not been quite as satisfactory as in the past, owing to the loss of our teachers and sickness among our children at the time of the year when the best work is done in the schools.

The industrial work among the boys consists in cutting wood, making and keeping the fences in repair, caring for the stock, and assisting in the general farm work.

The girls have been regularly detailed to the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, dormitories, and general care of the house. The work done by the girls in the different departments seldom fails to receive compliments from the many visitors at our school.

The farm, as set apart for the school, consists of 640 acres, of which a large portion is fit for pasturage only. The land lying along the Deep Fork after being cleared and grubbed will, without doubt, produce fine crops, but with the small working force but little can be done in that line in the next few years. We have, with the assistance of the boys, planted about 40 acres in corn, 6 acres in oats, 10 acres in millet, and 2 acres in cane. Owing to the severe drought, the crops of oats and corn will be almost a complete failure. The crop of millet was completely burned out by the hot sun and dry weather.

A large garden of early vegetables was planted, which afforded an abundance of onions, radishes, peas, beans, turnips, and potatoes for table use. The later garden, upon which we depended for a supply for fall and winter use, succumbed to the drought. Although we have experienced a season of failure in crops, to a great extent, yet we are not discouraged, and trust that during next year we shall reap a harvest of plenty.

Our employé force underwent many changes during the year, and I found them, with but few exceptions, able and willing workers.

It is not without a feeling of sadness that I refer to the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Tyson and Miss Minnie Chapman, by drowning, on January 21, 1894. Mr. Tyson and Miss Chapman had charge of our schoolroom work, and were earnest and thorough in all connected with Indian education. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson and Miss Chapman had been with us but a *short time*, yet they had won the love and respect of both children and employés, and their loss was deeply felt by all connected with the school.

We also experienced the loss of three of our Indian girls by sickness, they being the first fatal cases in this school for a number of years.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you, for the employés as well as myself, for your kind and courteous treatment and hearty cooperation in our work.

I also wish to express my thanks for the assistance given us by Supervisor Rakestraw and other officials during the year.

Trusting that our school will yet reach a higher standard of excellence in both work and attendance, and an honor in the education of the Indian, I remain, very respectfully,

EDWARD L. THOMAS
U. S. Indian Agent.

J. E. ROSS,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL, *June 30, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the Absentee Shawnee school for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

The attendance has been good and quite regular. Particular efforts have been made to keep the same children in school all the time.

Especial effort has been made by the employés in the different departments to induce the pupils to take an interest in their work. So far as it could be done, the pupils were required to take charge of the work themselves, the employés working with them, but not directing, except as was found *necessary*. Many of the pupils, particularly the girls, made commendable progress.

The buildings are needing some repairs and some further improvements should be made, but these items are, by the direction of the agent, made the subject of a separate communication.

The water supply is good and the pumping outfit is satisfactory, except as to the capacity of the water tank.

The sanitary condition of the buildings is good. When the drains are put in, the sanitary conditions of the grounds will be excellent.

The farm is in good condition; continued attention for another year will practically exterminate the weeds.

The reservation contains 320 acres—about one-half the necessary amount of land to furnish pasture and grain for the necessary amount of stock. With more pasturage the necessary beef for the subsistence of the school could be raised with little expense.

Considering that the parents of some of the children live 125 miles away, and that we have to haul our supplies from the agency, a distance of 45 miles, the work of the year has been very successful.

Respectfully,

DE WITT S. HARRIS,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, MEXICAN KICKAPOO RESERVATION.

KICKAPOO MISSION, *August 15, 1894.*

There are about 280 of the Mexican Kickapoos on this reservation. They occupy usually about 43 wickiups, as they call their rude bark or reed *houses*. The number varies somewhat according to the friendly feeling maintained toward each other.

The past year I have made nearly 800 visits, making an average of 18 visits to each family during the year.

There has been a great deal of sickness and a number of deaths—among them the old chief, Wape-me-eha-wa. His people loved him very much; all mourned his death. The Government physician could do them much more good if he could reside near them. He being so far away they call on me largely for medicine, and gladly obey the teaching they receive in caring for their sick.

I have tried *to aid them* as best I could according to the various requirements of my appointment, and am pleased to be able to say there is some improvement. They are learning to use *some more* conveniences *about their work*. Many of the women now have soap, washboards, and tubs, also sewing machines, and are more neat about their clothing, which is especially noticeable in their appearance at church.

But one thing is very sad, and that is the increase of intemperance. Strong drink is to be found in every town where they need to go to purchase necessary supplies of food, and it is often brought into their reservation. Having never been *disciplined to* resist temptation, they readily yield; so that many women and children, as well as men, are often intoxicated. Those really to blame for bringing in the whisky are seldom troubled, while the more innocent victims are often arrested and carried off to jail. It appears like not so much that crime may be lessened, as that the officer may get his pay; for, this being accomplished, the Indian is almost always set at liberty without ever being brought to trial. The Indian is much inconvenienced by this, and it strengthens his belief that "white man's" ways are bad, especially when he is entirely innocent of the crime accused of, as is very often the case. It would be a blessing beyond description if the Government could in some way provide, on the opening of this land for settlement, that positively no intoxicating drink should be brought into any town or place within the reservation.

The allotment of their land has also troubled them and caused them to be in an unsettled condition, so that many of their fields this year are untilled. It is a sad sight to see them overgrown with

REF0071542

weeds when they so much need their usual crop. A few, however, I am glad to note, have done about the best they could, and are improving their farms so as to have more abundant yields in the future.

Those who refused to take allotments moved to themselves, as far as they could well get from the others, broke out and planted a little of the new prairie. But the drought and hot winds came very early; so they will realize little for their labor. This band seems to be very stubborn, in not being willing to comply cheerfully with the wishes of the Government. But it is a matter of conscience with them. They believe the Great Spirit will be displeased if they consent to have the land divided, and rather than to cause that they will suffer a great deal. They also say they do not know how to manage the land as the white man does, so as to make a little sufficient for their support. Now it is all gone, only the small portion allotted. Soon the money will be spent. Then they will be poor and dependent. This last is certainly too true in their case.

They are so ignorant that it was only a very few who understood they were selling their land when their names were being signed to the treaty. Not one of all here can read or write, excepting a few of the children who attended school at the mission the past two years. Only one of their number speaks sufficient English to transact business understandingly. He is almost white, and can not be depended upon to interpret truthfully. Seeing the trouble they are in and the dark prospects for their future—as they are now being compelled to give up their former free and independent way of living so dear to them and be thrown largely upon the mercies of white settlers who are coming, without any special sympathy for the Indian, to get his land and increase their own possessions—it surely behooves us as a Christian nation to do all possible to enlighten and fit them for their future surroundings.

After several years of closely observing work among the Indians, it looks like most good can be accomplished for these by placing a school building on the land set apart for that purpose according to the treaty, with good Christian officers. The children should all be placed in this school. Their advancement may not be quite so rapid as if sent farther from home, but it would be much more permanent, because the older people will be to some extent elevated and enlightened by mingling with them. The strong ties of love and friendship between them would remain unbroken by long periods of separation, and the improvement in the pupils would be seen while being made little by little. In that way the older members of the tribe would gradually become accustomed to it, and even pick up and practice some of the good things learned.

Then when through school it would not be as it is now with the children of other tribes who have been so well and beautifully educated in the far-away school. When they have returned have found their people as wild and uncivilized as when they had gone from them. In this condition they are entirely unprepared to receive the refined, well-dressed young lady or gentleman who has returned. Each gazes at the other with astonishment. The young lady still loves her parents. She looks about to see how she can make her home more neat and like the one so recently left. But how shall she begin? There is only a bark or flag matting wickeup for a house, with not even a door in it. No furniture excepting a platform on three sides of the one room, which serves them for bed, chairs, and table. They have a few dishes, and for cooking utensils, some Dutch ovens, brass kettles and a coffee pot. She has made good resolutions and wants to carry them out. So, with all these discouraging surroundings, she makes an effort. Immediately she becomes an object of ridicule and persecution, more than she can bear, and must either be ostracised or become as her people, which is the reason so little has been gained in the educating of the Indian children.

In order that this trouble may be avoided for the Kickapoos, I trust our good Government will speedily establish a good school in their midst. Then, in addition, appoint some one who would wisely and justly lease out all the land belonging to the children. As all their needs would be provided for in school, they would need none of the proceeds of the land, so all could be used for the improvement of the farm. A well selected large orchard with an abundance of small fruit should be planted out as soon as possible, and other improvements made according to the judgment of the agent appointed for this purpose. Then each pupil on leaving school would have a good home and when ready to settle in life could easily supply the necessary conveniences to live comfortably, which they would certainly prefer to going back to their wild life.

There are also some in this tribe who are physically unable, either by age or disease, to till their land, and can never receive any benefit from it unless it is leased for them, and they really need a better support than they receive from the other Indians.

The tribes who have already taken their allotments and began to improve them have become so discouraged because of the heavy taxes on their personal property that many have gone away, left their lands and taken shelter with other tribes. Others have disposed of their taxable property and gone back to their old wild life. Can not the wise men in our Government devise some way to relieve them from taxation until they learn the value of property and their relation to the Government sufficiently well to be willing to do as required?

With all their waywardness and superstitions, they are more talented than the average Indian, and when educated and christianized, will be good, intelligent citizens.

Very respectfully,

ELIZABETH TEST,
Field Matron, Mexican Kickapoos.

E. L. THOMAS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *August 29, 1894.*

SIR: In accordance with your request, I herewith submit a brief statement of the mission work of the Baptist Home Mission Society under my charge.

The Sunday morning and evening meetings have been regularly held during the past year except in vacation months, when the morning service has been omitted; likewise the Sabbath school. The attendance at all our meetings has been very good and somewhat better than last year, from which we are encouraged to continue the work and to hope for better things. The Sabbath school was quite prosperous during the entire year, and by our labors with these young minds we hope to accomplish much good.

The membership of the church, 11 members and 3 absent.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to yourself and others who have assisted me in various ways and have thus encouraged me.

Very respectfully

WM. HURR,
Missionary.

EDW. L. THOMAS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, OREG., *August 23, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting to you my second annual report. I assumed office one year ago to-day and consider myself as knowing the needs of this reservation and its people.

I have found that the Indians are divided into two leading classes. One class is composed of full-blood Indians and the other of the mixed bloods. The former are somewhat in the majority. Whenever the agent has any appointment to make the leaders of the factions begin to scheme in order to get their friends appointed. I have, however, tried to treat them alike if possible, and giving the largest class (full bloods) a little the advantage, if there was any, on account of their greater number.

On August 14, 1893, the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs asked if there was sufficient land on this reservation to give the married women thereon, who have received no allotment, 80 acres of agricultural lands, or 160 acres of grazing land, and to each person who received but 40 acres an additional quantity of 40 acres, or the equivalent in grazing land. I find that there is plenty of grazing land; but very little of agricultural lands. There is very little surveyed, and no additional allotments can be made until sufficient be surveyed. A local surveyor could be employed at very reasonable rates.

The census taken by me shows that there are 59 children born on this reservation, from Indian and mixed blood parents, since the allotment of land. They have no allotments. Their parents are anxious to have land allotted them; but I do not understand that they are entitled to allotment. I would be pleased however to find myself mistaken in this, as an allotment to these children would secure them a home in the future.

There are also some mixed blood Indians residing on this reserve that would like to have land allotted them. They are mostly persons having families, and both they and their families have no homes.

There is a matter that I desire to call attention to. We have quite a number of allottees that are old now and have no descendants, nor is there any likelihood that there will be any, by reason of their old age. It seems, moreover, that they have no living relatives. The question arises in my mind, what will become of their allotments in case of their death. If I am not mistaken, they can not dispose of it by a will or testament. Several have already died and their allotments are idle.

A matter that is greatly misunderstood among these people is the right of inheritance. I have, as far as practicable, made them comply with the statutes of the State of Oregon. Many of them desire to follow their old customs and are by no means satisfied when they find that they must comply with the laws of the whites. Under the old custom everybody took what he could get, regardless of any claim of relationship and often ignoring wife and children.

One of the greatest causes of trouble in the future is the fact that they do not seem to attach any value to their relationship and names. In many cases there are several classes of persons living in the same house, yet belonging to different families. They are in no way related; but they all go under the same name. It is not the name of perhaps half of them, and in a few years no one will be able to tell what their real names are, or how they are related, if related at all. To all appearances in twenty years from now many will be living that have had lands allotted to them and they will not know it. In twenty years from now there will be a rich harvest for lawyers on this reservation, unless I am greatly mistaken. It is all confusion now, and it is hard to tell how they are related. What will it be in twenty years from now, when the old inhabitants are gone! In many cases parents die and their children are absorbed in other families and have taken the names of the family that raises them.

Bigamy is very common here. Yet the parties claim that they are innocent. The facts are as follows: Acting under the instructions from the Department, the Indians in past years and before the allotment were married on this reservation without obtaining the license required by the statutes of the State of Oregon. For some reason some one of these parties became dissatisfied with his wife and went to see some lawyer, who had more consideration for his pocket than for the sanctity of the family, and who advised the Indian that the marriage was void and that the Indian could again contract another, without the formality of a divorce. The Indian was but too willing to follow the bad advice that suited his inclination so well. He took out license to wed another woman and left his wife and children. Had the first case been punished it would not have become so common. Now, after years of abuse, it becomes a hard matter to break up this vicious custom. The

REF0071543

Indian claims that he is not guilty. He says the first woman that he was living with, and of whose children he is the father, is not his legal wife. He lives with the second (who, he claims, is his legal wife) and raises a second family. He turns his first wife out of the house and home that has been allotted to him only and does not turn a hand to support the wife and children that he has discarded.

An enduring record has been kept of these first marriages (without license) in a substantial volume on this reservation, and I feel confident that in the near future there will be a conflict between the children of the first wife and those of the second one. In that case I feel that the first marriages will be sustained, even if not in conformity to the State law, when performed before the Indian was subject to the local laws. Recent decisions by the courts sustain my opinion in this matter.

It was in order to break up this very common and bad habit that I have caused the arrest of one of the most guilty ones and hope to secure a conviction. I am well aware that it will cause me trouble to stop this; but I think that the matter had better be squarely met and stopped, if possible. In nearly all cases where these Indians discarded their families they had no home to go to, and the poor mother had to support and raise the children of the unnatural and criminal father without any assistance whatsoever.

There are also a few cases of polyandry, or one woman having two husbands living.

In visiting the homes of the Indians I found that there is a very large amount of the arable land that is not cultivated, and I think that fully one-third is idle. This is caused in a good many cases by the laziness of the allottees. Many of them spend too much time loafing around the agency when they have no business there. When winter comes they are likely without food and then they will come to the agent for support. It is a pity that the law does not give the agent sufficient power that would enable him to lease the land for these thriftless ones. There are plenty of progressive and industrious Indians who would gladly pay a reasonable rent; but, owing to the stubborn refusal of the lazy allottees, they do not get the opportunity.

Unfortunately the land has been allotted here in a most injudicious manner. The best of the prairie is often given to old folks who can not work it; while young men who have families growing up have their land off in the mountains and on hill tops. The old folks can not work their land, and would not do so if they could, while the young folks neither possess any good land, nor can they lease it from those who possess it and are unable or too lazy to work their holdings.

The United States courts in this State have held that an Indian to whom land has been allotted is a citizen, and can drink whatsoever he pleases, and that a person can not be prosecuted for giving or selling whisky, etc., to an Indian. As these decisions were given the widest possible publicity by the press of the State, saloon keepers now sell the Indian all the liquor that he calls for, and his appetite in some cases seems to be limited only by his purse. The consequences are that some Indians are drunk nearly continually, but they are cautious enough not to appear at the agency when in such a state.

The statutes of the State of Oregon forbid selling intoxicating liquor to an Indian. But, if the argument holds in the Federal courts that an Indian is a citizen and can drink whatsoever he pleases, I think the same argument would control our State courts. It seems to me, then, that the Indian and whisky can now go together, and they surely make a very poor combination.

From the foregoing you may think that I take a somewhat pessimistic view of matters on this reservation. But such is not the case. We have our bright part of this report to come yet. But I thought it was only fair to let you know the true standing of matters. How can the Department act with intelligence if we, who are in the field, do not keep them posted? As the matter stands, the Indian agents are hampered by many rulings and laws that, to them, seem unjust and unnecessary. The Department does not notice it, and I feel that any suggestions made by the agents would be certainly considered, and, if reasonable, be acted on. A meeting of Indian agents (similar to teachers' institutes) would certainly be of the most practical and beneficial results.

I have made two changes in the police force. One was dismissed because he was unfit for service, by reason of continued sickness, while the other hastened to resign when he found that I would discharge him for conduct unbecoming a policeman. The police are an effective and faithful force.

Our court of Indian offenses is composed of only one judge. He is a faithful, honest, and upright officer. Being alone, he is often accused of being partial and arbitrary by the friends of those who are punished by his sentence. This would be avoided if the court were composed of three judges.

The agency physician, Dr. A. Kershaw, is a faithful and competent officer. It would be hard to find one that would fill this difficult position as well, and I feel that he certainly earns the salary he gets.

The school at this agency deserves special mention. Five of the school employés

are sisters belonging to the order of St. Benedict, and it would be a hard matter to find more faithful and painstaking employés than these. I will not undertake to say in my annual report all that I would like to say in their favor, for fear that it would offend their quiet, modest, and retired natures.

I must again call the attention of the Department to the fact that the buildings at this agency are very poorly protected against loss by fire. There is only one well at the present time at this agency that has a good supply of water, and it has to furnish the families of all the employés that reside near the agency. Should a fire occur, it would be difficult to tell what would be the consequences. I think that something should be done to make the property safe against fire.

In concluding my second annual report on this reservation, allow me to thank the officers of the Department for the courteous treatment received by me the past year.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. T. B. BRENTANO,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RONDE SCHOOL.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, POLK COUNTY, OREG., *August 23, 1894.*

SIR: Agreeably to instructions received from you, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the work and progress of the Grand Ronde boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

This reservation, especially the school precincts, are picturesquely and healthfully situated at the foot of the Coast Range Mountains. The school lands cover quite a large tract, all in cultivation or pasturage. It is worked by the industrial teacher, and the Indian boys are made to produce considerable provisions for the maintenance of the school.

Six years ago an orchard was planted out for the benefit of the school. The trees present a healthy appearance and yield an abundance of apples, pears, and prunes, for which fruits Oregon is famous.

The progress made by the pupils during the year has been very encouraging. School was maintained without intermission from October 1 to July 31. The school filled up very rapidly and parents seemed even anxious to bring their children to school. I think the indifference heretofore manifested by the parents in the education of their children is fast giving way to an earnest desire to see them prepared to take their place among white people.

The attendance during the past year has been larger than that of any previous year, our reports showing an attendance of 83 pupils. Of this number 45 were boys, in age ranging from 4 to 20 years, and 40 girls, aged 5 to 19 years. Such attendance early proves that increased interest in the school has been aroused, and also shows the appreciation of parents and children of the benefits to be derived therefrom.

There is a spirit of harmony and unity among the school employés with reference to the work that is truly gratifying, and without which the results that have been achieved would have been impossible. In the class rooms, on the farm, in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry, work has been carried on systematically and with a spirit that gave evidence that the employés, one and all, realized that it was an honor to be engaged in the great and glorious work of the education of Indian youth.

Great pains have been taken in instructing the girls in the art of cooking, and in this they have made commendable progress. The seamstress has succeeded almost beyond expectation in teaching the girls to make and mend their own clothing, as well as that of the boys. All the work in this department, from cutting and fitting down to various kinds of fancy needlework, is very neatly done.

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

The new building for the boys, about to be erected, will be a great additional convenience, with a capacity for school and dormitory purposes.

I second the agent in request for water power. Pure and wholesome water is certainly a necessity everywhere, but most especially in an Indian school where the children have a natural tendency to scrofula. Why irritate those tendencies by obliging them to drink impure water!

Our closing exercises were held on July 4, in open air. The entertainment was witnessed by all the Grand Ronde Indians (among whom were the parents of the school children), by many Indians from the Siletz Reservation, and all the white settlers of the neighborhood. The pupils acquitted themselves to the admiration of all present. Words of praise were heard on every side, the white visitors declaring that their own children could not compete with our Indian pupils.

December 25, 1893, a handsome Christmas tree was decorated by the employés for the benefit and amusement of the children. Each pupil received a nice present, the gift of some kind benefactor of the school. We extend our thanks to the Indian department for an allowance of $15 to provide extras for the dinner on Christmas Day. Could the honorable Commissioner have heard the ringing cheers that arose from the boys' dining hall when that excellent meal was finished, I dare say he would be disposed to grant a similar indulgence next year.

During July we attended the teachers' institute held at Chemawa, Oreg. We were highly delighted with the different exercises and bore away to our reservation home pleasant memories of Supt. W. N. Hallman and his estimable wife, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure of forming while there.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the cooperation and able assistance rendered me by our efficient agent, J. F. T. B. Brentano, whom I have ever found ready and willing to assist us in all difficulties, and to whose zeal much of the success of the school during the past year is attributable.

Thanking the Department for its cordial support in all matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of this school, I am, honored sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARGARET T. O'BRIEN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071544

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *August 21, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Population.—By a carefully taken census the population of the reservation is shown to be 930, a slight decrease from last year's report, which has been caused mostly by deaths. There are four tribes represented upon the reservation, viz, Klamaths, Modocs, Pitt Rivers, and Pi-Utes, or Snakes as they are sometimes denominated. The Klamaths are largely in the majority and constitute the principal portion of the population. The census shows the population to be divided, as to sex, as follows, viz, 442 males and 508 females, the females outnumbering the males 66.

Tribal distinction.—There is very little tribal distinction among these Indians, and they are generally known as Klamath Indians. There does not seem to be much prejudice existing among them on account of former tribal relations. I think it wise to try to break up tribal relations as much as possible, and individualize the Indian as nearly as possible.

Location and area of reservation.—This reservation is located in southeastern Oregon, in quite a picturesque country, surrounded by fine mountains, many of which are snow capped the entire year. The world-famed mounts Shasta and Pitt are in view from and not far distant from the reservation. The streams of the reservation take their source from fine large springs that burst forth from the mountain sides, the water being almost ice cold and clear as crystal. Mountain trout abound in the streams and form a large proportion of the Indians' food. The altitude is so great here (about 4,500 feet) that it is not much of an agricultural country. The hardier vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, rutabagas, onions, etc., can be successfully grown. Rye and oats do fairly well, but wheat is usually injured by frosts. There are within the boundaries of the reservation 1,056,000 acres of land, a very small proportion of which is arable, the rest being mostly mountainous timber land, and only valuable for the timber that grows upon it. The lands of the reservation should really be denominated as grazing and timber lands.

The forests.—The timber of the reservation is principally pine and there are some fine forests of it, which, if properly used, will supply the demands of the people for building, firewood, etc., for ages to come. Cedar, cottonwood, quaking asp, and juniper are also found in the forests in small quantities. The Indians are only allowed to sell lumber to parties residing outside of the reservation that is made from down timber, which wise course prevents the desolation of the forests of the reservation.

Climate.—During the summer season the climate is delightful, but the very deep snow fall during the winter renders it an undesirable country to reside in. The winters are usually quite long, lasting not less than five months and frequently six months.

Crops.—The principal crop here is hay, and the yield is unusually good this year, and the Indians will be enabled to put up an abundance for use.

Indian labors.—I succeeded in getting the Indians the contract for hauling the agency supplies from Ager, Cal., to the agency during the past yea and it proved a great benefit to the Indians, many of whom were enabled thereby to purchase new wagons, and procure many other necessaries. They hauled over 100,000 pounds of supplies, for which they received $1,597.41. The Indians also hauled to the mill and sold over $1,000 worth of saw logs, which were purchased for agency use. The Indians also cut for the agency 400 cords of wood, for which they received $650.

Products sold by Indians.—The Indians have during the past year sold cattle, horses, hay, etc., amounting to over $2,000.

Indian houses.—Six Indian houses have been erected during the past year by Indians themselves and at their own expense. The Indians generally have comfortable houses, and some of them are quite tastily arranged inside.

Horses and cattle.—The Indians do not keep nearly so many ponies as they formerly did, but they are gradually acquiring larger and better horses, so that they are much better prepared than formerly to do freighting. They are also improving the stock of their cattle and also increasing their numbers.

Indian police.—The Indian police have during the past year, as heretofore, rendered excellent service. It would be quite difficult to conduct the affairs of the agency successfully without the aid of the police. It is to be regretted that they can not be paid more liberally for their services. I would also recommend that the ration that is issued to them should be increased from the mere pittance now given them.

Improvements.—There have been quite a number of good substantial improvements made at the agency during the past year. Probably the one made that is of the most importance to the people, and the one that they most appreciate, is the construction of a bridge over Sprague River, near the Yainax school, which has been so badly needed for years, and the lack of which has caused the loss of human life. The bridge is a good substantial structure, about 240 feet in length, and of good height above the water. The actual cost of this to the Government is $235. The Indians deserve much credit for gratuitous work on the bridge, which they rendered cheerfully. The services rendered on this bridge by George W. Lossley, school carpenter at the Yainax school, deserve special mention. He was foreman on the bridge work and to his energy and mechanical skill is largely due the successful construction of the bridge. Mr. Caleb Cherrington, school carpenter at the Klamath school, and Mr. Fred Loosley, agency sawyer, both deserve special mention in this connection for their faithfulness and energetic work on the bridge.

I also caused a flume to be constructed from a large spring near the agency to the Klamath school, which supplies the agency and all of the school buildings with plenty of good pure mountain water. This is a good substantial improvement and its successful construction required a great deal of hard labor.

There have also been many good substantial improvements made at the schools in the way of new commissary building, woodhouses, outbuildings, etc. Repairs have also been made on some of the old agency buildings, that were scarcely tenable any longer, but now, with the repairs made, present a much better appearance and are more comfortable for the occupants.

Allotment of lands.—The allotting agent appointed to allot the lands of this reservation has arrived and commenced the work of allotment. The Indians seem anxious to have their lands allotted, and so far as the work has progressed seem satisfied with it. The allotting of lands and surveying it off, so that each one may know where his lines are, will stop so much controversy over boundaries. I think that the allotment of lands to the Indians will have a good effect in causing them to feel more self-reliance and responsibility.

Boarding schools.—There are upon this reservation two Government boarding schools, one of which, the Klamath school, is located at the agency; the other one, known as the Yainax school, is located on the southeastern portion of the reservation, about 40 miles from the agency.

Klamath school.—Owing to the lack of proper discipline at this school and the occurrence of some sad accidents, which resulted in the loss by death of two of the brightest pupils in the school, the school has not prospered as it should. Notwithstanding the drawbacks mentioned the pupils of the school have made fair advancement in their studies, and upon the whole there is much to commend. There have been some good improvements made at the school in the way of a new woodhouse, outbuildings, and sidewalks, besides the construction of the flume mentioned heretofore to convey water to the school buildings. There has been enrolled at this school during the year 110 pupils, with an average attendance of 107. The employés of the school have generally rendered satisfactory services.

Yainax school.—This school has been keeping up its reputation of heretofore of being one of the best Indian schools in the country. There has been enrolled at this school during the year 99 pupils, with an average attendance of 90. Some very substantial and much-needed improvements have been made at this school. There has been erected at the school a very fine, commodious commissary building, with large storage capacity. This building was erected by the school carpenter, with the assistance of schoolboys and without an appropriation from the Department. There has been erected also, without appropriation, one nice cottage for employés and a blacksmith shop, and the school buildings have been inclosed with a neat plank fence, and new sidewalks have been put down about the buildings. Everything about the school shows progress. The force of employés have rendered excellent services, and in justice should be continued in the service.

Civilization and morals.—There are two church buildings upon the reservation, where religious services are usually held every Sabbath. The people generally attend services and seem quite devoted. The churches are of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Rev. Thos. Starns, of the M. E. Church, is stationed here as missionary, and has done much to teach the people the better way.

Agency and school employés.—In justice to the agency and school employés, I feel it my duty to record the fact that they have generally been faithful to their duties, and have been loyal to the agent, and rendered honest service to the Government.

Conclusion.—I would say, in conclusion, that I hope the good work of civilizing, educating, and elevating the Indians to a higher plane of civilization may go steadily forward until the red man may become the equal of his pale-faced brother, in his regard for law and morals.

Very respectfully,

DAVID W. MATTHEWS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071545

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, *August —, 1894.*

SIR: Allow me to submit my first report of Klamath boarding school.

Attendance.—On arrival, December 24, 1893, I found enrolled 107 pupils; June 30, 1894, 110 were present, equally divided between the sexes. In most cases attendance has been constant. Some of the older boys have had permission, for short times, to look after work or property on their own ranches, or to assist especially needy parents.

Character of school work.—An amply furnished school building, with three rooms seated with single desks, and an assembly hall, helps to make the pursuit of knowledge a pleasure. Most of the pupils have found it such, especially the younger ones, and have advanced with corresponding rapidity. There is no greater help in education than relations of love and confidence between pupil and teacher.

Music.—Experience points to music as the teacher's great helper. Its influence is at once quieting, cheering, and encouraging. We must in some way have more or less of it, whether a special teacher of music can be had or not. There is but one organ, and that was at its best years ago. Its tones are now reedy and weak. I wish to place it in the girl's sitting room and to have a new one for the chapel—a high-class instrument, such as the Mason & Hamlin. We also ought to have one for the boy's sitting room and one for each teacher's schoolroom.

Chapel exercises.—A daily assembly from 1 to 1:30 p. m. has been maintained, addressed by the superintendent, teachers, or other employés and visitors. These brief addresses, with an unlimited range of subjects, have been intended to aid in the formation of character. The exercises always close with the formal "salute to the flag."

Public exercises.—Christmas, Washington's birthday, franchise day, Arbor day, Memorial day, and closing day were fittingly observed, the pupils doing credit to the careful instructions in singing, recitations, and a variety of beautiful "drills," to the manifest pride and delight of their parents and friends.

Evening exercises.—We have general assembly three evenings in the week—Friday for the study of the Sunday-school lesson and hymn practice, Saturday for marching and singing, Sunday for religious services. On other evenings the older boys and girls, in their respective sitting rooms, study, read, write, draw, sing, or listen to readings or talks by teachers or other competent employés.

Sunday school.—Our Sunday school is, we believe, as successful as will be found in any reservation school.

Health.—The health of the children has been excellent. The cases of illness have been remarkably few, only one of which was serious. Only a few cases of the traditional "sore eyes" have developed.

Home products.—The rations, excellent in quality and ample in quantity, have been varied and supplemented by vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, fish, and pork of our own production.

Industrial work of boys.—Under the direction of the industrial teacher and the agency farmer the boys have cut the wood for school and agency stoves, about sixty in number, and have a good start toward next winter's supply. They have cared for all Government stock and made a good garden which will supply the table with a variety of the hardier vegetables, not including potatoes. They have cleared of logs, stumps, and undergrowth a large space for a park and a baseball ground. They have plowed and sowed the tillable land to oats, which this year have made a good growth. They are now filling the barn with hay. They have done their share of the work on the new flume for the drinking water supply, and have assisted in whatever repairs and improvements have been made on buildings and grounds. Also the smaller boys care for the boys' building, making beds, sweeping, scrubbing, etc.

Industrial work of girls.—The industrial work of the girls is also varied and excellent. It includes the laundry, kitchen, and dining room work, the regular care of their own building and the school building, also the usual "spring and fall house cleaning," which in this dusty locality must be done quarterly in all the buildings.

In addition to this general "housework," the girls, under the direction of the seamstress and an assistant, have done the usual mending and made for themselves each three dresses, one skirt, three aprons, and many other articles. Many of the girls have also made for themselves dresses from goods given by their friends or earned by work for employés.

Pupils dismissed from school.—With your concurrence I have now dismissed from school 7 boys and 8 girls. Most of these have completed the seventh year in the course of study. None of them could have completed the course before reaching 21. All the girls are capable of caring for homes. All the boys are experienced in the details of ranch work on this reservation. Several could go to nonreservation training schools with profit. One is a good carpenter and painter. Another has served as carpenter's apprentice for several months, also another as blacksmith's apprentice. I hope that all boys who shall leave hereafter may have some saw and hammer training as likely to be especially helpful in their future home-making.

Mutual help.—Any Indian may build a house easily, for the timber costs him nothing but his work in getting it to the mill, where the agency sawyer helps him to saw and dress it ready for use. In this connection I might mention as an illustration of the reciprocating help of the agency to the school that the toll lumber of such sawing is given to the school for repairs. Indeed, the spirit of helpfulness is general among agency employés.

Gifts of books, games, papers, pictures, butter, game, fruit, confectionery, and other articles, either to the school or to the children individually, have come from friends here and others in distant parts of the United States, and even from England, in one case amounting to more than $100.

Improvements.—As fast as lumber and time permitted, we have added various internal finishings and conveniences to the buildings. We have built a poultry house and a dairy cellar and a wash room. Also several pipe connections with the water supply have been made.

Needs.—We need pipe for further connections to school buildings, kitchen and bathrooms. We need water-heating apparatus for both rooms. Plans and estimates will be submitted soon for a much needed laundry, carpenter shop, and woodhouse. We also should have an elevated tank and piping for a water supply drawn from the mill flume for irrigating and fire purposes. Especially do I ask for a drag saw and apparatus for cutting our stove wood from the log by water power. We also need at least one organ, and would like, if possible, a set of band instruments; a platform scales with height-measuring and weight-lifting attachments, and a 10 by 20 flag and 180 feet of halyard.

Discipline.—In the all-important matter of discipline I have applied myself diligently and conscientiously to the adoption of approved modern methods to the peculiar needs of these children. The evil-doer finds the privileges he has abused withdrawn, and certain burdens imposed, with an opportunity by cheerful good behavior to reinstate himself gradually, or on the other hand, to bring additional "trouble" upon himself. The true though trite characterization of good discipline, "kind but firm," has been in mind, and while, in a few cases the punishment might seem severe, it has been necessary

in order to avoid the use of the degrading, fight-provoking rawhide relied upon in the past history of the school. To some extent I have made use of the idea of indefinite sentences so prominent in the system of the Elmira Reformatory, and so effectual in ridding the lawbreaker to form habits of self-control and of good-natured observance of law.

Believing in the power of Christian love to subdue perverse human nature, I determined to experiment with these young men and women who were born during the heart rankings resulting from the Modoc war, and whose spirit, to whatever cause due, had been likened to a "volcano on the eve of eruption." The atmosphere no longer smells of brimstone. Apprehension of violent outburst has given way to a feeling of freedom and confidence. The insolent, sullen, rebellious, fighting disposition shows itself only occasionally. Violations of the rules have decreased in number and frequency. The change in some individuals is so noticeable as to cause frequent remarks of surprise: "How good —— —— is!" "What a change in —— ——!" One instinctively looks for her sprouting wings." In six months the "worst boy in school" has learned a degree of self-control and has become pleasant and gentlemanly, while the "meanest boy" surprises one by his evident kindness, and is, I believe, earnestly trying to be a Christian.

That the six months has been full of anxiety was to be expected. All radical changes, and especially in discipline, naturally induce commotion while in progress. That it was no worse than it was, and that it was so soon over, speaks well for the method and for the intelligence of this people.

Choice of employés.—For even reasonable success it is important that all employés be loyal to the superintendent and render an interested service at all times. Anything short of that is a violation of the spirit of the oath of office. Employés who despise the Indian, or who are "in the service for the money there is in it," or who fret and scold, or who disregard the rules, or who criticise the management and incite the children to disobedience, or who are addicted to "gossip" or other forms of improper speech, ought not to be retained in the service. Perfection is, of course, not to be expected. Everyone has his faults; but it seems to me that the very lowest admissible standard must require, in addition to official competency, the habit of speaking good English, self-control, quietness of manner, refinement of tastes, and especially more or less of the Christian missionary spirit.

Matthews's administration.—Let me not be recreant to my feelings of respect and gratitude by closing this report without reference to the character of your administration. Evidences of energy, good judgment, and a genuine interest in the welfare of this people abound. New buildings, substantial repairs, new mill and drinking-water flumes, and a general appearance of neatness bespeak your care and interest, and challenge inspecting eyes. But especially creditable are the quiet and orderly habits of the people and their evident and growing respect for good morals.

Respectfully,

EDWIN G. PAINE,
Superintendent.

DAVID W. MATTHEWS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

YAINAX, OREG., *June 30, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the Yainax Indian Industrial School located 40 miles east of Klamath Agency, on Klamath Reservation, Oreg.

During the past year the enrollment in this school has been 89 pupils, with an average attendance during the ten months in which school was in session of 90. This includes practically all the Indian children of school age in the Sprague River section of the reservation. Four whites, children of employés, have also been in constant attendance.

The school is supplied almost equally from the Klamath, Modoc, and Snake tribes of Indians, with a few from the Pitt River tribe.

We have an excellent corps of teachers, who have rendered good service throughout the year.

The school work has been thorough and though in some studies the classes seem to advance slowly still a marked improvement has been made by almost every member of the school.

The accommodations of the building have been taxed to their utmost; in fact, the dormitories, dining and sitting rooms have been crowded.

The health of the school has been good, little sickness and but one death having occurred during the year, while two years years ago some 9 members of the school died during a like period.

We are sadly in need of a separate school building, with assembly room and recitation rooms; then the present schoolrooms in the boarding house could be used for other purposes and furnish better accommodations for the school.

Until within the past year all building material used in this section has been hauled on wagons from Klamath Agency, 40 miles distant, but thanks to "the powers that be" we now have a school sawmill, put in operation some eleven months ago. This has partly filled a long-felt want, but we are still in need of a planer, that material may be gotten into shape for use. Logging, operating the mill, building, fencing, and repairing have absorbed the industrial work of the boys, but they have had good and constant drill in this, cutting, hauling, sawing and expending 175,000 feet of lumber for school improvements, besides sawing 60,000 feet for Indians. This has been done by the schoolboys and employés without appropriation other than to furnish repairs for an old mill from Fort Klamath (now abandoned) donated by the War Department.

The industrial work for the girls has not been neglected, though we have had a temporary matron the past five months. The work in the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, and dairy has been well and neatly done, and many of the girls are nice dressmakers, good cooks, and neat housekeepers. Several go direct from school to the homes of white people this year to assist in or manage household work. We should have a permanent matron, and I would respectfully request that the salary of matron be made the same as teacher, $600. Then, I think, it might be soon satisfactorily filled and the schoolput in complete working order. The girls especially need the constant care and counsel of one closely connected with the school and their interests.

The altitude of this valley and the snow-capped mountains surrounding render it subject to frost at any season of the year; hence, cereals and tender vegetables are not successfully grown; but hardy vegetables, such as turnips, ruta-bagas, etc., can be grown in abundance, and the school garden supplies everything in that line.

The school has a nice herd of cows which supplies it with milk and butter the greater part of the year. Enough chickens are kept to furnish eggs for school use. Hay sufficient for school stock is grown on the school farm, consisting mostly of the native wild grasses, which make our best hay. About 40 acres of grain is also growing to be cut for hay.

REF0071546

The buildings and fences are in fairly good repair.

Though some much-needed improvements have been made lately, yet we are in urgent need of some protection or means of defense in case a fire might occur. At a cost of a few hundred dollars, water might be conducted from the sawmill well sufficient to supply the school and also deliver it throughout the building for protection.

In conclusion, I will state that the employés have all rendered excellent service and are doing what they can to teach the Indian children to be good, true, industrious, and self-supporting.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

LEVI F. WILLITS,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREG., *August 24, 1894.*

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, 1891.

A census submitted herewith shows the population to be as follows:

Males, 276; females, 243; total, 519. Of this number 50 are mixed blood Indians. There are, between the ages of 5 and 18, 125. Of this last number 5 are in school at Carlisle, Pa.; at Chemawa, Oreg., 11; total in training schools, 16. We have had 29 deaths during the year and 17 births, which shows a decrease of 12 in population since the last census report.

The progress of the Indians has been slow, yet some improvement is noticeable in habits of industry and morals. One of the most difficult matters to contend with among these Indians is the laxness with which the marriage vows are regarded. They seem to have but little idea of the solemnity of the ceremony or the obligation it imposes.

The most notable change in their condition is the approval of their allotments. This seems to have stimulated quite a number to commence improving; they are getting out lumber and preparing for better buildings. The statistics accompanying this report have been carefully prepared and present the condition as correctly as it is possible to make them. Crops are estimated, extreme care being taken in making those estimates.

Educational work.—But one school is provided for on this reservation—the Siletz boarding school. The record shows an average attendance of 84½, with 90 as the largest attendance in any one month during the year, that of June. The progress has been slow, yet the result has been fairly satisfactory.

Want of harmony among school employés at one time threatened to be injurious; but by the prompt action of the Department in discharging some, and by a constant demand by me that they all should perform their duties according to rules and regulations, no serious injury resulted.

The buildings are in a fairly good state of repair. I have, under authority, erected a new bakery building and brick bake oven, which is now ready for use, and removed the old one, thereby removing a great danger of fire. I have the foundation for the school commissary made and the material for its construction is on the ground. We have been milking 12 cows during this season, which furnishes milk and butter for the pupils. The prospect for grain, hay, potatoes, and vegetables on the school farm is good and I hope to have an abundance to supply the school for the coming year, potatoes and carrots being the most valuable food products of the farm.

The total cost of the school to the Government for the fiscal year 1891 is $9,029.63, or an average to each pupil of $107.50 exclusive of what has been raised on the farm and used by pupils. This amounts to $767,22, making the total cost $9,796,90. Report of the superintendent submitted herewith.

Agriculture.—This is the important occupation of the reservation. Fifty of these Indians are making good progress in agricultural pursuits. Fifty others have small amounts of land in cultivation, ranging from 1 to 5 acres. Oats are the principal grain crop raised. Hay is also an important crop. Clover and timothy succeed well. Potatoes, turnips, and carrots do exceedingly well. Almost all the Indians grow enough of these last-named products for home consumption and some grow quite amounts for sale. The crops of the Indians are quite promising but the acreage is small, owing to a lack of seed. This lack of seed was caused by the loss of the larger portion of their crops of the preceding year.

Missionary Work.—The Methodist Church has kept a mission during the year and quite an amount of work has been done by the minister, Rev. C. B. Ellsworth, who also has been the farmer of the agency. There are about 85 communicants of the Methodist church and about 45 Catholics. The Catholic priest makes occasional visits to the agency. A nonsectarian Sunday school has been maintained during the year.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses as now organized is giving good satisfaction. On May 5 last I was allowed two additional judges. The court is now composed of three judges, who have been very earnest in the discharge of their duties, and their decisions have, in main, been approved. I see but one bad feature in connection with the court, and that is there is no cost attached and Indians are constantly wanting frivolous differences brought before the court that should be settled among themselves; such cases as would not be brought if the court was not absolutely free to them.

Road work.—No new road has been built during the year. Twenty-five miles of road has been repaired by Indians. Total number of Indians who have worked, 80; total number of day's labor, 240. This has put our roads in good condition for the summer, though the character of the roads is such they are always bad during the rainy season.

Industries.—Blacksmithing, wagon-making, and harness-making are the trades that are followed. These trades are followed only to a limited extent. The methods employed are rather crude, not having means or appliances to introduce better and more advanced methods. We have our photographer (full blood), the only one engaged in art who does fairly good work. Indian women engage in basket-making for home use and quite a quantity for sale.

Allotments.—Five hundred and thirty-six allotments submitted by Special Agent Jenkins were approved by the Interior Department June 2, 1891. Fifty-eight supplemental allotments submitted by me January 12, 1891, have not been acted on by the Department so far as we have been informed. The Indians are very favorably disposed toward the plan of allotments, and have expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the action of the Department in approving all the original allotments; but a large majority of the resident Indians are opposed to the supplemental allotments being approved, on the ground that these parties only want allotments in order to share in the proceeds of the sale of unallotted lands and not to acquire homes. One hundred Indians (heads of families) are occupying and improving their allotments; one-half of this number have good improvements in buildings, fences, and cleared land; the other half have only temporary improvements, with small amounts of land in cultivation.

Recommendations.—First, a new boiler and planer is one of the greatest needs of the reservation; second, a good horse-power hay press is much needed to enable the Indians to market their hay and to induce them to grow more, which is one of the most profitable crops grown on the reservation.

Very respectfully,

BEAL GAITHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
Siletz Agency, Oreg., July 10, 1894.

SIR: I hereby respectfully submit my first annual report of this school.

Immediately after my arrival at this place, in July last, I began the work of necessary repairs and improvements on the school grounds and buildings, laying new floors, finishing boys' dormitory, cleaning, painting, etc. On September 1 all was in readiness to receive pupils, who, with few exceptions, entered cheerfully.

During the first month we had an average attendance of 78½. The attendance has steadily increased until for the month of June we had the largest average attendance in the school—90. The yearly average attendance is 84½—an increase of 16 over that of last year. The majority of our pupils are young, their average age being a fraction less than ten years.

The health of the school has been good with the exception of 5 pupils, who have been allowed to go to their homes on account of consumptive diathesis, to which many of these people are predisposed.

A severe epidemic of la grippe produced no serious after effects, but caused much suffering among the pupils and great exertion on the part of the agency physician and school employés, as the entire school were ill at one time. This occasioned the postponing of the Christmas festivities until New Year's.

The advancement of pupils in school has been steady, but not rapid. This is, in a measure, due to changes of instructors, the entire employé force with the exception of one teacher, Miss Peter, and myself, having been changed during the year.

All holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises, and a very pleasant picnic was enjoyed at the close of school.

It has been my effort to make the discipline of the school that of the home and the family, and good order has been very easily maintained, no severe measures having been necessary. Kindness, accompanied by firmness, are essential. Much improvement is manifest in the manners and morals of the pupils during the year. Improvement is especially noticeable in table manners.

The Sabbath is properly observed. All attend regularly the church service held at the schoolhouse by the M. E. missionary and two native preachers, and a nonsectarian Sunday school taught by employés.

REF0071547

Sociables are much enjoyed by all. Home visits have been limited to once each month, this arrangement having proven satisfactory.

A large open-air shed, in which to air bedding and for the boys to exercise and play in during the eight months constant rain which we have here, would aid greatly in caring for the pupils and in maintaining good health, they having no play rooms except the small sitting rooms in which all must assemble. Games provided by myself are eagerly used and the lack of others keenly felt. Considerable interest is shown in reading, and picture books are especially enjoyed.

Ten or more of the largest pupils should be transferred to industrial schools before next year.

Buildings are in good repair. A much-needed commissary building is in process of erection, and a source of great danger from fire removed by tearing away the old brick oven and constructing a commodious bakery remote from other buildings. A fine new range has been placed in the school kitchen.

Our water supply is entirely inadequate and must be increased during the summer. Work has been begun on repairs and improvements on the sewerage, which is in a very bad condition. A new set of water pipes and fixtures is much needed, the old ones being entirely worn out.

The school farm is being ably managed and well worked by the industrial teacher and the school boys. Crops, especially winter oats, are looking well. We expect an abundant supply of vegetables for school use during the coming year. A good flock of chickens supply eggs for all and chickens for holiday dinners. Our herd of cows are doing well and are furnishing an abundance of milk, of which our pupils are very fond, and a good quantity of butter. The subsistence supplies have been of superior quality and all food has been well cooked during the entire year.

Many articles of clothing furnished are so inferior in quality that I find it impossible to make the supply suffice for our needs. This is notably so in case of the shoes, which, in this wet climate, should be of a good quality and very heavy, but are extremely poor and light.

Good work has been done in the sewing room, laundry, and in all industrial training, and although these Indians are naturally slow and indolent, much work has been accomplished.

I have met with many discouragements and obstacles in my work here, and in many ways it has been very unsatisfactory to me, but in reviewing the year's work the result is most gratifying and I feel that I have accomplished some good, although progress seems slow.

Grateful for courtesies and favors shown me, I am, very respectfully,

LYDIA L. HUNT,
Superintendent.

BEAL GAITHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *October 1, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of the Umatilla Agency. I assumed charge January 16, 1891, and my brief experience does not qualify me to report on all questions connected with the agency in as precise a manner as I would prefer.

Improvements.—The only improvements, besides ordinary and necessary repairs, have been made at the school, which consisted of a stable constructed to provide shelter for the milch cows, at a cost of $498, and the construction of a brick dry room adjoining laundry, at a cost of $996.

Schools.—There are two schools on this reservation—Indian boarding school, supported by Government, and Kate Drexel Industrial School, supported by private persons with some assistance from the Government. Both schools are doing good work; constantly improving.

Lands and rents.—The act of Congress approved February 28, 1891, providing for Indian allottees, under certain conditions, leasing their lands, was not in operation on this reservation when I took charge, but notwithstanding this fact fully 90 per cent of all agricultural lands was farmed by white men, for terms ranging from one to five years, some of the renting contracts being written, others verbal. In a number of instances the allotments of old women and orphans were rented by ex-chiefs and head men to the whites, who appropriated the rents to their own use. In a great many instances it was the custom for the renter to arrange with some merchant to furnish the Indian with merchandise for the year, at the same time giving the Indian a pass book. These little book accounts covered a period of from one to three years, and in amounts from $5 to $1,600. In most cases the cash price of the article purchased and the price charged in the little book varied from 25 to 500 per cent. In other cases, where the allottee had died, these same ex-chiefs and head men rented the land and enjoyed the proceeds. At the time I took charge there were several thousand acres of the land in grain, several thousand more ready to seed, and contracts and advances made for several thousand acres more for a summer fallow crop.

The financial condition of this immediate section of country was very bad, owing to continued rains, which commenced on September 6, 1893, and virtually ruined the crop of that year. Thousands of bushels were an entire loss and all the crop damaged, more or less, so that the farmer did not get on an average more than 18 cents per bushel for his wheat, and consequently in many cases was unable to pay all rent due. I commenced at once to put in force the lease law of 1891, mixing equity with the law and trying in all cases to do exact justice, but it has been a herculean task, and the end is not yet perceptible. It would have saved immense work and trouble to have removed all whites from the reservation, but such action would have worked a great loss, and in some instances hardship, on both parties. The lease law works well, and I hope to have it in full operation during the present year.

There are but few allottees who can farm their lands. The reasons are: First, financial inability; second, mental incapacity; third, physical indisposition. The first reason is of course sufficient to prevent them from farming, even if they had all other qualifications. Nearly all the whites in this country, especially those farming on the reservation, have failed; can't pay their debts; but still retain possession of stock and machinery with which to farm. The few mixed bloods who farm their allotments do so with stock, machinery and provisions furnished by merchants or bankers, who take a mortgage on the crop, afterwards taking all the crop. There are very few mixed bloods who raise grain of any kind, and only one full-blooded Indian on the reservation raised grain this past year, and his was a volunteer crop. Many full bloods, however, raise large quantities of grain hay, potatoes, etc. Twenty-five full-blood families live in houses; the remainder camp along the water courses. Not more than half a dozen adult full bloods speak the English language sufficiently well to be understood; most of the school children, however, speak English fairly well.

Whisky.—There have been no prosecutions, during the last two or three months, for disposing of intoxicants to Indians. The cause of this, I believe, is an extra-judicial opinion of Hon. C. B. Bellinger, judge of the U. S. district court for this district: "That it is not a crime to dispose of whisky to an Indian allottee." This opinion is, I suppose, based on section 6 of the act of 1887. I only call attention to this fact because it is giving much trouble here in other matters as well as the whisky question. Outside parties tell the Indian that he is "all same white man;" that he can drink all he wants; that he is a citizen and the agent has nothing to do with him; that he can lease his lands as he pleases, on shares or otherwise, and for as long a term as he desires; in other words, neither the agent nor the Government has, of right, any more control over the Indian than over any other citizen. If Congress intended conferring on the Indian the inestimable privilege of drinking to his satisfaction, then the Indian problem is solved.

I am aware that a report of this kind is not usual as an annual report—from this or other reservations. I do not know what has been the Indian's industrial habits in the past, nor do I know what his intellectual attainments have been; but I know that now, as a rule, the men do not work, and their mental qualification for citizenship is most deplorable. No people, within my knowledge, are more industrious than the full-blood Indian woman. The reservation school is the only means which will enable an Indian man to support himself by his own labor.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. HARPER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *July 15, 1891.*

SIR: I herewith submit my first annual report of the Umatilla industrial boarding school.

Location.—This school is pleasantly and beautifully situated 5 miles from Pendleton, a town of 4,000 inhabitants.

Buildings.—The buildings are all new and convenient. During the past year a drying room was added to the laundry and a barn built for the cows. Both were greatly needed.

School opened.—School opened September 4. Not until late in the fall was the school filled, as many of the Indians went to the mountains to hunt during the latter part of the summer, and took their children.

I reached here August 1 and found great discord among the employés; some of them were not even on speaking terms. Consequently the school had been conducted in a very poor manner, there being no order or system about anything. The state of things showed that no interest had been taken in the children. They had been allowed all kinds of hurtful privileges. I found nothing here that would give them any pleasure—no toys, games, picture books; not even a swing for their amusement. I learned that they were constantly running away, and that the dormitories were locked at night to prevent them doing so; also, that some of the large boys would often return to the school as late as 12 o'clock at night, and many times they would be intoxicated. The children were not examined by the physician before entering school; consequently many diseased ones were admitted. I found three full-blooded Norwegian children enrolled as children of the Walla Walla tribe, who had been receiving all the privileges of the Indians.

I am glad to say the school is conducted in a different manner now. Peace and harmony have reigned among all the employés during the past year. The children have all been examined by the agency physician, and many diseased ones were not allowed to return.

The dormitories are not now locked at night, and we have had comparatively few runaways. The children are not allowed to go to their homes to spend the night, as was the former custom, yet they are contented and happy. Nothing has been left undone to instruct and give them pleasure. I have interested Christian societies in these children, and they sent many boxes and barrels containing toys, games, dolls, books, etc., which enabled us to have a beautiful Christmas tree.

REF0071548

Religious service.—I am sorry to say that no missionary is here to aid in our work. We have Sunday school in the morning and a song service in the evening, which is often attended by outside Indians, who seem to enjoy hearing the children sing.

Health.—We have had but little sickness during the year, owing greatly to the cleanliness of the school and the care taken of the children.

Schoolroom work.—The advancement of the younger children was especially satisfactory, as Miss Bushee, their teacher, is much interested in her work. The exhibition at the close of the term would have been a credit to any school.

Gardening.—The garden cultivated by the boys promises to be a good one. The early vegetables were enjoyed by the children before they left for their vacation. If the season continues good, enough cabbage, onions, potatoes, carrots, etc., will be raised to supply the school.

Butter-making.—The girls have taken great interest in attending to the milk and making butter. Before the warm weather commenced they made between 15 and 20 pounds a week. Many of the children are fond of milk; they are all encouraged to drink it.

Cooking.—Miss Briggs, who has charge of the kitchen, has spared no pains in teaching the girls to cook, and her influence is especially good. The bread is always good; all of the large girls and many of the little ones have been taught to make good bread.

Poultry.—I found about one dozen hens here. We now have about 100 young chickens, which have been raised by the small girls; they greatly enjoy taking care of them.

Flowers.—The boys and girls took interest and pleasure in cultivating flowers, and enjoyed the fruits of their labor.

Official visitors.—In January our school was visited by Mr. Province McCormick, U. S. Indian inspector; the following month by Col. John Lane, a special agent. I feel grateful to both gentlemen for the interest they manifested in this school.

Conclusion.—I will say, since Mr. Harper has been agent, I have been treated with a great deal of courtesy and consideration, which greatly encourages me. Allow me to express my sincere thanks to the office of Indian Affairs for their liberal support to this school during the past year.

Very respectfully,

MOLLIE V. GAITHER,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG., *August 16, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the portion of the fiscal year beginning August 10, 1893, when I entered on duty as acting agent.

Population and inhabitants.—The population is subdivided as follows:

Males over 18 years	341
Males under 18 years	119
Females over 16 years	431
Females under 16 years	123
Total	1,014

Of this population 500 belong to the Warm Springs tribe, 100 to the Wascoe, and 114 to the Pi Utes, or Snake tribe. Interspersed and intermarried among the Wascoes are a few Tenino, John Day, and De Schutes Indians of the bands known in former days as Walla Wallas. The Indians as a whole are styled "The Confederated Tribes" and Bands of Middle Oregon.

The Warm Springs Indians, with but few exceptions, live in tepees, are robed in blankets, wear long hair, speak mostly Indian and Chinook, and are advancing but slowly toward the condition of mankind termed civilization.

For several years their portion of the reservation, located about 20 miles north of the agency, has been overrun with crickets, that have consumed the little the few have sown and planted, producing a feeling of discouragement and disgust among those who have been willing and anxious to cultivate the soil.

The Wascoes live within a radius of 10 miles from the agency, inhabiting small frame houses. Most of them engage in farming on a small scale, raising hay and grain. The women are good gardeners and a few raise potatoes and other hardy vegetables for winter use.

The Pi Utes are located on a small creek 8 miles south from the agency. They have apparently made no advancement since they were located on the reservation, eight years ago. Their present condition is one of abject poverty. They express a desire to advance, but claim they have never been able to get a start, because there has never been anything furnished them from the agency. A few have small gardens, the product of which is rapidly consumed, so that nothing is saved for winter use. They have scarcely anything but soil and the few rags that but illy cover them. These Indians are willing and able to do hard work, and with a little help in the way of a few plows, wagons, sets of harness, and seeds, their material welfare and advancement toward civilized ways and means of living would be greatly promoted. But few Indians are in anyways thrifty. Nearly all are very poor, and many of them (about one-half) lead a nomadic life of vagabond existence. In the summer they go to the mountains, subsisting upon nature's bounty, as found in the form of roots and berries. They remain until driven in by the snows and cold of winter.

The one great drawback to the advancement of these Indians is the ponies—the historic cayuse of the desert plains. No matter how destitute the Indian, he would rather starve than part with a pony, and *spends several* months each year in rounding up, branding, and breaking animals worth from $2.50 to $10 a head, and which he will not sell for four times their actual value. Wealth and power are gauged by the number of ponies possessed, no matter of how little real value and use the animals may be. The ponies, besides consuming a great amount of grass, destroy an equal amount by tramping over it. They are too hardy to succumb to the rigors of a severe winter that will kill the American horse and Texas steer, but continue to multiply, until at present there are about 10,000 head on the reservation. The Indians will never advance until compelled to dispose of the surplus stock of ponies. It is my intention to refuse further assistance to those who insist upon keeping large bands of ponies.

A few of the Indians own small herds of cattle, and furnish the beef required at the agency and schools. One Indian has 7,000 head of sheep and numerous cattle. He is otherwise prosperous, due entirely to his own individual thrift and energy. He is the only well-to-do Indian on the reservation, and never solicits assistance in any form from the agency. His advantages have not been superior to the many, nor equal to the few who have been educated by the Government. He is advanced in years and does not speak English. I cite this case (which is the more conspicuous for being the isolated one) to show that the Indians could advance toward prosperity by raising sheep and cattle in lieu of the *worthless ponies* they now waste so much time and energy in caring for. The prowess and superiority of the pony Indian over his white neighbor in this locality is never so marked as when he is performing work that requires him to be mounted; and for the herding, caring for, and the general handling of herds of cattle and horses on the plains, he is an invaluable man and has no superior.

Soil and climate.—The soil produces an abundance of bunch and other grasses, well adapted to grazing purposes for either cattle, horses, or sheep. The farming lands cover but a limited area, which in a favorable season will produce a fairly abundant yield of winter wheat and rye. Spring grain is usually a failure. The garden or vegetable producing land is of still more limited area. It is located along the creek and river bottoms.

The climate is hot in summer and cold in winter. The reservation is located in what is called the dry belt of eastern Oregon. On account of its proximity to the high mountain peaks, which are perpetually covered with snow, frosts occur during every month of the year except in August. It is due to this that delicate fruits and vegetables can not be produced except in a few *favored localities*.

Civilization.—I regret to report the Indians in a very backward state, due to innate indifference to and isolation from the elevating influences of civilization, the lack of which as an object lesson has been most noticable at the agency in years past. Some improvement is noticeable, but a great deal remains to be done to raise them to the average standard now existing among the Indians of the Northwest.

Buildings.—The original buildings are known as box frame. They are small, squatty, and old, in a sad state of dilapidation and decay, and but illy adapted to the use of man or beast.

A substantial modern frame cottage has been erected for the agent's use, and the buildings that were of any value (and some that were not) were repaired sufficiently to afford partial cover and protection from the elements during the winter months.

Indian police.—There has been arduous and difficult work for the entire force. Besides the usual routine police duty at the agency and schools, it has been necessary to look after the sheep and cattle trespassing upon Indian lands near the northern boundary. This portion of the reservation is also a resort for horse thieves and other outlaws from the neighboring counties.

Private Carpolis, of the Indian police, met his death in an attempt to arrest two outlaws camped on the reservation, for the capture of whom a reward had been offered. In an exchange of shots Carpolis was fatally and the leader of the outlaws seriously wounded. This resulted in Carpolis's death and the delivery of the outlaws to the civil authorities. Carpolis was one of the three Indians who captured Capt. Jack, of Modoc-war celebrity. He was a model policeman and a valuable man for work involving hardship and daring. When an Indian policeman loses his life in the line of duty, *it would seem but just* that the Government make some provision for his widow and minor children.

To secure the best men for the service, it is my opinion the pay of privates should be $15 and that of captains $25 per month, together with the ration as now authorized.

Indian courts.—There is no established court for Indian offenses, so the acting agent has constituted himself a summary court and administers justice after informal

REF0071549

hearings. Certain minor cases have been adjudicated by a police court, consisting of the police captains and two privates. No record has been kept of the cases adjudicated, and trivial complaints have not been entertained. A regularly established court is urgently needed.

Roads.—The snow and rain of winter frequently render the roads impassable for wheeled vehicles, so at times the only means of travel is on horses. In the spring it is necessary to repair the damage of winter. Upon my arrival last August I exacted three days' labor from each able-bodied male Indian, and this year it has been necessary to require five days' labor. The Indians are willing to work on the roads; but most of them subsist upon roots, and claim the food is not sufficiently strong to enable them to perform hard labor. As a result, the few Indians who have better food are required to feed the many who have only roots.

Education.—Two boarding schools have been in operation during the greater portion of the school year. The school at Simnasho has been well and ably conducted with the best of results. The buildings are inadequate to the needs of the school, but with the improvements recently made will do for another year. The location is bad, and if the school is continued at Simnasho a new site should be selected and modern buildings erected thereon. The recommendations made by Superintendent Hertzog are concurred in

An agency boarding school has not been successfully conducted. Bad management, superinduced by inefficiency and past evil influences at the agency, engendering petty strifes among employés, made it necessary to change the personnel of the force. This has resulted in a perceptible improvement and advancement of the general welfare of the school. The boys got the upper hand of the superintendent during the previous school year and are not at present in a good state of discipline and control. It will require a man of unfaltering firmness, well supported by his subordinates, to undo the mischief of the past, to get things readjusted and firmly established on lines that lead to successful results.

Spiritual administration.—The two missionary clergymen (one at each school) have administered to the spiritual needs of Indians and whites to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned. The influence exercised has been benign and should be a potent factor in the civilization of the Indians. The missionaries are maintained by a board of missions of the United Presbyterian Church and receive no money assistance from the Government.

Employés.—I found certain employés not only neglectful of the duties of office but misapplying both public property and funds. It was an open boast that no agent could only remain on the reservation by the consent of the employés, which could only be secured by the unconditional surrender of the powers of office to them. Changes were imperatively necessary, and have been made solely for cause and in the interests of the public service. While all have not proved efficient, most of them have, and deserve credit for faithful and conscientious performance of duty.

Improvement and retrospection.—Many innovations have been inaugurated during the year with salutary results to all concerned.

The sawmill, located 20 miles northwest from the agency, has been practically rebuilt, and with the turbine wheel and machinery recently purchased the mill will furnish all necessary lumber for the agency use and an abundant supply to the Indians.

An irrigating canal, mile in length, has been constructed solely by Indian labor. This will eventually irrigate sufficient tillable land to furnish the alfalfa hay required for school and agency stock.

Indian squatters, whose filthy "shacks" menaced the agency and school in front, flank, and rear, have been forced to move to the land allotted to them. In order to accomplish this it was necessary in most cases to tear down the buildings over the heads of the occupants, who subsisted by begging and stealing from the agency and school.

New school buildings are necessary if the agency school is to be continued and a great deal remains to be done in all departments of the public service. The past year's work is but a drop in the bucket of what is necessary to make this reservation (classed by inspectors during the past thirty years as the "Botany Bay" of the Indian service) a habitable place for the whites and Indians in exile.

Conclusion.—I wish to express my appreciation of the hearty cooperation had at all times from the agency physician, Dr. Richards, and Superintendents Hertzog and Nardin, both in promoting the interests of the schools and in all matters tending to promote the general welfare of Indians and whites to the improvement and credit of the public service on the reservation.

My gratitude is due the Department for its support and confidence, which have constituted a moral backing, without which my labors would have been unavailing.

E. E. BENJAMIN,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WARM SPRINGS SCHOOL.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *June —, 1894.*

SIR: In accordance with your directions I submit this, my annual report:

Condition of School.—On arriving I found the school the reverse of a model one, pupils, with few exceptions, disliking both industrial and schoolroom work, and far from being polite were rude and impudent. There has been marked improvement already, but more is needed.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year is 31¼.

First quarter	31
Second quarter	29½
Third quarter	46½
Fourth quarter	47¼

Grading and schoolroom work.—Instead of teaching the same subjects twice each day, the grading and division of industrial and schoolroom work have been changed so that all pupils of any one of the grades have been in the schoolroom at the same time, and all been engaged in industrial work the other half day. The industrial work was not required of the young children in the lower grades. They attended both morning and afternoon sessions of school. As pupils of suitable age have only a half day in the schoolroom, this change seemed very important so as to give as much instruction as possible in the limited time.

The study hour in the evening has been devoted to preparing lessons and vocal music, except Fridays, that evening being given to recreation.

Industrial instruction.—The boys have received instruction in gardening, farming, caring for stock, and some tough carpentering; the girls in housekeeping, cooking, laundry work, and sewing. Knitting and letter making have been included in the instruction given. The amount of industrial instruction given the boys has been limited on account of the late spring. Farm work has had to be done as rapidly as possible.

Farming.—The unusual rainfall of last winter delayed work on the farm so that when I took charge, March 16, 1894, there was not a foot of ground plowed for garden nor any spring work begun. To assist the industrial instructor to make up for the delay, I have found it necessary to take the boys who were to attend school during the forenoon to the garden for work from 7:30 to 8:30, and those in school in the afternoon from 4 to 5.15.

We have now 7 acres of garden and have added 6 acres of grain to hay to that sown last fall, making 18 in all. The garden contains potatoes, peas, sweet corn, onions, beans, radishes, beets, carrots, parsnips, tomatoes, cabbages, squashes, and young plants of rhubarb and asparagus, all in fine condition. It has already furnished 250 dozens fine radishes, besides onions and greens for the children's table.

The cows have furnished milk for the table and for 5 calves that we are raising, 3 of these having been taught to drink milk (which aroused much interest among the boys) so as to save the cream. This cream has made 77½ pounds of butter, used on the children's table. Seven acres of the hay (over 28 tons) are cut and stored for next winter.

Improvements.—One acre of land has been cleared, grubbed, plowed, and added to the garden this spring; 150 rods of new fence (wire) have been built and 150 rods of rail fence laid over. A sitting room was built for the boys during the winter.

Buildings.—The condition of the school buildings is decidedly bad. The decayed timbers and floors and the bad odors arising from them must endanger health, to say the least.

Health.—In spite of the unsanitary condition of the buildings the school has been almost wholly free from serious illness, though slight illness has been quite frequent. Careful attention to cleanliness and the faithful assistance of the agency physician account in part for our good fortune. To prevent any wrong impression as to the sanitary needs of the school I think it my duty to add that we had one case of typhoid fever in the building, the matron's daughter, who was ill three weeks as per the physician's record of attendance.

Miscellaneous.—I would recommend the purchase of an evaporator, such as can be used on the kitchen range to dry vegetables that are not needed for immediate use and would decay if not dried, such as string beans, green peas, sweet corn, etc. These would add variety to the usual rations and be much relished by the pupils during the winter and spring.

I deem it just to yourself that I should acknowledge the promptness with which you have attended to all matters referred to you, your courtesy in all of our business relations, and your support and interest in the success of the school.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE C. NARDIN,
Superintendent.

Lieut. E. E. BENJAMIN,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SIMNASHO SCHOOL.

SIMNASHO, OREG., *June 18, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my second annual report of the Simnasho Indian boarding school:

The school is situated 55 miles from The Dalles, the nearest railway station.

The school building is 24 by 60 and two-story, with a one-story addition, 20 by 24, used for the boys' sitting room. The first floor contains two schoolrooms and the second the boys' dormitory. This building was built last autumn and is very comfortable compared with what it had been. The boarding house is 22 by 58 and one-and a-half-story, with an addition 24 by 48. This building contains the kitchen, dining room, mess kitchen, sewing room, girls' sitting room, girls' dormitory, and employees' rooms. The industrial teachers' house is a 24 by 28 one-story building.

These buildings are in such a condition that patch work and additions are almost useless, and I agree with the suggestion of Special Agent John Lane that the best that could be done is to let them go for another year and then tear them down and build a substantial building. The site where the main buildings are is such that the drainage from three sides must flow toward the buildings. The new building should be placed about 300 feet northwest from the present site, where the water naturally flows in three directions.

REF0071550

The water supply has been sufficient during the past year and will be ample for this year. A wind pump should be erected and a reservoir built to store water for dry weather and for irrigating the garden.

The school opened September 4, with 3 pupils. The greater part of the Indians were away hop-picking. They returned in October, and by the last of the month we had 13 girls and 19 boys. The total enrollment is 37 boys and 28 girls; 4 boys and 4 girls were rejected by the physician on examination. No effort was made to bring in new pupils, since we had more than the physician (Dr. Lamb) agreed for us to accommodate.

The pupils were graded according to the course of study in the regulations. The interest in education is on the increase, and the progress of the pupils is fair. They take special interest in reading, writing, and language work. With few exceptions the children can speak English well enough to keep up an ordinary conversation. The younger pupils very readily learn to speak the English language, and make good progress in their studies. The parents also take more interest in the education of their children. Evening sessions were held during the year, and were enjoyed by all.

The average attendance for the year is 25 boys and 18 girls. The average age is 12 years for the boys and 13 years for the girls. One boy was under 6 years of age, and 1 boy and 1 girl were over 18 years. Five girls and 6 boys were between the ages of 16 and 18. The largest average attendance in any month was in April.

The boys were regularly detailed at the beginning of the month to do the morning and evening chores. They took care of 9 head of cattle and cows, 19 hogs with an increase of 13, one pony, and 2 mules. They milked 5 cows and sawed and split the wood for the school. From 4 to 8 boys were detailed for farm work, repairing, ditching, painting, whitewashing, etc., when the weather was favorable for outside work. With the help of the Industrial teacher they put out 17 acres of rye and wheat, 4 acres of potatoes, 1½ acres for garden, and built a hog house, a root house, and other repairs at the schoolhouse. Also about 1 mile of fence and 2 acres of new ground were broken.

The rye and wheat started well, also the garden, but the crickets have ruined all; even the potatoes may suffer the same fate.

The sewing-room work was well done; 513 new articles were made, besides the mending of boys' and girls' clothing and darning of the stockings and socks.

Three boys were detailed to do the heavier work in washing, while the girls, with assistance of the laundress, did the other part and the ironing. This department works under great disadvantages, the washhouse being too small and being used as a bathing room for both boys and girls, while the ironing is done in the dining room, where it frequently interferes with the work there.

Six girls were detailed for work in the kitchen and dining room, where, under the instruction of the cook, they prepared the meals for the school, and learned how to bake bread, cakes, pies, and cookies. The older girls can prepare a meal as nicely as could be asked in common cooking. They took care of the milk from 5 cows and made 125 pounds butter besides the milk used on the table. During the last two months they took care of two dozen chickens and take great pride in them.

The girls were regularly detailed by the matron, and were instructed in sweeping, scrubbing, making their beds, and taking care of their dormitory and sitting room, and taking care of their clothing, arranging them. The boys made their own beds and took care of their building and the schoolrooms.

The health of the school has been excellent during this year.

The needs are manifold, but will be little use until the buildings are changed to higher ground. A wind pump and reservoir would be a great help and a butcher shop should be built, so that beeves can be killed in better shape.

The mission and the school work have been in harmony; the best of relations exist between the two.

With sincere regrets at parting from this [illegible] and the employés; with many thanks for past favors and courteous treatment by the Departme[illegible] the agent, Lieut. E. E. Benjamin, I shall turn to my new field of labor, hoping for success and the good will and support of the Department and the agent.

I am, very respectfully,

S. 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,
Crow Creek, S. D., August 24, 1891.

Sir: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter dated July 5, 1891, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the affairs of this agency.

GENERAL REMARKS APPLICABLE TO BOTH AGENCIES.

Drought.—Seldom has any country experienced a more general drought than has prevailed in this section for the past six months, with frequent hot winds which have devastated crops to such an extent as to discourage men of more determination and energy than the average Indian possesses. Both the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Indians, encouraged by spring rains, plowed and sowed a large acreage of wheat and oats, and later planted corn and garden seed, all of which germinated, came up, and for a time the prospects for a large crop were flattering; but early in May the sun and hot winds blasted all hopes, scorched and burned up everything green. Not a bushel of grain will be harvested or a vegetable of any kind gathered on either of these reservations.

Industries.—The Indians have certainly worked hard on their allotments this year, their principal occupations being farming, stock-raising, and freighting. Stock-raising being the most profitable in this climate, I am endeavoring to have them turn their attention more particularly to this branch of industry.

Police.—The police of these agencies are reliable, willing, brave men. They are cautious, and ever ready to execute any orders given to them. They should receive more wages, in consideration of the fact that they furnish their own horses and forage.

Judges.—The judges of the courts of Indian offenses have executed well their duties. Their decisions have, as a rule, been satisfactory. They are a great help to an agent, relieving him of many small annoyances.

Education.—Very few children have been out of school, and none should be who are physically able to go. The effects of the school on these reservations are almost marvelous. It is not an uncommon thing to find schoolboys now out haying, and those whom I found eight years ago in school, and now married, show much advancement over those who have not attended any school. As schools grow in size, however, they become more and more unmanageable. In my opinion smaller schools do the most thorough work.

In my judgment civil service in Indian schools is not meeting with the success that was predicted it would bring. It forces together people who are frequently uncongenial and too often uninterested in the work. I believe better results were obtained when agents had the appointing power. At that time transfers were something almost unheard of, while under civil service rules changes are constantly taking place and a lack of harmony too often prevails. It would appear that an agent interested in his work might select persons to fill the school positions under him—people who would be more in sympathy with the work than the Civil Service Commission can possibly know from examining persons with whom they have no personal acquaintance. Employés in an Indian school need something besides a knowledge of books—they should possess a general adaptation for the work. Under civil service no less than six changes have taken place in one year at Crow Creek, and not one of the employés changed are out of the service.

Irrigation.—The subject of irrigating these reservations becomes of more importance each year. The droughts that have prevailed for the past few years, each succeeding one growing more severe, has made irrigation a necessity. The best and only way this can be afforded is by means of artesian wells, and at least two of these should be put down on each reservation at once. The natural creek beds found here, with a well at the head of them could be changed from a "dry creek" to a running stream that would afford water for man and animals; dams and flumes could be constructed, and Indian farms irrigated.

Rations.—Nothing could be more demoralizing than the system of issuing rations to Indians; and while the time for issuing has been extended to every two weeks at these agencies, instead of every week, yet I realize that entirely too much time is consumed in traveling to and from the agencies for their supplies, and a prop is afforded the Indians to lean upon. They will never become self-supporting so long as they know they can get their rations from the Government. It would be much better to pay them the equivalent to rations in cash and let them buy for themselves. It is too bad to see able-bodied men coming every issue day and drawing rations instead of earning their own support.

Slaughterhouses.—At last the old degrading, demoralizing, filthy manner of slaughtering beef cattle for issue has received a death blow. A new, commodious slaughterhouse has been built at each of these agencies, and as soon as appliances can be put in, beef will be slaughtered and issued by an experienced butcher. In my judgment no more important measure has been adopted at these agencies, and it is my belief that this is a long stride toward civilization. Certainly it is an important sanitary and dietary move and must exert a wholesome effect on these people, proving a preventive against sickness and elevating them out of a filthy habit.

Means of communication.—These consolidated agencies, with the Missouri River between them, calls for some means of crossing that stream. I am of the opinion that a steam launch or ferryboat should be furnished at once. The matter of connecting these agencies by telephone is also a matter that should receive serious consideration.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

Crow Creek Agency is located 25 miles from Chamberlain, S. Dak., the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, on the east bank of the Missouri River, and is accessible by boat, stage, and private conveyance. The agency is very prettily located, and the buildings are in a fair state of preservation.

Census.—The census of 1891 shows that there are 1,051 Indians on this reservation, all of whom are Sioux; of this number about 90 are mixed bloods.

Health of the people.—These Indians are much afflicted with consumption and kin-

REF0071551

dred diseases. During the past year the births and deaths have kept about an even pace. I believe, however, that on the whole this tribe is decreasing.

Dancing.—When I took charge of this agency one year ago I found the people were holding a dance every week, on Monday nights, and, as they came for their rations on Friday, but little time was left for them to attend their stock and farms. I ordered these dances to be held not oftener than twice a month, and on Friday evenings. Even this appears excessive, but I realize that it is not best to abolish them entirely until some more modern amusement can be substituted. I have, however, required them to do away with exciting speeches of bravery; and the custom of throwing away property in the dance has been stopped.

Industries.—These people have never shown such a willing disposition to work as they have this year. Stimulated with the promise of horses and cattle, a large acreage of oats was sown and extensive wheat fields were planted, only to be scorched and dried up by the burning sun and hot winds. Later they worked manfully in transporting the large shipment of wagons, plows, harrows, etc., furnished under treaty stipulations, earning over $1,500, and now they are engaged in cutting and putting up hay, which must be gathered from small lake beds and ravines. It is believed that they will be able to cut over 2,000 tons. It has been a hard year on the Indians, but they have worked with a will.

Issue of stock cattle, and agricultural implements under provisions of section 17, Sioux Treaty, 1889.—Upon taking charge of the agency last fall I found a letter bearing date July 3, 1893, addressed to my predecessor asking for a list of allottees over 18 years, with their preference expressed as to style of wagon, plow, etc., and whether they desired horses or oxen. On September 28, 1893, your office addressed a letter to me calling my attention to the fact that nothing had been done in this matter, and directed me to supply the information at as early a date as possible. This involved much work, as it was found many errors had been made in allotments, and frequently there were persons found without any land who thought they were allotted. The work was finally completed, it being ascertained that there were 486 allottees over 18 years of age, and the list submitted. On February 23, 1891, bids were received and opened in Chicago, Ill., and contracts entered into for the delivery to this agency of—

Milch cows, with calves	972	Breeding cows	686
Bulls	30	Oxen	28
Hoes	486	Forks	486
Plows	486	Harrows	486
Axes, handled	486	Wagons	486
Sets double harness	172	Ox yokes, with chains	28
Mares (50 per cent to have colts)	911		

for issue to the Indians of Crow Creek Agency under provisions of the treaty above mentioned.

On April 25, 1894, we commenced receiving stock, which continued from that date until June 5. The undertaking was a large one, but under an admirable system of receiving and issuing the work went fairly smooth. Mr. C. N. McCollum, appointed by the Department to inspect the stock cattle, was conscientious in the discharge of his duty. The corral was changed in order to facilitate the work, and with a willing set of employés, who often, no doubt, grew tired of the dust and heavy work, yet without a word of complaint were promptly at their places, enabled me to close the long rolls when the last animal was offered and accepted.

The receiving of the wagons, harness, agricultural implements, etc., was a gigantic undertaking when added to the other work. Railroad men, transportation agent, and others doubted my ability to handle so much freight with Indian freighters; but I called the Indians together and informed them I wanted a large number of teams to go to Chamberlain and bring up this freight. Seventy-two teams reported there at one time, and cars were promptly unloaded, so that when the last article arrived it was at once taken to the agency.

All of the wagons were shipped knocked down, and had to be put together before issuing. This was also a large undertaking for men inexperienced in that line, but I organized my forces, and by each man working systematically I was able to set up a wagon complete every four minutes.

After the stock was all issued I took all the agricultural implements into the agency stockade and began the issue. I found by timing that we loaded and issued 60 outfits, consisting of wagon, harness, hoe, axe, fork, plow, and harrow, in fifty-two minutes, issuing to the entire 186 Indians in one day.

The animals offered and accepted under the several contracts were, on the whole, as fine as the country produces, and the Indians are well pleased with the issue.

Indians supplying the Government with beef cattle.—For the first time in the history of these people they are supplying beef cattle for the issue. In submitting my annual estimate for subsistence stores, I stated that these people could supply 300,000 pounds gross beef, or one-third of the amount called for. They have already put in 150,000 pounds, and can easily supply the balance. This not only gives them ready money, but encourages them in stock-raising.

Agency gristmill.—Much just complaint had been made against the black flour made on the burr mill at this agency, and in order that a better grade of flour might be manufactured, and in view of the fact that it was considered advisable to grind the wheat for flour for issue to Lower Brulé Indians, I recommended that the burr mill be changed to a roller system. Your office saw the importance of this matter and I was authorized to have the change made, which was done by the Edward P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., and it is believed that the system now in use is second to none in the Indian service.

Per capita payment.—The $10 per capita payment interest on Sioux fund paid in February last did much toward helping the Indians, and I am pleased to note that many of them made judicious investments with their money.

Schools.—The boarding school at this agency has been rather demoralized. Too many changes in employés have undoubtedly taken place. It is earnestly to be hoped that transfers will not be made during the coming school year. One grade in this school had as many as four different teachers during the year just closed, and it is safe to say that the children of that grade know but little more than they did when they started in.

The year, however, has marked an era of improvement in buildings and grounds. Under authority, I have had the girls' dormitory and the old schoolhouse plastered with adamant; also a part of the boys' dormitory. This plaster is well adapted to this climate. It makes a fine finish, and it is claimed to be fireproof. Paint has been purchased and the buildings are all to have a coat of fresh paint. New hard-wood floors have been put in as far as practicable, and the old buildings are now in excellent repair.

When I took charge, one year ago, among the first things I did was to recommend that an assembly hall and school-room building be erected. Authority was granted for me to publish an advertisement asking for proposals to build the same in accordance with plans and specifications prepared in the Office of Indian Affairs. The building, consisting of 4 school rooms, 3 of them being en suite and divided by rolling partitions, in order to form an assembly room when necessary, is just completed. It is a beautiful, modern building of the Queen Anne style of architecture, and adds much to the comfort of teachers and pupils and is an ornament to our school grounds.

Steam heat.—Steam heat has become a necessity from a danger standpoint, there now being about 40 stoves required to heat all of the buildings. Steam heat, it is believed, will be more economical and afford an evener and more healthful temperature. I recently recommended to your office the advisability of putting in a steam-heating plant, and I am glad to note that favorable consideration of the project has been taken. When this is done an electric-light plant should be put in at the same time, in order to do away with the too many coal-oil lamps now in use throughout the buildings.

Grace Mission School.—The Grace Mission School, located on this reservation, 12 miles southeast from the agency, under the excellent management of Miss Grace Howard, has had a successful and profitable year. The advantages of a home school, such as Miss Howard conducts, has an influence far reaching in its results, and it is evident that a small school does more thorough work than a large one. The children under Miss Howard's charge are well clothed and well behaved.

The Roman Catholic Mission School.—The Immaculate Conception School, also located on this reservation, 16 miles north from the agency, under the excellent superintendency of Rev. Father Pius Boehm, has done most satisfactory work, and a year of progress is noted.

The Crow Creek Hospital, located at the agency and connected with the agency boarding school, has done most excellent work, caring not only for sick pupils but affording treatment for a number of outside patients. Dr. Bridges, agency physician, and Miss Ada J. Porter, nurse, have by their untiring efforts made the work a success; and many hours of comfort have been given to sick Indians who, heretofore, have not known what comfort meant.

The hospital work should receive every encouragement, and I feel greatful to you for the assistance rendered in this direction. Another small ward should be built for the isolation of infectious diseases.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations on this reservation: The Protestant Episcopal Church, with three buildings, one located at the Grace Mission School, one 7 miles northwest from this point, and one at the agency, under the direction of Rev. H. Burt and four native assistants. Mr. Burt's excellent missionary work here speaks much for him and the influence exerted by him is seen and felt.

The Roman Catholic Church has a chapel in their school at Stephan, and under the excellent management of Rev. Father Pius Boehm a good work is being accomplished.

REF0071552

The Presbyterians have one church building, 14 miles southeast from the agency, under the charge of a native clergyman, Rev. Daniel Renville, who has exerted a wholesome influence over the people connected with his church.

Additional farmers.—I am convinced that another additional farmer should be allowed for this agency and that two houses should be erected for them, one in the Big Bend country and one on Smith Creek, near Crow Creek.

These stations should also be provided with issue houses, and young Indians who have served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing and wheelwright trades should be encouraged to start shops in these vicinities. The wives of the additional farmers should act as field matrons and assist the Indian women in their districts, instructing them in housekeeping and the culinary departments. This would do away with much traveling, help establish good communities, and be an important step in civilization.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK.

The work of building the new agency under contract was awarded to two men, Freeman A. French, of Chamberlain, S. Dak., receiving the contract for 6 buildings, viz, carpenter-shop, blacksmith shop, granary, police barracks, administration building, and physician's residence, while Mr. George O. Holbrook, of Onawa, Iowa, received the contract for 8 employés' cottages, warehouse and issue house combined, and stable. These buildings are all neat, commodious, modern structures. The contractors performed the work satisfactorily, and on June 30, 1891, the last building was completed and turned over to the Government.

The location of the new agency is in the Little Bend of the Missouri River, about one-quarter of a mile from the river's bank, a beautiful level spot in the valley, yet commanding a good view of the river and surrounding country.

The distance from Chamberlain, S. Dak., is about 30 miles, and is accessible by boat and private conveyance. The road from Chamberlain is through a level part of the country, and freighters experience but little trouble in reaching this point.

This agency I had built where the topography of the country is nearly level and on a plot 700 ft square, the shops, warehouse, and stable forming the corners around this square. I am having a neat picket fence built.

The distance from the new agency to Crow Creek Agency is about 7 miles, and much time and labor will be saved an agent in attending to the official business of that place.

The buildings are too valuable to be left without a system of waterworks to use in protecting them from fire; and being so near the river, waterworks could be put in at a nominal cost.

Census.—The census of these people, taken June 30 last, shows a total of 978 Indians, all of whom were Sioux, 147 being mixed bloods

Disaffection.—The disaffected element, who have been living south of White River, on the Rosebud Reservation, numbering over 500 when I took charge one year ago, have, all but ten families, gone on their reservation—only four families remaining on White River and the rest on Oak Creek—and are fast becoming settled.

To handle these Indians who are enrolled at Lower Brulé Agency and drawing rations there has been no small undertaking, when the opposition that prevailed, not only among the Indians but among a certain class of whites, is taken into consideration. Prior to my taking charge, special agents had been for a long time endeavoring to have these people return. A commission had been here, councils held, votes taken, and finally the Indian Office gave as their ultimatum that the people must return to their own reservation; but none of them came. I used all the persuasion possible, and soon saw them coming to their reservation.

On the evening of October 18, 1893, I learned that about 100 men and women had left their unlawful homes on White River and gone plundering over the country. Police messengers were sent, asking them to quietly return, which they refused to do; and as they had taken forcible possession of old Fort Randall, it was deemed best to bring them home, and 20 Indian police were sent for them. They were surrounded in the night, captured, disarmed, and held for about ten days as prisoners. This had a most salutary effect on the others, and many voluntarily came back. However, a feeling of discontent prevailed over the fact that one of the ringleaders was allowed to remain on White River, and on the 25th of June last a stampede was made by about 25 of the discontented parties who had been brought in. Again the police were sent for them. They were found at Crooked Foot's camp, who at once showed fight and attempted to shoot and cut down the police, but he was promptly disarmed, handcuffed, and brought with the rest of the renegades to the agency, where they were all held as prisoners for fifteen days, when they were released; and as Crooked Foot promised to give me no further trouble, but assist me in the work, he was given a position on the police force, and at this time the difficulty seems about ended.

I wish to say that much credit is due my clerk in charge, Mr. Luke C. Hays, and other employés at Lower Brulé for their assistance in successfully terminating this very troublesome affair.

Allotments.—Up to this time 435 allotments have been made to the Lower Brulé Indians, and it is believed that another year will see these people all allotted.

Industries.—The principal industries are farming, freighting, and stock-raising. Of these pursuits, stock-raising is the most profitable, and the people are encouraged to devote their time more fully to this business.

Last fall the Lower Brulé Indians sold for the first time 250,000 pounds of gross beef to the Government, and they are putting in a similar amount this fall. But for this fact, and owing to the drought, they would have had nothing to market.

School.—The Lower Brulé school has been more fortunate than the one at Crow Creek, hardly a change taking place among the employés during the year, and under the management of Superintendent George W. Nellis a successful year is noted.

The employés have uncomplainingly put up with miserable school buildings and numerous inconveniences. We are thankful, however, that seven new commodious school buildings have been authorized built by your office, which have been duly advertised, calling for proposals for the erection and completion of the same, and a contract has been entered into for the necessary material and labor.

These buildings will be supplied with both rooms and lavatories, and, it is believed, will be heated by steam. When these buildings are finished Lower Brulé will be one of the best, modern, and most complete agencies in the service.

Religion.—At present there is but one religious organization represented on this reservation, that of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Luke C. Walker, a native clergyman, has charge of the work, and with a corps of willing workers is exerting a wholesome influence on the people. They will soon begin the erection of a new church near the agency.

Conclusion.—The past year has noted success at these agencies. For this much credit is due the employés, who have carefully and willingly given me at all times their hearty cooperation.

I am personally indebted to the Indian Office for much kind assistance, and on behalf of these tribes, return you my hearty thanks for your many past favors.

Inclosed herewith is a report from T. M. Bridges, agency physician, Crow Creek. Also statistics and census for Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies, and reports of Ambler Caskie, agency physician Lower Brulé agency, and George W. Nellis, superintendent, etc., Lower Brulé Agency boarding school.

Very respectfully,

FRED. TREON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK S. DAK., *August 23, 1891.*

SIR: I respectfully submit for your consideration this my second annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1891.

My intimate association with these people during the past year has convinced me that they have visibly advanced during that time, and to day, not through any especial effort on my part, but rather by reason of becoming better informed, by making progress along every line of civilization, they have a clearer and more rational idea of disease, its causes, modifying influences, results, etc., than ever before. An important and as yet totally unlearned lesson is ventilation. Ignorance in this respect is the chief factor in keeping a vitality in the germ of consumption that is simply appalling.

There has been an average amount of sickness during the year, nothing out of the ordinary, or requiring particular mention here. Four hundred and forty-seven cases were entered on the sanitary report, and of this number 201 were visited at their homes. It is a matter of gratification to say that the great majority of these sent for me, it being necessary in only a few instances to go out and hunt them up after learning of their illness. These 201 patients required 521 visits and I traveled 2,003 miles in making this number of visits. Two hundred and forty-six patients were prescribed for at the dispensary, and in addition to this number I think at least as many more were treated for insignificant troubles and no record made of them.

I have encountered "medicine men" only a few times, and with the exception of one case they gave me no trouble after the patient was placed in my charge. Their days of influence are numbered, and in the near future they need not be considered as an element checking the advance of this people.

During the year there were 49 deaths, 45 of which are shown on the sanitary reports, the other 4 being brought out by taking the annual census. The following table will show the causes and number of deaths resulting from each:

Tuberculosis	22	Laryngitis	1
Bronchitis	1	Epilepsy	1
Diarrhea	3	Infantile convulsion	1
Dysentery	2	Gastritis	1
Carcinoma	2	Suicide	1
Influenza	2	Unknown	6
Pneumonia	1		
Whooping cough	1	Total	49
Peritonitis	1		

REF0071553

Of this number 23 were males and 20 females. Twenty-nine were over 5 and 20 were under 5 years of age. Thirteen of the number were married.

The births numbered 49, 20 males and 29 females. An investigation of the births and deaths for the past few years proves that these people are gradually decreasing. The following table is made up from the sanitary records of the years given, and is, I think, absolutely correct:

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.
Births	44	49	40	31	33	58	43	294
Deaths	31	40	32	73	35	42	51	314

A decrease of 20 during the seven years ending December 31, 1893, is a discouraging fact and one furnishing fruitful food for reflection. A portion of this decrease can but be attributed to the practice of sending children to the far East for educational purposes. It is true that they are well educated, but it is also equally true that the fire of vitality is lighted under the ever present germ of consumption by a residence in a climate totally unlike his own and from its humidity quite unsuited to him. The result is an educated Indian returned to us, but unfortunately an Indian who is in a manner dead when he does return. Taking this view of the case, we can but prefer a little less education, if you please, and a little more life. But as regards education this is not true, the child can be just as well educated here as at the Eastern school. In this matter your agency physician is to a great extent a disinterested person. Certainly he has no interest in any particular school of the East, West, North, or South, but he is interested in human life and his own observation, coupled with the riper judgment of more experienced persons, combine in pointing out the unusual mortality among those who are sent to the East for the purpose of attending school. Keep them here. Educate them at home. I infinitely prefer a good, strong, healthy, uneducated live Indian rather than the most highly educated dead Indian imaginable.

Pupils and employés passed through the school year without any serious epidemic, and I am glad to say that our scholars came out in the very best possible condition. So frequently it is the case that an over enthusiastic principal or teacher will advance a child with such rapidity that its physical or mental health is seriously impaired, that it is with the utmost satisfaction I note the exercise of that good judgment which has advanced our pupils without injury to body or mind.

From a sanitary point of view our grounds and buildings have been kept in most excellent shape. New vaults were dug and commodious privies erected, dispensing with all cause of complaint from this source.

The boys' dormitory has been enlarged, giving ample cubic space. Many changes and improvements have been made in the girls' building, not the least of which was the removal of a lot of unsanitary nooks, corners, and closets, as well as the straightening of some undesirably crooked halls and passages, all of which will add a great deal to the better ventilation and consequent healthfulness of the building.

The sewer from the laundry is an untrapped tile drain. When it is considered that the water going through it is polluted with every form of germ life and that it will eventually saturate the earth in the vicinity, we can but consider it a menace to the continued good health of our school children. That it has not heretofore been particularly dangerous is a fact due not to any especial effort on our part, but rather to the wonderful purifying powers of mother earth. I respectfully suggest that a good level-jointed drainpipe be put down, leading a sufficient distance away to be safe, and that it be effectively trapped.

During the school year 236 pupils and 9 employés were entered on the sanitary report. Of this number, 147 were treated in the hospital and given 3,031 days' treatment. In addition to these, 5 patients from the reservation were admitted to the hospital and given 421 days' treatment, making a total of 3,451 days' treatment given 152 patients, an average of 22½ days to each.

At a glance the number treated in hospital may seem large—that a big per cent of the children were out of school on account of sickness—but when properly analyzed it is not so. Five were children so badly affected with scrofula as to preclude all idea of their treatment at school, but by means of the hospital they not only had proper treatment, but were enabled to attend school quite a good deal, and the results are one is well, two almost so, and the fourth is very much improved, so that I feel well repaid for the nearly 1,200 days' treatment given them. Deducting these five and the outside patients, we have actually 1,800 days' treatment to 142 patients, an average of a fraction over 13 days to each.

I respectfully ask that at some time in the near future provision be made for isolating one or two cases at the hospital. An ample sized room can be built at a little expense and it would prove of incalculable benefit.

I again ask that I be allowed a druggist or hospital steward. As these people are now advancing they require more and more attention. My work in dispensing medicines, especially during the school term, occupies a great deal of time and not infrequently seriously interferes with a quick response to calls.

The medical supplies were in the main fairly good; in a few instances they were found inferior in quality, adulterated, or deficient in quantity.

In conclusion I wish to thank Commissioner Browning, yourself, and my fellow-employés for every aid and help in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully,

T. M. BRIDGES,
Agency Physician.

FRED TRESON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Oacoma, S. Dak., August 12, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through U. S. Indian Agent Treon, the following report of Lower Brulé Industrial boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

There were enrolled during the year 78 pupils—41 boys and 37 girls—of whom 18 were new pupils, the remainder having attended the school the year previous. The average attendance by the quarter was as follows:

First quarter	61.5
Second quarter	70.5
Third quarter	69.8
Fourth quarter	68.4

The average attendance for the year was 68.8 the largest in the history of the school. Ten pupils were dismissed during the year upon the recommendation of the agency physician. We have no hospital or infirmary, and our dormitory room is so limited that we are compelled in justice to the other pupils to dismiss those in whom are developed scrofulous affections.

Excellent work was done in both school rooms. The classification for the year was as follows:

Number of pupils—	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
First year	33	36	36	7
Second year	12	12	10	28
Third year	6	8	11	10
Fourth year	7	8	6	13
Fifth year	12	12	10	9
Sixth year				3
Total	70	76	73	70

Children have advanced in general intelligence as a result of frequent observation lessons and the use of the supplemental reading matter provided by the Government and also by kind Eastern friends. Great progress was made in English speaking, especially among the little girls. Much time was devoted to vocal music.

Work in the higher department was interrupted somewhat by a change in teachers, Mrs. May D. Church being transferred to Tomah, Wis., and Mrs. Lizzie A. Richards from that school here. I would respectfully suggest the impropriety of making such changes during the school term except for urgent and pressing reasons. Both of these ladies are excellent teachers and show special fitness for the Indian service. The same is true of our primary teacher, Mrs. Emma Foster.

Having been considerably troubled with sore eyes among the pupils throughout the whole year no regular night school was held. Occasionally, perhaps on an average of twice a week, the children were brought together in the evening, and the time was consumed in singing, concert recitations, calisthenics, and similar exercises.

Schoolroom work was omitted during a recess of five days at Christmas and ten days in April, and upon all public holidays. The holidays were properly observed, and the peculiar signification of each explained to the pupils. We had intended giving a public entertainment at the close of school, and preparations were under way, but this was given up on account of the change in teachers.

We had under cultivation this year 25 acres of land—17 in oats, 5 in potatoes, and 3 in sweet corn and other vegetables. The season was most unfavorable. The crop was well put in, and for a time the prospect for a fair yield was good. Indeed, there was quite a liberal supply of young onions, radishes, and lettuce for several weeks prior to the close of the school. Later, however, hot winds and drought rendered everything a total failure. This is the third year in succession that the farm and garden have proven a failure.

The fact is that this section of country is not at all adapted to general farming. It is a fairly good stock country, and those who have engaged in cattle raising have prospered, while those who have attempted farming have failed. It is my opinion, after more than three years' experience among these Sioux Indians, that less attention should be given to the attempt to raise crops and more to teaching the people how to take care of stock, seeing that they put up sufficient hay and build proper shelter for winter. I believe this work should be commenced in the school by making stock-raising the principal industry for the boys, for the reason that it is the only one by which they can become self-supporting on their own reservation. I hope that when the new school is put in operation the Department will take this view of the matter and equip it accordingly.

In addition to cultivating the farm and garden, the boys have sawed and split into suitable size 75 cords of wood, hauled each week (requiring two days) 10 wagonloads of water from the river, one-half mile distant, and kept fences and grounds in order, besides doing the regular detail work.

Industrial work for the girls consists of general housekeeping, dining room service and work in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry. Under direction of the matron and her assistant the buildings were at all times kept neat and clean, special attention being given to keeping the dormitories and play rooms in proper sanitary condition. Many articles of fancywork were made by the girls, which now adorn play rooms and dormitories. The care of the poultry was given the little girls. Over 100 little chickens were raised and 260 dozens of eggs were gathered during the year.

The pupils were kept well clothed, the neat and tidy appearance of the girls especially being often remarked by visitors. In the sewing room the girls were taught to make their own underwear, and some were able to cut, fit, and make dresses without assistance. There were manufactured the following 662 articles:

Aprons	130	Pants, pairs	6
Chemises	13	Sheets	21
Cloaks	28	Skirts	93
Curtains, sets	15	Slips, pillow	51
Drawers, pairs	178	Table cloths	4
Dresses	122	Table covers	2
Dresses, night	32	Towels	12
Elastics, pairs	114	Waists	193
Jackets	3		

REF0071554

In the kitchen children were given instruction in taking care of milk and making butter, 600 pounds of which were made during the year. A regular bill of fare was made out and followed. The food was well cooked and attractively put upon the table. The dining room service was under the supervision of the matron and assistant, and great improvement in table manners was noted.

The work in the laundry was well done. There being very few large girls, the Department kindly allowed us an additional assistant.

The general health of the school can not be said to have been as good as in former years, although the buildings were kept well disinfected, and both physician and matron were most zealous and efficient. Much better results I doubt not could have been attained if we had had a proper place in which to take care of the sick. No school equipment is complete without a hospital, especially in localities where scrofulous and tubercular diseases are prevalent.

The department of the school was good. The children were respectful, obedient, and fairly industrious. Only four pupils ran away during the year, all of whom were promptly returned. Some trouble was experienced in keeping the boys from talking their native language; the rule was no trouble, however, among the girls. On the whole, the pupils seemed quite happy and contented. The year was one of progress, both intellectual and moral.

The buildings now occupied by the school are wretched in arrangement and miserably poor in condition, but in view of the fact that new buildings are being contracted for, I deem it necessary to say nothing further than that it will be utterly impossible to make these buildings comfortable in bad weather. It is therefore earnestly hoped that the new buildings will be hurried to completion so that the school may be moved at the earliest possible moment.

I acknowledge a pleasant and helpful visit from Inspector Cadman last winter.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to Agent Treon and Clerk in Charge Hays. No superintendent could ask for more cordial support or more courteous treatment than I have received at the hands of these gentlemen.

Thanks are also due the agency physician, Dr. Caskie, for the readiness with which he responded to every call.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS,
Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, LOWER BRULÉ SUBAGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ, S. DAK., *June 30, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herein my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. Having entered upon the duties of agency physician January 23 last, (the present or new agency being at the time in process of building), I was assigned quarters at the old agency—25 miles to the south—consequently near to the industrial school. As the Indians were then (as since) drawing fortnightly their issues of rations and beef at the new agency, I endeavored to meet them professionally on each of such occasions, remaining from one to three days in the vicinity according to demand for my services and opportunities of administration.

I record ten such regular trips (an aggregate of 500 miles), exclusive of responses to two special calls (100 miles); in addition to which my visitations to homes, hither and thither, over the reserve, approximate a total of 400 miles traveled.

The deaths reported for the year number 38; the births 35. Of this mortality 12 deaths, (or more than 31 per cent) were of children under 5 years of age. With the exceptions of influenza (la grippe) and catarrhal conjunctivitis, no disease has, fortunately, found epidemic expression. With the Sioux, tuberculosis, in one or another guise—mesenteric or other lymphatic, meningeal, osseous, cutaneous, pulmonary—is ever present, and, through contagion, death's basest factor. During the summer gastro-intestinal disorders have prevailed extensively among adults as well as among children.

The census of June 30, 1894, shows the Lower Brulé tribe to number 978 souls, a decrease, (through death and transfers to other agencies) of 34. There were, happily, no deaths at the agency industrial school. Vaccinations of the children of school and agency employés, 10.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—(1) A small hospital of 12 or 15 beds capacity, a part of the same to be reserved to the school's use.

(2) A physician's assistant.

(3) A field matron to teach by precept and example the Indian wives and mothers in their homes—alas! how many simple lessons—lessons simple but vital, and more essential than drugs.

(4) Two windows, each of a double, movable sash, for each dwelling house.

(5) Two hundred mercurial thermometers (Fahrenheit), by means of which the Indians may (under instruction of the physician) learn to regulate the temperature, during the winter, of their domiciles, and to maintain the same at a temperate instead of at a blood heat (87° to 90°) as is their pernicious custom.

(6) Plank flooring in sufficiency for each abode.

(7) That the entrails of the beef be forbidden flesh.

(8) That the shoes furnished the Indians be stout and soft; not brogans, which they will not wear. The wet moccasin is an abomination before Hygeia.

(9) That the drugs supplied be of better grade. The boracic acid; phosphoric acid, dilute; chlorate of potassium; sweet spirits nitre, and other drugs, are, I find, adulterated or otherwise inferior to appropriate test.

Respectfully,

AMBLER CASKIE,
Agency Physician.

DR. FRED. TREON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FOREST CITY AGENCY.

FOREST CITY AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 24, 1894.*

SIR: In accordance with the terms of your circular letter of July 5, 1894, I have the honor to submit my report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

I assumed charge at this agency on November 16, 1893, since which time I have visited all the outlying subissue stations and schools on the reservation, and have endeavored to familiarize myself with their various conditions and requirements.

Location.—The Forest City Agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 55 miles north of Pierre by the stage road, and is easily accessible by means of the railroad which extends to Forest City, directly opposite the agency, on the east bank of the river.

Reservation.—This reservation is estimated to contain about 2,867,840 acres of land, and extends from the Standing Rock Reservation, on the north, to the Cheyenne River on the south; and from the Missouri River on the east, about 75 miles west to the ceded lands.

Agriculture.—The Indians have been making very commendable efforts at raising vegetables for themselves and grain for their horses. But the present season is one of unexampled dryness and heat. Oats and barley are an entire failure, and the crop of corn and potatoes will be very light. Every Indian family cultivates from one to ten acres of land, and many of them give their growing crops very fair attention and cultivation, while others neglect their fields almost entirely.

Stock-raising.—The only agricultural pursuit which yields the Indian good results for his labor and care is stock-raising, and especially the breeding of cattle. The late summers and the falls are, almost without exception, very dry, and the native upland grasses cure into very good hay on the ground. Vigorous young cattle winter well upon these grasses, and the Indians generally put up some hay for breeding cows and for calves. A number of full-blood Indians have herds of from 50 to 100 head of cattle and are increasing their herds from year to year, while some of the mixed bloods have large and valuable herds from which they make yearly shipments to the Chicago market. One thousand four hundred and sixty-seven breeding cows were distributed among the Indians on this reservation in May, and the Indians who received them are, for the most part, if not already provided, putting up hay and building sheds for the proper care of their cattle.

Perhaps the main obstacle we have to contend with in encouraging cattle-raising among the Indians is the tendency among a large part of them to slaughter their cattle for beef. This is strictly forbidden; but Indian cattle seem to be unaccountably subject to misfortune, and very frequently some shiftless and improvident Indian reports that his cow or heifer has broken a leg or is otherwise permanently disabled. The most careful investigation of these cases have, up to the present time, shown no other cause but accident for these misfortunes.

Census.—The total Indian and mixed-blood population of this reservation, as taken from the census rolls of 1893-'94, is 2,502 persons, of which 1,182 are males and 1,320 females. Of children of school age there are 303 males and 312 females. Nearly one-half of the children, or about 300, can read, while among the adults there are only about 250 who can read. Almost all the Indians on this reservation wear citizens' dress entirely, and all wear citizens' dress in part. The latter class, of which there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 300, live mostly at Cherry Creek, on the western border of the reservation. All the Indians of this reservation are Sioux. They were originally divided into four subtribes or bands, viz: Minneconjous, Two Kettles, Sans Arcs, and Blackfeet. But intermarriages and transfers from one band to another have nearly destroyed these distinctions.

Industries.—The most of the work performed by Indians on the reservation is done in taking care of their fields and stock, and, outside of the rations and supplies they receive from the Government, their chief source of revenue is derived from the sale of cattle.

Many Indians living near the subissue stations earn considerable money by freighting. Some of the Cherry Creek Indians earn from $5 to $8 a month by this means. Some few earn a little money by the sale of wood and hay. Fur-bearing animals and game of all kinds are very scarce. A few red foxes and wolves are caught each winter by the Indians, but the aggregate number is small.

Education.—There have been three boarding schools in operation on the reserve during the past year, viz: The agency boarding school for girls and boys, Fort Bennett school for boys only, and St. John's school for girls at Fort Bennett.

The report of the superintendent of the agency school, inclosed herewith, will give the statistics of that school. In connection with his report, I would say that his recommendation for "artesian or other system of waterworks" is an imperative necessity. In winter, when the thermometer is from 30° to 40° below zero, it is a great hardship on the boys to haul water while their clothing is covered

REF0071555

with ice. It is a further necessity to protect the school and agency buildings from fire. With no facilities for putting out fire should one building ignite, the chances are that, with the high winds of this country, every building would burn. Hence, without such water supply, there is danger to Government property and also to the lives of the pupils.

The Fort Bennett school for boys is the old agency school left at Bennett when the agency was removed to this point. The pupils in this school have made better progress than in some other schools, from the fact that they have had a good teacher and one who has been in the service for a long term of years.

By letter of April 20, 1891, from the Indian Office, this school was ordered to be discontinued and estimates, etc., made for removal of property and enlarging the agency school to accommodate the scholars. It is hoped that when the school is enlarged and reopened with recommendations already submitted to the Indian Office granted, we shall be in a fair way to have one of the best schools in the Indian country.

St. John's, or William Welsh Memorial School, is conducted by the Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This school has been acknowledged as one of the best Indian schools. Last spring, the Rev. W. H. Pond having resigned, was succeeded by Mr. Warner. Besides Mr. Warner and his wife, two lady teachers have been employed and two male industrial teachers for outside work.

In addition to the boarding schools four day schools have been maintained during the past year, viz: Day schools Nos. 1, 5, 7, and 8.

Day school No. 8 has been taught by John F. Carson. This school is about 85 miles from the agency, on Cherry Creek, and, although so far away, Mr. Carson and his wife have lived here and worked cheerfully under many difficulties. He is interested in his school, and his wife, although not an employé, has interested herself in the girls, taught them to cut out, fit, and make their dresses. He is an energetic and experienced man, and with the zeal of himself and wife I doubt not the school will maintain the high character it has borne in the past and merit the confidence of the people. I consider him an excellent man and teacher, and I can not speak too highly of his work and fidelity. I hope at no distant day to see him promoted to some higher position as a reward for his zeal and faithfulness.

Day school No. 5 is taught by Joseph Estes, an educated Indian (half-blood). He has done good work and has the confidence of the people, and is to be congratulated for his efficiency.

Day school No. 7 is at White Horse Camp, a subissue station, and has been taught by Mrs. M. Devinney, who has been faithful in her duties, has the confidence of the people, and the service is fortunate in having so good a teacher.

Day school No. 1 is at the mouth of the Moreau and has been taught by Miss Snyder, but has now been closed. This lady was an excellent teacher and was well liked by the Indians.

Missionary work.—The missionary work on this reserve is conducted by three denominations, viz: The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Congregational Church, and the Roman Catholic Church.

The first named has been doing work on the reserve since 1873, under the Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, Episcopal bishop of South Dakota, and the Rev. E. Ashley is in immediate charge. He has been in the Indian work over twenty years. He gives the following in reference to his work: "We have 10 congregations scattered over the reservation, eight of these being supplied by native helpers and catechists, one served by a native deacon, and myself officiating at the central church at the agency and in charge of all. Two hundred and forty-one families are connected with the church—1,035 souls. Seventy-seven have been baptized during the year and 52 confirmed. There are between 400 and 600 communicants. Eleven couples have been married during the year. The Episcopal Church has spent during the past year for chapels over $8,000, besides $2,052 for support of the evangelistic work. The church owns buildings to the value of $15,111. During the past year $920.11 have been raised by the people themselves for home work, domestic and foreign missions, support of native clergy, and other purposes. Of this amount $359.26 was raised by the Indian women alone."

The work of the Congregational Church is under the Rev. T. L. Riggs, who lives at Oahe, where he has a boarding school for Indians. On the reservation he has 6 missionaries, 5 male and 1 lady teacher, the latter being a white person and the former native helpers. During the year one of these latter has been ordained. Having received no statistics from the Rev. Mr. Riggs I am unable to give information which would show the progress made by his church.

The work of the Roman Catholics is under the Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, and was established on this reserve about two years ago. They have erected a church with rectory near the agency, and church with dwelling at the mouth of Cherry Creek. They have no resident priest, but one or more visit the reserve monthly for services and instruction of the people.

The work of the churches on this reservation has been very successful in every way. To-day there are no blanket Indians and very few painted ones. Those latter are those who have not been in close contact with the missionaries. The missionary societies are fortunate in having men devoted to their work and zealous for the uplifting of the people as found on this reservation. The work of the Government in behalf of civilizing the Indians has not been a failure, but white to the Government and the agents have the wise and hearty cooperation of the missionaries, as here, greater results are produced than would be otherwise.

Allotments.—When the land on Bad River was thrown open to the whites for settlement under the homestead law about 100 families of Indians belonging to this agency took land in severalty there. This being on the ceded lands placed these Indians under the State laws and beyond the immediate supervision of the agent. They are, I fear, being imposed upon to a certain extent by their white neighbors.

No part of this reservation has ever been surveyed, but the majority of the Indians, living anywhere within 10 miles of the agency, are in favor of lands in severalty, and are occupying separate though unallotted tracts which most of them will probably wish to retain as their allotments when the land is surveyed.

The Indians at Cherry Creek, of which there are about 950, oppose, for the most part, the proposition of taking land in severalty. Outside of this one settlement the Indians generally favor taking allotments.

Roads.—On the reservation all roads lead to the agency. In an open prairie country like this a team can usually go to any objective point without any road, but between the agency and the subissue stations it is necessary to keep the roads in repair in order to facilitate the transfer of freight. This the Indians, under the direction of the boss farmer and his assistants, have cheerfully done; and during the past year at least 150 miles of road have been repaired by them and rendered passable for teams with loads of freight.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court consists of three judges chosen from the most intelligent and influential Indians, representing different sections of the reservation. It is of great assistance to the agent in adjusting disputes among the Indians and in punishing offenses. A session or term of court is held the first part of every month at the same time that the Indians draw their rations for subsistence. This time is very convenient, for then the Indians are mostly at or near the agency. As the decisions of the judges are uniformly just and discriminating, these courts are a strong influence for good among the Indians.

Police force.—A police force of 27 men—25 privates and 2 officers—has been employed on this reservation the past year. The work of these men has been very satisfactory, and I have found them uniformly reliable and amenable to orders. They are chosen from among the most intelligent and influential Indians and do more by example and influence toward enforcing orders than by virtue of their authority.

In concluding let me say that the rather short period—but little over seven months—that I have been in charge is my excuse for a somewhat abbreviated report, especially in the matter of statistics. I desire also to express my appreciation of the efficient and faithful work of the various employés on the reservation.

Very respectfully,

PETER COUCHMAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FOREST CITY SCHOOL.

FOREST CITY AGENCY SCHOOL, S. DAK., *June 30, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit this the second annual report of this school.

During the three months the school was in session last year the employés became sufficiently acquainted with the pupils and work so that when school reopened last September we had little difficulty in managing the largely increased number of pupils who presented themselves for enrollment. They began coming in about the middle of August, and by September 1 we had 64 pupils enrolled, as compared to a total of 33 last year. The total enrollment for the year is 111 boarding and 16 day scholars; but as we have transferred pupils to Hampton, Pierre, Fort Bennett, and returned 7 to day school No. 1, our attendance has been considerably under that, averaging 79.05 for the school year.

The children have been retained in school quite well up to the last week of June, when the pressure of parents going to convocations became too great, and many of the children were allowed to go, although the school was kept open up to the last day of June according to the orders of the Department. I hope that I may never again have such a time as we have had in this conflict of school and convocations.

Buildings.—No new buildings were erected during the year. We have been much in need of cloak and bath rooms for the boys, as no provision was made for them in the plans. Plans are now being submitted for connecting wings, uniting the three buildings and increasing the capacity sufficiently to accommodate the pupils from the Fort Bennett school, which has just been discontinued. Provision will be made in them for these rooms.

REF0071556

Our buildings are heated by some thirty stoves—a costly and dangerous method, which should be replaced as soon as possible by steam or some better system. The heating plant should be placed in the basement of the connecting wings when they are erected.

We still haul our water from the Missouri River, and owing to the large amount required one team with two large boys is occupied in that work half of each day, while the water, having little chance to settle, is usually about as thick as coffee. An additional school team will be required if this work is to be continued. An artesian well or other good system of water works and cisterns is needed, both for fire protection and irrigating the garden, as well as for regular water supply.

About 100 acres of school land, together with a calf pasture and cow lot, have been fenced during the year.

Schoolroom work.—Out of the heterogeneous collection of pupils from boarding schools, day schools and no schools we have evolved during the year a fair system of graduation, following as nearly as may be the prescribed course.

The pupils have shown themselves quite bright in reading and memory studies, but arithmetic and other studies requiring reasoning are far more difficult for them. They do exceptionally well in drawing and writing.

Evening exercises.—With Indian youths, as with white children, the manner of spending the evenings has much to do in forming the character of the child. Owing to the small ability of the children to entertain themselves and the proneness of idle hands to get into mischief, I have found the evening exercises a positive necessity, especially during the long winter evenings. While endeavoring to make our exercises teaching and helpful to the children, I have tried at the same time to make them entertaining and pleasant. The plan for the hour the past winter has been to spend fifteen minutes in devotional exercises and singing, twenty to thirty minutes in quiet reading and study, and fifteen to twenty-five minutes in music, letter-writing, drawing, calisthenics, reading stories, or other suitable exercises. Friday evening, after devotional exercises, has been devoted to social games. I hope to make these exercises more profitable and pleasant the coming year than they have been in the past.

Industrial work of girls.—The girls, with the help and direction of an able and successful seamstress, do the sewing and mending for the school. Owing to the large increase of attendance last fall, this department was much overcrowded with work, and even yet is not able to do as much as should be done. I would recommend that an assistant be allowed for the coming year.

The cooking has been excellent, and the work in that department well systematized. Our cook has been very successful in training the girls, and I am sorry to say that the compensation is not sufficient to keep her here another year. Baking facilities have been very deficient. We have only a Yan range, and it has been worked to its utmost capacity day and often half the night to keep the children in bread.

Farm and garden.—Our garden last year, owing to lack of rain and available labor, was not a complete success. However, we raised about 100 bushels of potatoes and sufficient beets, corn, cabbage, pumpkins, and citrons to last until January, besides the vegetables used in their season.

This year we have broken about 10 acres of new ground, making near 20 under cultivation, all of which has been thoroughly and carefully tended, and in spite of the prevailing droughts here we have a good prospect. Irrigation appears necessary here to insure any crop.

The ten fresh cows furnished this spring have provided a very necessary addition to the bill of fare, and the children have had plenty of butter and milk for the first time in the lives of most of them.

Our industrial teacher is to be commended for his energy displayed in keeping his work up. It will be necessary to keep part of the larger boys during vacation, to aid in caring for the garden and stock.

In closing I desire to mention the constant help and kindly assistance the agent has rendered the school.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. FRAZIER,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BENNETT SCHOOL.

FORT BENNETT, S. DAK., *June 30, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report for the year ending June 30, 1891.

Location.—The boys' boarding school of Forest City Agency is outside the present limits of the reservation, and so remote (some 30 miles) from the agency to allow the agent to give it his personal attention, or to secure the services of the agency physician in case of urgent need.

The building is old and not well suited to the present needs of the public service, though it is but just to say that most excellent work has been done here.

Attendance.—The highest enrollment was 51, with an average attendance for the first quarter of 20.2; for the second quarter of 41⅓; third quarter, 42⅝; fourth quarter, 40⅞.

Schoolroom work.—There is but one schoolroom, which is also used as a study room, and as an assembly room for all public exercises. The superintendent's classes recite in a smaller room, used also for other purposes.

The course of study laid down by the Department has been closely followed. Especial attention has been given to clear, distinct enunciation, a feature of the work that has been highly complimented by all visitors.

Runaways.—About the holidays some of the larger boys ran away, and being too old to be benefited by the school were not returned. I wish to say that your active assistance has entirely prevented runaways during the last five months, to our great satisfaction.

Health.—The general health has been good, with no case of serious illness. Near the close of the year three boys were allowed to go home, as not being in proper physical condition to be in school.

Industrial work.—Outside work for the greater part of the year is limited to cutting wood, caring for the stock, and hauling water. For a short time in the spring there is work in the garden, but the prevailing dry weather makes it disagreeable and profitless. There being no girls the housework, which usually falls to them, is done by boys regularly detailed for the purpose, and in the performance of the various duties about the house, such as washing, mending, baking, sweeping, making beds, setting tables, and washing dishes, they are quite expert.

Morning and evening sessions are opened with devotional exercises. There is no church in the vicinity, and we are entirely deprived of church services. Sunday school, conducted by the employés, is held each Sunday at 10:30, and during the winter an hour in the afternoon is devoted to reading.

We have a few books, donated by friends in the East, though but few of them are suited to the tastes or capacity of the pupils. A few papers are also received from the same source and are highly appreciated. I would suggest that it would be well to encourage a taste for reading, by providing a good supply of standard juvenile works. Even the older pupils are essentially children in this respect, as they have not the advantage of home reading possessed by most white children.

Our situation here is an isolated one, and the employés are almost entirely deprived of the social pleasures that we are wont to think necessities, and I wish to express my appreciation of the patience and fidelity of those who have assisted in the work here in the past and preceding years.

Thanking you for your prompt and unfailing support, I am, respectfully, yours,

J. C. HART,
Superintendent.

PETER COUCHMAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 1, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with section 203, "Regulations of the Indian Office," 1891, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

The subjoined table shows the number of Indians, etc., belonging to this agency, and is made up from a very careful census taken at the end of the last fiscal year in accordance with your letter of instructions of May 25, 1891:

	Districts.							
	Wakpa-mini.	White Clay.	Grass Creek.	Wounded Knee.	Porcu-pine.	Medi-cine Root.	Pass Creek.	Grand Totals.
Number of families	291	331	46	324	185	230	156	1,556
Number of males	527	616	90	597	360	428	351	3,069
Number of females	580	681	105	635	410	507	384	3,702
Total, both sexes	1,107	1,327	195	1,232	770	935	738	6,804
Males over 18 years	275	362	56	318	201	221	182	1,621
Females over 14 years	372	446	62	428	252	338	201	2,102
Male school children between 6 and 16 years	132	156	17	152	75	101	96	732
Female school children between 6 and 16 years	145	131	39	143	100	120	89	758

Great care was exercised in the taking of this census, and I believe it to be substantially accurate. It shows a slight increase of population, which increase may be expected to be continuous, year after year, under existing, or improved, conditions. The number of unauthorized visiting Indians, from other agencies, has been materially reduced, and none are here at present, except, possibly, a few individuals who are in hiding from the police.

The present season has been one of very unusual dryness. Last year was exceptionally dry, but this season has been, in that respect, almost without precedent. The hay crop, in consequence, is exceedingly short and hay has been very difficult to obtain. Really good hay is unobtainable. Of farm and garden products there are scarcely any. The prospects for good winter feed (pasturage) were, however, never better. The rains in the early part of the season gave the grass a fine start and a good growth. The subsequent dryness has cured the grass on the ground, and has made prime winter feed abundant. Unless the country shall be again burned over the outlook for the winter cattle ranges is as good, if not better, than it ever was. Strenuous efforts are making to prevent the inception, or spread, of prairie fires.

As is, no doubt, well known to you, this reservation is fit only for stock-raising purposes. A living can not be made by agriculture alone by reason of the altitude and aridity. It can not be remedied by irrigation because there is not sufficient water in the streams to irrigate it to any extent. The irrigable lands on the reservation are, in extent, as fly-specks on the map. All possible means at my disposal have been used, and I have well-nigh exhausted my powers of persuasion, to induce these people to adopt stock-raising as a business pursuit. There are signs of awakening on this subject, and they manifest some interest and freely acknowledge the truth of my arguments and the value of my advice. They have done well by the cattle that have been hitherto issued to them.

As a further encouragement, I recommend that there be issued to them 500 two-year-old bulls of the breed known as the graded Herefords. The contract for these bulls should be so worded as to insure that the bulls shall be not only the offspring of Hereford bulls, but that the cows from which they are bred are also of suitable stock for range purposes; that is to say, a bull by a thoroughbred Hereford out of a Jersey or Ayrshire cow, for instance, would be worse than useless for stock-raising

REF0071557

purposes. Besides the bulls, I recommend that 3,000 yearling heifers be issued, of good, common stock adapted to the range, and bred in Nebraska or South Dakota. In case contracts for the supply of these cattle are made, they should be delivered at the agency on the 20th day of June, or some fixed date not earlier.

As I have said, I have made strenuous and continued efforts to promote the raising of cattle. I endeavored in every way possible to induce the Indians to take a part of the per capita money paid them during the last year and invest it in yearling cattle, but I have yet to hear of a single instance in which my advice was followed. I paid out over $60,000 in per capita money. The Indians were exceedingly greedy for the money, but invested it largely in horses and articles of personal adornment and food luxuries, to the neglect of the more important items of young stock cattle, mowing machines, wagons, etc., and good, serviceable clothing. In respect to their manner of spending the money I was disappointed.

The besetting sin of the Indians is idleness. I have spared no means at my command to induce them to work. They are, as is to be expected, incapable of sustained effort. They are shiftless, lazy, and irresponsible. My policy has been to furnish whatever work is possible to Indians, rather than to white men, dividing, if necessary, the salary of a white man and giving it to two or three Indians. After a month or two of work the Indian, however, becomes dissatisfied, wants his money, and quits, seldom waiting until his place can be supplied by another. They are still given to wandering, consumed with a desire to go from agency to agency making visits. When this privilege is denied them, they adopt the alternative plan of going from district to district, and place to place, on the reservation. In these respects they are improving, but the improvement is slow.

The reservation is now fairly well equipped with day schools. There are 25 in operation. At present one other is needed, which I hope to supply during the coming winter. The supply of day schools is a long step in the right direction. These district schools form the prime essentials for the education and advancement of this whole people. It is a mistake and an extravagant use of money to send children away from the reservation for purposes of education. They get a smattering of learning and return out of touch with their people, having acquired white man's ways to a limited extent, but remaining still in sympathy with their own people. Returning, they speedily divest themselves of the accomplishments they have acquired off the reservation.

The destruction of the Ogalalla boarding school at this agency by fire in February last was a great loss to the reservation. It was not, however, an unmixed evil, for the reason that the buildings were old, ill-adapted to the purposes, and very dangerous from fire. There should, as soon as possible, be constructed two schools—one for boys and one for girls—each of a capacity for 250 pupils. One of these schools should, I think, be located at the agency for the girls, and the other for the boys on Porcupine Creek, about 30 miles away and nearer the center of the reservation. Each of these schools should be made up of a collection of detached buildings, and no plan should be adopted looking to having class rooms, dormitories, shops, etc., under the same roof. The coeducation of the sexes among these Indians is not advisable.

These schools should be conducted on the lines of the best manual-training schools, and very great care should be exercised in the selection of principals and the corps of teachers. Not more than one-half of the time of the pupils at these schools should be devoted to intellectual training. Fully one-half, or more if possible, of their time should be given up to the teaching of trades and instruction in the practical affairs of life; and special attention should be given to stock-raising, agriculture assisted by irrigation, carpentry and house building, furniture making, harness and shoemaking, blacksmithing, horseshoeing, wagon building, etc. Day schools, in the settlements, for small children, such as have been already established, should be the feeders for these boarding schools. The pupils at the latter should be the more advanced and larger children.

The location of all educational institutions on the reservation is a matter of very great importance. The instruction imparted on the reservation not only benefits the rising generation, but tends to educate, indirectly, the whole people, and will awaken and keep alive in them a desire for improvement which can not so well and so cheaply be obtained in any other manner. By this policy the whole people will see from day to day the improvement of the young and will, of necessity, gain considerably in their own advancement.

The best portion of the reservation for stock-raising is comprised in the eastern half. The country there is unsurpassed for cattle range. The smallest number of inhabitants, however, is located in that section. The consuming desire of the Indians is to be near the agency, and in close proximity to the storehouse where rations are kept. It is extremely difficult to get them to move away from the neighborhood of the issue-house. In course of time, if they come to see the advantages of stock-raising and to appreciate the fact that this pursuit will speedily become to them a source of large and certain revenue, they will move away from the agency, and probably live on the streams adjoining the best cattle ranges.

The reform instituted by the instructions from your office of the 1st of May, 1893, relative to communications to your office passing through the agent, has been very beneficial in its effects and has tended to produce harmony and contentment among all persons concerned. A further improvement in this same direction will be found in the policy of sending all communications of a public or official character from your office through the agent to persons lawfully residing on the reservation under his charge.

The condition of the agency buildings, the state of the drainage, etc., has not been improved since last year. The conditions are, of course, worse than they were a year ago, and will continue to deteriorate until radical reforms are instituted. Without delay, a water ditch should be taken out of White Clay Creek, to insure a plentiful supply of water for sanitary purposes at the agency and for the purpose of irrigating the agency school farm. This matter has already been made the subject of separate communications by me. It is a subject of great importance.

I have already forwarded a report by the superintendent of the Holy Rosary Mission school, which I heartily commend, and which is worthy of your consideration. Concerning the Holy Rosary Mission school I have nothing but words of commendation, with a single exception. The sleeping accommodations are inadequate. The children are crowded in the dormitories to an extent which threatens their health and will lay the foundation for disease. These dormitories are ill-ventilated, at best, and the sewerage arrangements are very bad. The capacity of this school, so far as sleeping accommodations are concerned, is largely overtaxed. They are also in a condition constantly menacing the lives of the inmates, from a lack of fire-escapes and proper means of exit.

The reports of the missionary work, from the persons in charge of the same, have also been forwarded.

The feeling among the very large majority (fully 90 per cent) of the Indians on the reservation is very positive and outspoken against taking their land in severalty. A petition was forwarded to your office, during the past year, by these Indians, asking that their reservation might be given to them as a whole people, in fee simple, and requesting that their petition be brought to the notice of the President in order that he might request legislation from Congress, if necessary looking to the speedy accomplishment of their desires. They are still strongly of the same opinion, and very much disturbed, fearing that the taking of land in severalty and the giving up of the reservation in its entirety, which they desire to hold as a common stock range, may be forced upon them. Means should be taken to bring about the accomplishment of their wishes, in this respect, as speedily as may be. Their petition is reasonable, and should be acceded to. The allotments of their lands in severalty will result in the degradation of this people and their speedy extinction.

There have been no cases of unusual lawlessness and no manifestations of a spirit of rebellion or marked discontent during the past year. The state of discipline on the reservation is fairly good, and there is generally a cheerful respect for, and obedience to, the laws and regulations, and a well marked disposition to conform in all respects to the requirements of justice, honesty, and decency.

Means should be taken to increase the number and improve the efficiency of the police force. It should comprise not less than 100 men, and they should receive, as near as may be, the pay and allowances now provided by the Army for the Indian scouts enlisted in the military service. The police force should have a military organization and discipline, as near perfect as may be. With such a trained force at his disposal the agent here may, at all times, feel secure in his power to compel good order and the observance of the laws, and need have no fear that he can not at all times restrain and prevent turbulence, disorder, and violence among the people. In this case the well-worn adage applies with a special force, viz: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

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

CHAS. G. PENNEY,
Captain, Sixth Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 5, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual sanitary report for this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

The total number of cases treated at this agency during the year is as follow, viz:

Indians: Males, 252; females, 209	461
Half-breeds: Males, 115; females, 121	236
White: Males, 62; females, 66	128
Total	825

REF0071558

This number, 825, is the actual number of bona fide cases of sickness diagnosed, treated, or prescribed for during the year, and does not include the hundreds of calls for camphor, salve, paregoric, castor oil, etc.

The number of births is 298, viz:

Indians: Males, 118; females, 147	265
Half-breeds: Males, 15; females 18	33
Total	298

The number of deaths is 285, viz:

Indians: Males, 120; females, 148	268
Half-breeds: Males, 10; females, 7	17
Total	285

The causes of death have been largely due to tuberculosis in its various forms and modifications. It is practically the only disease that causes their large death rate and in its absence they would multiply and overrun the country.

The ration system of subsistence is conducive to ill-health; it begets idleness both of mind and body, and inertia is a fruitful source of disease. * * *

No person can be healthy who does not work, eat well-cooked nutritious food, dress properly and bathe; the Indians, as a rule, do none of these things—therefore Indians are sickly.

In a former report I attributed one important factor to Indian ill-health in their close intermarriage, i. e., the custom of members of the same tribe or band marrying, and rarely going to another tribe for a life companion. I have had no occasion since to modify that view, but the opinion has rather been strengthened by the observations and experience of Dr. W. C. Borden, captain U. S. Army, who was for some time stationed with the Apaches at Mount Vernon barracks, Ala. The doctor's pamphlet "The Vital Statistics of an Apache Community," a reprint from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, July 6, 1893, confirms views heretofore held by myself, viz: that close intermarriage under the best sanitary and hygienic surroundings is destructive to cell-tissue health. * * *

From my own observations and the analysis of the statistics referred to, it is plain that full-blood Indians of the Sioux, Blackfeet, Menomonee, and Apache tribes are universally infected with tuberculosis, and that the life of any and every full-blood child of the tribes named is always to be considered precarious, even under the most favorable physical and hygienic conditions. Indian children are taken from the high and dry climates of the West, in apparently perfect health, and sent to Carlisle, Hampton, and other Eastern schools, and while there, under the most salubrious surroundings, develop tuberculosis and return to their homes to die, and do die; they die here, they die in the mountains of Pennsylvania, on the Atlantic coast, in the hills of Alabama, and they will continue to die everywhere they go, of tuberculosis, until the race is so thoroughly crossed by "foreign blood" that it will stamp out the tubercle bacillus, and when that is done the Indian race in its original purity will be no more.

Notwithstanding we have an excellent hospital here, it is difficult to get Indians into it for treatment. In old times they destroyed all buildings and tepees in which a death occurred, which they still adhere to but seldom execute now; if they could afford it, I believe they would still practice the custom. They have an aversion to being sick in a house where a corpse has lain. Then, too, they are intensely social, and in a hospital their visitors are not so numerous, nor are the patient and visitors allowed to gormandize, as is their custom in the camp. The patient is put on sick diet, which, to him, is synonymous with starvation. They are under restraint in everything in a hospital. There can be no drumming incantations, songs, etc.; they can not receive presents from sympathizing friends as easily and as readily as in the camp. There is no vociferous proclamation of the sickness from tent to tent. There is no wailing by old crooning women which is so sweet to the Indian ear. It is too quiet, too still, too mysterious; it is another world to them, and they dislike everything about a hospital on general Indian principles. They never think of the cures, relief, and good things done in a hospital; their attention is continuously fixed on the deaths and failures. An Indian policeman one day was sick and applied for treatment. I suggested that he go into the hospital. He replied, "No, that is the dead house." The total number of admissions to the hospital during the past year is 60, with 3 deaths. Two of these fatal cases ought never have been admitted to the boarding school, for the reason that their condition of health did not justify their attendance at school. A sickly child in a boarding school will cause more unnecessary annoyance and trouble than dozens of healthy ones, and as the hospital, with its two employés, is an adjunct of the school, the most of the time of the invalids is spent in the hospital. During the school months this hospital has as much as it can do to take care of the illnesses of healthy children, and no invalids should be permitted to enter the school. The boarding school was destroyed by fire February 8, 1894, and from that date to June 30 no school children were admitted.

Indians are peculiarly susceptible to suppuration of wounds. It is the exception that their wounds heal by primary union. An Indian receives a scratch on the integument; instead of healing it will inflame, fester, and become an ulcer. A bruise of a superficial bone will, as a rule, end in periostitis and necrosis, and very often pyæmia or septicæmia will result, causing death.

The quality of medicines furnished the agency by the Department is, as a rule, good; certainly as good as is found in the average town. While some articles may not be first class, the important drugs are reliable. Within the last three years the medical and surgical supply list has been greatly enlarged and improved.

The water supply of the agency is from wells pumped into two new tanks by windmills, and I believe it to be wholesome. I believe the supply to the Indians on the reservation is from brooks and springs, with here and there a well. The general water supply I believe to be healthy, with the exception of confusing infusoria, causing intestinal parasites. The country is so sparsely settled that no typhoid bacteria are to be found in it.

With the one exception of influenza last winter we have escaped all endemics and epidemics. It is a singular fact that I have never seen a case of diphtheria nor membranous croup in a Sioux Indian, nor never saw a person who did.

The health of camp school children is superior to those in the boarding school, and kept so by their freer outdoor life. But, as boarding schools are likely to be continued, it would be better that each pupil be critically examined by the agency physician, and all diseased and unhealthy children be eliminated. I regard, too, the sending of Sioux children to the Atlantic coast to school detrimental to their health. Many return with phthisis and eventually die, thus wasting the money and pains spent in their higher education, which they can not use on a reservation. It would be a very interesting study to take all the Sioux children who have been sent to all boarding schools, compute all the money spent in their education, the number who have died, the number who have lapsed into barbarism or vagabondism, and the number who have really and substantially profited by their learning to the extent of being of some service to themselves and to their fellow-men. Here and there it is granted that some do well, but many would do well anyhow. Some men and women rise to usefulness and eminence in spite of all obstacles, and so will a few Indians, but they will be very few. Exceptionally bright, healthy, and promising children may be sent to a school remote from a reservation, such as Pierre, Genoa, Haskell, etc., with benefit to only a few. Of five Episcopalian clergymen, Indians, educated for the Sioux Indian ministry, there have died within the last two years two—40 per cent. Neither were old men, and were cut off in their prime. Were it not for tuberculosis, which produces such havoc with Indian youth, the results of their education would be more far-reaching, but in the light of this dreaded scourge no other than a modified pessimistic view can be entertained of it.

Cigarettes.—In some report of mine to the Bureau I recommended that the Indian traders be enjoined specifically from selling tobacco and cigarettes to Indian youth. Any pathologist will tell you of the disastrous effects of tobacco smoke on a pair of lungs predisposed to tuberculosis. * * * and the effect of inhaling the smoke of cigarettes is to disseminate the nicotine through the lung tissue, which, in combination with the gaseous carbon from the wrapper, produces a depressing, irritating, and biting effect on the delicate organs. It is greatly to be deplored that these Sioux have almost abandoned the use of the old-fashioned pipe and have taken to cigarette smoking, and the practice is almost as extensive with the children as with the adults.

I am indebted to Dr. Waller, of Chadron, Nebr., who called my attention to the absence of rheumatism among the Indians in the days when they smoked almost exclusively the inner bark of *Salix Alba*, or white willow, with only a modicum of tobacco mixed with it, and at the present time to the increase of rheumatism when the willow bark is excluded. His reasoning is that the salicin derived from the bark had a preventive effect on rheumatism, while the cigarette offered no such protection. The reasoning is good, and is entitled to further consideration. It is well known that carbon has a great affinity for oxygen, at high temperatures especially, and the union of carbon from the wrapping of a cigarette with the oxygen in the air cells produces a most poisonous body, known as carbonic acid gas, which will not support animal life. The recommendation, therefore, to prohibit the sale of tobacco in any form to Indian youth is renewed.

The practice of chewing gum prevails to a large extent among Indian school children. I see no good in this useless habit, but rather harm. The inordinate use of the muscles of mastication is conducive to nervousness; the continuous stimulation of the salivary glands produces glandular irritation and perversion of the normal secretion. This practice in schools, in my judgment, should be prohibited.

Obstetrics.—Fortunately for the physician, Indian women do not require his attendance in a natural labor. It is only in cases that present some abnormal complication that our services are demanded. Now and then a half-breed woman, or a white man with an Indian wife, or a white woman with an Indian husband, will request the presence of the doctor, as a precautionary measure, to meet any accident that might occur. The ease with which Indian women give birth to their children, and which is frequently commented on with surprise by white people, may be accounted for in the facts that Indian women, as a rule, are robust. Inured to laborious toil, their physical development is very much greater than that of white women; they wear no corsets to atrophy their abdominal muscles and disarrange the normal anatomical relations of their thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic viscera; the cranial dimensions of their infants are smaller than our children, thus affording a more easy egress for the fœtal head; and, being more phlegmatic and less excitable than our ladies, the imaginary terrors of childbirth are unknown to them. They enter upon this function with a calmness and philosophical serenity that is worthy of emulation by their more enlightened sisters. Then, too, in all matters relating to their sexual organs they are extremely averse to the interference of men. Indian women are not modest, as we understand the term, judging from the freedom with which they discuss subjects in general company which would not be tolerated by ourselves. They seem to be bashful or timid, and not truly modest. An Indian woman will endure a great deal more pain and annoyance unaided in a childbirth than would our ladies. Sometimes they prefer death to any interference by men. I do not know what consideration a female accoucheur would receive from them, but if ample and universal I would not envy her the position. As a rule, however, in palpable stoppage of the parturient act, and when their women are powerless to complete it, they will call for the physician, and very often they call too late after the development of peritonitis, cellulitis, or pyæmia, or something which usually destroys the mother and results in the death of the child.

Every now and then a case of abortion is encountered, sometimes with fatal results. * * *

With their present mode of life I do not see how their health will improve, but I think it can be seen how it will grow worse. Now, the half-breed element is an improvement on the Indian, i. e., in the direction of sanitary science. Many of them live as well as whites could under the same circumstances; they are healthier, more intelligent, more industrious, and the death rate is far less. I think it is safe to say that the mixed bloods are on the increase and the full-bloods are decreasing. If they are all classed as Indians it might appear that the Indians are increasing, but from an anthropological view the appearance is not deceptive. Imprudence destroys Indians unnecessarily, ignorance of the nature of epidemics, irrational medical treatment (*see* table 2, by Dr. Borden, five poisoned), exposures, irregular living, excesses of all kinds, wars, tribal intermarriage, and other factors are slowly but surely blotting them from the face of the earth if allowed to go on unchecked. "In 1607 the Powhatan Confederacy in Virginia had 2,400 warriors; to-day only 110, all told, and not one of full Indian blood." (*See* The Pamunkey Indians of Virginia, by J. G. Pollard, Smithsonian Institution.) The half-breeds, in addition to the physical advantage of their crossed blood, avoid necrologic experiments, and live and act more like ourselves, thus lowering the death rate among them. It is true they, too, die of tuberculosis, but in nearly every instance the infection can be traced to their Indian ancestry. The last battle that we had with the Sioux we destroyed about 230 of them at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota. Of this number I can not learn of a half-breed who was among the slain, although it is possible there may have been a very few. It is, however, a very conspicuous fact that the mixed bloods took no appreciable part in the *casus belli* of those days, which is solely attributable to their intelligence.

By reference to the foregoing births and deaths it will be seen that there were three more deaths than births among these Indians of 5,240 last fiscal year; and at this rate it will take the Sioux Nation a long time to replace their loss at Wounded Knee, which, after all, was the sequel to a most foolish and superstitious craze—the ghost dance—but which had to be met by the U. S. Army.

Instructions to physicians.—There is scattered here and there in the official literature of the Indian Bureau relating to agencies and schools instructions, suggestions, orders, etc., to physicians. They have crept in from time to time as the necessities of the service required. It would be a very decided help to us if all official requirements, instructions, paragraphs, etc., relating to our duties were carefully compiled and printed in pamphlet form and each physician furnished with a copy. So, too, agency physicians should be furnished with a copy of the regulations for their guidance, and I believe we would all appreciate a report of the honorable Commissioner each year.

It would also be very appropriate and proper if an agency physician was sent each year as a delegate or representative of the medical department of the Indian Bureau to the meetings of the American Medical Association, leave of absence and a per diem for traveling expenses being allowed by the Bureau.

Each agency physician should be furnished with some standard text-books on the principles and revisions of medicine and surgery and supplied with a medical journal on general topics of recognized ability. The sole medical work at this agency belonging to the Government is an edition of the United States

REF0071559

Dispensatory of the date of 1871. It is hardly necessary to say that this work is now a pharmaceutical fossil.

The rule of not allowing a physician to leave his post for a little recreation or compulsory business without putting another physician in his place is very proper, where that other physician is easily obtainable; but at this agency, where it is next to an impossibility, it is extremely inconvenient. It seems an easy matter for other employés to procure substitutes, but not so for the physician.

In conclusion I desire to extend my thanks to Capt. Charles G. Penney, U.S. Army, acting U. S. Indian agent, and to the employés generally, for their uniform courtesy, kindness, and assistance in the discharge of my professional duties.

Very respectfully your most obedient servant,

Z. T. DANIEL, M.D.
Agency Physician.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Through Capt. Charles G. Penney, U. S. Army,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOLY ROSARY SCHOOL, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

HOLY ROSARY MISSION, PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Holy Rosary Mission boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1894.

This school was erected in 1888 under the supervision of its first superintendent, Rev. John Jutz, S. J. It is situated on a little elevation at White Clay, the creek surrounding and passing through part of the farm. The banks of the creek being high, a dam was built, and by means of irrigation ditches quite a stream of water is divided and directed to the garden, farm, and meadow when needed. This irrigation, first started by Father Jutz, has for the past four years mostly secured good crops in spite of the droughts so common in this country. It is an object lesson for the Indians, and will no doubt in time induce them to utilize this kind of water power to raise vegetables.

The building can well accommodate 180; in case of necessity, 200. The many new day schools erected two years ago first drained our school considerably. The Indians being extremely fond of having their children around them, it was hardly needed to give them to understand that they were expected to fill the camp schools. Nevertheless we had for the first five months of this past year an enrollment of 160, which, after the sad burning down of the Ogallala boarding school on February 8, reached 182, the average of the whole year being 153.

The health of the pupils during the first term was good, in spite of sickness prevailing all over the reserve. In spring, however, several cases of erysipelas and pneumonia made their appearance. Thanks to the kindness of the agency physician, Dr. Z. T. Daniel, who at the time of the trial has frequently visited our school, those that stayed at the mission and were treated and nursed by the sisters according to directions recovered. Three that were withdrawn by their parents died at their homes. These contrary effects, brought home to the Indians in the proper way, will increase in time their confidence in the superiority of white doctors and shake their belief in their own medicine men.

The work in the class rooms, in the carpenter, blacksmith, and shoemaker shops, and in the sewing rooms were pursued with encouraging results.

A stage erected two years ago and occasional entertainments did their part in overcoming the natural bashfulness of the children. A brass band of 15 Indian boys, under the direction of Rev. E. M. Perrig, S. J., and our two singing choirs, taught by a sister, deserved and never failed to receive the well-merited applause of visitors to our entertainments. The hall proved too small on such occasions for all that wished to witness them.

To promote English speaking and writing among the pupils I subscribed to different papers published for the youth. Those of the higher grades had to write down in the class room what they had kept from the reading room.

During the past year a new building was erected for a steam laundry, which has been in operation since March.

With regard to our missionary work, I wish only to say that different camps have been frequently visited. At the repeated request of the Indians a church was erected last fall, on Bear Runs in the Lodge Creek. In four other camps they wish to get a chapel. This shows an increase of interest in religion, and gives hopes for a better future. Superstition and a liking for their old customs seems to have a stronger hold yet on this people than on those of the sister reservation at Rosebud. However, patience and perseverance in teaching and harmony in action between all employed in the field are bound to result in a final success.

Thanking you, dear sir, for your ever-ready assistance and kindness throughout the whole year, I am, yours, very respectfully,

P. FLOR. DIGMANN, S.J.

Capt. CHARLES G. PENNEY,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, *September 5, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: The following is a report of our church work for the year in the agency district of which I have charge:

Clergy employed:	
Priest	1
Deacon (native)	1
Catechists (native)	12
Churches in district	6
Clergy and catechists' houses	8
Persons baptized during year	160
Persons confirmed during year	31
Total baptized persons in district	1,200
Total confirmed persons in district	250
Amount expended for improvements and repairs	$2,800
Amount expended for church expenses	400
Amount expended for salaries	2,100

The work is in a splendid condition and has made rapid progress during the past year. The number of missions has increased from 9 to 17.

The people have made great progress in learning to read and write their language. The outlook for the future all over the field, especially in White Clay district, is very bright.

The church work has been divided into two districts, the Corn Creek district, under the supervision of Rev. Amos Rose, embracing the eastern quarter of the reserve, and the agency district, the remaining three-quarters under my care.

Statistics for the Corn Creek district are as follows:

Clergy employed (priest)	1
Catechists employed	6
Missions	6
Chapels	4
Clergy and catechists' houses	3
Persons baptized during year	75
Persons confirmed during year	25
Total baptized persons	500
Total confirmed persons	125
Amount expended for salaries	$1,200

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

CHARLES E. SNAVELY.

Capt. CHARLES G. PENNEY,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Annual reports of an Indian agent, from year to year, must of necessity be similar, as in this isolated life there is not and can not be variety of interest, unless in case of disturbance or excitement among the Indians of sufficient importance to make a sensational report. This has not been the case at this agency; everything has been peaceable and, to a fair degree, progressive since I have been honored with reappointment to my present position of agent. The Indians have expressed and manifested contentment, and all our affairs promise to continue in the same former harmonious relationship. Under the circumstances, therefore, I can not be expected to criticise the previous administration of agency affairs (which appears to be the custom of newly installed agents), but will content myself with a report of the routine life of the agency, the condition of affairs generally, and the work accomplished.

Reservation.—The reserve set apart for this agency is estimated to contain 3,228,160 acres, lying between the Missouri River on the east and Black Pipe Creek on the west (which divides this and the Pine Ridge reserve) and extending from the Nebraska State line on the south to White River on the north, the agency proper being located in the southwest part, about 20 miles north of the Nebraska State line, 35 miles from Valentine, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad (the shipping point to the agency), and 35 miles from Fort Niobrara, the nearest military post.

Population.—The Indians attached to this agency are known as the Brulé, Loafer, Waziahziah, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux, widely scattered in small settlements on the banks of streams over the reserve, in distances of from 10 to 100 miles from the agency. The following statement gives numbers of Indians taken from the census of June 30, 1894, making a total of 4,227:

	Full bloods.	Mixed bloods.	Families.	Males over 18.	Females over 14.	School children between 6 and 18.
Agency district	837	202	353	268	349	270
Cut Meat Creek district	957	16	301	263	342	259
Black Pipe Creek district	421	28	148	137	151	110
Butte Creek district	501	238	247	206	247	253
Little White River district	579	86	180	156	204	162
Ponca Creek district	174	184	106	86	108	117
Total	3,472	754	1,333	1,116	1,401	1,171

This census was taken as heretofore, by dividing the whole reserve into 23 districts, each in charge of an employé or teacher, with interpreter (accompanied by policeman acquainted with all), visiting each house, thereby enumerating all in one and the same day, which method prevents duplication.

REF0071560

Agriculture.—Although these Indians have made repeated energetic efforts each year at farming, results have almost invariably been discouraging. The fact that this reserve is not adapted to farming has been demonstrated by whites, who have finally abandoned the hope of obtaining remuneration for labor and seed spent in this direction; and though all able-bodied Indians are required to do some farm work, owing to the drouth or other climatic causes they realize little if any encouragement in returns. The present season has been no variation, except a tendency to perhaps more extreme drought in some parts of the reserve, where it has been unusually dry; and though about 1,400 bushels of oats and 560 bushels of wheat were sown and well planted in early spring, in hopes of avoiding the drought, there has been absolutely no rain from April to July. The grain in many sections has not headed, but in some localities burnt up soon after getting above ground, leaving nothing to cut for any purpose; in a few localities it has been cut for feed. In the east part of the reserve, where land is the best, the drought has been most severe, all grass drying up, leaving none to make into hay, where formerly large quantities were cut. About 1,400 bushels of potatoes have been planted, which have been well cultivated, but only in favored localities will yield anything. By reason of the dry weather, with the scorching winds of the past month, the corn crop will be almost an entire failure.

The amount cultivated this year aggregates 4,158 acres, of which 920 acres were planted with oats, 410 acres with wheat, 2,928 with corn, and 200 acres with potatoes. The yield is uncertain, and, though difficult at this time to approximate, is estimated at 1,000 bushels oats, 475 bushels wheat, 800 bushels corn, and 1,200 bushels potatoes.

The Indians have attended to farm work, under supervision of district farmers and direction of the agent, satisfactorily, but it is difficult to induce them to make great efforts each year when results are so discouraging.

Stock raising.—There are at present 14,177 cattle on this reserve, including this year's calves. The Indians are showing increased interest and attention to care of stock. They are not permitted to kill or dispose of their young cattle under any circumstances. They require continual watching and at times prompt punishment of offenders against this regulation. A record of all increase and loss is kept by district farmers, and owners are required to look after and care for their cattle, not allowing them to range at too great distance, but herd them in the vicinity of their homes.

Two thousand two hundred head of cows, with calves, were issued in August, 1892, and 1,000 head of young breeding cows were issued in June of this year. These cattle have all done fairly well and those recently issued in the early season will have time to become acclimated, accustomed to new ranges, and get in good condition before winter. It is therefore hoped the loss will be nominal. The entire loss of cattle during the past year from all causes has been, as near as can be ascertained, 500 head, being about 3½ per cent.

During the past year 1,197,910 pounds of gross beef cattle have been purchased from the Indians, instead of from contractors, as formerly, and which was issued back to them under treaty stipulations. It is expected that not less than 1,500,000 pounds will be so purchased the present season. The past year has been the first that cattle, except in small numbers, have been sold by full-blood Indians to the Government, and they are now realizing the benefits to be derived from such sales, and are making greater efforts to save their cattle and avail themselves of this profitable opportunity.

Owing to the almost unprecedented drought in many sections of the reserve, the procuring of hay (which is now being done as much as possible) will be extremely difficult. During the past month several large prairie fires, caused by lightning, destroyed considerable hay lands, though finally put out; consequently the outlook for winter for stock is discouraging. Many of the streams on which Indians are located, and where many have taken their lands individually, have become entirely dry, and they have gone elsewhere temporarily to try and provide for and save their cattle.

It is hoped the artesian well authorized two years ago by Congress (not yet sunk, owing to the insufficient appropriation) may soon be undertaken and, if successful, will aid in keeping several of the streams with flowing water and greatly benefit these people.

Allotments.—During a portion of the past year an allotting agent has been at work among our more progressive Indians, and 300 allotments have been partially made, though not yet reported or completed. Those interested are anxiously awaiting the several articles guaranteed to them at such time, which, when received, will prove a sure incentive to others to scatter and break up the present more thickly settled communities, where mischief is generally concocted.

District farmers.—This reservation is divided into six farming districts, each in charge of a white farmer, with Indian assistants in the different camps. The headquarters of each district is a subissue house, of which there are five, with a comfortable one-story frame dwelling (plastered inside) for use of the farmer and his family, together with a blacksmith and repair shop, in charge of young Indian mechanics, who receive from the Government $10 per month to repair agricultural implements, etc., in the hands of Indians, and in addition are allowed to make a nominal charge for other work performed.

These issue houses, located in the center of each farming district, are the distributing point of rations to Indians living within a certain radius, once each month, enabling them to go to and from their homes within from eight to twenty-four hours, instead of spending a large portion of their time traveling to and from the agency, as formerly. Within a reasonable distance of these issue houses slaughterhouses have been built, where all cattle issued are slaughtered by Indians employed for that purpose, under supervision of the district farmer, and issued to Indians by weight (weighed in their presence). By this manner each and every Indian receives his just allowance. This method of issuing has been in practice for the past two years. Formerly all beef was issued on the hoof, one animal to a band of 30 Indians, shot and dressed by themselves on the open prairie. By this method the chiefs and principal headmen were supplied first with the choicest cuts, leaving the widows and unprotected to receive what was left. It is not surprising that the change to this the block system, where each receives his portion, should meet the strong opposition of these leading men. However, this is gradually being overcome, but the fact that such method is not practiced at other agencies is a source of constant agitation.

Industry.—Notwithstanding all Indians have the reputation of not being very fond of work and in fact of being lazy (in many cases deservedly so), as a rule those of this agency are ready and always on the lookout for work that will insure them reasonable compensation. As evidence, they are constantly applying to haul freight, or any other occupation for which they feel adapted and from which they see remunerative returns. They have transported all freight to and from the railroad and issue stations, including that for the traders, and have been paid $15,808.39 therefor; they have sold to the Government 1,178 head of beef cattle, weighing 1,197,910 pounds, receiving $33,491.51 for the same; they have cut and hauled to the agency, camp schools, missionaries, and traders 747 cords of wood, receiving therefor $3,609.10; cut and sold 240 tons of hay to agency and others, amounting to $2,168, and received $637.36 for grain and other products, making a total of $55,714.36 paid them for their industry during the past year. The hides of 4,893 head of beef cattle have been issued to them, many being sold, though a number are tanned and used for various purposes. Many also gather, care for, and haul to the railroad and there sell the bones of the slaughtered cattle.

Indian houses.—All Indians of this agency live in log houses, made of logs with dirt roof and floors, with little or no ventilation, the roofs not rain or water proof, the floors absorbing what comes through the roof; they are consequently damp and unhealthy and impossible of being kept clean. Notwithstanding these obstacles, many present a neater appearance than is found in many white frontier settlements. Lumber has been received to improve about 100 houses by putting in floors and shingle roofs and ceiling inside, Indians first being required to rebuild of certain dimensions and to raise the logs from the ground to prevent dampness and decay. Many houses have thus been improved.

Per capita payment.—As provided for in recent treaty, a payment of $10 to each Indian has recently been made, aggregating $12,130, which has been judiciously spent by many and a considerable amount is estimated to be still held. Many purchased horses, young stock, mowers, and wagons, needed articles of clothing, etc., and I am of the opinion that but a small percentage of this money was spent recklessly. The last payment made, a year ago, was $3 to each; if a per capita payment of $5 or some stated amount was made each year, it would prove more acceptable and satisfactory.

Sanitary.—The general health of this people has been fairly good during the past year; no epidemic has prevailed among them. There has been, as near as can be ascertained by farmers and teachers located in the various camps, and reported to and by the agency physician, 219 deaths and 170 births during the year, which includes those having died not under the physician's care, as by reason of the scattered condition of the Indians it is impossible for him to reach all or give attention to even a small portion. Periodical trips are made by him to the different school camps, where medicines and directions are left with teachers. By this means many are benefited.

Correspondence has been had with the Department in regard to hospital to be located at the agency, which is and has been much needed.

I respectfully ask attention to the report of the physician, submitted herewith.

Instructors in domestic economy.—There have been two such instructors allowed this agency, one for twelve months, the other for eight months of the year; the former filled by the wife of the agency physician, who occupied this position last year, when

REF0071561

first allowed. The assistance rendered many families has been beneficial, though results, like all improvements or change from old customs, are slow to be seen. The second instructor in domestic economy is the wife of an additional farmer stationed 100 miles distant. Both have proved beneficial and satisfactory in results. To obtain more satisfactory results there should be one such employé assigned to each farming district, as the time of a less number is necessarily largely consumed in traveling over the reserve, leaving but little time for instruction in any one place.

Indian police.—The police of this agency number 3 officers and 50 privates, all full-blood Indians. They are selected from and located in their respective camps for duty, changing to the agency each twenty days, where a force of 15 men are stationed at all times and increased when found necessary and advisable.

In the camps they are required to maintain order, arrest and bring to the agent any roving Indians from other agencies absent without authority, immediately report any infraction of agency regulations, bringing to the agent any young Indian "stealing a girl" (who are required to be properly married, if no objection exists, otherwise the offender is punished), and to constantly attend day schools, requiring the attendance of all enrolled pupils. They also drive to the respective slaughterhouses each ten days the beef cattle received from the contractor required for issue. Each man is required to possess two good horses with riding equipments.

The police have maintained their reputation for efficiency and usefulness and their services could not be dispensed with. By securing good and reliable men, when necessary to arrest Indians inclined to be unruly, I have not failed to have any Indian brought in without much trouble.

Fifty-five Indians who enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1892 in Company I, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, 26 of the 54 enlisted in Troop L Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and one of the 8 enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, at Fort Sidney, Nebr., have returned to the reservation, leaving 35 Indians of this agency now in the U. S. Army. Many of those returning have applied for appointment, and a number have been accepted on the police force, where they render good service.

Court of Indian offenses.—No court has been established at this agency, as it has not yet been found advisable, there being different factions or bands of Indians here who are extremely jealous of each other, and a court could not be established without recognizing a chief of each faction, which would be unwieldy and tend to widen the breach between them.

The United States court having jurisdiction over this reserve, all proper cases are reported for action, which has a beneficial effect, as Indians have much respect for the laws of the Great Father.

Conduct of Indians.—No crimes have been committed on this reserve during the past year. Indians have been submissive to a commendable degree. There has been no occasion for excitement, and even individual cases of insubordination have been exceedingly rare, and where occurring have been quickly quieted by prompt action and punishment of offenders.

Missionary.—The Christianizing of these people has been carried on under the supervision of the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, and those engaged in their respective missions have labored faithfully in the effort to raise these people to a higher plane of Christianity with energy and a commendable degree of success.

The Episcopal Church, under control of Right Rev. W. H. Hare, who still visits different parts of the reserve each year, is in charge of Rev. A. B. Clark, who has 12 assistants, all of whom are natives, located in 10 camps, where mission buildings are located. Mr. Clark reports that $7,850 has been expended in his work; that he has performed 49 marriages, and has a membership of 355 belonging to his church. This denomination has been engaged in work here since 1879.

The Roman Catholic Church, established here in 1882, has been in charge of Father J. Jutz, under supervision of Right Rev. M. Marty. The father reports having expended $1,550.80, to have performed 20 marriages during the year, and to have about 500 communicants in his church.

The annual Congress of the Catholic Sioux was held this year at Cheyenne River Agency, and the convocation of the Episcopal Church met at Pine Ridge Agency, both in the early part of July. Many Indians from this agency attended both these gatherings.

The Congregational missionary, Rev. J. F. Cross, has charge here, under the supervision of the American Missionary Association, and has been engaged in mission work here since 1888. He reports having spent $2,500 in the work, has performed 11 marriages, with a membership of 90 communicants of his church, and has 4 stations in different parts of the reserve, where religious services are held.

Education.—There were 9 Government day schools and 2 mission boarding schools in operation on this agency when I took charge four years ago. There are now 21 Government day schools (3 of which are now being built) and the same two mission boarding schools.

There have been seventeen Government camp schools and one agency day school in operation on this reserve during the past year; these, with the two mission boarding schools, have accommodated 739 pupils, 375 girls and 364 boys, with a daily average attendance of 641. There have also been 74 children attending nonreservation schools, making 813 children of this agency attending school, leaving, according to the recent census, 358 not in school. Three new school buildings, now in course of construction, will accommodate about 90 additional children, leaving about 268 children of proper school age unprovided for.

These three new schoolhouses, now being built, will occupy all available camps, and those children unprovided for will be in localities where there are not camps or enough families or children to make it advisable to locate more school buildings. It would therefore be reasonable that the mission boarding or other outside schools should be required to seek scholars they may want (if they desire to help the cause of education with this people) among those scattered families who can not otherwise be provided for, thus extending facilities to those who can not be accommodated in the camp schools, and they should not try to draw from the camps and by so doing materially interfere with the prosperity of schools already established and with children now provided with school facilities.

The St. Francis Roman Catholic Mission has a contract boarding school about 8 miles distant from the agency, in charge of Father Jutz, assisted by a large force of brother and sister workers. This school was originally built to accommodate 100 pupils, but has since been enlarged and can now provide for from 170 to 200 children. Their contract for the past year has been for 95 children, the school providing all wants, for which they have been paid $108 per pupil by the Government. In addition they have taken 40 other children for which no compensation was allowed, but such children are provided with rations and clothing, same as would be allowed if at home. The total enrollment of children at this school has been 135, with a daily average attendance of 127. The workers engaged at this school have certainly devoted their best energies for the benefit of the children, and deserve great credit for department and improvement of pupils. The buildings of this mission are extensive, comprising a large church, schoolrooms, dormitories, workshop, etc. Three hundred and twenty acres of land are set apart for this school, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, the estimated yield of crops on which is 200 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of potatoes, and 72 bushels of other vegetables (the crops not yet being gathered). The drought has been less severe in that particular locality than elsewhere, though its effects have been felt. A large garden has also received much care, and by means of water pipes connected with a large water tank erected near a well 220 feet deep, from which a water supply is obtained by means of a windmill and irrigation secured, a large amount of vegetables are raised.

St. Mary's Episcopal Mission boarding school is located about 15 miles east of the agency, in a much more desirable location than St. Francis Mission, and is conducted by Mr. Percy H. Mugford, who succeeded Miss Amelia Ives, who retired after having given twenty-two years of her life to mission work among the Indians. It was my pleasure to witness the closing exercises of this school in June last, and the children showed evidence, by neatness and general deportment, of the labor expended for their benefit by an able corps of lady assistants. This building is admirably constructed for the purpose for which it was intended, a home school. There has been an enrollment during the year of 50 pupils, with an average attendance of 46. It is not a contract school, the Government simply providing rations and clothing for children, guaranteed by treaty, which does not provide for all wants. All other expenses of conducting and maintaining the school are borne by the mission. Three hundred and twenty acres of land are set apart for this school, of which 33 acres are under cultivation. The drought having been most severe in this locality, the yield of crops has been an almost total failure, the estimated returns being but 124 bushels of wheat and 54 bushels of oats.

The camp day schools have been well attended, Indians having sent their children regularly to a commendable degree, without assistance of police, who, however, are detailed for such duty at each school. A system is in vogue whereby the agent, by use of police, when changing from duty at agency to their respective school camps, is kept advised at all times in regard to matters pertaining to schools and camps.

The duties of assistant teachers are largely in instructing girls in housework and sewing, material for clothing being provided. All children are required to present a neat appearance before entering the schoolroom, the necessary toilet articles being kept in an outside vestibule. A lunch at noon, consisting of coffee and hard bread, is provided at all camp schools, without which it would be difficult to maintain attendance, many coming from a distance too far to go home and return at noon.

Teachers have been faithful and earnest in their labors, and their services have been satisfactory and in nearly all instances very commendable. It has, however, been demonstrated by experience that those passing the required civil-service exami-

REF0071562

nation are not always the best fitted for these positions, where tact, patience, and practical experience is more essential than a professorship or higher educational qualifications. They are continually called upon not only by children but by adult Indians for medicines and treatment of local cases, which has undoubtedly been the means of saving more serious illness and suffering. It is a fact worthy of attention that of 551 children attending day schools during the past year, there have been only 5 fatal cases of sickness.

The establishment of these reservation day schools has passed the stage of experiment, and they have on this reservation demonstrated their success as the foundation or stepping stone toward learning the English language and rudiments of a higher education. It may also be proper to add that those who have constantly and apparently in sincerity insisted that money and time spent for Indian education on the reservation is wasted have expressed a change in their views after inspecting, and have become witnesses to the improvement in Indian life of children and adults in these school camps. I desire to state most emphatically, after long years of observation and experience, that as a beginning, where properly conducted, the successful working and influence of these camp schools can not be overestimated.

Small shops have been constructed in connection with many of the schools, and common lumber provided for older boys to work and make tables, etc., for their homes, enabling them to become familiar with handling tools; all appreciate these opportunities.

Government boarding school.—This agency (though one of the most important in the service) is still unprovided with a Government boarding school for the Indian youth of this reserve. It has been and still is a cause of dissatisfaction with the Indians to know that at other and smaller agencies such schools are provided, and that their desirability is often presented in trying to persuade them to send their children to boarding schools off the reserve. The question naturally presents itself to them: "If so desirable, why not have one for our children on our own reserve? Why are others favored and we ignored?" This subject has had attention of the Department for the past fourteen years. At that time material was purchased and sent to the agency for a boarding-school building; abandoning the project, this material was utilized for other purposes.

The delay and postponement of this question has been largely owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable site with sufficient good land and reliable water supply, the whole reserve having been examined for this purpose with indifferent success. Although the agency proper is not in a very desirable locality, after many years of agitating the question of removal it is almost certain no change will be made and that the present location may be accepted as permanent. For this reason I am in favor of a suitable boarding school for the wants of this agency being located near the agency proper, on the Rosebud Creek, where good and abundant supply of water can be relied upon and a reasonable quantity of fair land secured (sufficient to supply the school with vegetables and other necessary supplies). It would be near the agency shops, which could be utilized for industrial training with the mechanics as teachers, so saving the expense of special buildings and instructors in these branches of industry, which should be made paramount and where many articles now purchased from contractors might be manufactured. It would be near the agent and under his immediate and constant supervision, near the churches and under missionary influence, and in the center of all social and civilizing influence on the reserve to have beneficial effect on the pupils. For these and other equally cogent reasons, I do, without hesitation, recommend a Government boarding school being built on this site at an early day, this being in my judgment the most desirable, after carefully looking over the whole reserve.

Conclusion.—These Indians have during the past year advanced in the way of civilization as much as circumstances would permit, and there has been no incident or excitement worthy of note. As full treaty rations are issued, it is my observation that no further material advancement can be expected until some change in this direction is made. There are many who would accept money value in lieu of supplies, and such method, if inaugurated, would undoubtedly gradually result in advancement, as it would require many to make a greater effort in their own behalf, either by cattle raising or other methods, as the money allowance would not be sufficient to meet their wants. Many have asked that such change be made. I have yet to know of trouble arising when Indians have received what is promised them from the Government. Under the present plan they naturally feel they are not required to make greater efforts in the direction of self-support.

I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the confidence and support furnished me by the Department, and my thanks are extended to all employés for the faithful service rendered during the past year.

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 30, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the following annual report of the sanitary condition of the Indians at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1894:

From July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, I have treated 484 cases of disease, visiting the patients at their own homes. My office practice, or (in other words) dispensing medicine at the dispensary, has increased to a great extent over that of last year, so much as to require the help of the instructor in domestic economy during my absence from the agency.

Of the 484 cases treated, 37 died while under treatment. In 5 cases, treatment was discontinued. In addition to the above, there was 1 accidental death and 198 deaths of persons whose sickness was not brought to the attention of the agency physician. A large percentage of these deaths are found to be those of infants who died soon after birth from lack of care and proper attention. Again, several school children from non-reservation schools have, during the past year, come home suffering from consumption in its most advanced stage, and have died soon after their return, but were not under treatment.

Among the school children on the reservation there has been very little sickness. No epidemics, and but very few cases of diseases of a serious nature. The sanitary condition at the agency has been invariably good.

The medicines received last year were good, especially those received from Park, Davis & Co.

In all of my labors here for the benefit of the sick I am ably and heartily assisted by the agent and teachers and instructor in domestic economy, to whom I herein express my sincerest gratitude.

Very respectfully,

A. JUDSON MORRIS,
Agency Physician.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION, *Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., August 15, 1894.*

ESTEEMED SIR: I have the honor to furnish you with the following short report in regard to St. Francis Mission School:

This past year we had a larger number of pupils in our school than ever before. The average attendance was 127, and the highest number of pupils was 137. We had very little to complain about run aways, and there was a good spirit among the children all the year long. Our contract was only for 95 pupils, but we expect to have it increased for the next year.

In our garden and on our farm we raise, in spite of all the dryness, a sufficient quantity of small grain and corn for our horses and milk cows, and enough potatoes and all kinds of vegetables for our kitchen.

Could we only get a sufficient supply of water to irrigate our garden and farm, we would make a little paradise of St. Francis Mission. We have a good well and a strong windmill, but it has to pump the water over 200 feet out of the ground for our large family, for all our cattle and horses, and for all the Indians and their horses around us, and so there is no water left for our garden and farm. To be better provided with water for the time to come, we dug another well 200 feet deep, and another windmill will be put up this fall. Moreover, it is my intention to have another well made next spring, only for the garden, and then we will raise two and three times as much as we were able to raise in the past with all our work and care.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

Rev. JOHN JUTZ S. J.,
Superintendent of St. Francis Mission School.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ST. MARY'S, ROSEBUD, S. DAK., *July 30, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to submit the following as my report of St. Mary's school for the year closing June 30, 1894:

Since the last annual report was made to you Miss Ives, principal for several years, resigned on account of ill health.

As was the case in former years many more applicants for admission presented themselves than could be accommodated. The average attendance for the year was a fraction over 45, which is the limit that can be cared for without overcrowding.

The pleasant weather during the winter permitting outdoor exercise to the children, with very little interruption, was conducive to a very good record, so far as health was concerned, only two of the children leaving for sickness, both of whom have since regained their health.

The long-continued drought made crops a total failure; the garden almost so.

Our relations with the agent and physician continue to be very pleasant and cordial.

That the school retains the confidence of the people is evidenced by the great number of new pupils whose names have been registered as desiring admittance when school next opens.

The schoolroom work was satisfactory, and with very few exceptions the children showed a cheerful, willing, and obedient disposition.

The building has been very thoroughly cleansed, the interior redecorated, and all necessary repairs made.

Very respectfully, yours,

PERCY H. MUGFORD,
Principal.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REF0071563

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 1, 1894.*

MY DEAR SIR: The past year has been with us full of active mission work, and I now have the pleasure of presenting some statistics and remarks upon the same:

Missionaries (males, 10; females, 2)	12
Indians who are communicants	355
Baptisms recorded (total)	2,099
Baptisms during last year	213
Church buildings	10
Contributions made and expended through domestic and foreign missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal Church and through other friends of the mission in various parts of the country:	
1. For education	$4,000
2. For religious purposes	3,850
Number of formal marriages among Indians during the year:	
By Aaron B. Clark	47
By David Tatiyopa	2

Our nine native helpers remain faithful to duty and are a very satisfactory part of the mission force. Their own personal appearance and the improved condition of their homes works as a silent teacher to induce in their neighbors a desire for a better condition of things for themselves. Then, too, the efforts of these young men to teach the principles of Christian religion in the various congregations of the people are evidently bearing fruit on every side. There is, as you see, a constant increase in the number of those who come as adults, or are brought as children, to make a profession of Christianity, and they seem to me to be as faithful as those elsewhere who profess and call themselves Christians, of whatever name.

The number of formal marriages seems rapidly increasing, and the feeling of respect for the institution of Christian marriage is certainly finding place in the minds and hearts of the Indians despite the lawlessness they have seen or heard of in others.

The building of one new chapel and the removal of two others to more accessible locations have been occasions of grateful rejoicing to those benefited thereby, and the Indian men and women have shown their real interest by contributing to the expense as they were able.

This report is cheerfully and respectfully submitted by yours, faithfully,

AARON B. CLARK,
Missionary in Charge under Bishop Hare.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD, S. DAK., *August 20, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: Missionary work under the auspicies of the American Missionary Association has been continued during the year at our several stations by native workers under my charge, and also in several of the Government day schools. There has been no marked change in the work. The membership of the churches has increased slowly, and there is a growing sense of duty and responsibility in the villages where we are working.

The highest and best result of instruction, however, can not be attained until more self-exertion is required of the Indians. Pauperism is the legitimate result of the present ration system.

During the year funds have been placed in my hands to complete a chapel on Black Pipe Creek, for which the Indian members of the church have furnished the logs. I have been waiting for several months for a reply from the Indian Bureau granting permission to occupy the ground until a survey is made and a regular allotment granted.

The Burrell church on Ponca Creek has been under the charge of Rev. Francis Frazier. The work at this point has been very effective. Our room for services is entirely too small for the attendance, but the closeness of money makes it impossible to enlarge at present. But we hope to erect a suitable chapel at an early date.

From observation in my traveling through the whole reservation it seems to me that there is steady progress in morality and industry which speaks well for the whole corps of workers.

I have had frequent inquiries from the workers here and from visitors on the reservation in regard to Sunday observance; and it seems to me that every effort should be made to prevent and curtail work on Sunday.

I am, very sincerely, yours,

JAMES F. CROSS.
For the American Missionary Association.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 26, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report. I assumed charge of this agency on the 19th day of April, 1894, and found much needed work to do. The agency building, boys' dormitory, and surroundings were in a dilapidated, neglected condition, everything having the appearance of a broken down business enterprise. Such a state of things, in my opinion, is a great mistake, since these Indian people are recognized as more advanced in civilization than most western tribes, and for that reason more care and judgment should be exercised in the management of affairs concerning them. During the brief period of my experience here I am forced to this conclusion, especially where the Indians have taken land in severalty and have become citizens.

At an agency of this kind questions arise daily where the Government and civil authorities come into conflict, and a man should be well versed in the laws of the State in which the agency is located, with a full knowledge of business affairs. I am fully convinced that it is a mistake to talk to these people in a fatherly fashion. All intercourse with them should be of a firm, resolute, business-like style, never forgetting to impress upon them the necessity of independent action, self-government and support. Serious questions confront them; for instance, the question of protection under our civil laws of the State.

The fact that their lands are exempt from taxation is a detriment rather than a benefit to them. The few white men living on the ceded land, who are now compelled to bear the burden of taxation largely alone, do not seem to have the proper interest in the welfare of their Indian neighbor; in other words, impositions of all sorts are practiced, crimes overlooked, no one anxious to prosecute—all because the cost of prosecution must be paid by the heavily-taxed white man. It has been clearly demonstrated this season, more than ever before, owing to the shortage of the hay crop all over the State, that these Indian citizens must suffer petty offenses committed by the unscrupulous man who stands ready to take advantage of the Indian whenever and wherever he can. The boundary lines of their land cause much trouble. In many instances the white man intrudes upon the property of the Indian, disputing the lines and ownership of his land. This question can not be satisfactorily settled until a new survey of all disputed land is ordered by the Government.

The question of intemperance is of much concern. I am sorry to say that of 32 out of 34 arrests reported, whisky is the cause. It is alarming how these people are encouraged to use liquor. It seems to me that whenever an Indian reservation is thrown open for settlement it furnishes a dumping ground for lawless men of all shades. It is a common thing to hear of men driving wagons over the reservation peddling whisky. I have used every means in my power to suppress this traffic, and am pleased to say have, at least to some extent, succeeded.

Agency ground and buildings consist of 130 acres reserved by the Government at the time of the opening of the reservation, in 1891, for the transaction of Government business with the Indian people. This is not sufficient ground for proper protection to property and to prevent interference from outsiders with Government business. In my opinion, not less than a whole section should have been set aside for this purpose. This agency is located at the foot of the Coteau Hills, about 12 miles west of the north end of Big Stone Lake, surrounded by two small brooks fed by springs from the hills.

The buildings consist of 1 warehouse, with office rooms—1 for the clerks, 1 council room, 1 public office; 8 dwelling houses, occupied by the agent, physician, clerk, assistant clerk, carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright, and teamster; 1 blacksmith shop; 1 grist and saw mill, not in use; 1 barn and shed. All buildings at the agency were more or less damaged by the cyclone which passed through here on the 27th day of June; no loss of life or other damage reported. The honorable Commissioner has granted authority to thoroughly repair and paint the buildings.

School ground and buildings.—The school ground, 1¼ miles northwest of the agency, consists of 320 acres, nearly all fenced; about 10 acres cultivated, and the balance is used for pasture. The hay meadow, consisting of 160 acres, is 6 miles from the school.

The school building is a frame structure, heated by steam, with capacity to accomdate 140 pupils in the schoolroom and 80 in their apartments. This building is in thorough repair and very comfortable, well supplied with good spring water, forced through pipes by hydraulic pressure a distance of 159 yards to an elevation of about 100 feet. The other buildings and improvements consist of one bakery and laundry, in good repair; the boys' dormitory, 30 by 80 feet, furnishing sleeping room for 65 boys. This building, before the many changes and repairs made this summer, was totally unfit to be occupied. A small dwelling house, a barn 30 by 40 feet, with shed and spring house, comprise all the buildings. The school buildings and surroundings are beautifully located, but must say we regret that there is not the slightest trace of adornment in the way of flower beds, walks—yes, not even native trees were planted—which add so much to the quiet pleasures of a home.

Census.—The census for the fiscal year 1894 shows:

Indians and mixed bloods	1,859
Females	915
Males	944
Males above 18 years	416
Females above 18 years	512
Children between 6 and 18 years of age	556
Children under 6 years of age	375

REF0071564

Births during fiscal year	47
Deaths during fiscal year	44
Enrollment for fiscal year 1894 is as follows:	
Sisseton Indian industrial school	119
Good Will Mission	124
Pupils away at school	49
Total	292

Sanitary report.—There has been nothing in the health condition during the past year to call for special comment. The prevailing diseases are consumption, scrofula, respiratory affections, and catarrhal conjunctivitis. The Indians, so far as I am able to observe, are adopting our system of medicine and regard the treatment of the white physician as superior to that of the medicine man. They have acquired a knowledge of the use and purpose of such remedies as are used in domestic practice, and provide themselves with them. The services of the physician, however, are demanded almost daily, either in the field or in the office.

There have been no epidemics of any kind, and the death rate has not been greater than would occur naturally. The health of the pupils at the Government school the past year was exceptionally good, no cases of serious illness or death having occurred.

Missionary work.—Rev. John Robinson, missionary in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church, reports as follows:

That he is assisted by four Indians, D. J. Robertson, Robert White, Victor Renville, and Thomas Cante, who act as catechists or lay readers. These native catechists receive merely nominal salaries for the work they render and are expected to support themselves and families by secular employment. This mission reaches upward of 160 families, who send 190 communicants to the three church buildings located in Indian settlements. During the past year one of these churches has been enlarged, nearly doubling its seating capacity. Repairs on church and rectory at this agency have delayed other projected buildings for this year. Contributions amounted to $103.75. There have been but four marriages reported.

No report from Rev. G. S. Baskerville, in charge of Presbyterian missionary work and Good Will Mission School, received. I report the following: Six regular organized native Presbyterian churches, viz. Ascension, in charge of Rev. John B. Renville; Good Will, in charge of Rev. Charles R. Crawford; Buffalo Lake, in charge of Solomon Tun kan xa i ci ye; Long Hollow, in charge of Isaac Renville; Man ya san, in charge of Rev. J. W. Lynd, and Mountain Head, in charge of Rev. John Flute. The good work of this school and church is noticeable everywhere among our people.

In my opinion the agent should have power to cause the arrest of any Indian or white man on Indian land allotted, and, at the option of the agent, either place the offender in jail at the agency or turn him over to the civil authorities. Since the Government protects the Indians from paying taxes on their land, it is but just that Congress should make some provision to pay all expenses in the prosecution of offenses brought to the notice of the civil authorities by the agent in charge. Under the present condition no one seems, as above stated, anxious to bring the evil doer to justice. Civil authorities hesitate on account of expense, the agent because of lack of authority, and the result is less fear for petty crime than when under the full jurisdiction of the agent. In many instances the social welfare of the Indian is declining on reservations where land is taken in severalty.

The progress of these people in some respects is very gratifying, while many of them do not realize the full responsibility of citizenship, and that they must sooner or later abandon all that which reminds them of their former habits and practice; yet it is pleasing to note that a very respectable number, especially the headmen and mixed bloods, are taking much interest in public affairs.

The total failure of all crops and vegetables, owing to the hot and dry season, is a serious blow; in most cases the returns will not cover the cost of seed. Nearly all of them farm more or less, that being the only hope of subsistence, since the small amount of money annually paid is not sufficient for support; hence farming is not optional, but rather compulsory, probably a good educator, but in a season like this year a very bitter experience.

I found when I first took charge of this agency that a feeling of prejudice existed against the school sending for children, and the practice of talking education to the parents at the time and in the office of the agent when money is paid to them, and soon discovered that I must adopt a different plan. So when, in the month of June, I made a payment amounting to $68,400, I conducted the payment on strictly business principles, never in any way referring to the school, and suggested to Supt. W. P. Campbell the idea of holding educational meetings at all the churches on the reservation. At these meetings the question of education and the moral duty of every parent, together with the selection of a school visitor, was discussed, and in my opinion if a small compensation was attached to the office it would be a very good thing. The compulsory State law and the absolute necessity of education for the children was explained. The result of our meetings is indeed very flattering; the old-time prejudice is removed. At this writing there are 80 nice, bright children in our Government school, 30 more than in any previous year at this time, and with the able, and energetic superintendent, and the faithful coworkers, I expect to make the coming year one of the most profitable in the history of the school.

The recent visit of the Hon. D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to this agency is greatly appreciated by our Indian people, and much satisfaction is expressed. In his address and counsel with the headmen important questions were discussed. The wholesome advice concerning the education of their children and the many kind and sympathetic expressions were received with much feeling of gratitude, and long will the meeting be remembered as one of benefit and pleasure.

In conclusion, permit me to say that from the day I took charge of the agency here I have labored honestly for the good and best interest of the people whom I represent. I have devoted my whole time to their interest, and with the faithful performance of all duties required of the employés at the agency and at the school, I believe I can justly say the friendly feeling and good spirit that prevails between the Government employés and the Indian people is honestly earned.

With the hope that the future in this respect will be as pleasant as the past has been, and thanking you for the kind assistance from your office, to which in a large measure is due the success of any agency or school, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTON M. KELLER,
U. S. Indian Agent

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Farming.—Owing to the unprecedented drought and excessively hot weather that has prevailed in this section of the country through the months of May, June, July, and August, crops of all kinds have proved almost a total failure. The estimated amount of wheat raised on the reservation will not exceed 500 bushels; corn, 300 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels, and all minor crops are correspondingly short. The hay also will be very limited, though by cutting every available piece of land enough may be saved to carry stock through the winter in poor condition.

The oldest Indians say, and truthfully, I think, that this has been the most disastrous crop year they have experienced since their occupancy of the reservation. The rainfall during the four months above mentioned has been less than 6 inches. This fact alone would not have been so disastrous to growing crops, but the heat during the past summer was excessive, accompanied by hot winds which scorched and withered vegetation as would the breath of a furnace. The agent for the U. S. Weather Bureau at this place shows in his report that the thermometer registered above 110° in the shade for eleven days in July, rising on one occasion to 113°. So completely was the grass dried up that prairie fires in July were frequent, something heretofore unknown.

This condition of affairs, as will readily be seen, places the Yankton tribe in a sorrowful plight. The proceeds from the sale of their very limited hay crop, in addition to the small amount of supplies furnished by the Government—*i. e.*, one quarter of a ration per capita—is almost their sole dependence for a living until another crop is made. It is evident that without assistance suffering among them must ensue.

Another discouraging feature as a consequence of the drought before mentioned is the destruction of great numbers of shade trees which many Indians had planted in groves around their homes. But few of these trees, and some of them were of good size, have survived. This is to be regretted, not only because of the comfort they afforded, but because their loss renders the Indian homes less attractive.

Improvements.—My predecessor estimated for material and authority to build 26 new houses for Indians. The material was obtained during the winter, and work on these houses was begun as early in the spring as the weather would permit. The condition upon which this authority was granted was that these houses were to be built by regular agency employés and Indians. Consequently, most of the time of the farmers during the past spring and summer has been devoted to this work, and I am of the impression that they could not have been more profitably employed.

It has been the custom of these Indians to go out on their allotments in the spring, and during the summer live in their tepees while cultivating their crops. When their crop is harvested most of those who have no houses quit their allotments and

REF0071565

return to the river bottom, where they spend the winter in their tepees or such log huts as they can construct. Here they congregate in villages and spend the long winters in idleness, varying the monotony by recounting their past deeds of valor in war, by dancing, and often by pastimes calculated to retard the efforts made for their advancement. While this nomadic habit—a relic of their ancient custom—continues they can make but little progress in civilization or material prosperity. Blame should not attach to this practice. With the rude and uncomfortable structures, if any at all, on their allotments, with no fuel except that hauled for miles from the bottoms, it is but natural that they should seek protection from the severe winters of this climate.

To correct this evil and to give the Indians an idea of a permanent home with its comforts and advantages, I would recommend that a comfortable house be built on every allotment where assurance can be had that it will be occupied by the allottee. It will not do to say the Indians should do this themselves. In the first place, the building material on this reservation is exhausted, as will be the firewood in a very few years; and, in the second place, if they had the material they are not competent to build a house. It is my earnest conviction that the erection of a hundred good houses on this reservation would contribute more to the advancement, civilization, and comfort of these Indians than the cost of these houses expended in any other way. The houses being built now are 16 by 20, two rooms, and at a cost of $175.62 for material and $69 for labor; total, $244.62. These houses are very comfortable and durable.

Shops and shopwork.—The shops consist of a carpenter's, blacksmith's, wheelwright's, tinsmith's, shoe and harness, and paint shop, and these constitute a very important factor in the agency economy, not only in the amount of materials manufactured and repairing done, but for the instruction and training of the Indians therein employed. All the force employed in these shops are Indians, except a superintendent, who has charge of all of them. The amount of work done in these shops—principally in repairs—is immense. A small charge is made to cover expenses of material used, and for the further purpose of making the Indians more careful of their wagons, agricultural implements, etc. In addition to the regular force employed in the shops, 3 boys from the Government school are detailed to work in the shops as apprentices. This does not interfere at all with their school work.

Education.—The two schools at this agency, the industrial boarding school and the St. Paul's Episcopal Mission school, have been ably conducted during the past year, and they are accomplishing a good work in the advancement of the Indian children.

The boarding school has been unusually well attended this year, and, I am informed by the superintendent, less difficulty has been experienced in keeping the children in attendance than heretofore. The parents, too, seemingly recognize more than ever the importance of education for their children. Runaways from school have been rare. The discipline is rigid, tempered with such leniency as circumstances will permit and still preserve good order.

The superintendent in his report, to which attention is called, makes several recommendations, all of which I indorse, more especially his reference to the erection of a dining room to be located between the two main buildings, as thereby the expense of one kitchen and dining room will be saved and much space badly needed for other purposes secured.

The school farm was well cultivated and in the early part of the season promised an abundant yield, but the growing crop was swept away by the drought and hot winds which prevailed in this section during the past summer. The garden suffered the same fate.

St. Paul's school, under the able management of Mrs. Jane H. Johnston, closed an unusually successful session. The school is of no expense to the Government save the rations issued to the pupils.

Court of Indian offenses.—The cases usually coming before this court are actions for assault for damages, lewdness, and disorderly conduct. Its decisions are generally correct and just, and are submitted to readily by all parties concerned. An appeal from its decisions is a rare occurrence. This court exercises a wholesome restraint and a good influence among these people.

Citizenship.—The conditions of citizenship of these Indians is somewhat anomalous. 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 the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens.

The constitution of the State of South Dakota disclaims any right or title to any lands owned or held by Indians that are exempt from taxation, and hence has no jurisdiction over them. It will, therefore, appear that the courts of the United States must exercise sole and exclusive jurisdiction on this reservation, notwithstanding the provisions of the Dawes bill, which, as I understand it, would make them citizens of the State of South Dakota and amenable to its laws.

Finance.—The expenditures for the Yankton Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows:

Agent's salary		$1,600.00
Regular employés, agency and school:		
Whites		10,271.07
Indians		9,209.84
Irregular employés, agency and school:		
Whites		708.50
Indians		140.75
Open market purchases		6,905.85
Of whites	$3,875.85	
Of Indians	3,030.00	
Freighting (Indians)		460.00
Incidental expenses		368.60
Total		29,664.61
Under contract:		
Annuity, goods, clothing, etc., for issue		10,090.63
Subsistence for issue		18,763.75
Medical supplies for issue		246.65
Miscellaneous articles for agency and issue		6,159.70
Subsistence, clothing, etc., school support		7,513.85
Transportation, Indian supplies		1,740.00

Issue house.—This two-story stone building, 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, was in a dilapidated condition and my predecessor had obtained authority to repair it some months before I took charge of the agency, but up to the beginning of last spring nothing had been done upon it. After examining it I found that it would be necessary to tear down the entire west wall and about 20 feet of the adjacent side walls in order to put it in substantial condition. This work has been nearly completed in a durable and substantial manner.

Health.—The physical condition of these people is a most serious hindrance to their advancement. Few of them are entirely free from disease, principally throat troubles and other diseases of a scrofulous nature, and while they are not diminishing in numbers, as is generally understood to be the case, they are not increasing to any appreciable extent.

I would respectfully call attention to and emphasize the remarks of the agency physician upon the subject of a hospital for the sick and infirm among this tribe. The inferior quality of houses occupied by these Indians generally and the limited amount of rations issued to them renders it impossible to properly care for the sick and infirm. This is especially true of the old women of the tribe who, on account of their age and disability, are often thrust aside. Sometimes their own children refuse to support them. The result is these old women often suffer for the necessaries of life. If additional rations are issued to them, as I have done in extreme cases, they are taken away from them and used by those who are able, but too lazy, to work. With a hospital here such cases, as well as the sick, could be properly cared for and much suffering avoided.

Missionary work.—On every hand are seen evidences of the good work being accomplished by these earnest and devoted missionaries at the agency. Divine service on the Sabbath and on other occasions is well attended by neat, well-dressed, and orderly congregations. One of the best evidences of the good being accomplished by these missionaries during their long residence among these people is to be seen in the peaceful and law-abiding spirit manifested on all occasions, and in the confidence reposed in them by these Indians. Attention is invited to the interesting reports of these missionaries, copies of which are herewith submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. A. SMITH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 10, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report, for the industrial boarding school at this agency.

Prosperity.—During the past fiscal year the school has maintained a marked degree of progress in all departments. The attendance has been unusually large, the health of the pupils has been good, the

REF0071566

patrons have taken a general interest, and nothing of importance has occurred to retard the progress of the school in any respect.

Sanitary.—Special attention has been given to cleanliness and other rules of hygiene. With the exception of some cases of scrofula and sore eyes, to both of which these children are more or less predisposed, there has been but little sickness. The agency physician has visited the school almost daily and has given careful attention to all cases of illness, and also to the sanitary condition of the buildings and surroundings.

Capacity and attendance.—The actual capacity of the school is 125, although 140 pupils might be crowded in. The girls' dining room will comfortably seat about 60, and the boys dining room about 65. In the girls' building there are four dormitories, each accommodating 15 pupils. In the boys' building there are two dormitories, each 22 by 60. These can not healthfully accommodate more than 65 pupils. It has been our aim to maintain a regular attendance of 120 during the year, and when it has fallen short of that, by reason of temporary absences, we have recruited from the camp.

Divisions and grades.—For the purpose of teaching the industries, the school has been divided into two divisions, and all except the smallest pupils have been assigned regular duties in the different departments, occupying one-half of each day. Each division enters school at noon on alternate days. This plan enables each pupil to have an afternoon and forenoon in school, and the next afternoon and forenoon out.

The grades have been established according to the course of study prescribed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Promotions have been made as the interest of each pupil demanded, without regard to terms.

Proper age for advancement.—Pupils who have been placed in school between the ages of 5 and 10 years are usually the brightest and make the best progress, mentally, socially, and in industrial training. The Indian boy or girl who enters school at the age of 12 and upward has acquired habits of indolence at home, and is apt to resist all efforts toward education or enlightenment.

Industrial pursuits.—The boys have been taught to work in the field and garden, to care for stock, to assist in nearly all departments of the school, and some have been assigned to the agency shops to learn trades.

The girls are detailed to work in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry, and under charge of the matron have been instructed in all other branches of housekeeping. Their progress has been very creditable. In both schoolroom and industrial pursuits their aptness to learn exceeds that of the boys.

Farm and garden.—Ninety acres of crops were put in this year and the prospect for a beautiful harvest was excellent until about the middle of June. At this time the hot winds came and a drought set in, resulting in a total failure of crops. The garden suffered likewise. The orchard consisting of apple trees, mulberries, and shrubbery, being situated on the bank of the Missouri River, withstood the dry weather some better, but at the present writing the mulberry trees are dead.

Improvements.—During the summer vacation the interior of the school buildings was painted, some of the walls were kalsomined, and a new chimney was built, extending from the basement of the main building. Two of the barns were moved from their original sites and placed on stone foundations. A new wagon shed and cattle shed have also been built, and a large pasture has been inclosed with a wire fence, for the use of the school stock.

Condition of buildings.—The main building is old and needs replastering throughout. The basement floors are rotted and need relaying. In the play room and dormitories the floors are badly worn and are unsafe. Some of them need to be renewed and some repaired. The windows are loose and the frames are rickety. One of the outbuildings is in a dilapidated condition.

Stock.—At present the school stock consists of 5 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, and 14 swine. I would also add that we have purchased 60 fowls, the care of which is to be made an industry for the girls.

Water supply.—There are 5 cisterns at the school buildings. During a portion of the summer months the water is furnished from the Missouri River by a windmill and pump situated at the agency about 100 rods distant. During the balance of the year, which includes the very coldest weather, the water has to be hauled in tanks, which requires the labor of 1 team, 1 man, and 5 large boys from four to six hours each day.

Needs of the school.—First, an artesian well; second, new floors; third, a carpenter for six months during the present year; fourth, storm sash, to be placed upon all north and west windows; fifth, two additional outbuildings; sixth, a good tread power for sawing wood; seventh, new dining hall and kitchen. In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to you for the interest you have at all times manifested, and the hearty support you have given me in the management of the school.

I wish also to express my appreciation of the faithful services rendered by the school employés during the past fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WOOD,
Superintendent.

J. A. SMITH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 3, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to present you this the twenty-sixth report of the work of the Presbyterian Board of Missions among the Yankton Sioux Indians.

The first business of a missionary is to teach the Christian religion; but to do this successfully some literary knowledge is necessary. When our mission at this place was started, there was not a school on the reservation. To prepare the way for religious instruction we established a number of day schools supported entirely by mission funds. Afterwards the Government opened several day schools, and ultimately the Government boarding school was established. The boarding school soon absorbed the Government day schools, and eventually our mission day schools. So now our church is doing no school work on this reservation. The children connected with our churches generally attend the Government school. We are thankful the Government has taken up the work of the secular instruction of the Indians and is prosecuting it with so much vigor. It is a work that properly belongs to the Government, and it leaves the church to give its full strength to religious instruction.

The missionary and school teacher should always go hand in hand. Neither can attain the highest success without the help of the other. The greatest literary attainments and mechanical skill are often squandered and practically made a means of evil instead of good, because they are enslaved to

minister unto the passions of a vile and wicked heart; and there is no power in existence so potent to purify and ennoble the heart of man as the Christian religion. Knowing as we do the depth of perversity in the unfolded breast of the red man, we do believe that, without the purifying influence of the Gospel, the millions of dollars our country is so generously expending for the education of the Indian youth are pearls cast before swine, who may turn again and rend us. Among a heathen people it is vain to educate without a religious influence accompanies that education.

On the other hand, Christianity needs the accelerating power of education. No Christian is worthy of the name who is not a student of the Author of Christianity, His word and works. And without education how slow the progress comprehending these great themes. So we see how missions and schools are mutually helpful to each other; and how disastrous it is when jealousy or misunderstanding breaks up the harmony which should exist between these two agencies for the improvement of the Indian.

It gives me much pleasure to state that our relations with the boarding school here are eminently satisfactory. We realize that it has been no light task to see that three or four score children were at our church, clean and trim, all day, every Sunday, and Thursday evenings too, for forty weeks in the year. And we believe what they have learned at church will be no slight factor in making of them moral, upright citizens.

The following are the statistics of our church work:

Missionaries—male, 1; female, 1; total	2
Organized churches	4
Church buildings	3
Communicants	330
Sabbath-school scholars	200
Marriages celebrated	6
Officers of the churches:	
Indian pastors	1
Ruling elders	15
Deacons	7
Contributions by the 4 churches	$784
Amount of aid received from the board of missions	$1,450

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. SMITH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 4, 1894.*

SIR: Your request of 25th ultimo for report of the mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Yanktons was duly received. Sorry I have not been able to comply earlier. Below please find summary of statistics for the year ending May 31 last.

	Church, Holy Fellowship, Yankton Agency.	Chapel, Holy Name, Choteau Creek.	Chapel, St. Philip's, White Swan.
Number of families	105	43	61
Number of souls	367	164	194
Baptisms:			
Infants	12	4	2
Adults	2	.....	3
Confirmations	5	3	4
Confirmed persons	167	74	95
Communicants died	8	1	4
Communicants on register	148	75	89
Communicants during year	102	68	72
Marriages	4	2	.....
Burials	21	5	8
Sunday-school teachers	10	1	1
Sunday-school scholars	80	37	27
Average attendance at chief service on Sunday	140	43	46
Church sittings	200	125	125

There are three good church buildings, valued at $4,500, and three parsonages, valued at $1,850. There is one white missionary in charge, one native deacon, and one native helper. The force at St. Paul's School for Boys are not included in this report nor its statistics.

Amount of aid received:

From the Board of Missions Protestant Episcopal Church	$1,556.00
Contributed by the three congregations for incidental and other expenses and various objects at home and abroad	260.53

As the times have pressed harder the past year than the year before there has been a further falling off in the native contributions; and as their crops this year are almost a total failure we must, for the coming year, expect a smaller amount from them than heretofore.

We have started a fourth station at the west end of Andes Lake, where weekly services are held, but it has not as yet been regularly organized.

There has been nothing of any especial interest to note in connection with our work here the past year. The attendance on Sunday services has been fair at the church, outside of attendance from the

REF0071567

schools, and the congregations at the chapels are very good. The women's societies have all kept up their meetings and their sewing, by which they gather more or less money, which they devote to local objects and help to missions at home and abroad. The men's societies have been too much absorbed in the politics of the tribe and their own local affairs, and hence have done very little in the way of church work or self-improvement, which is to be regretted.

Blessed peace seems to have settled down upon us, sir, and gives us the hope that harmony will always exist between you and us of the mission and its school; and the knowledge that we have your Christian sympathy and interest in all good work, and the assurance that we shall have justice at your hands, gives us courage in entering upon another year of labor for the elevation and salvation of this Yankton people. The critical time for them is at hand, and it behooves all who have their best interests at heart to pull together and redouble their efforts to save them from the designs of evil men and the horrors of intemperance, and the license, which, in being in a measure relieved from the old tribal law and their wardship under the Government, they mistake for liberty.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK.

J. A. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
White Rocks, Utah, August 9, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herein the annual report referring to history of work, progress, and events pertaining to this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and as required by section 203, regulations of 1894.

In obedience to Order No. 137, War Department, series 1893, and instructions from the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I assumed charge of the agency on the 24th day of July, 1893, relieving citizen Robert Waugh.

I regret that the condition of affairs of the agency was not found to contain so much for satisfaction and promise as had been represented by my predecessor, and that, although much effort has been expended upon these Indians in the past year, they are still far from "the high road to prosperity and civilization."

The agency comprises the supervision of affairs pertaining to the Uintahs, White Rivers, and Uncompahgres of the confederated bands of Ute Indians. The Uintahs and White Rivers are located on the Uintah Reservation, with agency headquarters at White Rocks, near base of Uintah Mountains, while the Uncompahgres are located on what is known as the Uncompahgre Reservation, with headquarters of the agency, which is known as Ouray, and a subagency of Uintah, at Ouray, 33 miles south from White Rocks. During the past year these agency headquarters have been provided with communication by telephone, the line running from White Rocks through Fort Duchesne, thence to Ouray Indian boarding school (4 miles below Duchesne) and on to the agency at Ouray.

The Uintahs and White Rivers occupy a large extent of territory, some of them living as far as 60 miles from White Rocks; they seem, however, inclined to come in and locate nearer the agency. Old Tabby, the principal chief of the Uintahs, now probably a hundred years old, lives far away on the Upper Duchesne. He clings to his home there, but he can not last long, and when he is gone all of his people will want to come in and take lands nearer the agency.

The Indians of the Uintah Reservation, although well disposed and peaceable, have never been inclined, as a whole, to rapid advancement in ways of civilization, and have appeared to look upon efforts made in their behalf with distrust and as endangering their rights in their reservation. They are slow to appreciate school privileges that have been provided for them, and cling to the idea that sending children to school is a favor conferred upon the agent, for which they should receive some separate reward or favor. This is gradually being overcome, I think, and the most of those whose children have been in the school the past year realize that they have been benefited thereby.

The school at this agency has been conducted under the superintendence of I. S. Binford, a person thoroughly devoted to his duties, and who has worked hard to keep the pupils in place and for the general success of the enterprise. The enrollment of pupils has been more than 80, while 10 of this number have been transferred to the school at Grand Junction, Colo. The average attendance for the school year has been 57. This number has been sufficient to overcrowd the school buildings and dormitories, which has naturally tended toward laxity in discipline.

An administration building is now under construction, with apartments for school employés. When this is completed the dormitory accommodation for pupils will have been increased, and it is hoped another year will bring about large increase of average attendance and a better record for the school generally.

The Indians of the Uintah Reservation have this year doubled the amount of their farming acreage, and have shown considerable interest in the work of cultivating crops. A few have really good farms and are well established in permanent abiding places. The promise for crops, while not all that could be desired, is, on the whole, quite encouraging, and it is hoped that the results in farming obtained by the industrious of the tribe will stimulate others to efforts in this direction another year. Nearly all of these Indians are desirous of being provided with houses for shelter, and are being helped in constructing them as fast as possible.

The Uncompahgres are the most intellectual Indians I have met. They esteem themselves as the remnant of a once powerful tribe, and view their present condition as resulting from physical afflictions and other unavoidable necessities, in which they are bound to abide submissively and without complaint. It has been found very hard work to arouse them from apathy and convince them that we are sincere in our efforts for improving their welfare. This has been particularly illustrated in our experience in starting the school for their children, which could not have been successfully accomplished except through the combined effort of every employé of the agency, which it has received.

The school is located 4 miles below Fort Duchesne, on the bank of the Uintah River, and just above its confluence with the waters of the Duchesne. The accommodations are comprised in three two-story brick structures, one designed exclusively for recitation and school exercises, one for dormitory for boys and apartments for male employés, the other as dormitory for girls, and with rooms for female employés. On the ground floor in this building are located kitchen and dining room, laundry, bath, and sitting rooms for the entire school.

Plans for a building to be used as laundry have been submitted, which, if approved by the Department and construction authorized, will greatly relieve the situation. The work of constructing a residence for school physician, a barn for animals pertaining to the schools, a storehouse and workshop combined, and a gymnasium for the boys is now going on. These improvements will be completed by the 15th of September. Plans are being prepared for a water system, which will be indispensable to safety against fire, as well as for convenience and the sanitary welfare of the school.

As a result of the efforts made to get the children into this school, 48 have been enrolled during the school year, with an average attendance of 42 during the last month of the school year. Considering the apathy exhibited by the men and the determined opposition manifested by the squaws concerning the schools, this is considered as remarkable success. The progress that was made in teaching these pupils in the schoolroom has been wonderful.

The grounds about the school buildings have been leveled and provided with irrigating ditches; trees and grass have been planted successfully and the place has an attractive appearance; 30 acres of land adjoining the school grounds have been fenced and cultivated as a field this year, also 4 acres for garden purposes. The 30-acre lot was seeded with oats and alfalfa. The oats were cut before ripening for use as fodder for animals and to give better chance for the alfalfa, which promises well, and another year this field, if properly tended, will provide all the hay that will be required for as many animals as it may be desirable for the school to keep. The work of fencing and cultivating the land has been done principally by Industrial Teacher Rube and the boys of the school. Teacher Walker has been a hard worker in assisting Mr. Rube, as well as in his schoolroom, and well merits this mention.

The Uncompahgres when once they have adopted an idea are determinedly devoted to its support, and everything looks as if the success of Ouray Indian boarding school has been secured.

Heretofore the Uncompahgres have done but very little in way of farming; have never been given much encouraging assistance in this direction. Their agent has lived at White Rocks, seldom visiting them, and outside of issuing them rations, annuity goods, and funds, manifested but little interest in their welfare, and has really been of but little advantage to them. A clerk in charge with limited authority, even with the best of disposition, could do but little for them.

During the past year very many of these Indians have located upon the lands that have been provided with irrigating ditches taken from the Du Chesne and Uintah rivers and have shown a good disposition to work in establishing themselves in permanent locations and shaping places for their homes. Those that have been assisted in building rough houses provided with windows and doors have in every instance shown grateful appreciation of what has been done for them. A few of these Indians have been fortunate in their start, and will do well the present year. These Indians, like the Uintahs, are scattered over a large extent of territory, some living 60 miles from the agency headquarters. All seem much interested in the movements of those that have been started in farming, and it is believed that they will be easily induced to come in and locate themselves on the lands that are being gotten ready for them.

The weather in this section was very cold the past winter. For sixty days in suc-

REF0071568

cession the thermometer registered an average of 6° below zero. This extreme cold made it impossible to do any work on the ditches or farms of either reservation. The horse stock belonging to the Indians suffered very much, and when spring opened these animals had been reduced by effects of cold and starvation, so that they were incapable of much service; this retarded progress in starting spring work. But for these unfavorable conditions the results of farm work, it is believed, would have been all that was anticipated or hoped for.

The Indians of the Uintah and Ouray Agency, like most other tribes, have a good number among them who will drink whisky whenever they can get it. The opportunities for getting it from the miserable white venders that have located near them have been abundant, and this fact has been the occasion of no little annoyance. The civil authorities of Uintah County, county seat at Vernal, Utah, license these venders with the full knowledge that they can only hope to live in the business by selling to Indians, and these officials during the past year appear to have been perfectly reckless with regard to the results that might be expected to follow this traffic, and only interested in obtaining a good sum of license money for the benefit of the county treasury.

In consideration that during the year numerous communications have been forwarded reporting upon progress of affairs of the agency and of the statistical and census reports inclosed herewith, it is believed all the information required by the Commissioner has been furnished.

I desire to acknowledge that I am indebted to all the employés that are retained in position for faithful and earnest support in my efforts in behalf of these Indians, and especially am I indebted to Lieut. L. M. Koehler, Ninth Cavalry, for very valuable aid in running lines for irrigating ditches and much other practical assistance, all of which has been given voluntarily and apparently from a proper regard for the public service, as well as a disposition to render personal favor to myself, and to conclude by acknowledging my appreciation of the patience, confidence, and encouragement displayed for me by the Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Major, U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

OURAY SCHOOL, *June 30, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 42, Rules for Indian Schools, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report:

At the opening of the school, September 4, 1893, 12 pupils were present. This number increased to 46 during the year, 44 being present during the last month.

During the first month of the year the work in the schoolroom devolved on the superintendent entirely. October 7 a teacher was appointed, and on February 5 another was added. As, with one exception, none of these children had ever been in school to exceed two months, the work here, as in other departments, has been exceedingly difficult. The children have made good progress, though it has been especially difficult to induce them to use English in conversation. Yet fair work has been done in this line.

The girls have been regularly detailed to work in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing room and to assist the matron in other housework. These details have been changed weekly, so that all the girls have had the same amount of work in each department. All the work in the kitchen and dining room has been done with the assistance of the girls. They have done good work here. On a few occasions, when the work was especially heavy, it has been necessary to detail boys to assist in the laundry; aside from this, all the work has been done with the assistance of the girls, and they have usually done the work well.

In the sewing room, in addition to the mending, the girls have assisted in making their own clothes and underclothes for the boys, as well as the other necessary sewing for the school.

Under the matron's direction the girls have cared for their own dormitories, and the halls, play room, and bathroom in their own building. The boys have been trained to care for their own dormitories and building.

The boys have assisted in all the outdoor work, sawing wood, hauling water, caring for stock, irrigating and cultivating the field and garden.

A field of about 30 acres has been fenced and sowed in oats and alfalfa. The oats promise a fair yield, and it is expected that the alfalfa will furnish abundance of hay after the present year. The garden has been well watered and cared for, but being on new land does not promise an abundant yield.

About 100 shade trees have been planted, nearly all living and growing nicely. These add much to the appearance of the premises.

The barn, gymnasium, shop, and storeroom, now under contract, will be much needed improvements. The school is still in need of suitable bathrooms, laundry, and some means of piping water into the buildings. During the cold weather of the past winter all the water had to be hauled from the river, and to avoid freezing it was necessary to keep the barrels in the halls. The slop and dirt caused by the daily filling of these barrels were the source of much discomfort, as well as extra labor.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS D. WATERS,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Through Maj. JAS. F. RANDLETT, U. S. Army,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UNITAH SCHOOL.

WHITE ROCKS, UTAH, *July 26, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with section 42, revised rules (1894), I have the honor of submitting this my annual report of the Unitah boarding school. I believe I can say without fear of successful contradiction that we have just closed the most profitable year's work that has ever been done for the Ute school children.

Attendance.—Our average attendance (57) for the year was 18 higher than last year and 16 more than any previous year. This increase in attendance I attribute largely to the growing friendliness on the part of the Indians toward the school.

Health.—The general health of the school has been very good, but one serious case of sickness occurring during the year.

Improvements.—We have made several improvements during the last year. Heretofore the children were bathed in washing tubs, in two small rooms which were a part of our two school buildings. Last fall the school employés, assisted some by those of the agency, erected a bathhouse 16 by 36, and the Department furnished us modern bath tubs and apparatus for heating water, so that now we are able to make this part of our work a success. We have also built a laundry 16 by 20, and a root house 16 by 22.

This work and the preparing of the necessary fuel, caring for 2 mules, 4 cows, and 5 acres of garden and orchard has been done by the school boys under the supervision of the school employés. Last season we harvested 230 bushels potatoes, 7 bushels beans, and several loads of squash, besides other vegetables.

School.—The class-room work has been marked by progress during the year, and several classes advanced to a higher grade. Kindergarten methods were adopted and found successful with the little children, while the "course of study" was followed as far as practicable in teaching other grades. All of the older pupils understand and speak English. With but few exceptions the children of this branch of the Ute tribe are very slow in learning, and it requires patient and long-continued effort, with a great deal of "reviewing," before much advancement is made.

Ten children were transferred from this school to Grand Junction during the year.

Industries.—The sewing room has turned out the necessary amount of work for the supply of the school. The girls have been given instruction in mending, cutting, and fitting garments for themselves, as well as the necessary darning and repairing for the boys. The boys and girls do all the washing and the girls the ironing, under the supervision of a competent laundress. Our cook deserves praise for her splendid management of the girls and for the quality and variety of the dishes prepared from materials furnished. The matron has been a willing helper wherever her services were most needed.

The future for this school is bright. Our agent is zealously determined to place this school upon a basis with older ones in the service, and to this end he has secured permission to put up a third large building, under contract, which is now in process of construction. When this is ready for occupancy our room for children will be very much increased. This extra capacity will be filled with camp children whose parents have heretofore been opposed to schools.

In conclusion, I recommend the continuance of the services of all employés now upon the Uintah school roll.

Very respectfully,

J. S. BINFORD,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, MILES, WASH., *August 21, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in compliance with instructions from your office under date of July 5, annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

The data in case of each tribe connected with this agency, herewith transmitted, is believed to be full and as nearly accurate as it is practicable to obtain. At first most of the Indians objected to giving the information asked for, but after thoroughly explaining the object to them the information was usually willingly given. Reference to these statistics will show conclusively that, as a rule, there is a steady and healthy progress being made by nearly all the tribes, especially in farming and stock-raising.

Agriculture and industries.—The Colville and Spokane reservations are not generally adapted to farming, being mostly timbered, mountainous, and rocky. The Indians of the various tribes carry on farming and utilize pretty much all the available land susceptible of cultivation and irrigation. They raise wheat, oats, barley, and all kinds of vegetables, nearly sufficient for maintenance of their families. The valley of the Okanogan is the only body of land of any great extent which might be brought under cultivation by a system of irrigation. Farms, as a rule, are small, but all, except Joseph's band of Nez Percés, are engaged more or less in this occupation. All have some stock, principally horses. I have endeavored to impress them with the importance of increasing their cattle herds, thus utilizing the large amount of valuable grazing lands they possess. Outside of farming and stock-raising many engage in freighting, both for the Government and private parties; others

REF0071569

pick hops, fish, and hunt. The Cœur d'Alénes have the finest farms, and maintain their families entirely from this source, beside marketing a large quantity of grain and vegetables of all kinds. Their farms are large, with clean fields, well supplied with stock, modern machinery, good houses and barns. Taking the various tribes together, I think they will compare very favorably, so far as industry is concerned, with a like number of whites following the same pursuits in this western country. The usual annual additions, made by the Department, to their supply of farming implements enables all to carry on their work in a fairly satisfactory way. The Lakes and Lower Spokanes are much in need of threshing machines, for which requisition has been made.

Police.—The police force authorized at this agency is 2 officers and 18 privates, who are armed with inferior revolvers. They are divided among the various tribes on the Colville and Spokane reservations, those on the Spokane Reservation, on which the agency is located, doing the necessary guard duty at the agency jail. All assist in maintaining order, keeping off trespassers, and making such arrests as are necessary from time to time. They all follow farming, etc., in addition to performing their duties as policemen. Some of them are located at points so remote from the agency, or any other accessible point, that they are seldom seen except on ration or pay days, so that it is impracticable to assemble the force for drill and instruction, by which their efficiency might be improved. Their stations range from 8 to 150 miles from the agency.

During the year I have induced a few better men to accept the duty, and have discharged some that were utterly worthless. Much of the time the force has been less than the number allowed, which is due to the fact that it is sometimes quite difficult to get good men to accept the position. As a rule, few of them can be relied on to perform any special service unless they are accompanied and directed by a white employé.

Up to the present time Chief Moses, of the Columbias, and Joseph, of the Nez Percés, refuse to supply any of the police or have any of their number on such duty. As there is necessity for police there I hope to overcome their prejudices the coming year and avoid the necessity of occasionally sending other policemen there.

The Cœur d'Alénes have no regular agency police. They have, for some years, maintained a police system of their own, who owe allegiance to no one except the chiefs and their church. There is necessity for a change in that respect, which I shall endeavor to make as soon as I can see my way clear to do so.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court, up to the end of June, was composed of three full-blood Indians of the Lower Spokane tribe, but I have reorganized it by making two of the judges from other tribes, which, I am satisfied, will greatly add to the dignity of the court and increase confidence in its work. During the past year the working of the court has been very satisfactory, their decisions have been just and in accordance with the facts presented, and have always been accepted as final. I hope to extend the working of this court largely the coming year. The cases tried cover drunkenness on the reservation, adultery, horse stealing, assault and battery, and minor disputes concerning ownership of land and other property.

I would recommend that a separate court be authorized for the Cœur d'Alénes, as they have no such court, for the reason that their reservation is entirely separate from the others, and, owing to the distance, it has been impracticable to bring them within the jurisdiction of the one established for the agency.

Crimes.—During the year there have been four murders committed on the reservations and one on the Okanogan, in the vicinity of the Colville Reservation; all the result of whisky. In these cases it seems almost impossible to secure conviction. Either the Indians refuse to give the testimony or some technicality of the law favors them. In one case, after I had spent several days in investigating and making a synopsis of the evidence of witnesses and in the face of two confessions of the prisoner that he had committed the deed, he was not convicted. In the case of Chief Moses' nephew killing his brother last fall, I was unable to obtain any evidence that would warrant his arrest, and recently this same man murdered his mother. While there were persons who witnessed the act they appeared to be dazed and no steps were taken by them to arrest the criminal, and he escaped to the mountains in British Columbia.

During May last several Indians in the vicinity of Cho we lah, Wash., became involved in a dispute over Indian woman Susan's claim, and during the altercation a Cœur d'Aléne Indian was severely wounded by a white man by the name of Burbanks, and has since died. Seven of the Indians were arrested by the civil authorities, two of that number being held for trial, charged with "assault with intent to commit murder." I filed complaint against Burbanks for maliciously and willfully wounding Indian Camille, and upon his being brought before the magistrate the case was dismissed without examination. I shall make an effort to have the case brought before the grand jury in October.

Most all of the crimes committed can be traced to whisky, and as long as Indians can obtain it I suppose crimes of a serious nature will be committed. Quite a number of persons have been convicted for selling liquor to Indians, principally through the efforts of the U. S. marshal and his deputies. Others introducing liquor on the reservation have been run off and their stock destroyed. Lately there appears to be less traffic in whisky.

Roads.—On the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation there have been constructed 10 miles of new road, and 25 miles of old road were repaired. On the Spokane Reservation 6½ miles of new road were built and 7 miles repaired, and on the Colville Reservation there were 20 miles of new road built and 18 miles repaired. On the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation the need of proper roads is great, as there is much of the time, from fall to late in the spring, that it is almost impossible to go about on the reservation in a vehicle of any kind. I have been authorized to purchase a road machine, and hope to greatly improve the condition of their roads the coming fall. All of the Indians are gradually waking up to the necessity of good roads, and are giving the subject considerable attention, but their efforts are necessarily handicapped on account of poor facilities for doing much work.

Education.—There are but three schools connected with this agency. The Government boarding school near the northwest corner of the Colville Reservation, the Colville industrial boarding school (contract) near the town of Colville, just off the reservation, and the DeSmet Mission industrial boarding school contract), located on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation.

The Government boarding school has not been what I hoped to make it, yet on the whole I feel there has been a great improvement in many ways. The children show evidence of good, careful, and diligent teaching, and many of their parents have personally expressed gratification at the progress made. Last fall the building was repaired to some extent and made more habitable for the winter. There is yet much to be done in the way of repairs, additions, and conveniences, but it is a question whether it is best to continue making improvements so long as it is not definitely determined whether the school is permanently located or not. Under the last treaty the Indians are entitled to have a school located at such point as they may desire, whether on the ceded portion or elsewhere.

Last summer I made a careful examination of the land about this school, with a view of planting a garden, and I determined to try the experiment. The result is, notwithstanding the discouraging report of my predecessor, that we now have a very flourishing garden of several acres, and, at this writing, a supply of vegetables is assured that will give the school an abundance for the coming year. The success of the garden is due to the energy and perseverence of the superintendent and farmer, faithfully and cheerfully assisted by the school children. In this connection I would state that there are at least 40 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the school susceptible of irrigation and cultivation, and the ensuing year the garden and farm can be largely extended. Should the present location be decided upon as permanent, I would recommend that about 40 acres, lying between the school and the Okanogan River, be added to the school farm by paying the Indian who lives on it for his improvements.

The DeSmet Mission industrial boarding school is the only school on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation. It is in charge of the Jesuit Fathers and Sisters of Charity, with whom the Department the last year contracted for 70 pupils at a cost of $27 each per quarter. They claim for this school a capacity of 300, but I do not think it ample for quite so many. It has a healthy location, a fine garden and school farm all under a high state of cultivation. There are ample buildings for all purposes, and so far as I can judge the children have made good progress during the year.

The Colville industrial boarding school is a nonreservation school and is also under the charge of the Jesuit Fathers and Sisters of Charity. Their contract with the Department for the past year was for 65 pupils, at a cost of $27 per quarter each. They claim capacity for 150, which is, in my opinion, more than can be properly taken care of. The location of this school is healthy and buildings ample for all purposes. They have a fine school farm and orchard. The children attending this school are largely drawn from the Colville Reservation. So far as my judgment goes, the children have made fair progress during the year.

As a rule the Indians dislike sending their children away to school, even so short a distance as the agency boarding school, which leads me to think that day schools should be established, especially where the agent can exercise a supervision over them. There are 491 children of school age at this agency, and additional school facilities should be furnished for their proper education. Estimates were recently furnished for a school for Chief Lot's people, but up to the present time I have not received authority to take up the work. I sincerely trust that permission will be given very soon to take this matter up and push it, as the necessity for it is great, and I know of none that will appreciate a school more than the Lower Spokanes.

Missionary work.—Most of the Indians under charge of this agency are members

REF0071570

of the Roman Catholic Church. Those on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation attend church at De Smet Mission, where they have a fine church. The Colvilles and Lakes generally attend church at the Colville mission church, though each of them has a small church on their reservation where the fathers hold services frequently. Those on the Okanogan side have a mission church near Omack Lake which they regularly attend. Chiefs Moses and Joseph Bands, as well as the Nespilems and San Puells, have no churches and do not belong to any religious creed. The Lower Spokanes are mostly Protestants, and have two small churches where services are held on alternate Sundays. The missionary is a full-blooded Nez Percé Indian educated for the purpose.

All the missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, are doing good work, especially in suppressing polygamy and adultery and teaching good moral habits. Father De Rouge, at the Omack Lake Mission, has among his congregation a very respectable number on his temperance roll. Others may have the same, but my attention has not been called to it. Many of the Indians can be enlisted in the cause of temperance, and even if only a few are at first benefited, others will follow the example, and in time much good will result.

Allotments.—There are no allotments on any of the reservations attached to this agency. In April last a council was held with the Lower Spokanes to ascertain if they were willing to accept their land in severalty and treat for their unoccupied lands. They unanimously decided that the time had not yet come for them to accept their land in that way, giving as a reason that they were not sufficiently educated and were too poor to come so closely in contact with the whites, and begged for a little longer time in which to educate their children. Having a pretty thorough knowledge of their condition, I heartily approve of their decision.

I have been told that there is a disposition on the part of some of the Cœur d'Aléne Indians to take their land in severalty, but I can not say I know such feeling to be general. I think the time has come for such disposition of their reservation, as they are fully capable of maintaining themselves among the whites. They have much valuable land that they are only using for grazing purposes.

Removing the Upper and Middle Spokanes.—The work of removing these people from the vicinity of Spokane Falls to reservations named in their treaty has been a slow, tedious process, occupying much of my time the past year. Councils were held with them and the Cœur d'Aléne in regard to the manner of taking land, the Cœur d'Alénes insisting that they should take land indiscriminately, which the Department directed be done. Since January last some 32 families, aggregating 91 people, were located and houses erected for them at a cost of $157.90 each, and 10 acres of land broken and seeded for each family. They have been supplied with clothing and rations, which latter will have to be continued until they can harvest a crop. Arrangements have been made for supplying them with horses, harness, wagons, and farming implements. The delay in furnishing them with means of building fences around the land broken and seeded has resulted in a partial loss of their first crop.

About 160 of these people have settled on the Lower Spokane (or Lot's) Reservation, and I am much gratified to see there is a prospect of their sharing in the benefits of the treaty money. Chiefs Louie and Enoch are still undecided as to which reservation they will go. The few remaining families have been holding back on this account, and can not be induced to make a selection so long as Louie and Enoch will not. Now that Lot's Reservation will, in all probability, be open to them, I think the question of their choice will be quickly settled.

In closing my report I have to remark that the maps showing the Colville and other reservations attached to this agency give the casual observer a very meager idea of the extent and scope of the country the agent of this agency is expected to cover, and no one, without a thorough knowledge of its topography, facilities for travel and communication, can realize the labor of directing its varied business affairs and interests. There are no roads through this mountainous country, and to spend days in tedious travel by wagon hundreds of miles to visit schools, small settlements in various directions, and make himself familiar with the wants of the various tribes, occupies so much of the agent's time that but little is left to attend to matters requiring his attention at the agency office. I have to thank the Department for the very liberal support given me during the past year.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. BUBB,
Captain, U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TONASKET SCHOOL.

TONASKET SCHOOL, COLVILLE AGENCY, *August 15, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations governing Indian boarding schools, I hereby render my first annual report.

Situation.—The school is located on the west side of the Colville Reservation, near the Okanogan River, about 20 miles south of the British line, on Bonaparte Creek, a small stream which has its source near the mountain bearing the same name, some 25 miles from the school. The water for the use of the school is taken from this creek, which I consider a very poor quality on account of a malarial substance it contains, passing as it does through a swamp of several hundred acres some 10 or 12 miles from the school. The water most of the time has a riled or dirty appearance, which upon standing in a vessel for a short time shows a black muck.

Term.—The school opened October 23, 1893 (being delayed until this date on account of repairs upon the school building), with a full complement of employés. The total enrollment for the year was 80 pupils, the average attendance for the year being 65.29. Closed June 30, 1894.

Organization.—The organization consisted of two departments, viz, advanced and primary. The advanced department was placed in charge of Mr. Otto Olaton as teacher. Branches pursued in this department were as follows: Reading (Third and Fourth Readers), supplied with the supplementary reading, "Stories of Our Country" and "Scudder's Short History of the United States;" geography (primary and complete), grammar, penmanship, orthography, and map drawing; arithmetic (primary and complete).

I am proud to say that there has been a very marked improvement from time to time, as shown by the written examinations held at the close of each quarter during the year. The pupils of this department were given a lecture and drill in the elements of physiology and history on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week during the year. The pupils heartily participated in these exercises, and I have no doubt they received instruction that will be of great use to them during subsequent life.

The primary department was presided over by Lulu Ashcroft as teacher. The exercises consisted of reading (First and Second Readers), chart exercises, numbers, language lessons, drawing, and kindergarten work. A very decided improvement in all these subjects was the result of constant and persistent effort.

I wish to call particular attention to the very great advancement that all have made in vocal music. Special instruction has been given at least one evening of each week in the rudiments, and such an interest awakened in the minds of nearly all the pupils that they are able to sing the notes to most all ordinary time, and apply the words to the music to almost a wonderful degree. This part of the daily exercises has been much enjoyed by the whole school, and has been one of the sources of making the school a success over previous years.

Industrial pursuits.—I have to say that there has been a great change in the appearance and comfort of the different buildings for the different departments of Government property, viz: A new commissary, 20 by 40 feet, for the supplies for the school; a new barn, 16 by 30 feet, for use of stock belonging to the Government; wood shed, 16 by 22 feet, besides several smaller buildings for use of the school. Nearly all of these have received a good coat of paint by the boys of the school. Some 500 feet of good sidewalks running from the main building to the commissary and other buildings are a great benefit to all during muddy and stormy weather.

A garden of some 4 acres has been ploughed and fertilized by spreading the manure that was carefully saved (110 wagonloads having been hauled upon the ground), and has furnished the school an abundance of vegetables, consisting of potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, strawberries, peaze, beans, corn, onions, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, celery, etc. All this work has been performed by the boys of the school under the direct supervision of the superintendent, there being no industrial teacher provided for the school. From previous reports it has been said that there could be nothing produced on account of the sterility of the soil. I am glad to say that upon experimenting with the soil and the splendid irrigating facilities that are furnished by the water from the creek, our labor has been abundantly rewarded by a magnificent yield of the above-named articles. I wish to state at this time we have the following approximate amount of vegetables on hand: Seven hundred heads of fine cabbage, 200 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of onions, 10 bushels of carrots, 2 barrels of cucumber pickles, 1,000 pumpkins, 1,000 squashes. Before the school closed there were used by the school 700 dozen radishes, 184 lettuce, 6 bushels of peas, 156 dozen of onions, 34 quarts of strawberries, and 45 dozen beets.

I desire to say in behalf of the school that it has been a success in every sense of the word; that great advancement has been made in every department of its organization; that I can safely say that it has reached a base of permanent improvement; that the influence of knowledge and civilization has been instilled in the minds of the pupils, and that a keen desire is felt by them to become intelligent, useful citizens when they become men and women.

I am exceedingly sorry to say that on the part of some of the employés they have failed to enter into the full knowledge and understanding of the great responsibility that rests upon them as instructors in the various departments of an Indian boarding school. In my opinion, the way to complete success in schools of this kind is that each and every employé should become thoroughly acquainted with the rules that are given for the government of the schools which they are to teach; that they should study how much each can do to make it a success, and not how little, as some have done.

In conclusion, I will say that I feel greatly encouraged at the prospects for the coming year. By the appointment of new and efficient employés who are willing to do their duty, I am of the firm belief that the school can be placed upon a higher plane of success than ever heretofore attained.

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

HENRY HANKS,
Superintendent.

W. N. HAILMAN,
Superintendent Indian Schools.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, WASH., *August 1, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the following summary of my labors among the Indians of the Colville Reservation for the year ending June 30, 1894.

My report shows 229 cases treated at my office and at the homes of the patients. Of these, 16 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 5 lymphatic tuberculosis (scrofula), and of the former class 7 have

REF0071571

died during the year. I probably treated nearly twice as many cases as my report shows, the ailments of many being considered too trifling to report. There was 1 death from intestinal obstruction, 2 homicides, 1 accidental, and 1 suicide. Six Indian births and 6 half-breed births were reported to me during the year. The Indians never call a physician to assist in labor, hence he must depend on reports made to him of such cases.

There have been but few cases of acute constitutional disease, and no epidemic fevers during the year.

Vaccine matter having been furnished me, I appointed places for the Indians to meet me for the purpose of being vaccinated, and found a great many willing and desirous of having the operation performed. Quite a number had the mark of a previous vaccination.

There are very few cases of venereal disease presenting themselves for treatment, nor do syphilitic manifestations appear at all prominently, and were it not for the tuberculous taint that many have had handed down to them, or acquire in early life, the general health of the Indian might be considered good.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. J. THOMAS, *Agency Physician.*

Capt. J. W. BUBB, U. S. Army,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *August 9, 1894.*

SIR: After an absence of three years eight months and nineteen days, I was ordered by President Cleveland to again take charge of this agency, from which I had been removed without cause, reason, or justice. On July 21, 1893, the thirty-third anniversary of the battle of Manassas, I had the property, books, etc., turned over to me.

MAKAHS.

The position of this agency is well known to every one who takes an interest in Indian affairs. Right on and around Cape Flattery, with no agricultural land, the Indians have been living ever since this country was discovered; how long before is a matter of conjecture. But right here they have all they could wish; having the straits on one side, with the Pacific on the other, they can find profitable employment for a good portion of the year, and they make use of it by sealing, fishing, and whaling. They have eight schooners and a great number of canoes which no other Indians or white people can handle as expertly.

I found these Indians in about the same condition that I had left them, except that owing to the increased facilities in getting whisky I find more drinking among them than formerly.

Sealing is the principal industry among these Indians, and the new international treaty as to seal hunting on the North Pacific and in Bering Sea is a great hardship to them. These people, who for years past have been in the habit of going out 40 or 50 miles from the cape to kill seal up to July 1, or indeed as long as they may have been passing, to be told now that they can not do this after April 30 is something they can not readily understand. It was a mooted question this spring as to whether they had to be officially notified that they could not hunt after May 1, many persons and some of the papers saying that they had to be. There being about this time five or six revenue cutters on the sound, most of them having to pass right by this sealing fleet, and none of them having notified the Indians that they could not hunt, two of their schooners went out for a few days in the month of May and caught over 300 seal. After coming back to this port, anchoring their schooners, and taking the skins to Victoria in canoes and selling them, the U. S. revenue cutter *Grant* came here and seized the schooners, and ordered the Indians to take them to Port Townsend and deliver them to the customs authorities. The Indians did this, and then paid their way back on the steamer. The schooners were kept by the authorities until after the middle of July, when they were released. Of course, this cost the Indians some trouble and money, as I thought and still think, unnecessarily. It is to be hoped that before another season comes around there may be some arrangement made by which these Indians may be permitted to go out in their schooners, then take to their canoes and spear seal, at least until June 1, they using their schooners as a place of refuge should a storm come up and to sleep in during the night.

I am glad to state that in spite of this prohibition to seal after April 30, these Indians have caught more seal this year than the last, having caught over 2,500, but had they been permitted to seal a month longer, from the quantity that were running, they in all probability would have doubled this number.

The Indians leased one of their schooners, the *Mary Parker*, last November to a white man of Seattle for the purpose of trading along the coast. After having it a few weeks, having had the schooner and cargo insured, the schooner was scuttled and sunk. The man made a written as well as an oral acknowledgment of the deed, yet when he was tried, having able counsel, this man was acquitted.

The schooner *Columbia* has been purchased by an Indian this year and is the best of the fleet. She and the *Deankks*, belonging here, are now in on their way to Bering Sea to spear seal after August 1. These two schooners have taken a good many of the Indians from this reservation and many others have gone to Westminster, British Columbia, catching salmon for the canneries. This leaves very few Indians here, with the exception of some old ones, women, and school children. These, as soon as the school vacation begins, August 20, will go up the sound to pick hops and dig potatoes when hop picking is over; in the meanwhile these old Indians and women are catching large quantities of halibut.

As the sealing season begins here in January, and as those who go hop picking do not return until the middle of October, it will be seen that these Indians have employment nearly the entire year. Besides the vocations I have mentioned, they must catch salmon, halibut, cod, and whale for their food, which they do, always having enough to last them, besides selling some. These Makah Indians are really much better off as a whole than many settlements of white people on the sound or elsewhere. Let them have a schooner worth $1,800 or $2,000 with their canoes and they would not trade them for the best 500-acre farm in Pennsylvania or the valley of Virginia, provided they had to live on it.

From the census I have taken on June 30, 1894, I find a decrease of 48 in population since the one I took in 1889, thus showing a slow but steady decrease of these people.

On February 22, 1894, the main building, consisting of the agent's quarters, kitchen, and dining rooms for the entire school, the girls' dormitories, sewing room, and issue rooms were entirely destroyed by fire. The contract has been made for the replacing of this building on a better plan than it formerly was, and we expect to occupy it when the school reconvenes after vacation, October 20.

Inspector McCormick paid us a pleasant visit last March, at which time he gave a thorough examination of the agency and school, with which, I think, he was well satisfied. He, at the same time, went through an investigation as to the cause of the fire on February 22.

The industrial boarding school is doing fairly well. I am inclined to believe that this system of so frequently transferring the teachers is rather detrimental to the progress of the children. I find from the books of this agency that since December 1, 1889, to June 1, 1894, there have been no less than seven different superintendents and principal teachers; this for four years and six months. I have not calculated the number of assistant teachers. The report of the present superintendent of schools is forwarded as a part of this report.

The court of Indian offenses does well; can settle many difficulties among the Indians more expeditiously than I can, owing to their understanding the language and not being bothered with an interpreter. They return a transcript of the evidence of each trial to me, and it is very seldom that I have to reverse or modify their verdict.

The police have not been doing as well as I could wish, nor as well as I hope to make them do in the future.

I do not deem it necessary for me to make any statement as to the employé force engaged here now, for if praise is given to one and not to others it creates dissatisfaction, but will merely state that when sufficient cause is found as to inefficiency, incompetency, or morals is discovered, it is promptly reported to the office in Washington, where the appointing and rectifying power lies. I will now ask your attention to the

QUILLEHUTE TRIBE.

These people live 35 miles south on the Pacific coast. They do some sealing in their canoes. They have one small schooner, but having no bay or harbor they can not with safety keep schooners. These Indians have not a fair chance of doing what they could and what they wish to do. They do all the sealing they can with their canoes and catch some salmon for their winter use when running up the river, but they are too far from the halibut banks to obtain many. They would raise many potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables for their use during the year had they the land.

Although they had a sufficient quantity of land set aside for them by Executive order of the President on February 19, 1894, they have never yet obtained possession of the best portion of it, owing to other parties having settled on it, and no decision by the courts has yet been given in favor of the Indians. The Pullen land case still drags on. A notice was served on him that he and his family remove from the reservation on June 23, 1893. Pullen then got from the court a restraining order, and nothing has been done, so far as I can learn, about the matter since, except that I was told by the U. S. district attorney that he was waiting for another similar case which had been brought before the court to be decided. I will say nothing more about the Pullen case, as anyone who may have read the annual reports of the

REF0071572

agents from this agency for the last ten years will have seen on which side the justice of the matter rests, which is undoubtedly with the Indian.

There is no headman, chief, or tyee of these Indians, which is rather a disadvantage to them and, for this reason: There are several who would like to be headmen, but they can not agree. The consequence is that they are divided among themselves. In my appointments of judges of Indian courts or police there will always be a party opposed and endeavor to bring such appointments into disrepute. This has been so much the case that I have adopted the plan of allowing them to elect their own judges with the understanding that if they do not act properly in every respect I will drop them. This experiment I am trying now.

I find upon comparison of the census taken on June 30, 1889, and that taken June 30, 1894, that there is a decrease of 11 in the population of this tribe, which is not so great a decrease in proportion as with the Makahs.

The day school is progressing satisfactorily.

THE HOH INDIANS.

This small tribe had by Executive order of the President, on September 11, 1893, set aside for them a small reservation. On October 6, 1893, they were informally placed under my charge. I have had a census of these people taken, as of June 30, 1894, and find they number 83, which is a greater number than was expected. No correct census of these Indians had been taken for some years; those that have been sent in for several years have been estimated. Some names that were reported on the last census are dead, and I find a good many have been born, some of these several years old, but have not heretofore been reported.

The Hohs are in all respects like the Quillehutes, and it is well that they have been placed under the charge of this agency. They are, in fact, one people. A good many of the children of the Hohs attend the day school at Quillehute.

Conclusion.—Inclosed please find the census of the Makahs, 436; the Quillehutes, 241; and the Hohs, 83; together with the report of the superintendent of the school and the physician's report. With thanks for the many favors shown me by the Indian Office,

Very respectfully,

W. L. POWELL, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NEAH BAY SCHOOL.

NEAH BAY, WASH., *August 6, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Neah Bay boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1894:

As I took charge of said school on May 22, 1894, this report will therefore cover only the last month's work of the year.

Buildings.—Owing to a fire (mentioned in agent's report), our school buildings are only two in number. One of these buildings, formerly used by the boys as an assembly room, has been changed, and now answers the purpose of a dining hall for the school. The second building, the lower part of which is divided into two rooms, are poorly furnished as schoolrooms, while the second floor of the same building, hitherto used by the boys as a dormitory, is at present used as a dormitory by the girls. This renders the boys homeless in the school, and making it practically a day school for them, as they are obliged to go to the Indian village (2 miles away) each day after school, and return to the school each morning.

Attendance.—The largest enrollment at any time during the year was 67, the enrollment at the present time being 63. The average attendance during the year is 60$\frac{1}{2}$, which attendance, considering our many inconveniences, speaks for itself of the interest taken by pupils in the school work.

Schoolroom work.—The pupils show by their promptness in recitation and their standing in the different grades that their work in the class-room has been fully up to the standard of the times; especially the work of the second, third, and fourth grades, under the auspices of G. W. Myers, is very pleasing and in every way highly commendable.

Industrial work.—The girls, under the efficient supervision of Miss E. Donell, have been taught to cut and fit their own garments with much neatness and dispatch.

The industrial teacher, under the supervision of the agent, having charge of the boys, has made something near 50 tons of hay. The industrial training for the boys at this school during the greater part of the year consists of sawing and hauling cord wood, and it is a fact that the parents of these children complain and say: "The boys have long since learned to saw wood."

I, therefore, earnestly urge and request that the older pupils be transfered to some nonreservation school, and that the younger pupils may follow them as fast as they attain to a degree of proficiency in their work to allow them to enter such schools. At present there are 5 boys and 7 girls that should be sent to Carlisle, Chemawa, or some such school.

Trusting that the incoming year may bring to our aid more room in the way of buildings and place us in touch with more favorable circumstances, I ask to remain, respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN E. YOUNGBLOOD, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP AGENCY (CONSOLIDATED),
Tacoma, Wash., September 7, 1894.

SIR: It becomes my duty to submit herewith my twenty-fourth annual report, giving an outline of the affairs of this agency, and a résumé of the occurrences of the past year.

Take it altogether it has been as quiet and prosperous a year as it has been my lot to experience for a long time. The hard times which have been experienced throughout the country have made it easier to manage the schools, and have kept the Indians from many excesses which plenty of money would have led them into. Scarcity of work has made it easier to get and keep good employés, and scarcity of food and clothes has driven many children into the schools, who would otherwise have remained at home. No serious epidemics of sickness or disease have prevailed among the Indians, and there has been but little real suffering among them for want of food and clothing.

This agency embraces what were formerly seven reservations, viz: the Chehalis, Georgetown, Nisqually, Puyallup, Quinaielt, S'kokomish, and Squakson reservations. Except the land reserved for school farms on the Chehalis, Puyallup, and S'kokomish reservations, all of the land on all but the Georgetown and Quinaielt reservations has been allotted and patented, and the Indians living thereon are citizens. They vote, pay taxes on personal property, and some of them hold office. Their land is inalienable and not subject to taxation; otherwise they have the same rights and privileges as the white people by whom they are surrounded. Remnants of other tribes, who were formerly connected with these treaties but do not live on any reservation and are scattered among the whites, are also connected with this agency. Some of them have land of their own which they cultivate, others live in villages near sawmills, where they get work, and still others roam about from place to place as their inclination or necessities compel them. Owing to these conditions, the Department has but little authority over most of the Indians of this agency, and the principal work that the Government does for them now is to maintain schools for their benefit and supply them with medicines and medical attendance.

The Puyallup Reservation, as stated above, has all been allotted and patented to the Indians, except what was reserved for the school and agency farm, consisting of about 585 acres. Under an act of Congress a commission has been appointed by the President to superintend the sale of such parts of both agency and private lands as are not needed for actual use. The members of this commission arrived here about the 1st of December last, and have been diligently engaged in preparing the lands for sale. Considerable opposition to them has been manifested by a minority of the Indians, who claim to wish to sell their own land. This faction are evidently under the influence of interested white men, who hope to reap a benefit by having all restrictions removed and the Indians left unprotected. The most serious obstacle presented has been to ascertain the true ownership of the lands where the original patentees, one or both, have died, and there are no lineal descendants. The laws are contradictory and uncertain, both as to what authority, either State or Federal, has jurisdiction, and what rules are to govern the descent of title. The sentiment in favor of having the commission superintend the sale of the lands has been growing since their arrival. About two-thirds signed the agreement giving their consent to having a part of the school farm sold, and several hundred acres of individual lands have been put in their hands for appraisement and sale. A large part of the school farm has been plotted and surveyed, and the maps are now being prepared.

The school on this reservation has been prosperous and well conducted, and the attendance has been larger than any previous year. Some finishing touches have been put on the buildings during the year, and the equipments for the school are quite good.

From the data gathered it does not appear that the Indians have raised as much produce as last year, or that they have as much stock. Two reasons suggest themselves to me as an explanation for this. One is that more land has been rented to whites for dairy purposes, which does not show produce raised, and the other is that their horses and cattle being their capital, they have been obliged by the stress of hard times to draw on them for means to support themselves.

The Chehalis Reservation is most of it now owned by individual Indians. The situation is somewhat peculiar. Originally it was an Executive order reservation, with no provisions for securing title to Indians for their allotments. To provide for this exigency the order was revoked and the land released. The Indians were then allowed to enter their claims under the general Indian homestead law. About half of them have made their final proof and secured their patents. Most of the others are now ready to do the same.

The school farm, consisting of 471.20 acres, is what is now the actual reservation.

REF0071573

The boarding school here has been prosperous, and the attendance not exceeded by any previous year's record. Some improvements and extensions have been made to the buildings, and the crops this year have been excellent. The Indians are very quiet and peaceable, but many of them are lacking in energy and thrift.

The S'kokomish Reservation is very much in the same condition as the Puyallup. Most of it is allotted and patented, and a school farm of about 320 acres has been reserved for school purposes. Logging has been heretofore the principal business of these Indians, but this year, there being very little market for lumber, they have directed their energies in other directions, as opportunity offered.

A very important improvement has been made, which will be of great advantage to them, in the building of a good and substantial bridge across the S'kokomish River. The county authorities united with the Government and the Indians in doing the work. The grant of $250 by the Department to be used in employing Indians to do work on the bridge is what turned the scale and induced the county commissioners to give the order. The Indians will be benefited more than any one else.

The school has made quite a perceptible advance over any previous year. The buildings, farm, and stock are all in fine condition. A class of eight graduated at the close of the school year with high honors, having completed the eight year's course prescribed by the regulations.

The Quinaielt Reservation is still unsurveyed and unallotted. The boundary lines have been run, but the work has not been approved. The Indians are extremely anxious to have the lands surveyed, so that their selections can be defined and patents issued as other Indians have theirs. They say it has been forty years since the treaty was first made, and they think they should have some consideration.

The salmon in their river is of the finest quality, and some of it has found a market the past season in the city of Chicago. The floods and strikes stopped the transportation, or more would have been sold. As it was, the Indians realized for their work in fishing and hauling to market the sum of $574. Quite an income has been received by some of them from the sale of sea-otter skins which they have obtained from animals killed by them in the ocean. These skins bring a large price, some of them as high as $150 apiece. One Indian alone, who has been unusually successful, has received over $1,000 for skins that he has sold the present season.

The attendance in the school has been about the same as it was last year. There is a growing confidence in the school among the Indians along the coast who help to sustain it. Unfortunately there has always been a good deal of mortality among the Indians of this reservation, especially among the children.

The Nisqually and Squakson reservations have no white employés living on either of them, and the land is all allotted and patented. The former is all fenced, and is inhabited by Indians who keep considerable stock. The Indians owning land on the latter do not remain on it much of the time, but gain most of their living gathering oysters in the neighboring bays and inlets. Their children attend school in the three first-named boarding schools.

The Georgstown Reservation is small, is surveyed but unallotted. At one time there was quite a village on it, but of late years it has been nearly abandoned. Most of the Indians who formerly lived there have moved across the bay to Bay Center, where they get their living oystering. They have purchased land in the village, have built small houses, and are assimilating with the whites.

The S'klallam tribe of Indians belong to the same treaty as the S'kokomish, but have never lived on any reservation. Some of them own land acquired by purchase, or by homestead entry from the Government, and others live near sawmills, where they work for the whites. There are two day schools among them, one at Port Gamble, a mill town, and the other at Jamestown near Dungeness, where they have purchased about 200 acres of land and have a settlement of comfortable homes.

The Cowlitz Indians are all scattered among the whites. Some have homes on land of their own, and some roam about and work for others. They mingle with the whites rather more than the others.

There is but little change to note in the condition of the Indians of this agency during the past year. As a class they are quiet, peaceable, passably industrious, but rather lacking in energy and thrift. They, however, manage to live comfortably, and are slowly developing from year to year in the arts and habits of civilized life.

A religious craze, similar in some respects to the Messiah craze which had such a rage a few years ago among the Indians of the interior, has had quite a footing among them. Those belonging to this sect are more temperate than most others, and have a code of morals which they try to live up to, which is of material advantage to them. Their tenets are not very well fixed, however, and they seem to be groping around for something more stable.

There have been three missionaries stationed among the Indians most of the year, and their efforts for their improvement have been effectual and important.

I take pleasure in expressing my obligations to the officers of the Indian Bureau for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated during the past year.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUYALLUP SCHOOL.

PUYALLUP INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, *Tacoma, Wash., August 27, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Puyallup School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

This year has been one more of prosperity and progress, and the pupils have applied themselves to their studies diligently, with good results.

Scholarship.—The grade work, which is somewhat in advance of that outlined in the course of study for Indian schools, has been fully maintained without lessening the efficiency or importance of the manual instruction.

Most of the pupils finishing the course of study during later years are doing very well. Four of the six pupils in the last class of graduates entered Eastern schools. Two of these have married and settled down to farm life, and one is making his way through the Northwestern Military Academy at Highland Park, Ill., at no expense to the Government, preparing himself to enter Dartmouth College. He entered the academy last September in the sophomore class and won the scholarship prize, his average standing for the year being 95¼.

Attendance.—Most of the Indians appreciate the privilege of sending their children to school, but there are some who do not do so, and we are in need of some way to reach those who can not be influenced by persuasion. The average attendance for the year is 136, against 132 for last year.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of wood, and are in good condition. They are very well arranged for the work.

We have a good water supply and hose for protection against fire.

The farm.—This has been an unfavorable year for the farm, and, in common with most farms on the lowlands of the coast States, it has suffered from late rains, freshets, and continued cool weather. Most of the grain crop was destroyed too late in the season to replant, and the garden crops were drowned out, so that the ground had to be plowed the second time and replanted so late in the season that the crop will be light. With the exception of grain, the farm will produce enough food for the stock and provide vegetables for table use. The stock consists of 7 horses, 20 cows, and 13 head of other stock.

Carpentry.—The carpenter and his apprentices have kept up repairs about the premises, remodeled parts of the older buildings, built fences, and done considerable painting and paper hanging.

Domestic work.—The boarding house is well supplied with the necessaries of life, and is kept clean and comfortable. Nothing of an extravagant nature is permitted, but plainness and order prevail. The girls are regularly detailed to assist in the various domestic duties, and are taught to perform their work satisfactorily.

The culinary department is in good condition, and the cook in charge has uniformly provided good, wholesome, and palatable food. The girls are given practice in cooking food in small quantities suitable for a family, as well as assisting in the general cooking for the school.

In the sewing room has been made all the girls' clothing and some for the boys, besides doing the mending. The older girls are taught to cut and make their own clothing, and after having learned are given experience necessary to give them confidence in their own ability and not feel that they must rely upon an instructor.

The laundry is provided with enough machinery to remove the usual drudgery of school washing. But the fact that the girls should know how to wash is not lost sight of, hence they are required to wash by hand all the finer garments and such as have been bought by themselves.

Library and reading room.—The library and reading room has had its usual supply of literature during the year. The older pupils enjoy the privilege of using this room, and are cultivating a taste for good reading.

Social matters.—The agency teachers' institute convened this year at the Chehalis Reservation, where the employés of this agency enjoyed a very profitable session. At these gatherings it is not all work, but the social feature is fully developed.

The social condition of the school is good. Being near the city of Tacoma, we are enabled to bring the pupils into closer contact with a good class of people, better than is usually afforded Indian schools, and advantage is taken of every opportunity that is presented.

With thanks to my superiors in office for courtesies extended during the year, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT,
Superintendent.

EDWIN EELLS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF S'KOKOMISH SCHOOL.

S'KOKOMISH SCHOOL, WASH., *August 1, 1894.*

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

I am gratified to be able to report another successful year for this 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. School opened October 9, with 36 pupils present; this attendance increased until at the close of the quarter we numbered 51 pupils. The largest number registered for any one quarter during the year was 60, and we close the fiscal year with an attendance of 58.

The progress of the pupils in schoolroom work has been even more rapid than that of last year.

REF0071574

Promotions have been made during each quarter of the year. At the closing exercises this month we will graduate a class of 8 pupils. Some of these express a desire to be transferred to the Puyallup School, while others will remain here.

The industrial work does not differ in any respect from that of last year. All the pupils are making a steady advancement in their several departments. The farm work for the past fiscal year has been about the same as for the preceding year; also the variety of crops. Indications promise a bountiful yield of hay, potatoes, onions, fruit, etc.

The stock belonging to the school is in good condition and is increasing rapidly. Fourteen cows furnish milk sufficient for the children's use. Five hundred and seventy-three pounds of butter have been manufactured and used on the pupils' tables.

The buildings are in good condition. Most of them have been painted inside and out, and now present a respectable appearance. During the summer we will finish repairing and painting, and then they will be in first-class condition.

For account of missionary work done see report of missionary furnished herewith, and for sanitary account see report of agency physician, also inclosed.

The school employés have been faithful and efficient, and I would respectfully recommend the continuance of the services of the present force.

I am under many obligations to my superiors in office for the many courtesies and favors of the past year.

Yours, respectfully,

R. S. GRAHAM,
Superintendent.

EDWIN ELLS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION.

S'KOKOMISH SUBAGENCY, WASH., ——— —, *1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the boarding school and Indians under the S'Kokomish subagency for the year ending June 30, 1894:

The school has been free from epidemics of a serious nature. A mild form of conjunctivitis, epidemic in character, made its appearance with the opening of spring.

The average of health for the year has been good. One death occurred from tubercular meningitis.

The educational advantages of the school, great as they are to the Indian children, are hardly more important than the benefits it bestows on their physical being. The table is provided with an abundance of milk and a variety of fresh vegetables and fruits. Fresh meat forms an important article of the dietary. The meals are well cooked and such as children with growing minds and bodies require. This wholesome regimen has a salutary influence on all, but its effects are especially noticeable in strumous subjects.

The sanitary condition of the school buildings and agency grounds is good. The dormitories are well ventilated and commodious.

One hour each week is devoted to a plain talk on the elementary principles of hygiene and physiology. A majority of the pupils interest themselves in these talks and fair progress has been made toward a thorough understanding of the essentials of right living.

The S'Kokomish tribe is small and, as a rule, its members are poor. They live in frame houses, some of which are well built and of good size. In some cases they suffer from overcrowding and the consequent ill effects. In the care of their homes and in the preparation of their food they show about the same disregard for cleanliness as do the negroes in many of our large cities in the east. The rising generation, by precept and example, is made to understand and appreciate the dangers that lurk in filthiness, and it is from them that any reform tending to correct existing insanitary conditions must come.

Years of living on food lacking in nourishment and variety, overcrowding in badly ventilated huts, together with consanguineous and otherwise injudicious marriages, have produced a race predisposed to scrofula and consumption. The introduction of white blood, when of good quality, seems to be beneficial. This is proven, in a measure, by the fact that children of mixed blood enjoy an astonishing immunity from the varied manifestations of scrofula. Scrofula, as found among the Indians, resists treatment longer and is in every way more obstinate than the disease as usually found among the whites.

The "Shakers" oppose my work to some extent, but on more than one occasion I have been called to prescribe for some of the prominent members of this sect.

All cases worthy of record are treated at the patients' homes. The office practice, though not recorded, amounts to considerable. I believe every Indian on the reservation has received treatment during the year.

The vital statistics for the year are as follows: Births, 12—males, 6; females, 6. Deaths, 8—males, 2; females, 6.

Very respectfully,

EDMUND BARRY,
Agency Physician.

EDWIN ELLS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION.

UNION CITY, MASON COUNTY, WASH., *July 11, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: Herewith please find my report as missionary at this place for the past year.

Services have been held very regularly during the year, with a few exceptions, when I have been necessarily absent or during vacation, as follows: Sabbath school on Sabbath at 9:30 a. m.; preaching services at 11 a. m., and a Thursday evening social service each week, of an hour. I have also occasionally held a Sabbath evening service at the agency, when not otherwise engaged. These have been once or twice a month. The average attendance at Sabbath school for the year has been 63, more than any previous year since 1885. The average attendance at the Sabbath morning preaching service has been 72, and the Thursday evening services 48. The fruits of the work are gratifying in the fact that 20 persons have united with the church, four-fifths of them young people out of the day school.

The older Indians still adhere to their shaking religion, mentioned in my report last year, which is akin to the Messiah craze, but more civilized and Christianized. The one gratifying point in connection with it, however, is that with one or two exceptions none of our present or former pupils on this reservation, who have been connected with our school and Sabbath school during the past twenty years, believe in it. It is confined here to those over 40 years of age, who have not been in school.

I have also visited the Clallam Indians at Dungeness twice during the year, where there is a day school, Sabbath school, and small church. Most of my Sabbath afternoons and evenings, with an occasional Sabbath, have been spent at four different stations, including a small church among the whites in this region, who otherwise would be almost entirely destitute of religious services.

There is some drinking among the Indians, and they by no means do as well as I could wish in other respects; yet the two following items are encouraging. Last year the principal business man of this region, Hon. J. McReavy, owing to the financial crash, was obliged to turn his property over to his creditors. The Indians, as well as a large number of whites, were largely in debt to him. The receiver said to me last winter that the Indians had made him less trouble as a whole, and had tried honestly to arrange some plan for paying their debts, more satisfactorily than the whites.

As these Indians are citizens, they are called upon to work their road taxes, and the road supervisor, Mr. J. Hauptly, said to me last winter that as a whole he got more satisfactory work out of the Indians than he did out of the whites. They made less objection to work, put in better days' work, and, in fact, quite a number who were over 50 years of age voluntarily worked a day or two apiece on the road.

My relations with the Government employés during the year have been harmonious.

Respectfully, yours,

M. ELLS,
Missionary of the American Missionary Association.

R. S. GRAHAM,
Superintendent S'Kokomish Reservation.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUINAIELT SCHOOL.

PUYALLUP (CONSOLIDATED) AGENCY,
Quinaielt School, Washington, July 17, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 42 of rules for Indian schools, I hereby submit the following, my fifth annual report of the Quinaielt boarding school:

The school will accommodate 40—20 boys and 20 girls; and the average attendance has been 31—22 boys and 9 girls. The average age of the pupils is 13 years. During the year there have been 4 deaths, and 3 pupils have completed the work of the eighth grade. The school has been and is carefully graded, as directed by the course of study adopted two years ago. At the close of the year each grade had the following number of pupils: First grade, 11; second grade, 7; fourth grade, 2; fifth grade, 5; seventh grade, 4, and eighth grade, 3. The third and sixth grades are without pupils. On account of having very little sickness, the pupils have made better progress during the past year than in any of the previous four years. Never before since I have had charge of the school were the different departments of the school better managed. The boys have been taught the use of farming tools and some carpenter work, as well as caring for stock, etc. The larger girls can make and repair their own clothing, as well as repair that of the boys. Butter making, plain cooking, housekeeping, etc., have been well taught. We aim to have our boys upon leaving school to be able to do all kinds of ordinary manual labor and the work of a farm and garden, and the girls to be able to do the housework, cooking, etc., of a small family, as well as plain sewing, knitting, crocheting, etc. Along this line of work we have had good success, as well as having our pupils well up in the mentioned grades of school work.

Although the spring was very late, yet we never had better prospects for a good yield of vegetables and hay. I estimate we will harvest 800 bushels of vegetables and 20 tons of hay from our farm of 12 acres. We have had about 10 acres of land slashed and partly logged as pasturage. With very little more work this pasturage can be enlarged so that 7 cows can be kept and butter enough made for the school. As it is, 4 cows are furnishing plenty of milk and butter about half of the time, which is a great help. A large kitchen has been built and other improvements made, such as painting, papering, shingling, etc., of the older buildings.

A sitting room and dormitory are needed for the boys, and should be built during the coming year. The following-named school employés were employed during the year:

Superintendent and teacher, salary per annum	$900
Industrial teacher, salary per annum	600
Matron, salary per annum	450
Cook, salary per annum	450
Four apprentices, each	48

A seamstress was employed nearly six months during the first part of the year at the rate of $450 per annum. Should we be successful in getting in more girls, a seamstress will be needed another year, but at present the matron can attend to this work. The school can be managed with the same force of employés we now have during the coming year, but with no less without neglecting important work.

Thanking my superiors in the service for courtesies shown me,

I am your obedient servant,

E. W. AGAR,
Superintendent and Teacher.

TO SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH., *August 21, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Tulalip Agency, with the statistics of the five reservations under my charge.

REF0071575

Having assumed charge of this agency on the 1st of July last, it can not be expected that I am able to make as full and satisfactory report of the affairs and condition of the agency as could my predecessor, who was in charge the past fiscal year.

The geographical location of the several reservations comprising this agency has been so fully described in previous reports that I presume it is unnecessary to refer to same except incidentally.

From my limited opportunity for observation as to the status and condition of these Indians, I find them all doing fairly well. They are well clothed, well behaved, and though affected more or less by the stringency of the times, I see no evidences of suffering for the necessaries of life, nor do I hear of any, except one instance of a very old couple on the Swinomish Reservation. These Indians are easily controlled and are reasonably industrious.

Occasional cases of misdemeanor occur, which are promptly dealt with by the court of Indian offenses, and the parties, if guilty, speedily punished. Drunkenness does not prevail to any great extent upon the reservations, as it is easy to get whisky in the little towns adjoining, and indulge in the vice where there is little or no risk of punishment and where the difficulties encountered by the agent in successfully prosecuting whisky sellers have been fully set forth in previous reports from this agency.

There are two schools carried on within the limits of the agency. One, the Tulalip industrial boarding school, with an average attendance of 100 scholars, is in a high state of efficiency. I have visited this school frequently, inspected its various departments, and can not speak in praise too high of its superintendent, Father Dubbel, and his efficient corps of teachers. I attended the closing exercises of this school, and the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves in declamation, singing, and acting would have been creditable to some Eastern schools. This school deserves the liberal support of the Government, and I cheerfully recommend whatever sum may be needed to increase its accommodations for an additional number of pupils as money well expended.

The Lummi day school has only a small average attendance, due in part to the carelessness and indifference of the parents—in some cases to their active opposition; and as the farmer at this reserve has been disposed with, they do as they please, so I am informed, in this and most other matters. As the Lummi Reservation is at least 70 miles from Tulalip, it can not be expected that the agent will be able to exercise the needed supervision over it without the active aid and assistance of a farmer.

In conclusion I beg leave to state that there are evidences of an increase of civilization among the Indians of this agency. Improvements have been made during the year at the agency and at the Tulalip school, and conditions are such that, before many years, these people should be self-supporting and independent of aid from the Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

D. C. GOVAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TULALIP SCHOOL.

TULALIP INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 21, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Tulalip industrial boarding school for the year 1893–'94.

Attendance.—The general attendance, excepting the month of October, has been above the contract number, viz, above 100.

School force.—In the management of the school I have been assisted by a larger school force than would at first seem possible, considering the amount allowed for the school. Our school force consists of 1 superintendent, 3 sisters of charity, 2 lay school-teachers, 1 industrial teacher, 1 shoemaker, and 1 farmer. The self-sacrificing devotedness of the sisters alone permits us to maintain such an extensive force.

School work.—In the schoolrooms excellent work has been done, and considering the mental state of most of the children, some not being able to speak or understand one word of English when brought to the school, I dare say that our work would compare most favorably with similar grades in white schools. Our closing exercises, and various other entertainments during the year, were certainly a credit to the children and a visible proof of the earnest work of their teachers. A class of 10 girls has made considerable progress in piano playing. Instruction in this line is not given with the idea of making artists of them, but rather as a reward for the faithful attendance to their other duties.

Industrial work.—The improvement in this line, which I consider of primary importance, being the most useful in the pupil's after years, has also been very marked. The boys have been taught carpentering, engineering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, baking, and farming. The girls have been instructed most carefully and thoroughly in the various ordinary household duties. The numerous improvements made in the school buildings during the past year have furnished an excellent opportunity for industrial instruction.

Improvements.—The following are the chief improvements which have been made during the past year: Most of the buildings have been painted. Better class rooms have been provided for the boys by partitioning a large hall into two airy and lightsome rooms. A new wash room for the boys has also been added. Owing to lack of space in boys' dormitories, double-story beds are still a necessity; in the lower of our two dormitories, however, I have divided them, considering the crowding of beds this necessitated, the lesser of two evils. The chief improvement, however, has been in the sanitary line. Two separate sewers, each about 400 feet long, have been laid; washout closets have been put in the dormitories for night use; a standard enameled bath tub has been provided for the girls, besides many lesser improvements in the same direction.

Needed improvements.—Notwithstanding all the improvements which have been made, much remains to be done. The school buildings are without any means of protection in case of fire; most of them need shingling; the floors in class rooms, dining rooms, and dormitories, and the plank walks around school buildings are worn through. Acting with the approval of Inspector McCormick, who visited the school, I made a careful estimate for all these much-needed improvements about three months ago and submitted the same to your predecessor, Mr. C. C. Thornton.

General health.—The health of the pupils has been good during the past year. Excepting some cases of hereditary scrofula, we have had no serious sickness. Dr. E. Buchanan has shown the greatest possible care and solicitude for our school children, and no doubt, thanks to his constant attention, we have been spared from any serious sickness.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER J. DUBBEL,
Superintendent.

D. C. GOVAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, *August 20, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

The sanitary condition of the Indians connected with this agency is improving every year, and this is especially true of the Snohomish and Lummi tribes.

I endeavor at all times to instill the importance of hygienic rules into them, but must admit that the result is often discouraging, particularly among those who remain under the influence of the older element.

I have treated 383 cases during the year; of these 298 recovered, 14 discontinued treatment, 40 died, and 31 remained under treatment at the close of the year; 45 births were reported.

No epidemics have occurred, the principal diseases treated being influenza, scrofula, consumption, rheumatism, bronchitis, tonsilitis, and conjunctivitis; 14 died from consumption, about 35 per cent of the total number of deaths.

A hospital is badly needed at this agency, and I am confident that the Indians would gladly avail themselves of its benefits. Obstinate and chronic cases could be removed to it, relief given, and doubtless be the means of saving many lives; much surgical work could also be done that must now be avoided for want of a suitable place to perform the operations.

Very respectfully,

E. BUCHANAN,
Agency Physician.

D. C. GOVAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA AGENCY, *Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 27, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with the Department regulations, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

From North Yakima (the railroad station) to Fort Simcoe is a distance of about 34 miles. Twenty miles of the distance is through sagebrush, and not a house, tepee, or cultivated spot is passed; but as Fort Simcoe is neared, the aspect changes noticeably. Sagebrush gives place to thick growing grass, and wild flowers in myriads deck the plain. Along the streams of the Satas, Toppenish, Simcoe, and Ahtanum, that take their rise in the foothills and water the reservation, are many varieties of shrubs and trees, and the sweet wild rose nods its morning-tinted face from a delicious tangle of wild syringa, hawthorn, and flowering currant, all in the splendid growth they maintain, bearing testimony to the quality of the fine ashey soil, which sifted down in those chaotic days when these great piles of rock were torn up and flung in frowning heaps to leave room for the quiet level that should lie in all its beauty beneath their fostering, protecting shadow. The glistening snow peak of Mount Adams stands in the background like a hoary-headed guardian, 14,000 feet above the sea, and marks the western boundary of this reservation, and his lesser kin rear their heads before him; some of them bare and brown in the sunlight, others mottled with masses of flowers that give them the appearance of rare mosaics in the distance and still others, dark and gloomy with the dense growth of pine and cedar that covers them like a pall.

This reservation is said to be the finest body of land in the State. It is more than 40 miles square and contains about 800,000 acres. The beautiful Yakima River forms the eastern boundary and will furnish water for irrigation whenever the fields adjacent to it shall be improved.

At present, this portion of the reservation is the home of the "wild Yakimas." They refuse to take their land by allotments, but have marked off a line which they claim as their reservation in common. Of 14 tribes originally assigned to this reservation, 13 have lost their identity by intermarriage and have ceased to keep up their separate tribal relations; but the tribe known as the Yakimas, proper, have

REF0071576

never given up these relations, and keep separate and apart from other Indians, having their own chief and head men. They have never accepted blankets, rations, or any help from the Government, refusing to send their children to school, or to recognize the agent in any way, claiming that their "Tyee" is a military officer at Vancouver. They live by doing the smallest possible amount of wild farming, selling wild hay to the townspeople, and fishing in the streams. These Indians hold to their ancient customs and forms of religion. They are called "Sun-worshipers" and have great religious festivals in an immense tepee. They decorate with paint and feathers in a manner sufficient to justify any terrors that have been associated with the thoughts of the red man, and loftily ignore all efforts to better their condition or to educate their children.

During a visit of U. S. Indian Inspector McCormick, last February, four of the head men of the Yakimas invited the inspector and myself to visit them at an appointed time. We did so, and found 200 Indians painted and decorated in the most gorgeous style. They asked the inspector to have a certain piece of land set off to them as a separate reservation. When the inspector explained that this could not be done, they unceremoniously ordered us to leave and not to come upon their premises any more. It is needless to say that we left.

The other Indians of the reservation are making slow but fair progress toward civilization. I think that the taking of their lands in severalty will be of great benefit and blessing. They seem to be more ambitious, and take more pride in their lands than formerly. I find, however, a great deal of dissatisfaction among themselves over fences and lines. Many who have cultivated large tracts of land not covered by their allotments now, but have been allotted to others, are dissatisfied. Fences that were built upon lands not included in their allotments also causes a vast amount of trouble and it is very hard to arrange these matters to satisfy both parties, one party claiming that the land and all upon it was allotted to him, while the other claims that the fences, and the wire they were built with, which he bought, and the posts he split, should be returned to him.

For many years the Indians upon this reservation have received most of their money from the sale of horses; but for several years there has been absolutely no market for horses, and the result is the Indians are very hard up and have nothing to sell to obtain money with which to improve their farms. They say that there has never been a time in the history of the Government when they so much needed Government assistance as now; that if they could have help for a few years they would become independent. This state of affairs has forced many of them to send their wives to the berry fields, while the men go to the fisheries along the Columbia to catch and dry salmon for the winter.

The disputed fishery rights of the Indians along the Columbia has given me a vast amount of trouble. They have had a great many councils during the past year, and urged the inspector, the special agent, and myself to use every effort to restore to them their accustomed fishery. During the month of May I visited the Tum Water and Wisham fisheries on the Columbia River, where Indians have fished from time immemorial. I found there the celebrated "Painted Rocks" bearing the faces and figures in unfading colors of a race of people long extinct. A part of this fishery is inclosed by a fence made of immense upright rocks, some of them weighing many tons. How these rocks were ever placed in position, considering their immense size, is a thing as remarkable as the Egyptian pyramids. The oldest Indians and their fathers know nothing of the people who painted these rocks or built this fence, but it is evident that this was a fishing ground before these tribes of Indians were born, and their fathers fished at these accustomed fisheries before the white man's foot ever pressed the sands of the Columbia River; but inch by inch they have been forced back until all the best grounds have been taken up by white men, who now refuse to to allow them to fish in common, as the treaty provides. I would strongly urge that some definite and decisive action be taken by the Department to restore to the Indians their fishery rights at these accustomed fisheries.

During the month of November Col. John Lane, special U. S. Indian agent, and myself were appointed as a commission to buy what is known as the Wenatshapam fishery, a body of land comprising 23,000 acres upon the Wenatchee River. After many councils and much deliberation, we succeeded in making the purchase. The Indians recognized the fact that this was not the proper place for a fishery. It had not been used for such and was too far up the Wenatchee River for salmon. The sale of this property has given perfect satisfaction to the Wenatshapam Indians who live in that vicinity, and to a large majority of the Indians upon this reservation. There is, however, a dissatisfied element who are opposed to selling white men any more of their land.

I find that the greatest hindrance to Indian prosperity is whisky. There is an immense traffic in alcohol and vile decoctions carried on with these Indians. At the Federal court in Walla Walla, in December last, 70 men were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for selling spirituous liquors to the Yakima Indians. In May following there were 12 or 15 more convicted, and I am informed that there are 12 or 15 in jail in Yakima now, awaiting trial for the same offenses.

One murder and three violent deaths among the Indians during the past year are chargeable to these offenses. Only a few weeks since Zalzaltan, the chief of the Yakimas, died from an overdose of alcohol and extract of lemon. In March Cayuse Jack was killed in the same way. A few weeks since Bill Sequoy, an Indian from this reservation, was arrested at Roslyn and placed in jail for being drunk. He set fire to the jail and was burned to death. On December 24 Pimps and Smuskin, two Yakima Indians, were drunk together. The next morning Smuskin was missing; he was afterwards found in the Yakima River with his head crushed. Pimps has been indicted and charged with the murder, and is now in jail awaiting trial. Last October one of the "Wild Blanket" Yakimas was arrested in North Yakima for stealing a pair of shoes. The next morning he was found dead, having hung himself with a scarf to the jail bars during the night. A few weeks ago Wild Man, a leader among the Yakimas, was found hanging to a tree. He was cut down, and after several hours was resuscitated. He has never given any reason for the rash act.

The agency boarding school, during the past year, was the largest ever known. There was an enrollment of 150 scholars. This is 20 above the limit, and made the school very crowded. There was quite a number of boys whom we had to refuse admission for want of room.

The Catholic contract school at North Yakima had about 50 scholars during the past year from this reservation. I have inspected this school frequently; have always found everything in first-class order; the buildings and beds as neat as a pin; the children clean, cheerful, and happy. I find that the children in this school advance much faster and are more thorough in their studies than the children educated in the agency boarding school. This should not be so, for the provisions of the Government are in every respect equal to those of the contract school, and I can not understand it; but it is a fact and not a theory.

The census taken from the roll of the allotting agent shows that 450 children of school age have taken allotment upon this reservation. Two hundred children were enrolled in the agency and contract school during the past year. This leaves 250 children of school age unprovided for. I would respectfully suggest that an addition be built to the boys' dormitory at once, so that at least a part of these children may be accommodated.

The census which accompanies this report we have taken from the rolls of the allotting agent, and I presume that it is correct:

Number of Indians who have taken allotment	1,927
Males	929
Females	998
Males above the age of 18	528
Females above the age of 14	694
School children between the ages of 6 and 16	419

This census does not include the "wild" Yakimas, who have refused to take their land in allotment. They number about 100, and as they are off the reservation in the mountains it is impossible to get a correct census.

I inclose herewith separate report giving statistics.

Respectfully,

L. T. ERWIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 21, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report for this agency. Green Bay Agency comprises three reservations, viz: Menomonee, Stockbridge, and Oneida.

MENOMONEES.

The Menomonee Reservation contains 231,680 acres of land, about 100,000 acres of which are susceptible of cultivation. Much hardwood timber and considerable pine is found here. The pine timber is a source of no small revenue to the Indians.

REF0071577

According to the last census, there are 1,302 Indians living on the reservation, 663 males and 639 females. The number of children of school age is 285. Nine new houses were erected during the year, making the total number of houses 310. During the year 1,982 acres were cultivated, 10 miles of road were repaired, and 3 miles of new road made. The condition of these Indians is gradually becoming better. Many of them have comfortable and commodious houses and good substantial barns. During the year much needed improvements were made at this agency. New fences were built around the agency buildings and hospital, a new sidewalk laid, and the bridge at this place strengthened and repaired; still there is plenty of room for improvement in this line.

Hospital.—This institution for the care and proper treatment of the sick among the Menomonee tribe of Indians is in charge of three sisters of the Order of St. Joseph. It is a new building pleasantly located. An addition is much needed for bathrooms, woodhouse, and deadhouse. Patients are brought from all parts of the reservation when practicable, and receive the very best care and medical attendance at this hospital. Of its management, I can say that there is nothing more to be desired.

Education.—There are two boarding schools on this reservation, the Menomonee boarding school and a contract school. The Menomonee boarding school is in charge of a superintendent. One principal teacher and three assistant teachers instruct the pupils in the ordinary branches of education, while a carpenter, shoemaker, and industrial teacher instruct the boys in the industrial arts. The girls are taught all kinds of domestic work by the female employés.

The contract school is under the supervision of Rev. Odoric Derenthal. Six sisters instruct the girls in the schoolroom and teach them all kinds of domestic work. A professor has charge of the boys in the schoolroom and six brothers of the Order of St. Francis instruct them in shoemaking, carpentry, bookbinding, farming, gardening, and baking. The pupils of both these schools appear content and happy, and they are making commendable progress. For more minute details I respectfully refer you to school reports herewith.

Court of Indian offenses.—This tribunal is composed of three judges, Chiekeny, Neopet, and Nah tah wah pamy. They meet every two weeks, or more frequently if required. They investigate and try all cases within their jurisdiction that may be brought before them. In trying cases, these judges display great tact and shrewdness in ascertaining facts concerning the case. During all trials the best order prevails in the court room, and their decisions always seem just and are received without complaint by the offenders. Many disputes are settled before coming to trial. This court is of great benefit to the agent in settling many otherwise vexatious questions.

Lumbering.—This important industry is under the agent, superintendent of logging, and his assistant. Soon after assuming the duties of U. S. Indian agent, the superintendent of logging and myself visited and examined the pine lands cut over the previous three winters and found that about 20 per cent of pine was left standing on the land supposed to be cut over. It seems to me that the logging operations were conducted with gross negligence the past three years, as only the best and most convenient timber was banked.

In order to save this timber from forest fires and other kindred dangers I found it necessary to have it banked without delay. With the authority of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, there was 13,330,020 feet of this timber banked the last logging season. The superintendent of logging, after a careful examination, finds that there is some 6,000,000 feet left, which should be banked the coming season on account of danger from forest fires In view of the difficulties to be encountered in picking up this refuse timber it will be necessary to pay them a larger price per thousand in order that they may receive fair pay for their labor. After the logging operations were complete, the Indians, with authority from the Department, banked 1,824,780 feet of shingle bolts; these bolts were pieces which would not make a merchantable log.

Farming.—The agency farmer has especial charge of this industry, and his assistance to the Indian farmers is invaluable. He instructs them how, when, and where to plant their seeds, and oversees all their farm work.

With the permission of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs I purchased and issued to the Menomonee Indians, this year, the following seeds: Seventy-five bushels rye, 1,650 bushels oats, 1,200 bushels potatoes, 3,000 pounds clover seed, 280 pounds corn, 450 pounds timothy seed, and 75 bushels wheat. The yield from these seeds has been very good, with the exception of corn and potatoes, which suffered from drouth. For more minute details I would respectfully refer you to the statistical report, herewith.

Churches.—Three Catholic churches, with a membership of 1,100 souls, are found on this reservation. Only a few hundred of this tribe still practice their pagan rites.

Temperance societies.—Three temperance societies, with a membership of 85, are doing noble work on this reservation to suppress the drink habit. These societies were organized by the mission priests of this place. These noble men are doing all

in their power to elevate the Indians under their charge, and it is gratifying to note that their labors are not in vain.

Indian police.—One captain and 10 privates constitute this force; 6 of these are on duty on the Menomonee Reservation and 5 at Oneida. In the discharge of their duties they have a feeling of personal responsibility which is very beneficial. The members of this force have been trustworthy and fearless in the discharge of their duties and are of incalculable assistance in maintaining law and order.

Drunkenness.—Considerable trouble has been occasioned the past year on account of this vice. There are certain white men who support themselves by acting as "go-betweens;" that is procuring the liquor from saloon keepers and selling it to the Indians, thereby making quite a profit. Fifty arrests were made during the year of white men who violate the liquor law. Twenty-one of these were indicted, of which 7 paid a fine of from $25 to $50 and one day's imprisonment. Fourteen were imprisoned from five to sixty days. Several sentences are suspended and a number of cases are still pending. In speaking of drunkenness I do not mean to convey the idea that the major part of the Indians of this agency are given up to this vice; there are only a small number of them who indulge in drink. Those who were arrested during the past year are, in nearly every case, old offenders.

STOCKBRIDGE RESERVATION.

This reservation adjoins the Menomonee Reservation on the southwest and is 8 miles from this agency. It contains about 18 sections of land, of which 400 acres are under cultivation. There are 25 houses which are occupied by 45 families. The members of this tribe support themselves chiefly by farming. Many of them find employment outside. Only about one-half of them reside on the reservation.

One day school is maintained by the tribe, the teacher's wages being paid from their fund. A new schoolhouse, which was much needed, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy the 1st of September.

There has been considerable trouble in regard to the late enrollment of the members of this tribe. The most of the difficulties have been settled by Prof. C. C. Painter, a special enrolling agent, who visited this agency last summer. The new roll, with a few exceptions, gives general satisfaction.

ONEIDA RESERVATION.

This reservation, consisting of 65,540 acres of land, is located in the counties of Brown and Outagamie, Wisconsin. It is 66 miles by rail from this agency. According to the last census, the Oneida tribe of Indians number 1,827 persons, 494 of which are of school age. They support themselves by farming. Many of them have fine homes and well-tilled farms, and appear to be in as good condition as the average white farmer. They receive an annuity of $1,000.

One boarding school and three day schools are maintained. The boarding school is in charge of a superintendent. Three teachers attend to the instruction of the scholars in the school rooms, while an industrial teacher instructs the boys. The girls receive instruction in all kinds of domestic work from the female employés. The attendance for the past year has been good, and I am pleased with the work accomplished. The day schools are located in different parts of the reservation, and are doing very good work in the education of Indian youth.

There are three churches, viz, Episcopal, Methodist, and Catholic, with a membership of 570.

During the year there were 10 marriages, 57 births, and 46 deaths.

There were 3,290 acres of land cultivated. A sum of $500 was expended for the purchase of field seeds, and issued to the needy last spring by instructions from the Department. This was a great benefit to many of them, as they were too poor to buy the necessary seeds. The yield from seeds sown has been good.

In conclusion, I return my sincere thanks to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the many kindnesses extended to me during the year.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. SAVAGE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENOMONEE SCHOOL.

MENOMONEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Green Bay Agency, Wis., June 30, 1894.

DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure I report the progress of the Menomonee boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Our school opened promptly at the appointed time with about 100 pupils, all anxious to begin work. They continued to come in until we had 131, six more than the capacity of the school, when we were

REF0071578

obliged to tell parents we could take no more, which was a great disappointment to many. One reason of the school filling up so rapidly was the interest taken by the new agent, whom the Indians have known many years and whom they greatly respect. The attendance has been something wonderful. On the roll we have 131 names, and from that number have had an average daily attendance of 115 to 120 the entire year, and have had very few go away without permission.

With such prompt attendance and good teachers they have made remarkable progress in their studies, and will compare favorably with the best white schools, and far in advance of a great many. Our kindergarten department for primary pupils is a grand success and should be enlarged and advanced to its fullest extent, because there is no question about it being the way to teach the young. As to the more advanced grades they are doing splendid, thorough work, and all that can be desired. In a word, the schools are in a healthy condition and pupils advancing rapidly.

The outdoor work upon farm and about the premises has been just as prosperous and thorough as in the school rooms. The boys have cleared up 17 acres of new land and sown it to oats and beans. They have planted 5 acres of potatoes, 8 acres of corn, and 5 acres of beans, besides making 4 acres of garden, and building about 1½ miles of fence, 120 rods of which is picket fence, which had to be painted and the pickets pointed. And the boys did it all with the assistance of the industrial teachers, and without one cent of expense to the Government (except material, of course); also 500 feet of plank sidewalk. All of the above has been accomplished in addition to their regular duties, such as milking, baking bread, working in laundry and dormitories (which the boys do for school), caring for horses, attending to sheep, pigs, and cows, and getting wood for kitchens and laundry. They are at this writing just completing a new hog and slaughter house, 16 by 40, and a new chicken house which is greatly needed by the school. When we consider the above we are well satisfied with the boys and are certain they will be able to care for themselves if they have a chance.

As for the girls, I have only words of praise for them. They do all the cooking, laundry work, sewing-room work, making their own clothing and mending all the clothing for the boys, besides keeping the halls and dormitories in splendid shape.

I do hope the time may come when these schools will be provided with separate rooms for each large girl, where she can be alone at least a part of the time to study and commune with herself. This idea of sleeping in large dormitories, I think, is all wrong.

Our Sabbath school is another feature of the school that is very attractive, and all enjoy the pleasant and instructive times we have. Both young and old are anxious to attend. Through the kindness of Eastern, Southern, and Wisconsin ladies we are at present provided with an abundance of Sabbath school papers which the children enjoy very much, and after they have read them they fold them up nicely and keep them to take or to send home, an evidence they care for them and are desirous to advance. Then every Sabbath evening the entire schools, children and employés, are collected together and entertained by music and an address by some employé, or by some invited guest, which is a treat for all.

We also have started a band of 10 pieces which the boys are much interested in and are making good progress.

In conclusion, will say everything is in good working order and most of the employés are doing good, faithful, and conscientious work. While we hope another year to improve and do more, yet we are content with the past, and by our fruits are willing to be judged.

Yours, respectfully,

LESLIE WATSON,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ONEIDA SCHOOL.

ONEIDA, WIS., *August 20, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the second annual report of the Oneida boarding school.

The school is located on the Oneida Reservation, 58 miles southeast of Green Bay Agency. As a full description of the farm and plant was given in the last report, I will not repeat the same at this time.

The work of the school in general has been satisfactory. The school is popular with the Indians, and has been filled to its fullest capacity; in fact during the last three months of the year it was crowded to about 20 per cent above its healthful capacity. Indians have urged the enrolling of their children, even offering to clothe them and allow them to sleep three in a bed, if they would be taken into the school. The whole number during the year was 113, and the greatest number present at any time was in the month of June, when there were 102 pupils present. The average attendance for the year, by quarters, was as follows:

Quarter ending September 30	74.54
Quarter ending December 31	79.23
Quarter ending March 31	88.54
Quarter ending June 30	98.77

Making an average for the year of 85.26.

The health of the school has been good during the larger part of the year, only $247.50 having been expended for medical attendance, or $1.75 per capita, including the vaccination for the entire school and employés. On the 22d of January one of the pupils was taken with pharyngitis, which developed into a case of diphtheria. As soon as it was pronounced such by the physician school was disbanded and all pupils sent to their homes. The case proved fatal five days after the attack. A public funeral was not allowed, and the school premises placed under quarantine. Two other mild cases, employés who had cared for the child, developed, but readily yielded to treatment. The buildings were thoroughly disinfected, painted, and kalsomined, and on the 1st day of March school was again opened after we had been officially complimented by the State board of health for the prompt and efficient action taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The work in the class rooms has not been as satisfactory as I could wish owing to their crowded condition and frequent change in teachers. Since September 1, 1893, we have had 11 different persons in the class room, 6 of them regular appointments and the others temporary. However, I believe we now have an efficient force of teachers and I hope they may continue in the service.

The work on the farm has progressed as well as could be expected with the limited amount of help allowed. About 10 acres of land has been cleared and will be ready for cultivation another spring. The crops for this year will be light owing to the extreme drought that has prevailed over this section of the country. Six weeks ago the prospect was good for 600 bushels of potatoes; now if one-fourth that amount is realized it will be a surprise.

During the year much has been done toward the completion of the institution. The following are buildings added to the plant and the cost of the same:

Barn, 40 by 60, 16-foot post	$1,089.98
Laundry, 20 by 40, 12-foot post	565.02
Water system	587.85
Chicken house	40.00

The water system consists of a frost-proof tank of 5,000 gallons capacity, elevated on a 32-foot trestle, with supply pipes to all buildings where water is needed. Water is pumped from a 40-foot well by windmill and forced up into the tank. In the main building and laundry are hose attachments, with hose on stationary reels ready for instant use. There are also hose attachments and hose outside of the buildings with which water can be carried to all buildings on the premises. The well is what is known as a "bored well," cubed with 18-inch tiling. The supply of water is abundant and of excellent quality.

At the suggestion of Supt. Dorchester and Special Agent Murphy, a set of plans, specifications and estimate for another building, to be used for class rooms and dormitories for boys, were forwarded to the Indian Office on March 4 last, but as yet nothing has been heard from them. With this building, costing about $7,000, the capacity of the school could be increased to about 120 pupils and the present crowded condition greatly relieved.

The employés, without exception, have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all have labored with a view of making the work of the school a success. The relation with the agent's office has been pleasant and the school has had his hearty support in all things pertaining to its welfare, and, with a permanent and efficient corps of teachers, I see no reason why we may not look for a year of good results.

Respectfully, yours

CHAS. F. PIERCE,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Through THOS. H. SAVAGE,
U. S. Indian Agent

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., September 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The agency consists of seven reservations, and the following table gives the name, location, and area of each:

	Acres.
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis	11,457
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis	124,333
Lac Court d'Oreilles, Sawyer County, Wis	66,136
Lac du Flambeau, Oneida County, Wis	69,824
Fond du Lac, Carleton County, Minn	92,346
Vermilion 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 4,963, apportioned as follows:

Red Cliff	555
Bad River	655
Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,116
Lac du Flambeau	791
Fond du Lac	759
Vermilion Lake	760
Grand Portage	324
Total	4,963

The following table gives the several classes of persons as required by section 304, Regulations Indian Office, 1894:

Name of band.	Males above 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff	148	160	170
Bad River	139	217	140
Lac Court d'Oreilles	340	379	275
Lac du Flambeau	255	407	140
Fond du Lac	169	228	235
Vermilion Lake	223	231	203
Grand Portage	76	100	94
Total	1,350	1,722	1,257

REF0071579

Ashland, Wis., the headquarters of the agency, is located on the south shore of Lake Superior, and is reached via Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad, and Wisconsin Central Railroad.

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 way connects Bayfield with the Indian village on Buffalo Bay, distant about 3 miles. During the season of open navigation Bayfield is reached by a steamer which makes two daily trips from Ashland, a distance of 22 miles. Post-office and telegraphic address, Bayfield, Wis.

Bad River Reservation lies about 3 miles east of Ashland. The principal village is at Odanah, a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 10 miles east of Ashland. Post-office and telegraphic address, Odanah, Wis.

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 Pahquahwong, are distant from Hayward 23 miles, and are connected with that town by means of a fair wagon road. Post-office, Reserve, Wis.; telegraphic address, Hayward, Wis.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation is reached via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The principal village is located at the foot of a large lake named Flambeau, and about 5 miles from the railroad station. Post-office and telegraphic address and railroad station, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

Fond du Lac Reservation is located about 95 miles west of Ashland and 21 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. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Cloquet, Minn.

Vermilion 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 Vermilion Lake. The farmer, blacksmith, and teachers are established at Sucker Point. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Tower, Minn.

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. Post-office, Grand Portage, Minn.

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.
W. C. Strong	Stableman	Do.
William G. Walker	Additional farmer	Bad River.
Daniel Sullivan	....do	Lac du Flambeau.
H. M. Hewitt	....do	Lac Court d'Oreilles.
Fred J. Vine	....do	Vermilion Lake.
Roger Patterson	....do	Fond du Lac.
George E. Wheeler	Blacksmith	Vermilion Lake.

The additional farmers have immediate charge of the reservations to which they are assigned, and beside 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.

Farming.—The following table shows the results of the agricultural work of the agency:

Hay	tons	1,165	Onions	bushels	230
Potatoes	bushels	23,800	Beans	do	420
Turnips	do	4,960	Corn	do	4,050
Other vegetables	do	2,275			

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	304	266	128	30,385.42
Fond du Lac	99	56	43	7,805.75
Lac du Flambeau	174	118	56	13,761.19
Red Cliff	35	28	7	2,535.91
Total	1,179	783	396	92,070.72

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	22	Cordelia Sullivan	$600
			Julia Curran	300
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	12	E. E. Lindsay	600
Normantown	....do	9	Lizzie M. Lampson	600
Vermilion Lake	Vermilion Lake	26	O. K. Dunster	600
			Janet Dunster	300
Pohquanhwong	Lac Court d'Oreilles	27	A. F. Geraghty	600
			Carrie Geraghty	300
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	8	Moses Madwayosh	300
Lac Court d'Oreilles	Lac Court de Oreilles	24	Nora Morgan	600
Catholic Mission	....do	59	Sister Fabiola Oswald	.....
			Sister M. Albina	.....
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	38	Sister Seraphica Reinack	.....
			Sister Ferdinand Stalzer	.....
Parochial	Bayfield, Wis	40	Sister Augustine Werckman	.....
			Sister Pacifica Dicker	.....
St. Mary's	Bad River	17	Sister Seraphia	.....
			Sister Athanasia	.....
Boarding schools.				
St. Mary's	Bad River	69	Sister Seraphia	.....
			Sister Athanasia	.....
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	30	Sister Agatha Dillon	.....
			Sister Pacifica Dicker	.....

The attendance of 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. As soon as possible the day schools should be done away with and Government boarding schools erected on the reservations.

The schools—boarding and day—under the charge of the Catholic Church, are efficiently managed and doing much good; and the same can be said of the Presbyterian mission work. The school at Pelican Lake, near Boise Fort Reservation, is especially worthy of commendation.

REF0071580

The following table shows the number of persons of school age on the several reservations 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 attending school one month or more during year.	Average attendance during year.	Average attendance for last quarter of year.
Lac Court d'Oreilles	275	179	110	119
Vermillion Lake	203	80	26	27
Fond du Lac	235	46	21	22
Lac du Flambeau	140	55	22	23
Bad River	140	117	86	95
Red Cliff	170	155	108	102
Grand Portage	94	20	8	6
Total	1,257	612	381	394

Claims.—The Indians yearly anticipate settlement of claims and payment of money which they claim is due them—$128,000 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 300 to 200 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 ask that a lockup be established on each reservation.

Timber industries.—*Lac du Flambeau Reservation:* The mill plant erected here by J. H. Cushway & Co. was completed last April, and since that time the contractors have been logging and manufacturing lumber. The entire plant is excellent; the work has progressed in accordance with the terms of their contract; many Indians have had employment—in fact, all that could be induced to work. The Indians are well pleased with the general results of the operations and the only complaints have been without foundation in fact and easily traceable to outside influences adverse to the company and the best interests of the Indians. The contractors are dealing justly with the Indians, and the benefits to them are discernible in the numerous new houses built upon the reservation, the additional acreage under cultivation, the lessons of industry and economy which are being daily impressed upon them, and in the greater general air of prosperity which prevails. The present system of logging and manufacturing the timber on the reservation can best be appreciated when compared with the conditions which existed and resulted from the old system.

Bad River Reservation: Here the contractor, Justus S. Stearns, has about completed his mill plant, and the manufacture of lumber will commence early next month. Pending a thorough estimate of the timber, and examination of the reservation, there has been no logging except a small amount during last winter, which was done to give the Indians work. Logging and manufacturing will soon be commenced, and the benefits derived at Flambeau will be enjoyed by these Indians. In the meantime, the advance money paid under terms of the contract, together with that earned by many of the Indians who have been given work about the mill, has been sufficient to make the band comfortable.

The Indians of Red Cliff and Lac Court d'Oreilles reservations have repeatedly urged the necessity for early action on the part of the Department on the allotment lists, and my recommendation for the sale of their timber, now in your office. Forest fires are daily destroying good timber on both reservations.

Timber cut upon the reservations.—The following table shows the kind and amount of timber cut since last June:

	Feet.
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:	
Shingle timber	2,720,830
Dead and down	1,167,370
Green white pine	1,893,300
Green Norway pine	406,440

	Feet.
Lac du Flambeau Reservation—Continued.	
Hemlock	28,970
Birch	1,370
Total	6,218,380
Bad River Reservation:	
Green white pine	1,072,580
Green Norway pine	644,790
Dead and down	99,650
Shingle timber	213,560
Hemlock	123,880
Black ash	2,590
Elm	11,780
Basswood	6,860
Birch	2,900
Total	2,178,590

The terms of the contract with respect to the receipt, care, and disbursement of money for timber cut are carried out, complete records of the scale reports and a detailed account with each Indian are kept at the agency, and a transcript of the same furnished the farmer in charge of the reservation and to the individual Indian when requested.

During the year about 30 comfortable houses, lathed and plastered, and of from 3 to 5 rooms, have been erected by the Lac du Flambeau Indians on their respective allotments. Wells have been dug and from 3 to 7 acres of land cultivated in each case. This policy, if pursued from year to year, can have but the best result.

W. A. MERCER,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY, ASHLAND, WIS., *August 31, 1894.*

SIR: I would respectfully submit this my first annual report since my connection with the service. For information with reference to number of births and deaths I have to depend upon the Government farmers on the several reservations. From the 4 reservations in this State, Wisconsin, viz, Bad River, Lac Court d'Oreilles, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau, they report for the year ending June 30, 1894, births 102, deaths 82.

This agency, unlike most, if not all others, embraces 7 reservations, which are widely separated, 4 being situated in Wisconsin and the remaining 3 in Minnesota. My duties as agency physician are only required on the reservations in this State.

I find the prevailing diseases to be tuberculosis, scrofula, rheumatism, and syphilis.

When I see the sanitary conditions under which they live I am surprised that more of them have not become victims of consumption. Nearly all the Indians under my care, numbering about 3,000, live in 1-room houses, built of hewn logs, well chinked and daubed. In a great many instances from 1 to 3 families, numbering 5 to 18 or 20 people, live in the same hut. They cook, eat, sleep, and sit in the same room. Upon one occasion last winter I was called to see a patient on Bad River Reservation. I found a man and his wife who were both in the last stages of consumption. In the same house lived 16 other people—men, women, and children. The filth and stench were almost unbearable. In winter they keep their huts closed perfectly tight and hot as an oven, without any ventilation whatever; although within the next year the Indians on Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations will be more comfortably situated, as they are taking allotments and disposing of their pine, which is being manufactured into lumber on the ground. Already about 30 houses have been built at Lac du Flambeau, and as a rule they are very convenient and comfortable, having 3 or more rooms.

During last December the Indians on Bad River Reservation were visited by an epidemic of la grippe, which was quite severe. Two cases, in which pneumonia developed as sequelæ, died.

As a race their physical condition is far below par as compared with that of the white man. At least 50 per cent are tainted more or less with phthisis, scrofula, or syphilis. Until their ideas of morality and virtue undergo a very great change we need not expect much abatement or improvement in their condition as to the last-named disease.

I find it difficult to get them to take medicine continuously for any considerable length of time. As soon as they feel a little better the medicine is thrown aside, and so long as they live cooped up in the small rooms with little or no ventilation, the sick and the well together, breathing impure air and eating unwholesome food, the victims of tuberculosis will be more numerous year by year.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H SPENCER,
Agency Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071581

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., *August 25, 1894.*

SIR: As required by paragraph 203, Regulations of the Indian Office, and circular letter from your office, dated July 5, 1894, I have the honor to report that in obedience to paragraph 12, Special Orders, No. 180, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 8, 1893, and telegram from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated August 14, 1893, I relieved Mr. John Fosher, Indian agent at this agency, to date from July 31, 1893. Having served over two years at Fort Washakie, in command of Company I, Eighth Infantry, which was recruited from both tribes living on this reservation, I came to this office with some knowledge of the customs and habits of the people.

The experience of the past year has confirmed my former estimate of the character of both tribes: That with but few exceptions they are an honest and well-meaning people, capable of rapid development into good citizens if properly treated. In their intercourse with the whites and each other they are law abiding and peaceable, and outside of the half-breed element but one case of drunkenness has come to my knowledge.

They are extremely deficient in knowledge of husbandry, and the repeated failure of unassisted individual efforts in the past has discouraged the most energetic and sanguine.

I find that the most potent factor in retarding their development is the gratuitous issue of rations and annuities and the domination of the chiefs, who have been allowed to dictate to agents as to the issue of annuities and affairs of the agency, thereby fostering and perpetuating the influence acquired in war. I also found that they have been allowed to levy a tax on their own people for farming and grazing privileges, and collected tribute from owners of trespassing stock, the money so obtained being spent in feasting an idle and dissolute following. They are conservative, and pester the life of an agent by constant appeals for more food for their people, and when checked in their demands and evil practices spend their time in fomenting discontent.

I recommend the breaking of all such influence and the removal of all such chiefs where they are persistent in opposing the true interest of their people. Their natural improvident habits have been fostered and intensified by these gratuitous issues, and the incentive to labor for a livelihood removed by the pittance that will barely support life, for the moment that labor becomes irksome or reward uncertain they cease to make any exertion.

The effect of this vicious system is most marked in the rising generations, who, as a rule, do not possess the energy and industry their parents brought from the independent life of a hunter and warrior. They can not remember a time when they were not fed by the Government, and naturally they think it will be continued forever; and in idleness and worthlessness they have a sad example in many of the educated Indians, so called, who, in returning to the reservation from Eastern schools, find themselves without any employment for either their mental or physical training; that their own people will not pay them one cent for any service they may render as clerk, teacher, or mechanic, for they have not received any training that fits them for the conditions existing here among their own people, where they must spend their lives.

I found the reservation overrun with thousands of head of stock belonging to cattle corporations, squatters, and squaw men, large tracts of the best lands occupied by white trespassers, the government of the Indians, so far as any existed, in the hands of the chiefs, some of the agency employés living in open prostitution with Indian women in public buildings, and no effort made to get any of the Indians systematically employed. I found it necessary to at once take vigorous action in removing trespassers and trespassing stock, as well as breaking up camps of Indian prostitutes in the vicinity of the post and the agency. I at once discharged and removed from the reservation all objectionable employés, and broke up the camps. I caused the removal of a number of vagrant and irresponsible whites, and, with the assistance of troops, had, by the last of February, removed from the reservation over 12,000 head of trespassing stock.

The agent should now be provided with sufficient force of paid Indians or troops to enable him to make the police of the reservation effective and continuing. Spasmodic efforts are worse than useless, as it not only unnecessarily irritates and annoys the owners of stock, but discourages the Indians when they see the stock returning and no adequate preparations made to keep them off.

Under authority of the Indian Office, and with the consent of the Indians, I have made leases with white men for a part of the unoccupied grazing lands, which will yield an income this year of $1,708 66. I am satisfied that I could have obtained much better prices and leased all the unoccupied lands had it not been for the fact that the people living in the vicinity of the reservation did not have any confidence in my ability to keep the reservation clear of trespassing stock. I hope to be able to make leases for all the unoccupied lands on much better terms for the Indians during the ensuing year. The reservation is now fairly well cleared.

As these people must depend upon agriculture and stock raising for their future support, and as there was but one ditch (Arapaho) of any importance on the reservation, I at once commenced preliminary surveys for irrigation, so as to secure to the Indians the first right to water. As the agency and boarding school were both without water suitable for domestic purposes, I first projected a system that would supply these wants and at the same time redeem as much agricultural land as possible. On my estimates the Department granted $3,440.20, and work was commenced March 26, 1894. On June 16 water was turned on past the agency and the school, and by the close of the fiscal year there was completed 2 miles and 10 chains of canal 16 feet wide and 3 feet deep, and 3 miles and 3 chains of canal 12 feet wide and 2½ feet deep. All the work is of a permanent character, with secure dam and stone head gate at Little Wind River, and the canal is of sufficient capacity to carry all the water of that stream at ordinary stage, should it ever become necessary.

As these people are unskilled in the use of water, there should be at least one skilled white man employed for each tribe whose sole duty should be to take charge of all the ditches during the summer and supervise the distribution of water, as all main gates must be kept locked to prevent inquisitive meddling. They have not been sufficiently instructed to successfully carry on individual farming or any other industry.

Like all barbarians, they are communists, and are loath to take up individually any untried pursuit. There are a few in each tribe who, with a little assistance, would soon develop into excellent farmers. I recommend that farms of instruction of at least 1,000 acres for each tribe be opened; that the young men under the supervision of a white farmer be required to perform all the labor and be paid fair wages from the funds accruing from the sale of the products, and as rapidly as they become sufficiently skilled to act alone they shall receive a tract of improved land; that new land be opened each year to supply allotments. I have tried them thoroughly, and find that as a rule they will not work alone, but that in gangs I can accomplish excellent results. The Shoshones, who had a well-earned reputation as nonworkers, worked steadily and well on the canals, and performed all unskilled labor.

The great multitude of papers required for the simplest business transaction renders it impossible for the agent or the higher class of the employés to give that time and attention to the development and welfare of the Indians which they should receive, and for which the establishment of the agency is supposed to be maintained. I have found by actual experience that the increased labor of administration and engineering incident to the awakening interest of these people is beyond my endurance. I regret that my failing health has prevented me from accomplishing all I desired to.

The mission schools on this reservation are well conducted and are producing satisfactory results. The Catholic St. Stephen's Mission especially has a large and efficient corps of teachers.

The agency boarding school is not satisfactory to me, owing principally to the fact that the persons occupying higher positions in the faculty do not seem to have been selected on account of their knowledge of Indians, their character, customs, or wants. They do not possess any practical knowledge of any industrial pursuit that these people must follow to earn a livelihood. They come to their positions ignorant of the administration and discipline of such institutions, and without any knowledge of Government returns, reports, or accountability. Instead of being a help, they become a burden to the agent. I recommend that this school be bonded, and conducted as an industrial school in the strictest sense of the word, and that no pupils be admitted under 12 years of age; that day schools be established in the larger settlements as rapidly as practicable.

The Indian police have rendered excellent service during the past year, and are remarkably efficient, considering their pay and allowances. It can not be expected even of an Indian to render remarkably efficient service on a salary of $10 per month and a ration of one-half pound of flour and three-quarters pound of fresh beef per diem, furnish his own horse and equipments, and support a family. I recommend that a smaller number be employed and their allowances be made sufficient to keep them constantly in the field if necessary. In this country they must be mounted to be efficient.

A large majority of both tribes are living in houses of their own construction on their claims, and all are anxious to receive a title to their land. I do not anticipate any opposition to alloting the land in severalty. I should have an engineer's assistant to enable me to complete an irrigation survey of the reservation, so as to

REF0071582

secure to the Indians the best agricultural land on the reservation. This should be done before any further steps are taken to negotiate a sale of unoccupied lands.

The agent's house and employés' quarters are old log buildings, rotten in the foundations, without any conveniences or suitable outbuildings. They are not worth repairing, and should be replaced by suitable permanent buildings.

During the past year the old abandoned school building has been repaired and converted into offices, commissary, annuity and small issue store, dispensary, hospital, workshops, etc. It is very convenient, and will render excellent service for many years if properly cared for.

During the year the whole agency force has been constantly employed in directing Indian labor on their farms and in the construction of irrigating canals, cutting and securing the hay crop grown on the farms of the evicted squatters, in the repair of wagons and agricultural implements, and general work around the agency. Whatever good results have been obtained are due to the industry and efficiency displayed by the whole force.

The slaughter houses at the agency and subissue station are in good condition, and the delivery on the block gives general satisfaction, except to some of the chiefs, who still clamor for the old system of issuing on the hoof, whereby they could obtain the lion's share and the choice cuts.

Courts of Indian offenses have been established for both tribes, and have been evoked to settle all disputes arising between Indians. Their action has been most satisfactory and a great relief to the agent.

The general health of both tribes is good, but the demands upon the agency physician are more than one man can satisfy. He should have at least a competent steward or assistant.

The records show for the past year: Births, 66; deaths, 81; treated, males and females, 2,666. There has been 1 murder, 1 suicide, and 1 accidental death on the reservation during the year.

There have been 11 marriages, and I have enforced the regulation forbidding polygamy.

The last census (herewith inclosed) shows the population of the reservation to be as follows:

Shoshones—males, 462; female, 465	927
Arapahoes - males, 396; females, 442	838
Total, both tribes	1,765
School children between the age of 6 and 16 years:	
Shoshone—males 93; females, 96	189
Arapaho—males, 110; females, 111	221
Total school age	410
The number of males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshone	277
Arapaho	213
The number of females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshone	305
Arapaho	262
Males and females under 6 years of age:	
Shoshone	156
Arapaho	133

For the best interests of these people I recommend:

First. That a simple and comprehensive system of irrigation be developed, of sufficient magnitude to give to each head of family sufficient land, that shall be free of water tax, to support them.

Second. That the issue of rations, except to the indigent and helpless, be gradually discontinued; that the issue of annuities be made to meet cases of actual want, and for a few years the money now spent in the purchase of rations and clothing be used to pay for labor (Indian) in digging canals, building roads, etc., and developing the natural resources of the reservation.

Third. That the agent be required to sell to Indians for cash, flour, yeast powder, bacon, canned meats, sugar, coffee, salt, etc., at cost, including the cost of transportation and the hire of a commissary clerk, so that the Indians may not be at the mercy of the traders for the necessaries of life.

They will never become self-supporting so long as the Government gives them a semblance of support, neither can they begin to accumulate property so long as the supply of the necessaries of life is solely in the hands of white traders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. RAY,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WIND RIVER SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.
Shoshone Agency, Wyo., July —, 1894.

SIR: In presenting this the annual report of the Wind River boarding school, I have great pleasure in referring to the continued progress and many improvements made in every department.

It is particularly gratifying to be able to report the rapid strides toward success made by this school. During the past year the enrollment has reached 153, the largest in the history of the school, being an increase of 106 over the enrollment of June 30, 1893.

Realizing the necessity of developing the physical as well as the mental and moral capabilities of the Indian children, we have endeavored to extend, as far as the means at hand would permit, the industrial department of our school until all our pupils are given instruction in some branch of handicraft at which they may hope to make a livelihood after leaving school.

We have selected, as far as practicable, such training as will be most useful to them in after life, intending to introduce other useful trades as soon as we have the means at hand. Our ultimate object is to make every child who spends the required time at this school an independent, useful, and self-supporting citizen.

Tending to this end our girls are taught the various branches of housework, dressmaking, knitting, churning, and butter making, with thorough and practical instruction in the art of cooking. Some of the older girls are taught music and given instruction in the theory and art of teaching and thus prepared to take positions as assistant teachers in our schools.

The boys are taught the different kinds of farm work and care of horses and cattle under a competent instructor. We have in operation tailor and shoemaker shops in which boys are taught to make and mend shoes and clothing, and we intend to establish a blacksmith shop and a glove factory in the near future.

We have adopted the object method of instruction, that being, in my opinion, the natural and most practical method for the Indian youth. The stimulus afforded by the presence of the real object arouses the interest in the Indian child as mere words would fail to do.

Under the instruction of an ex-noncommissioned officer of the U. S. Army, the boys have daily practice in the setting-up exercise, marching, and calisthenics, and evince a marked improvement both in gait and bearing.

The indefatigable zeal of Capt. P. H. Ray, acting Indian agent, and the interest he takes in the education of the Indian, have been potent factors in the success of the school.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH R. THORNTON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071583

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1894.*

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

I took charge of the office of Superintendent of Indian Schools January 17, 1894. The honorable Secretary of the Interior formulated my duties as follows:

> It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Indian Schools to administer the educational work of Indian schools; to organize the Government schools for Indian youth; to examine, select, and assign to duty superintendents, teachers, matrons, and other employés in the school service; to prepare courses of study and circulars of instruction concerning the educational management of the schools and methods of work; to examine and select text-books and other school appliances; to devise a system of reports from agents, superintendents, teachers, and matrons concerning the conduct and progress of the schools; to visit and inspect, in person or through accredited agents, all schools in which Indians are taught, in whole or in part, from appropriations from the U. S. Treasury, and to report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs concerning their condition, defects, and requirements, and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

For several years the work of the Superintendent of Indian Schools had been almost exclusively that of a chief school inspector. The additional duties imposed upon me by the Secretary rendered it necessary at the outset to revise the rules of the Indian school service in such a way as to bring me into closer contact with the officials who immediately direct the work of the schools and to enable me to control more directly the various educational forces that enter into the work. This revision was accomplished without impairing the spirit of the previous set of rules, and without disturbing the existing organization. At the same time the revision opened the way for such modifications and extensions of organization as might in due time appear advisable or necessary.

Later on I applied myself to a careful study of the various factors and influences that enter into the work of Indian education. For this purpose I availed myself of the statements laid down in the reports of my predecessors; of accounts given by other earnest laborers in the field; of the hopes and struggles of the Indian Rights Association and other philanthropic organizations interested in this humane task, as well as of opportunities afforded me by direct observation during a short tour of inspection.

The limited time at my disposal, and the great number of matters to be considered, will account for the fact that I shall have no specific reports to make concerning particular schools. On the other hand, I have been enabled to decide upon a definite plan of operation toward a distinct aim.

ATTITUDE OF INDIAN YOUTH.

First of all, I was deeply concerned to gain a clear knowledge of the attitude of Indian youth toward the school; of their physical, intellectual, and moral capacities; of the influences of their surroundings upon their progress in the arts of civilization.

All testimony agreed that the Indian youth are quite docile and obedient, readily adapting themselves to the conditions and requirements of school life, responsive and grateful, and in intellectual capacity as well as in fidelity to their moral standard the equals of their white brothers. There is every reason to believe that with rational methods and faithful workers Indian schools can accomplish in reasonable approximation and in due time—other things being equal—what is ordinarily expected of the average school for the children of white citizens. On the other hand, their progress is much hindered by shortcomings in their physical make-up, by hereditary disease, and the low power of acclimatization, by the stubborn hindrances of tribal life, and by the unfortunate influences of low white associates incident to border life, and even now not sufficiently controlled on the reservations and at military posts.

In this connection, permit me to commend the efforts made on many reservations to suppress illicit liquor traffic. I am aware that the Indian Office is doing all in its power to strengthen the hands of agents in these efforts, and I earnestly hope that the War Department may be speedily induced to second the efforts of the Indian Office in this direction by abolishing canteens at military posts located at or near Indian reservations.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

General aim.—On the whole, I learned to see clearly that the main aim of my work must be to render the specific Indian school unnecessary as speedily as possible, and to substitute for it the American public school. This is in line with the enlightened policy that labors to do away with tribal life, reservations, agencies, and military posts among the Indians. It is in full accord with the desire of the nation to do away with the Indian problem by assimilating the Indians in the body politic of the United States.

There are many obstacles to this in the very nature of things. The natural tendency of every institution—no matter how transient in its necessity—lies in the direction of self-preservation. Naturally in these efforts of self-preservation it seeks to establish itself more and more firmly, seeks to strengthen itself and extend its scope, and thus an Indian agency or an Indian school is very apt to submit only under protest to limitations of its work or to abrogation. And yet these things must be done sooner or later, not by sudden, revolutionary measures, but slowly and deliberately, as the purposes for which these institutions have been established are being achieved.

Reservation day school.—In order to hasten this period it appears desirable in the first place to foster the day school wherever Indians have settled in permanent homes. The transition from the day school to the public school is comparatively easy wherever Indians have taken allotments, and white settlers in the vicinity would in many cases become eager advocates to a proposition to place these schools under the control of the State authorities, while the latter would not be averse to the governmental contribution of $10 per quarter for each Indian child taught so long as the temporary tutelage of the Indians may continue. Fur-

REF0071584

thermore, these reservation day schools should be so managed as to convince the Indians readily of their beneficent character, both in their direct influence upon the children and in their indirect help to the home. At the same time these schools, properly managed, would prepare children and parents for ready assent to the transfer of the children to advanced schools in due course of time. In support of these propositions I am permitted to point to the day-school experience of the Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations, which are rapidly convincing Indians of all ages of the value of school education for their children, and to the eagerness with which the school authorities of Oklahoma Territory are applying for contracts with the Government for the education of Indians in public district schools.

Day school buildings.—Much might be accomplished with the help of day schools among the Pueblo Indians. I learn, through Capt. Bullis, that it would be an easy matter to induce a number of the Pueblos to place at the disposal of the Government a sufficient area of ground for the erection of school buildings and the establishment of school gardens and orchards. Indeed, I am informed that the pueblo of San Felipe has already made such a proposition and that the pueblo of Santa Clara is prepared to make one. Unfortunately, a provision in the appropriation bill, limiting the amount to be expended in the erection of any one day-school building to $1,000, practically forbids their erection in regions where building material is difficult of access and transportation expensive. I fear, therefore, that the hopes of these Indians will not be realized until a more generous provision will have been made by Congress. The same limitation operates disastrously on the Navajo Reservation, where day schools are much needed, but buildings can not be erected because of the insufficiency of the appropriation.

I am encouraged by the fact that the Honorable Secretary of the Interior is much interested in the establishment of day schools, and I look forward to brighter prospects for these much needed pioneers in Indian education.

Reservation boarding school.—In the second place, the reservation or agency boarding school should be limited in its work as much as conditions will admit. From districts for which day schools are established, children should, usually, be transferred to reservation boarding schools only after having completed the day-school course of study, and earlier only in cases in which it is shown that the immediate welfare of the child demands his removal to a school home. On the other hand, children should not be allowed to remain at the reservation boarding schools as pupils after the age of 16, or after having completed the respective courses of study and work. All educational work beyond this period should be confined to nonreservation schools or to State or private institutions that may be induced to receive Indian students.

Much confusion comes to the work of the school, and, in many cases, much serious hardship to the Indian youth, from the tendency of extending reservation boarding-school work beyond its legitimate limits. On the one hand, it makes of the reservation boarding school a rival rather than a feeder of the nonreservation schools. On the other hand, it confines the Indian youth to the narrowing influences of exclusive tribal life, and keeps them from salutary contact with Indians of other tribes and with the better factors of white civilization, which are so abundantly afforded by many nonreservation schools and entirely lacking in the reservation boarding schools. It is evident that much wrong can be done in this way to Indian youth who are detained beyond the

legitimate period in reservation schools. This wrong is much intensified in cases in which the reservation school retains children fitted for promotion merely because, by reason of their age and training, they can be made useful in the work of the school kitchen, dining room, farm, or some other department of the school.

The reservation boarding school should find its chief pride in the number of well-prepared children it promotes to higher institutions. It should be an efficient feeder rather than a halting rival of the nonreservation school. It should become keenly alive to the fact that the reservation boarding school is for the children and not the children for the school. It should carefully study possibilities in each pupil and zealously push them toward the realization of these, striving to remove the many hindrances that beset them in their tribal relations, rather than creating new ones based on fancied requirements of the school.

Nonreservation school.—In the third place, the work of the nonreservation school should be more and more confined to the needs of the children who have completed the course of work laid down for day schools and reservation boarding schools. Children of day-school age should be placed in these schools only in cases of urgent need, for the educational work of the school should, also with Indians, rest upon the love of home however humble, upon reverence for father and mother, and upon a certain feeling of local patriotism, which only the home schools can establish and foster. Pupils thus trained will thrive under the influences of nonreservation schools or other institutions of corresponding degree, not only into higher ideals and life purposes, but into a determination to benefit their people, and to lead them more surely to the very assimilation with their white brethren, which is the aim of Indian education.

Public schools.—While, however, the nonreservation schools will for a long time be the chief refuge for Indian youth who may desire the higher educational advantages afforded by these institutions, earnest efforts should be made untiringly to secure admission for them in State institutions, affording facilities for agricultural, technical, and advanced scholastic instruction. The people of the respective States should be brought to see that in the matter of Indian education the several States have, with reference to the Indians within their borders, as deep an interest and as high a responsibility as the General Government, and that every educated Indian citizen secured for a State represents not only great gain to that State, but a correspondingly greater gain to the United States by the localization and concentration of patriotic fervor therein implied on the part of every Indian youth.

Indeed, wherever this is practicable, the Indian Office should continue and emphasize its efforts to secure contracts for the education of Indians in public schools with the authorities of district schools and town schools located near the homes of children of day-school age, and with the authorities of town or city high schools or suitable State institutions for advanced Indian youth.

An appeal was issued from the Indian Office to State superintendents in the Western States last spring, directing their attention to this matter, and I am pleased to report that a majority of these officials responded with alacrity, expressing an earnest desire to cooperate with the Government in efforts to open the public schools to Indians within the borders of the respective States. I am encouraged, therefore, in the hope that the steps which I am about to take in this matter under your direction, during the coming fall and winter, will lead to gratifying results.

REF0071585

Private schools.—For reasons above indicated, contracts with private educational institutions on reservations should be limited so as to extend only to children of day-school and reservation boarding-school age, and as a rule no contracts should be made with such schools for children who, by their advancement, are entitled to off-reservation school privileges. Similarly, contracts with private educational institutions off reservations should be confined as much as practicable to the more advanced children.

Outing.—The system of outing, so successfully carried on at Carlisle, should be established in connection with every nonreservation school. The people in the respective States in which these schools are located should be united in a consistent, systematic, and untiring effort to bring educated young Indians into vital contact with the practical phases of agricultural, industrial, and other work carried on in civilized communities. I hope that I may be permitted ere long to report decided progress in this matter, in which, I am well aware, the Indian Office has a deep concern.

At the same time, steps should be taken to encourage young Indians and, if need be, to assist them in efforts to establish themselves independently in homes and enterprises of their own, or to aid them in developing effectively and profitably to themselves the resources of the Territory in which they live. Many suggestions might be made upon this subject, but I am still engaged in collecting data bearing upon this important question, and must therefore reserve definite recommendations for a future time.

INNER ORGANIZATION.

Clashing of authority.—In the inner management of the schools, I find occasional clashing of authority between agents and superintendents on the one hand and superintendents and principal teachers on the other. The rules for the Indian school service have been and are so explicit in defining the duties of each of these officials that there is really no need, and consequently no excuse, for such clashings. If each one of these officials will in his conduct with reference to the school follow implicitly the letter and spirit of the rules unwarranted interference of one with another will be impossible. I shall hold them hereafter, in as far as I can control these things, strictly accountable to you in all these matters and shall report to you with suitable recommendations whatever infraction in this direction may come to my notice. I have noticed in other departments of public life a tendency on the part of men of small caliber to become inflated with short-lived authority, as well as on the part of men of low moral tone an inclination to exploit such authority for personal ends. This should be impossible in the Indian school service.

School mess.—In the majority of boarding schools there has grown up a custom of strict separation between the employés' mess on the one hand and the children's mess on the other. This I consider most unfortunate. It deprives children of the valuable lessons of example and of the natural kindly supervision which a united mess would afford, and at the same time establishes an artificial caste barrier between the children and employés which is, in a large measure, subversive of discipline and of that feeling of home unity so invaluable as a factor of success in institutional life.

This subject was freely discussed at the summer schools conducted during the months of July and August, and I am pleased to report that with few exceptions superintendents, teachers, and other employés are very much in favor of abandoning or modifying the employés' mess in order to secure for the children the advantages above indicated. This will require on the part of employés much self-abnegation, more particularly at the beginning, but I am pleased to note that there is in the school service a commendable degree of philanthropic fervor and a high sense of duty that shrink from no sacrifice of personal comfort in behalf of the Indian children.

The chief difficulty, therefore, that presents itself is of a financial nature and has reference to the accounts between the Government, which furnishes the food, and the school. This matter, however, can be arranged. It will only be necessary to compute justly the amount of food consumed by employés who may have joined the children's mess, to collect this amount from the employés concerned, and to report it under the head of "miscellaneous receipts." At some future time, when successful experiments shall have proved the value of the measure, it may become possible to provide a uniform plan for carrying it into effect. I sincerely trust that the coming year will find a number of employés' messes abolished and the respective children's messes so organized that at every meal a certain number of employés shall preside at the children's tables.

Indian Employés.—For similar reasons, the appointment of Indians as employés in all positions in which this is practicable should be not only recommended but consistently enforced. The positions of assistant matron, assistant cook, assistant seamstress, and assistant laundress should in every instance be filled by young Indian women. In fact, in many instances the positions of seamstress, laundress, and cook are even now filled by competent Indian women. Similarly, all industrial assistants, and in very many cases the foremen of the workshops, as well as the disciplinarians and farmers, should be competent Indians. There are now employed in Indian schools excellent young Indians in these capacities. I have in mind at least two excellent disciplinarians, a number of assistant farmers, foremen of workshops, assistant matrons, seamstresses, teachers, etc., whom I found, in the character of their work as well as in their personal character, deserving of high praise.

By this policy the Government will afford to Indians fresh incentives for faithful work at school, additional reasons to love and foster the school, while at the same time it will make the school a practical object lesson of a life in which the two races labor hand in hand toward a common purpose.

Normal departments.—In order to accomplish this end in another direction, normal classes have been established in three prominent training schools, at Carlisle, Pa., at Lawrence, Kans., and at Santa Fé, N. Mex.

In each of these schools a superior normal teacher has been employed who, under the general direction of the principal teacher of the school, and with the aid of the general corps of teachers, has charge of the work of this normal class. Indians under the age of 20 are admitted to candidacy for entrance only under extraordinary conditions, and full entrance is granted only to graduates of a nonreservation school of full standard, or to Indians who can prove that they have received equivalent training.

The specific normal course embraces a period of two years. It affords instruction not only in professional subjects and literary school work, but also in various phases of educative manual training in industrial, agricultural, horticultural, economic, and artistic pursuits. They are admitted to practice in the schoolroom only after one year's successful training.

REF0071586

The purpose of these departments is the training of Indian teachers for Indian schools, and it is confidently expected that many of these teachers will become sufficiently proficient in the profession to render them desirable as teachers in other schools. It is gratifying to note the eagerness with which the Indian youth avail themselves of these opportunities for self-help afforded by the Government schools, as well as to note the fact that even now in many instances Indians are teaching with marked success in Government schools.

Agricultural and industrial training.—Much attention is paid in the various schools to agricultural and industrial training. The wisdom of this is self-evident. On the one hand it affords an opportunity to inculcate respect and even love for work; it becomes the occasion for much valuable experience to pupils, paves the way for effective self-help, and for the desire of home-making. On the other hand it relieves the monotony of the literary schoolroom exercises and thereby makes these exercises themselves more enjoyable and more profitable to the pupils. This is more particularly the case in schools in which the teachers and leaders of the industrial and agricultural work have learned to labor in full unity, where the schoolroom has learned to take its illustrations from the farm and workshop, and where the farm and workshop have learned to emphasize the practical value of the schoolroom lessons in their daily work.

In many cases, however, the farm and workshop are carried on more as a matter of business, that is, for the pecuniary results of the labor rather than as a matter of education. On many school farms the farmers are merely farmers and in no way teachers. They work for crops, and use the boys as hands, making no effort to instruct them as to the purpose and meaning of the work, caring in no way for their welfare, but only for the work that can be gotten out of them.

School farm.—If the school farm is to produce valuable results in the lives of the boys the farmer who directs their work should look upon this as the chief end of his labors. He should instruct these boys concerning the character and value of the different soils; adaptation of these soils to the various crops; the means for increasing and maintaining their fertility. He should explain to them the character, construction, and purpose of the different tools and implements used in cultivation, giving them the meaning of every manipulation in which they are engaged and the reasons therefor. In short, he should see to it that they do everything with full knowledge of the purpose in view and of the adaptation of the means used for its achievement. If this is done, the farmer will be rewarded, not only by having at his disposal more intelligent, more eager, and therefore more efficient workers, but he will raise better and more abundant crops, and at the same time there will grow within him the assurance that, in addition to hay, oats, corn, and wheat, he is raising more precious crops of intelligent farmers and laying the foundation for prosperous rural homes that will bless him as their chief benefactor.

Workshops.—Similarly, in many workshops, the harness-makers, shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, carpenters, wagon-makers, painters, and so on, seem to be intent chiefly upon turning out a large number of articles, and, consequently, are apt to fall into the stultifying methods of the factory, making of the boys unthinking pieces of machinery, ignorant of the meaning and purpose of their manipulations, intent, chiefly, on filling up the time—mere toilers at jobs, not workmen with intelligent purposes and actuated by the artisan's interest.

The foremen of all of these workshops should learn to realize that in their work their first responsibility is that of a teacher. They should take pains to acquaint their pupils with the characteristics and the history of the material used in the work, with the nature and structure of the tools used, and their manipulation. Pupils should see clearly what relation the various manipulations bear to the outcome of the whole work. They should know in all its details the plan in which their work forms a part of the whole, and should be taught step by step to form plans for themselves. Whatever drafting, cutting and fitting, laying out of the work, selection of material, joining of parts and finishing is involved in the various pieces of work turned out should be done, not by the master workman, but under the master workman's direction, by the pupils. They should come out of the school not as insignificant, in themselves helpless, fragments of some shop, but thoughtful, skilled artisans, capable and willing to take an intelligent part in the shop, or, if need be, to turn out independently full pieces of work from their beginnings.

Grave hardship and physical detriment comes to boys when they are allowed, as is not infrequently the case in reservation boarding schools and even in nonreservation training schools, to enter the workshops at too tender an age. No boy can be safely apprenticed in any single trade—that of shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, etc.—before his fifteenth year, and nothing need be lost, while much can be gained, if this is deferred until his sixteenth or seventeenth year, if, in the meanwhile, he is taught and trained in a well-directed and all-sided manual training school.

Industrial teachers.—For this reason I am prepared strenuously to recommend that in reservation boarding schools the position of industrial teacher be intrusted only to persons who are adepts in the methods of the modern manual-training school, and that in their work they be confined to the duties of a manual-training school teacher, directing whatever of carpentry, blacksmithing, and other pursuits that may be needed in the school, both in the manual-training shop and on the school premises generally.

In order to accomplish this it may become necessary in some cases to increase the salary of the industrial teacher so as to secure competent men, but the greater outlay would procure ample compensation through the more rapid progress of the children in every department of work, industrial and literary, through their more vigorous physical and moral development, through their greater eagerness and more thorough preparation for the advanced work of the non-reservation training schools, and through their fitness and enthusiasm for intelligent artisanship which they would take with them from school into practical life. Besides, the employment of such a teacher would in many cases obviate the necessity of employing carpenters and other artisans, whose aggregate pay in many schools exceeds that of the proposed industrial and manual-training teacher.

Even in nonreservation boarding schools much could be gained by the reconstruction of the industrial training departments on a similar basis. In fact, it is held by many that pecuniary loss comes to the Government, and much loss to the Indian children, through the teaching of certain industries in these schools. This applies more particularly to shoemaking and tailoring. It is held that both shoes and clothing can be purchased more cheaply than they can be made at the schools, and that, at the same time, shoemaking and tailoring are pursuits which none of the boys are likely to follow or to render profitable in their homes in practical life.

REF0071587

Compact organization.—The fact, also, that in the majority of these schools the different workshops are run independently, and not on an organized plan, is the cause of serious educational loss to the students. We get from them fair carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., who can work passably well under direction, but rarely progressive artisans who control the details of their trade. A vast gain would come from more compact organization of the industrial work, through the higher development and increased efficiency on the part of the pupils which must result from such organization. Through compact organization every dollar in expenditure is made to tell in the outcome, whereas loose organization, or lack of it, entails much loss through friction and ill-directed effort.

I would earnestly recommend, therefore, to superintendents interested in the solution of this problem to consider the feasibility of modifying the industrial work in their respective schools so as to secure a higher degree of unity and better educational results. This object could be obtained by placing all of the various departments of industrial work in each school under the direction of one person, thoroughly posted and skilled in the methods and appliances of the modern manual training and industrial schools, and intrusting the work in the several industrial departments to competent foremen, working under his direction. Additional gain might come in the industrial training by taking into account at the different schools the local Indian industries, such as tanning and pottery among the Pueblos, blanket-weaving and silver work among the Navajoes, boat-building among the Indians of Puget Sound, etc.

Domestic industries for girls.—Similar advantages might be gained by more compact organization of the various departments of domestic industry in which the Indian girls are trained. Here, too, in kitchen, dining room, laundry, and sewing room, many schools use the children chiefly as helping hands, and afford them little, if any, systematic instruction in the respective domestic arts practiced in these rooms. That this need not be the case is abundantly proved by the excellent work done in a number of schools in these directions, where, through judicious supervision, the work in these departments is somewhat more carefully organized.

In order to secure this desirable, more compact organization of all these various departments, some one, under the supervision of the superintendent of the school, should be made the responsible head of this work. For this purpose the matron should be selected. She is now in charge of all the domestic affairs of the school, having the general oversight of the kitchen, laundry, dining room, and dairy. To this should be added the general supervision of the sewing room and other departments of domestic industry that may from time to time be added to the school. She should have power to insist that in all these departments the detail of girls be given not only the opportunities to work for the school, but ample and systematic instruction concerning the work done. They should not merely imitate manipulations, but know the reasons therefor—arranging dormitories, setting tables, cooking food, washing and ironing, cutting and fitting clothes, sewing, mending, knitting and embroidering, weaving and plaiting, intelligently, controlling the purpose of what they do and the means used in accomplishing their objects.

Matron's position.—It is true that in order to accomplish this it will become necessary, first of all, to appreciate justly the importance of the matron's office. The matron is not a mere housekeeper. She should be to the children a true mother in their relations to each other and to the

adult members of the school home, watching over each one in accordance with his individual nature, doing in this respect what even the superintendent of the school can not do from the very nature of his position, more particularly if the superintendent is a man. In addition to this she should stand to the domestic industries pursued by the girls in the same relation in which the industrial teacher stands to the industries pursued by the boys. It is to be hoped that in due time this fact will be universally recognized by all who have a voice in determining the character and value of positions in the school work. Her salary should be at least equal to that of a principal teacher in the school, and in authority and respect her position should be inferior only to that of the superintendent of the school. Until this is the case it is needless to make definite propositions concerning the more compact organization of the domestic industrial work in the Indian schools. The matter, therefore, will have to be left for the present to the development of the more and more favorable conditions in the respective schools of the service.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In accordance with the request of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I have remodeled the course of study for the Indian schools. In this work the day schools, reservation boarding schools, and nonreservation boarding schools are kept distinct, and considered as successive steps in the full education afforded by the Government schools. The normal age for day school pupils was assumed to be between 6 and 10 years; that of the reservation boarding school pupils between 10 and 16 years, although many, possibly the majority, may complete the work laid out by their fourteenth year of age.

Day schools.—Day schools are expected to give to the child the ability to speak English sufficient for his daily needs, ability to read and write English within the same limits and within the limits of the Third Reader; simple directions in regard to the preservation of the body and care of the health, as well as suitable physical training; the use of objects and kindergarten material in gaining and expressing notions of number, color, and form; practice in simple arithmetical operations; skill in drawing, weaving, knitting, sewing, and other suitable occupations; singing by rote, and practice in simple tonic sol-fa and staff notations; garden work and flower culture.

Reservation boarding schools.—The reservation boarding schools are expected to give to the children, in addition to this, ability to read and write English within the limits of the third and fourth reader literature; practical control of arithmetic within the limits of daily life; simple instruction in hygienic life, ventilation, and selection of food; care of the sick, and suitable physical training; clear rudimentary notions of geography, and a fund of historical anecdotes; advanced kindergarten work and sloyd, with special reference to the industrial needs of the locality of the school; drawing and other suitable occupations; singing by rote and practice in staff notation; garden work; suitable agricultural and domestic industries.

Nonreservation boarding schools.—The nonreservation boarding school is expected to carry the pupil as far beyond these limits as conditions may permit.

Difficulties.—In the present organization of the schools it is impossible to adhere strictly to these limitations, partly because there is not a sufficient number of day schools to accommodate the smaller children, partly because many reservation schools have fallen into the habit of

REF0071588

exceeding their course of study, and still further because no definite system of transfers has yet been inaugurated in the Indian schools. It shall be my aim to gradually and steadily remedy these hindrances, to adhere more and more strictly to the proposed plan, and to devise and to carry out a just and satisfactory system of transfers.

Text-books.—In working out the details of the course of study it became necessary, on the one hand, to find for the Indian children more suitable books than those heretofore in use; on the other hand, to suggest modifications in the methods of work.

Readers.—The first of these objects offered many difficulties, both in the selection of regular readers and in the selection of supplemental reading matter. In order that the child's mind may assimilate whatever instruction and inspiration the reading books may afford, it is needful that the child's experience and surroundings should afford facts and points of resemblance to whatever new matter the books may bring. A majority of readers and supplemental reading books, although they contain much that appeals to the mind of the child brought up in the midst of full-grown civilization, contain comparatively little to stimulate and attract the mind of the young Indian whose home surroundings have been touched very scantily by the arts of civilization. For this reason it was decided to select a series of readers which bases its selections largely upon the observation and love of nature, and which, consequently, on every page, affords points of contact with the child's experience and finds the opportunities for illustration in the child's surroundings. For the same reason the supplementary reading matter is selected at first almost exclusively on the side of nature study, progressing gradually, but not on that account less positively, to the domain of history and literary arts.

For details I have the honor to refer to the appended "Course of work and text-books adopted for Indian schools," which forms a part of this report. It will be noticed that in the supplementary reading matter the day schools have 6 books devoted to nature study and only 3 to geography and literature, whereas the reservation boarding schools have, for the 6 books devoted to nature study, 13 devoted to other subjects, and in the nonreservation training schools 30 volumes on other subjects accompany 7 books on nature study.

Such a course might not satisfy schools located in highly cultured communities, but it prepares the Indian youth thoroughly and solidly to enter such communities and to grow gradually and surely into full fellowship with the best.

Geography and history.—For similar reasons, the text-book course in geography has been reduced in extent but increased in intensity. During the day school period the work in geography is largely incidental; during the reservation school period it is confined to Frye's Primary Geography, and during the nonreservation school period to Butler's Elementary Geography. Similarly, the text-book course of American History is limited to Montgomery's Beginners' American History; but, as was indicated above, the supplementary reading course affords abundant opportunities for unlimited extension on the solid basis thus provided.

Syllabuses of work.—In order to secure the modifications in the methods of work needed for the successful conduct of the Indian schools, I am, under the direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, preparing printed directions for the teachers, in the shape of syllabuses, bearing on the different subjects of instruction. Two of these, one on the subject of language work and the other on the subject of number work, have already been published and distributed. The syllabus on language work contains, also, directions concerning the rudimentary work in the study of plants and animals, of geography and form. Additional syllabuses will be prepared as soon as time will allow, and in the order here indicated, on the study of form and drawing, on geography, including nature study, and on history.

Drawing.—A strenuous effort will be made to introduce into the schools elementary drawing, more particularly in connection with language work, and with nature study, under the direction of the regular teachers, and to induce the teachers in the different schools to take a direct and intelligent interest in elementary drawing, connecting whatever may be done in other departments of the school in this direction with their own work.

I fear, however, that because of the unfortunate reduction in the force of supervisors made in the Indian appropriation bill of 1895, I shall be so much hampered in my work as to seriously retard the preparation and promulgation of these much needed directions, unless the Honorable Secretary of the Interior can find some other way to afford me the assistance which I need in the work of inspection and in the routine of my office.

Principles of method.—These syllabuses are based throughout on well-defined principles of method. At every point the work rests on the pupil's growing personal experience, and is expected to be so managed as to stimulate in his mind spontaneous interest in the subjects under consideration and spontaneous purpose connected therewith. In the achievement of these purposes the school is to lend a helping hand so as to lead the pupil steadily and expeditiously on the ground of whatever experience he may be gathering to conscious, intelligent, and beneficent life practice and life conduct. At every step the pupil is not merely a learner, but also a doer. In fact, he is never a learner for the sake of mere knowing, but always with clear reference to something that is to be done with the help of the knowledge he may be gaining. In its very construction the Indian school is well adapted to this. In the day school the teacher has abundant opportunities to intersperse the hours of instruction with the hours of work, and in the boarding schools pupils give regularly one-half the day to instruction and one-half to work.

Naturally the children in such instruction have much to do with things and materials in ways which the so-called object teaching and the kindergarten have opened. Their first work in arithmetic is done wholly with things and with simple pictures of things, and later on they find ample scope to apply their arithmetical skill in the agricultural, industrial, and economic pursuits connected with the life at school. Similarly, their first language instruction is based wholly upon their own knowledge of things and events and upon simple pictorial representations of these, and subsequently they find ample opportunity to use their growing control of language in the discussions and debates, as well as in the verbal and written descriptions, accounts, and reports of work done, for which school life affords and procures the occasion. It is needless to extend my remarks further upon this subject, inasmuch as the two syllabuses already published render these matters sufficiently clear.

Drawing and music.—Permit me, however, to direct your attention specially to the great desirability of systematic instruction in both drawing and music in the Indian schools. In the first place, the Indian youth have a decided talent for these arts and find in them much joy and

REF0071589

inspiration, much that makes the school attractive and dear to them, and reconciles them to its constraints and hardships in other directions. They are to the main work of the school in this respect as the traces or chains by which heavy burdens are moved. Drawing and music, properly taught, furnish material for universal languages, through which, respectively, ideas and emotions are communicated, and for these reasons they gain additional value in the Indian school, in which the children and the teachers speak originally different languages. Concerning their general value as subjects of instruction in the manual and moral development of youth, which is so universally conceded in the public schools of our land, it is needless to add anything more.

Kindergartens.—Many of the more thoughtful superintendents and teachers in the Indian service have repeatedly urged the Indian Office to establish, in connection with Indian schools, wherever this may be found feasible, kindergartens. I understand that the kindergarten as a factor in the early education of the Indians has been satisfactorily tested in the schools of the Indian Territory, more particularly among the Cherokees, and has been found more effective than any other agency in leading the Indians, both young and old, to a proper appreciation of the value of work and in giving to them the progressive tendency without which civilization is unthinkable. Successful kindergartens have also been carried on at Fort Defiance and Osage and, possibly, at other schools. Under your direction, and with the consent of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, kindergartens will be established and carried on during the coming year at Haskell Institute, Chilocco, Fort Mojave, Santa Fé, Fort Hall, Fort Peck, Oneida, and among the Navajoes at Fort Defiance and the Arapahoes and Sac and Fox in Oklahoma as soon as arrangements for this purpose can be completed.

SOCIAL TRAINING.

A question of much interest in the education of Indian youth is the character and extent of the social training to be given at Indian schools. Unfortunately the school, as such, has an excessive tendency towards egoistic individualism. In the dining room, in the dormitory, in the schoolroom, the children are, for the sake, it is claimed, of order and discipline, strenuously isolated, bidden to attend exclusively to their own needs and not to interfere or even take an interest in others. While, to a certain extent, this isolation of children is unavoidable, and even desirable, the school should provide opportunities for the exercise and nurture of the children's social instincts. They should learn to take a common interest in the condition of their mess table, their dormitory, their schoolroom, the school grounds. Each individual should, indeed, zealously hoe his own row, but he should do so with a constant and benevolent regard to his neighbors' rows, and with an intelligent and generous pride in the entire field.

In the dining room this tendency may be encouraged by making the members of each mess table responsible as a whole for the condition of the table and by encouraging the thoughtful and unified ornamentation of each table by its members. In the dormitories social cooperation may be encouraged by dividing the inmates of the dormitory into convenient groups and by encouraging unified decoration of the groups by its members. These groups may be partitioned off from each other by inexpensive curtains or in any other convenient way. Similarly, the decoration of the school grounds may be utilized for the same purpose.

In the agricultural, industrial, and economic work of the school a healthy emulation, establishing and fostering public spirit in the children's minds, may be encouraged by similar measures. Details of children in these matters should be made not merely that they may do a certain amount of work or drudgery for a given time, but that they may complete the given task to its legitimate end, from seed time to harvest, receiving credit for the work and enjoying in its fullness the gratification of a work well done. Records should be kept by all the groups, under suitable supervision, of the entire history of the work.

To employ the children merely as hands or servants in certain fragments of work—the whole credit of which is assumed by the managers—is to rob them of the chief educational stimulus that lies in work well done; is to make of them mere toilers without purpose or hope, without gratitude or aspiration, making exertion only under the lash of necessity, and strangers to the sweet joys of productive and creative labor which alone make life worth living. Furthermore, this method of keeping the children merely busy isolates each child from all the rest in his group, renders each one eager to shirk at the expense of his neighbor, makes of the teacher a taskmaster rather than a trusted counselor and guide, nips social instincts in the germ, and hopelessly stifles every benevolent impulse. Common endeavor becomes impossible, and each member of the group is intent chiefly upon making his own burden light.

In the schoolroom, too, methods should be so modified—and this is plainly indicated in the syllabuses on language and number work mentioned above—as to connect every individual effort with some social aim in which the school as a whole or convenient groups of children have a common vital interest. When a child reads he should do so not merely in order to prove to the teacher or other critics that he can read, but in order to convey information or to give pleasure to his associates. When he writes he should do so not merely for the sake of the individual practice that lies in the exercise, but with some of the legitimate social purposes of writing in view. In this respect even competitive games similar to the old-fashioned spelling match are vastly more productive of good than the traditional recitation treadmill of the ordinary school. It is easy, however, to devise in all subjects of instruction, as has been shown in the above-mentioned syllabuses, plays and games which are free from the competitive spirit, and the charm of which lies in the mutual striving toward a common end.

Morning exercises.—Morning exercises, the outdoor games, and the evening hour afford valuable opportunities for social training. The main purpose of the morning exercises should be the stimulation of a deep sense of unity among all concerned, based upon high, common aspirations and upon the growing conviction of individual responsibility with reference to the common purpose of being together. The reading and recitation of gems of thought and feeling, moral and religious, the singing of songs that stir the deeper emotions of the soul afford ample material for such exercises. They should be managed, however, in such a way that it is not always an authoritative superintendent or teacher who does the work, but that all the children, individually, in groups, or as a whole, may contribute actively and spontaneously therein. There should never be anything perfunctory in these exercises; everything that is done should go from heart to heart; even the prayer should be omitted if it has shrunk into a mere ceremony.

Outdoor games.—Much attention should be given to outdoor games. While nothing should be done to deprive them of the freedom for the

REF0071590

exercise of individual prowess and ingenuity, which renders them so effective in the development of self-reliance, they should not be allowed to run into riotous savagery and brutal disregard of others. With the help of the older children, tact and foresight on the part of superintendents and teachers will never fail in efforts to devise methods for controlling these games and for imparting to them, if they are competitive, the dignity and generosity of the old Greek games, and, if they are cooperative, the stimulating grace and beauty of the modern German calisthenic *Reigen*.

Evening hour.—The evening hour, not infrequently designated as the study hour, should frequently be devoted to social exercises, in which teachers and pupils unite, and in which all they may have learned at school is applied in mutual efforts to stimulate interest and give pleasure. Recitals, dialogues, debates, readings, accounts of experiences, descriptions of things seen, songs, quartettes, orchestral music, now and then a short lecture, physical and chemical experiments, lantern exhibitions, calisthenic drills, etc., afford ample material for evening entertainments, of which two each week would not be too many. On the other hand, drawing, whittling, wood-carving, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, etc., coupled with readings by some good reader, or an occasional song, or instrumental music, afford ample material for quieter evenings intervening between the entertainments. Study during these times need not be excluded, but confined to older children and to favorable conditions with reference to lighting, ventilation, and freedom from disturbance.

It is not a difficult matter to enlist the pupils' living interest in evenings so spent, and, with the help of these programmes, to direct their thoughts to the deeper concerns of life, and to cultivate their tastes for true beauty so that there will be little need, in order to entertain the children so trained, to have recourse to the evening party, to the demoralizing frivolities of the round dance, or to the debasing excitement of the card table.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The moral and religious training in Indian education, as in all other education, is of paramount importance. It gives direction and permanence to whatever else may be done in the educational work. Unfortunately, in established religions, the religious spirit has been so overlaid with matters of creed and ritual that it has become extremely difficult to give religious instruction and training in public institutions without danger of offense to some denomination that may consider its interests neglected or its doctrines impugned. Nevertheless, it seems that all the various denominations and sects are steadily reaching an agreement that schools may without injury to any one of these sects and denominations and, indeed, with profit to them all, lead the children through instruction and training to the love of God and man, and that this may be done effectively without touching upon any of the doctrinal points that separate religious people into competing groups.

It is evident that in these matters the Indian schools can not lead, but must of necessity follow public opinion and professional practice established in the public school systems of the land. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that superintendents and teachers place themselves in sympathetic relations with the religious tendency of the locality in which they labor, that through example, instruction and simple religious practices in the schools they cultivate in the children

reverence and good will. Prayer, if prayer is in their hearts, the religious song, and the simple teachings of the Bible afford abundant material for this. Throughout, however, in prayer, song, or Bible reading everything should be avoided, in substance and form, that has in any way a proselyting tendency.

Prayer, song, and Bible reading should be wholly free from mystifying allusions and sentiments, but rich and forceful in the simple earnestness with which they lead the heart to God, to virtue, to benevolence, to reverence, to self-abnegation, and to devotion. Special occasions for this are afforded by the morning and evening exercises and by Sunday exercises established in accordance with paragraph 69 of of the Indian school rules, which prescribes that—

> Pupils of Government schools shall be encouraged to attend the churches and Sunday schools of their respective denominations. Pupils who can not be thus accommodated shall be assembled during some suitable hour for religious and ethical exercises of a strictly undenominational character.

The moral instruction that may be given on these occasions will, however, bear little fruit in the lives of the children unless there is established at the same time in the school life as a whole a moral atmosphere in full accord with these moral instructions. Ethical lessons must be emphasized by the example of all the older members of the school household in corresponding ethical conduct. Their life practice must rest clearly upon the precepts of these lessons. All the arrangements of the school household, in dormitory, dining room, schoolroom, workshop, and on the farm, must breathe this ethical spirit and must afford the pupils abundant opportunities to act in accordance with the precepts.

The school that preaches reverence, gentleness of spirit, and generous devotion to the welfare of others can inculcate these things in the hearts and lives of the children only in the measure in which in their intercourse with each other and with the children, the superintendents, teachers, and other employés of the school are guided by these principles of conduct. To one who is himself reverent, gentle of spirit, and devoted to the welfare of others, all these things are easy, because to him they are natural. But to one who is himself devoid of these qualities they are impossible, and in the interest of the service his connection therewith ought to be severed.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Much treasure has been expended by the Government in the erection of school buildings, but in most cases these are not only lacking in the simplest requirements of architectural grace, but quite deficient in the provisions made for sewage, lighting, ventilation, and sanitary requirements generally. As a rule schoolrooms and dormitories are wholly without provisions for ventilation except what may be afforded through windows, doors, and seepage. There are many simple and inexpensive ways for correcting such shortcomings, and a circular letter describing such simple expedients, accompanied by a request on the part of the Indian Office to agents and superintendents to give immediate attention to this matter, would do much to improve the sanitary conditions of the buildings and to lessen sickness and death among the Indian children.

In this connection permit me to protest against the not uncommon practice of crowding children into dormitories, placing beds almost in close contact, and putting from two to four children in one bed. The

REF0071591

practice is unclean and demoralizing in the extreme, and should be peremptorily forbidden.

The lighting of schoolrooms, even in comparatively new buildings, is singularly defective. In many cases there is an insufficiency of light, the light falling into a deep room from two or at the most three windows in the narrower sides. In many cases the light falls upon the children's desks from opposite sides. In short, schoolrooms are exceedingly rare in which proper care is taken of the pupil's eyesight, through proper care in lighting the rooms. This fact becomes doubly serious in schools where the children are afflicted with granular eyelids or other diseases of the eye.

In the majority of cases, too, the lighting of the schoolrooms at night, during the so-called study hour, is singularly insufficient. A few kerosene lamps, fed by some cheap oil and filling the room with unwholesome gases, seem to be all the Indian school can afford. There is but one of the larger schools, Carlisle, that is lighted by electricity—and the expense of this was not borne by the Government—yet it would involve a comparatively small expenditure of money to light all the larger schools by electricity and to heat them by steam or water. This would not only remove the many evils of the insufficient and poison breeding method of lighting large institutions by kerosene lamps and of heating them by means of unsafe and unsanitary stoves, but would remove the chief cause for expensive conflagrations which, from time to time, consume many times the amount that would be needed in rendering such losses impossible. An expenditure of $100,000 would be more than ample to furnish twelve or more of the larger school plants with the necessary apparatus for steam heating and electric lighting, and would secure more than compensating safety against destructive conflagrations. It is to be sincerely hoped that Congress at its next session will enable the Indian Office to make these much-needed improvements.

The remarks made above with reference to the schoolrooms and dormitories apply with equal force to the construction of the kitchen, the dining room, and other apartments so far as lighting and ventilation are concerned. They apply with still greater force to the bathrooms, wash rooms, and to the play rooms or assembly rooms for the boys and girls.

In many cases the question of outhouses is somewhat awkwardly handled. In the majority of these instances it is claimed that the shortcomings are due to defective drainage, insufficient provision for sewage, or imperfect water supply. There seems to be little excuse, however, for defective arrangements in the outhouses in localities where there is every opportunity for the construction of thoroughly comfortable and inodorous dry-earth closets, which, for the sake of decency, as well as for weighty hygienic considerations, should, in all cases, be connected with the buildings by covered walks.

I would earnestly recommend, also, that in the construction of new school plants, more particularly on Indian reservations, the custom of erecting buildings more than one story in height be abandoned. Aside from the fact that buildings of 2 or 3 stories are inferior to 1-story houses from a sanitary point of view, they increase the danger to the inmates in case of fire. Besides, inquiries which I have made into this subject have elicited the fact that two 1-story buildings will cost less than one 2-story building of the same capacity furnished with the necessary fire escapes. It is needless to add that the expense of additional

area covered by the 1-story buildings does not enter as a factor with Indian schools.

In the matter of school appliances, I beg to be permitted to reserve my report for a future occasion, when I shall have completed inquiries on this subject now in progress.

NEW SCHEDULE OF SALARIES.

Much complaint has come to me concerning the fact that teachers in the Indian schools had but little opportunity for promotion or for any other mark of appreciation of good work beyond the mere continuance in the service. Salaries of all teachers heretofore were the same, the wholly inexperienced newcomer receiving as much as the veteran in the service. Promotions, too, from the position of teacher to that of principal teacher or of superintendent were comparatively rare, new incumbents being generally drawn in case of vacancy from the civil-service lists.

In accordance with your wishes, therefore, concerning this subject, I have prepared a new schedule of salaries, which affords ample opportunity to reward teachers of acknowledged merit by suitable promotion. Whereas, heretofore, the uniform salary was $600 per annum—in some cases $720—they now range from $480 to $720, and from $540 to $840. In addition to this, it has become well understood among teachers that, in filling vacancies in higher positions, my recommendations will be for promotions of persons already in the service, rather than appointment from the lists of the Civil Service Commission. I am pleased to learn that the Honorable Secretary of the Interior fully approves these measures. I have no doubt that, by this policy, the morale of the Indian school service will be vastly improved.

Salaries of bonded Superintendents.—Much dissatisfaction has been occasioned among the superintendents of bonded schools by the horizontal reduction of all salaries of such superintendents, with one exception, to $1,500. When it is remembered that some of these schools have a capacity of from 350 to 500 children and an average attendance of from 250 to 300 children, and that others do not reach even one-half this number in capacity and attendance, this dissatisfaction with the legislation of Congress in reference to this matter appears justifiable. The superintendent of the larger school bears a burden of professional and financial responsibility vastly greater than the superintendent of the smaller school at a ratio which exceeds the ratio of size in the school. Other things being equal he must bring to his work not only greater experience and greater knowledge of details, but also greater executive vigor and foresight. On this account simplest principles of business prudence would demand that these facts be reconciled in some measure in the salaries paid for the work implied.

If this measure was adopted by the necessity of reducing expenses this could have been accomplished by a proportionate reduction of all salaries without impairing relative differences in pay due to relative responsibilities in work. It is to be hoped that Congress at its next session will reconsider this action and establish a more equitable schedule of salaries for bonded school superintendents.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Shortly after entering upon the duties of my office I became convinced that the then current mode of examination for ascertaining the degree of eligibility of candidates for the classified positions in the Indian serv-

REF0071592

ice was unsatisfactory. The papers submitted to me contained only scanty and vague information concerning the physical, intellectual, and moral qualifications of the candidates. The questions submitted at the examinations tested the candidates chiefly with reference to the minor facts of technical outfit for the work of teaching. They appealed in no way to the gains that come to the teacher through professional preparation for the work of teaching and through experience therein. In the examination of candidates for the superintendency there was nothing that could in any way give me an idea of their business habits and administrative qualities. Similarly, in the papers of eligible matrons submitted to me there was nothing that could give me an adequate notion of the matronly qualifications of candidates. Candidates for the position of superintendent merely answered questions a little harder and matrons questions a little easier than those asked of candidates for the position of teacher, and on the same subjects.

In short, in the competitive examinations, professional preparation and experience, administrative ability, mental and moral efficiency, philanthropic devotion, and the like, counted for nothing. The veteran and genius were placed on a par with the neophyte and parrot. This, together with the fact that the social and cultural privations involved in the Indian service, its uncertain tenure of office, and its physical hardships render the Indian school service in itself not attractive, kept many desirable candidates from the competitive examinations, and had a tendency to lower the value of the civil service list of eligibles.

I submitted these difficulties to the Civil Service Commission, and my inquiries and suggestions were received with marked courtesy. The Commission, as a whole, expressed a readiness to consider my representations, and, as far as the civil service law might permit, to modify modes of examination so as to remove the inconveniences mentioned. As a result of the deliberations that followed, the Civil Service Commission ultimately decided to adopt in the main the plan submitted to them. This plan was based upon the following considerations:

First. Inasmuch as in the education of the Indians the school is practically the sole civilizing influence with reference to the pupil, comprehensive grasp of the subject, analytical power, fullness of detail in knowledge, vividness of presentation, ability to adapt the material of instruction to the children's needs, and a certain degree of artistic skill on the part of the teacher, are, with reference to the subjects of instruction, prime considerations, compared with which all others fall into insignificance.

Second. Inasmuch as teaching in the Indian schools rarely exceeds the limitations of the primary schools, the scholastic requirements on the teachers' part can safely be limited to the requirements of a second elementary education.

Third. The papers of eligibles should show with reasonable clearness the degree of physical soundness, moral excellence, professional preparation, and experience of the applicant, as well as his peculiar fitness for the work implied in his position. Persons who have an unsatisfactory record in these things should be excluded from these examinations.

In order to accomplish its purpose the Civil Service Commission decided to call to its aid the friendly services of the Board of Indian Commissioners. The application papers of candidates containing testimonials and references are submitted to the secretary of the board, who makes inquiries concerning their value, and communicates the

results of his inquiries to the Civil Service Commission. On the basis of these the applicant is received or rejected for examination.

The examinations themselves instead of being as heretofore, exclusively textual, presenting a number of set text-book questions on the various subjects of examination, are to be made mainly topical, requiring the candidates to treat in full some one single topic with reference to each subject of the examination. It is evident that by this method the person who has thought much and closely upon the subject, whose mind has reached maturity, and who, through personal observation and experience, has learned to think independently, and with reference to the practical needs of life, has an opportunity to show his superior fitness for the work required in the Indian schools. Hereafter, consequently, these persons will stand at the top of the lists and will no longer be outranked by young graduates fresh from school who base their success in the examinations chiefly upon recent text-book coaching.

Applicants for the position of teacher are to be examined in this way in pedagogics, arithmetic, geometry, natural history, geography, history, civil government, and drawing; and their skill in penmanship, spelling, punctuation, and grammar are to be tested incidentally in connection with their work on the subjects above mentioned.

The advanced primary teacher's examination includes all of the above with higher requirements in each subject, substituting, however, for the study of natural history physiology and hygiene, and adding the subject of American literature.

The principal teacher's examination lays special stress on school management, on a knowledge of methods, and history of education. In addition to increasing the requirements on a number of the subjects previously mentioned, the superintendent's examination tests the applicant more particularly on questions of school economies, on the keeping of accounts, on making purchases, on matters of agriculture, cattle breeding and the like, proficiency in school management and pedagogics and the needed scholastic attainments largely from incidental evidences in his papers on these subjects.

Similarly, the chief test of a candidate for the position of matron is found in her ability to keep household accounts, on her knowledge of school economics and hygiene, and on methods toward the children in the nursery, the dormitory, the schoolroom, the dining room, etc.

At the same time, in order to induce desirable persons to apply for examination for the Indian school service, there have been addressed to presidents of normal schools and other prominent educational institutions letters describing the kind of teachers desired for the Indian service, and requesting them to induce suitable persons to apply to the Civil Service Commission for examination. It will be impossible to reap the full benefits of this new mode of examination before January, 1895, yet the few new papers that have already come to my notice vindicate clearly the wisdom of the Civil Service Commission in adopting this course.

In connection with this permit me to add that I have inquired with some care into the operation of the civil-service law in its influence upon the Indian school service. I am pleased to report that, in spite of the inconveniences mentioned, and in spite of the limitations it imposes upon the appointing officers, I have found that it exerts, on the whole, the most salutary influence upon the character of the service. As a matter of course incompetents are drawn not infrequently from the lists of eligibles, yet, if an incompetent has been drawn for a classified position, it is easy to correct the misfortune by removing him.

REF0071593

If to this we add the fact that the civil service rules can be readily changed wherever they operate as hindrances, there is every reason to congratulate the Indian school service upon the fact that superintendents, teachers, and matrons are appointed and hold their positions under the civil-service law, and that the present administration has seen fit to add to these the assistant teachers heretofore placed in the unclassified service. I earnestly hope that in due course of time every position in the Indian school service will come within the provisions, or at least under the spirit, of this law. Even now I am prepared to recommend earnestly that the positions of disciplinarian, industrial teacher, and seamstress be transferred to the classified lists as soon as practicable.

INDIAN SUMMER SCHOOLS.

In accordance with your directions and under authority issued by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, summer institutes for Indian workers were convened at Chilocco, Okla., from July 2 to 7; at Santa Fé, N. Mex., from July 9 to 14; at Chemawa, Oreg., from July 23 to 28; at Fort Shaw, Mont., from July 31 to August 4; and at St. Paul, Minn., from August 13 to 18.

These institutes, the arrangements for which were effected by Supervisor Rakestraw, proved to be a most gratifying success. The only one in which the attendance fell far below my expectations was the institute at Santa Fé, but the failure in this respect was wholly due to the interruption of railroad facilities by the strike of the American Railway Union, which had reached its height in this district during the first half of July. Nevertheless, even at Santa Fé a fair attendance was secured by the third day of the week, and much earnest enthusiasm characterized the proceedings after this date.

It had been the intention to bring before the workers a series of connected and systematic instructions on methods of work through the Superintendent of Indian Schools and the three supervisors. Unfortunately in the month of June, however, I was deprived of the services of Supervisor Moss, who was detailed to Perris, Cal., to take charge of the Indian school at that place. Fortunately, however, I was enabled to secure in his place the services of Mrs. E. L. Hailmann, a well-known trainer of kindergarteners and teachers, who took charge of the instruction in primary manual training and kindergarten work.

The forenoon of each day was devoted to an address on some subject of general interest by some well-known Indian worker and to instruction on principles of method in school work, school management, manual training, and kindergarten work by the regular corps of institute workers. During the afternoons the institute was divided into two sessions. In the general session questions of general interest were discussed, and in the teachers' session the Superintendent of Indian Schools and Mrs. Hailmann gave practical instructions in drawing, manual work, number, and language work. The evening sessions were devoted to addresses from noted friends of the cause and to social entertainment.

Unfortunately, through the miscarriage in the mails of an important package containing the minutes of these institutes, except that of Chilocco, I am unable to give a full account of the numbers in attendance at these meetings. At Chilocco the attendance reached 132. The attendance at Chemawa exceeded 100; that at Fort Shaw over 90, and the attendance at St. Paul was between 200 and 250. The attendance at Santa Fé, for the reason given above, was low, yet even there more than 50 reported during the four days of the meeting.

Papers were read at Chilocco, by Agent James P. Woolsey, on "What should a graduate from an Indian school know;" by Capt. A. E. Woodson on "The future of the allottee's educated children;" by Miss Helen P. Clark on "The allotted Indian child during the educational period;" by Supt. J. J. McKoin on "The reservation school;" by Principal H. B. Peairs on "The scope of work of the nonreservation school;" by Supt. J. H. Seger on "The Indian home and the Indian school;" by Supt. G. L. Pigg on "School recreations;" by Supt. Marcellus Marshall on "The qualifications and requirements of employés at a reservation school;" by Miss Lee D. Taylor on "How to teach language." We were also favored with addresses by Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Arkansas City, on "The teaching of patriotism;" by Rev. J. S. Krehbiel, a Mennonite missionary, on "The work of the Mennonites among the Indians;" by Mrs. Anna C. Hoag on "The home comforts of an Indian school;" by Supt. S. M. McCowen on "The duties of a superintendent of a reservation school;" by Supt. Thos. P. Ullom on "Night sessions in Indian schools," and by Prof W. T. Conway, of Arkansas City, on "The means of inspiring patriotism in school children."

At Santa Fé papers were read by Miss E. L. Fisher on "The results of Indian education;" by Miss Anna C. Egan on "The day school and what it should accomplish;" by Supt. B. S. Coppock on "Instilling principles of economy and care of property in Indian youth." The institute was also favored with addresses by Rev. G. G. Smith; by Bishop E. L. Chapelle on "The race problem in Indian education;" by Judge N. B. Laughlin, all of Santa Fé, and by Capt. R. H. Pratt, of Carlisle, who on two occasions gave instructive and inspiring accounts of his experiences in Indian school work."

At Chemawa papers were read by Supt. George Deffenbaugh and Agent Edwin Eells on "The Indian camp r. the Indian school;" by Sister Rosa Butch and by Andrew H. Viets on "The difference between the Indian school teacher and the public school teacher;" by Frank Terry on "The ultimate object of Indian education;" by Miss Ella Watz on "The scope of vocal music;" by Prof. Levi C. Walker on "What should a graduate from an Indian school know;" by Supt. J. H. Welch on "Methods of securing pure English in Indian schools;" by Dr. Prescott H. Rice on "Hygiene and sanitation in Indian schools;" by Supt. E. S. Chalcraft on "Holidays;" by Mrs. Bell P. Walker on "Industrial work for girls;" by Rose K. Watson on "Night sessions." The Hon. Claude Gatch delivered the address of welcome. Other instructive addresses were delivered by the Hon. George Litchfield, the Hon. J. H. Fletcher, Prof. D. V. S. Reid, the Hon. O. E. Wood, Prof. W. C. Hawley, and Capt. R. H. Pratt.

At Fort Shaw papers were read by Miss Emma Bell Roberts on "The spirit of work;" by W. S. Holsinger on "Amusements for pupils and employés;" by Supt. L. M. Compton on "The future of Indian youth;" by Miss Bessie McKenzie on "The health of Indian school children;" by Supt. H. D. Arkwright on "Training for citizenship;" by H. J. Johnson on "The teacher in a reservation school;" by Supt. W. H. Matson on "Religion in Indian schools;" by Supt. J. H. Winslow on "School sanitation;" by Supt. J. H. Welch on "Opening exercises;" by Miss Ida M. Roberts on "English;" and by E. L. Parker on "Singing." Capt. R. H. Pratt devoted a full afternoon and evening to instructive and inspiring reminiscences and counsel.

At St. Paul papers were read by Supt. Andrew Spencer on "The

REF0071594

education of the semicivilized Indians;" by Father Oster, on "The place of contract schools;" by Supt. Davis, on "Corporal punishment in Indian schools;" by Supt. Charles F. Pearce, on "Playtime in Indian schools;" by Supt. James S. Bell, on "Nonreservation schools;" by Supt. E. H. Winslow, on "Organization;" by Rev. Mr. Wright, a full-blood Chippewa, on "Our school facilities;" by Hosea Locke, on "Corporal punishment;" by Prof. F. B. Riggs, on "The application of Herbartian principles to Indian education;" by Supt. Leslie Watson, on "The outlook for an educated Indian;" by Supt. O. C. Davis, on "The course of study in Indian schools;" and by Miss Blanche Wood, on "The importance of Indian education." The institute was welcomed by N. J. Costello, who represented Mayor Smith, of St. Paul, and hospitably entertained on Wednesday evening by the Commercial Club of St. Paul. It was also favored with addresses by Archbishop John Ireland, by W. W. Pendergast, State superintendent of public instruction; by Rev. Fred Smith, by the Hon. Knute Nelson, governor of Minnesota; by Gen. J. B. Sanborn, and by Capt. R. H. Pratt.

The following resolutions were passed at the Chilocco Institute:

Whereas, At a summer institute and convention composed of the superintendents and supervisors of Indian education, Indian agents, superintendents of Indian schools, and school employés, at Chilocco, Okla., July 2–7, 1894, the consensus of opinion is found to be that the civilization, education, and preparation for citizenship of the Indian seems more assured than at any previous time, and that we have confidence in the wisdom and action of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and approve the system of educational work outlined by them.

We regret the action of the House of Representatives in its severe reductions in items of appropriation for Indian education, and we feel the importance of hearty cooperation of all Indian agents, school superintendents, and other workers in building up reservation and nonreservation schools harmoniously, and of a helpful encouragement and assistance to all returned pupils.

Resolved, (1) That at this time, pending the allotments of lands in severalty to reservation Indians, it is important in the interests of economy and effective service that liberal appropriations be made by the Government for the support of Indian schools.

Resolved (2), That there is urgent need of efficient and faithful service of all school employés, and that the interests of the Government as well as the Indian demands that no others should be retained in the service.

Resolved (3), That no system of Indian education is complete without it embraces manual training, and that the future of the Indian youth requires that they be taught to labor for their own subsistence.

Resolved (4), That, in view of the fact that Indian education is largely conducted through governmental aid and instrumentality and that a strong disinclination prevails on the part of the parents, growing out of their inability to appreciate its advantages, to send their children to reservation schools, it becomes necessary to adopt some method of compulsory attendance at such schools.

Resolved (5), That, the future civilization of the Indian involves their gradual emancipation from a dependent condition by development not to be accomplished in a day, but must be the outgrowth of the Indian school system, and that the time required to accomplish this object depends largely upon the perfection of such system and the force and personal character and efficiency of the employés engaged, supplemented and consummated by the guidance and uplifting of those forming their environments in future homes.

Resolved, (6), That, as it is the opinion of the members of the convention of Indian workers assembled at Chilocco that manual training is an essential part of education for Indians, we urgently request that competent persons be appointed to go from school to school to give employés instructions in practical manual training.

With these resolutions the following report was incorporated:

Whereas the home is the fulcrum of an enlightened civilization, the safeguard of the nation, and the fountain of all that is purest and most sacred in life; and whereas institution life is at best a substitute for "home;" and whereas the institution is for the children and not the children for the institution; and, furthermore, whereas the short span of a few years of instruction and example is not sufficient to counteract

the habits and tendencies already acquired through inheritance and customs previous to entrance into the schools:

Resolved, That, therefore, whatsoever means are possible within the control of those in charge should be utilized to the end of cultivating the home instinct in the hearts of the girls and boys intrusted to the care of the institution.

The essence of home is a condition of the mind and soul. It is unity of purpose, unity of being. This unity must have a visible expression of itself in the house we build, the decorations we make or choose, the clothes, the food, the manner of serving, the topics of conversation and style of language employed in conversation, the manner of expression, the mutual intercourse among members of the household, etc.

The external expression in turn reacts upon the internal and influences the tastes and aims of each individual member. Environment, to a large extent, makes the person. The aim of the Indian school is the formation of good home-makers and good citizens. To this end we recommend:

(1) The "cottage system" so successfully employed in so many places in Europe.

(2) That special attention be directed to hygienic cookery, good bread, pure vegetable, fruit, and cereal foods.

(3) That beauty be a paramount consideration in every department of activity.

(4) That each girl should learn to make the various articles of food and dress in their entirety, not working on the prison plan or contract-labor system.

The official copies of resolutions passed in other institutes, together with other valuable matter, were lost through the mail. I have taken steps to recover them, if possible, and should I succeed I shall ask permission to incorporate them in this report before it is printed.

On the whole, the effect of the institute was most gratifying. Superintendents, teachers, and other employés as well as interested visitors not directly connected with the schools, vied with each other in efforts to make them productive of good in every respect. Experiences were exchanged, methods and opinions freely discussed, differences of interest were adjusted, old friendships were renewed and new ones formed. In short, there was evident throughout and at all times an earnest and sincere desire to establish that unity of purpose and action which is so essential to full success. Each one seemed to have come to the meetings with a determination to contribute everything of value to the common cause, and each one left freighted with fresh stores of encouragement, inspiration, and generous devotion to the cause of the nation with reference to the Indian problem.

I am in receipt of a number of interesting letters acknowledging the beneficial influences of these meetings, which I feel tempted to add to this report, but I content myself with the transmission of only two of them, characteristic, however, of them all, and clearly showing that the seeds planted at these meetings are destined to yield a rich harvest of good. The first of these letters is from Supt. W. H. Matson, of the Blackfeet Agency Boarding School. The second is from James P. Woolsey, U. S. Indian agent at the Ponca, etc., Agency, Okla. I leave them to speak for themselves.

BLACKFEET AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, MONT.,
August 29, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have this day returned from the institute at St. Paul. Circumstances with us were such that I could not be at Fort Shaw, though I had prepared a paper on the subject assigned to me on the programme. Feeling that I ought to attend at least one of the institutes, I arranged to go to St. Paul.

The agent, however, being anxious that I should hand in my annual report before going, and our school not having closed till July 31, I was belated so that I did not get to St. Paul till Friday morning. The institute closing Friday night I had the benefit of only two sessions.

I want to say that though traveling 1,128 miles to the institute, having no other business whatever to take me East, and being present at two sessions only, I feel that the help derived from being brought into touch with other workers and hearing discussed the many-sided questions which came up paid me well for the "sacrifice" of time and money incident to the journey.

Furthermore, having to spend the day (Saturday) in the city before I could get a

REF0071595

train out, I had time to call on a friend at Hamline, pastor of the University Church there. As soon as that gentleman learned what had called me to the city he began plying me with questions relating to school work among the Indians. His interest in the matter held me with him for one hour and a half, during which time I was probed on every line of thought in connection with the work of which his fertile mind could conceive. The thought that any race should be obliterated was to him a horror. All should be lifted to a higher plane through the civilizing influences of learning. He was in sympathy with the schools, and should attend the meetings of the next institute with a view of familiarizing himself with educational work among our Indians.

In conversation with one of the business men of St. Paul the same day, he said:

I have a relative in the Indian school work who has been in attendance at the Institute. But for her I should not have attended. Of course I knew something about Indian schools, that is, that there were such institutions, but as to their methods of work and the results achieved I knew nothing, having taken no interest in such matters. The Institute has been a revelation to me, and I shall arrange to attend as many of the sessions next year as possible * * *.

This shows that while the institute was a good thing for the workers, it at the same time had its influence upon the people and awakened interest in the cause which otherwise there would not have been.

Very respectfully,

W. H. MATSON.

W. N. HAILMANN,
Superintendent of Indian Schools, Washington, D. C.

PONCA, ETC., AGENCY, OKLA., *September 10, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure I report to you a little convention which was recently held with the Pawnee School. The convention or institute was called by me to meet on Thursday, August 30, and was composed of the clerks, superintendents, teachers, and matrons under my charge.

My object in calling this convention was to try and bring the employés closer together in their work and see if a uniform system of teaching and managing the schools could not be brought about. The meeting, I am proud to say, was a decided success, and much good, I am sure, will come of it. The employés all joined heartily and willingly in the debates, and all went home better satisfied with themselves and their work and the determination to do better work in the schools during the coming year than they had ever done before.

Thinking you would be interested in the meeting and would like to know what we talked about, I give you below our programme.

[The programme here detailed consists of papers read, and by whom, as follows:

"The agent and the schools," by Thomas Holmes, of Otoe; "Management of reservation schools and the division of labor between school employés," by G. W. Goodman, of Pawnee; "Teaching history in Indian schools," by Miss Maud Black, Ponca; "True test of a teacher's success," by John B. Brown, of Ponca; "The industrial teacher," by Capt. A. C. Jones, of Pawnee; "Object lessons for primary pupils," by Miss Lou Pyburn; "What are the duties of the matron," by Mrs. Theiz, of Pawnee; "Public exercises," by John B. Brown, of Ponca; "The lady teacher's vacation," by Miss Anna Deming, of Otoe; "Management of the school farm," by Thomas Holmes, of Otoe; "The most successful way to insure the use of English by the Indian children," by Horton Howard, of Pawnee; "Work during vacation," by Ellis C. Thayer, of Pawnee; "The small girl," by Kate Robinson, of Pawnee; "The small boy," by Mrs. Ophelia Jones, of Pawnee; "Music in the school," by Mary H. Mitchell, of Pawnee; "Harmony among lady employés," by A. W. Hurley, superintendent of Ponca school; "Care of the sick," by Miss Mamie C. Jones, of Pawnee; and "How to best obtain harmony and cooperation between agency and school employés," by W. H. Webb, clerk in charge at Pawnee.

Music was interspersed at appropriate intervals.

General discussion was admitted when time permitted.

I am fully satisfied that much benefit could be derived from such meetings as this if they were held, say, during the regular vacations. I trust this meet[illegible] has your approval and I regret very much that you were not present with us. I shall be very glad to have you visit us this fall.

Very respectfully,

J. P. WOOLSEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Dr. W. N. HAILMANN,
Superintendent Indian Schools, Washington, D. C.

In conclusion, permit me to acknowledge with gratitude the courtesies and ready support for which I am indebted to you in my work.

Very respectfully,

W. N. HAILMANN,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ., *July 16, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report as superintendent of the Indian training school at Fort Mohave, Ariz.

Changes.—These four years have witnessed very great changes in many respects. The attendance has grown from 27 to 150. The opposition to the school by many of the old Indians has very materially diminished, and, in many instances, entirely disappeared. A number of the most influential Indians in the Mohave tribe now heartily cooperate with me in my efforts to fill the school and keep it full. They frequently return runaway children within a few hours of their disappearance. The children, instead of hiding away in the mesquite thickets at my approach, will now come running to meet me. They very frequently come to the school of their own accord, before the day set for the opening of the school, and ask to be taken in.

The school has also brought changes in the dress and customs of the older Indians. They use the white man's dress now almost universally. They live better and desire to. Their homes show decided improvement in design and construction, and they are kept much neater. If this valley was settled by whites who would furnish employment to the Indians they would soon make very good citizens.

The sentiment of the surrounding white community has undergone a decided change. Words of praise are now frequently heard regarding the school and its results. The school is now regarded as a fixture and as a success. Its pupils receive more encouragement from outsiders and, altogether, the future looks much brighter and far more hopeful.

Literary.—The literary department of the school has been in charge of three fairly successful teachers. They have worked faithfully and earnestly and the pupils have made favorable progress.

Schools situated as mine is, with large numbers of old Indians living near, invariably find it difficult to get their pupils to use the English language while out of school. The old Indians encourage disobedience in this matter. At the beginning of the year I made an ironclad rule making employés personally responsible for the pupils under their charge, whether in the schoolrooms or shops, or on the playgrounds. This rule has worked admirably. Very little Indian talk is now heard. The old Indians gave me a good deal of trouble when I enforced the rule, and are still obstinate (some of them), but time will prove its wisdom even to their benighted brains.

Industrial.—Our greatest industrial effort is displayed in farming and gardening. From 6 to 50 boys are employed in preparing ground for planting and sowing, in leveling the ground, in ditching for irrigation, in irrigating, weeding, gathering crops, etc. The farm is not large—about 50 acres—but the soil is rich, the sun hot, and the water fertilizing, so that our little farm of 50 acres is as valuable as a producer as Eastern farms several times its size. We cut alfalfa 6 times a year, cane 5 times, and raise 2 and 3 crops per year of vegetables. Farming is hard work, but it is work that Indian boys rather like, better, at least, than they do most work, and it is something that will benefit them more when they leave school than almost any other industry.

We have raised all the feed necessary for the school stock during the past year. During the fiscal year 1895 the school expects to buy its cattle on the hoof and the farm will furnish feed enough to fatten them. This will result in a very large saving to the school.

Six boys are apprenticed to the carpenter, and 4 to the blacksmith and engineer. The time of these employés is, however, so nearly taken up in attending to the necessary duties of their positions that they can not instruct the boys in all the details of their respective trades as they should.

The girls are doing well in their several lines. Two years ago, believing it to be impossible for the girls to learn the art of properly preparing and cooking food for a

REF0071596

family by simply assisting in the school kitchen and dining room, I inaugurated a cooking school. A class of 12 girls are instructed by the matron or teachers in all the culinary pursuits as conducted in a family. Each girl has her book in which she writes her recipes as learned. In the course of a term this book becomes full of choice, practical lessons on how to make bread, cake, pie, to cook potatoes, meats, etc., in various ways, for families of 2 to 10. These books are the property of the girls. They take them home when they leave school and, what is much better, they use them.

Missionary work.—No effort is being made by any church or society to do mission work among the Mohave Indians who live off the reservation. We have services at the school every Sunday.

Miss S. T. Calfee, who has been at work with the Moqui Indians for a year or more, has recently been sent to take charge of the missionary work among the Hualapai Indians, who live in Mohave County, Ariz., and who are under my charge. She has been with the Hualapais but a few weeks. She seems to have mastered the situation, has organized a small school at Hackberry, and, as she is earnest and energetic, I hope for good results. The Hualapais number about 600 Indians and are steadily decreasing in numbers.

Allotments.—The Mohave Indians living off the reservation are extremely anxious to be allotted small tracts of land which they can call their own, and from which they can not be driven. There are close to 1,000 Mohaves living between the Fort and Needles, Cal. They are self-supporting, asking nothing from the Government, although they think, with justice, that they are as much entitled to assistance from the Great Father as their Hualapai neighbors. They support themselves by farming and by work on the railroad as section hands and coal shovelers. They are willing and faithful workers when there is any money in sight. The Colorado River is like the Nile. It overflows annually, and on this overflowed land and along the river banks these Indians do their farming, successfully raising quantities of beans, corn, pumpkins, melons, etc. In several instances during the past two years the Indians have been driven from their little farms, after they had fenced them and cleared the ground for planting. The land belongs, in alternate sections, to the Government and the Santa Fé Railroad, consequently the Indian possesses no claims that the average white man is bound to respect. The Indians are now anxious for allotments, and I hope something will be done this year.

Conclusion.—I wish to thank the Indian Office for its courtesy, its promptness, and its sympathy. My accounts have never been so promptly adjudicated as during the past year.

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCOWAN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Yuma, Cal., July —, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my eighth annual report as superintendent of this school, with a brief résumé of events connected therewith.

It is a pleasure for me to be able to state that the enrollment has been greater than in any previous year; largest attendance during December, 1893, 182. Of these, 122 were boys, ranging in age from 6 to 16, and 60 girls, from 6 to 14 years of age, with an average attendance for the year of 158.

This increased attendance is due largely to the active support given by Francisco Estudillo, U. S. Indian agent of the consolidated Mission Indians and Yuma tribe, in explaining to the adult Indians the advantages of an education, and enforcing his opinion by the aid of a reservation police force, who carry out the wishes of the management in bringing children to school.

At the beginning of the year trouble was occasioned by a number of dissatisfied and disappointed Indians, adherents of Miguel, a deposed chief of the Yuma tribe, in an attempt made by them to prevent the attendance of children at school. This evil-disposed faction endeavored to intimidate the more progressive and friendly Indians with threats should they send their children to school. Failing in this way to accomplish their desires, they subsequently attacked the school buildings and attempted to overpower the school police, hoping thereby to remove those they choose to consider enemies to their cause. The prompt action of the Indian agent in securing the arrest of Miguel and 8 others, leaders in the insurrection, followed by their speedy conviction and punishment by the U. S. circuit court by confinement during a period of three months in jail put a stop to all such proceedings at once

Following this the school was rapidly filled. To the good effects of so salutary a lesson can be attributed the more regular attendance during the past year. I anticipate no future trouble in this respect, as the habit of running away from school has been practically broken up, provided the present course of reservation management by an adequate and responsible police system is maintained.

In this connection I desire to state that an acquaintance with the Yuma tribe extending over a period of ten years has shown the futility of appealing alone to the better nature of the uneducated Indian and depending altogether on the results obtained in the schoolroom to secure the consent of the parents in filling the school with pupils. The results obtained from a different policy pursued at the commencement of the year emphasize the force of the argument so far as these Indians are concerned. The progress made in the school work has been very encouraging; increased interest by pupils in the schoolrooms is noticeable. Work in the several departments of industrial training has been satisfactory. Placed upon a substantial basis, the reports from the several teachers are of a very encouraging character. The value of manual training as an essential factor in the education of the Indian is no longer a subject of dispute or conjecture. The future of the Indian race depends upon their knowledge of how to work. Teach him the value of manual labor as performed by himself, and one problem of how to civilize the Indian will be solved.

Special attention has been given to instruction in carpentry by a competent teacher. The apprentices show a natural aptitude for this branch of industrial training, and the degree of efficiency with which they handle their tools is deserving of favorable comment.

The school buildings are old and in need of constant repair. Heavy windstorms of last winter and spring unroofed several of the buildings and destroyed porches. The work of replacing same and keeping buildings in repair has furnished work for the carpenter and boys.

The shoe shop has supplied all the shoes worn by the pupils; the making of same under a competent teacher has furnished the necessary training to a number of boys in this most important trade. The most excellent work done by the pupils in this department has been the recipient of much praise from visitors. The Indian boys take to these trades readily, having a remarkable fondness for handling tools of all kinds.

The progress made by the girl pupils in the sewing room is commendable. The making and repairing of clothing for the pupils furnished ample employment to a number of the larger girls, who performed the tasks assigned cheerfully and well. Sewing seems congenial occupation to the Indian girls, several of whom display a remarkable aptitude for cutting and fitting dresses.

In addition, the domestic work of the institution has been performed by the girls under the direction of the matron, due attention being given to instruction in the preparation of food in the kitchen, the care of dining rooms, dormitories, and the necessity for cleanliness in all things. A certain number of the larger girls devoting a portion of the day to work in the laundry received instruction in the care of clothing, etc.

Owing to the earnest endeavors of the industrial teacher, assisted by a number of the boys, the grounds and buildings present an attractive appearance, the work of painting buildings, cleaning yards, and the care of shade trees being performed by them in an efficient manner.

The sanitary condition of the school is excellent, as evidenced by the reports of the physician during the year.

I desire to express my grateful appreciation for the courtesies extended by the Indian Office during the past year.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ.

KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ., *July 31, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, 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° north latitude, and 110° and 111° 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 of Holbrook, the nearest rail-

REF0071597

road point, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. There is a semiweekly mail between Holbrook and Keams Canyon, carried by a Navajo Indian on horseback. 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 on the extremities of tongues of table-land extending from the Navajo plateau into the valley of the Little Colorado.

Farming.—The reservation contains many fine valleys, but from lack of water is essentially a desert. Still, the Moquis cultivate successfully the sandy "washes" and adjacent tracts, planting their corn with a stick and cultivating it with a hoe. If the corn can be started and protected from the violent sand storms, the rains of July and August can generally be depended upon to mature the crop. Only the sandy places will produce without irrigation, and the Moqui farmer frequently "changes his spots," following the sand as it shifts from place to place. Besides large crops of corn, beans, and melons, they raise onions, peppers, and other vegetables in little terraced gardens, which are irrigated from the largest springs. Many of the springs are alkaline, and the supply of water near the villages is scanty indeed for the people, not to speak of the sheep and burros. The soil is very fertile, and the development of an abundant water supply is one of the most important undertakings that could be attempted here. During the year two good wells have been obtained at the site of the Polacca day school, near the first mesa.

Houses.—For some years $5,000 has been annually appropriated for the support and civilization of the Moquis. Much of this has been expended in building houses in the valleys. For generations the Moquis have occupied their many-storied communal pueblos, on the tops of lofty mesas, to which wood and water has to be carried from long distances. As an inducement to settle nearer their fields and pastures and live in a more healthful and civilized manner, the Indians are given to understand that if they will build the stone walls the Government will put on roofs, lay floors, supply doors and windows, and furnish the houses with the most necessary articles of furniture. About 50 houses have now been finished, 11 having been roofed during the past year. There is lumber on hand sufficient to finish perhaps a dozen more, while from 50 to 75 houses have been started by the Indians, the walls of some having been standing for two years without roofs.

The finished houses have generally been furnished with stoves, beds, dishes, chairs, etc., while tables and cupboards are made for them, and the houses ceiled with duck or sheeting. They are supplied with ticking and assisted in making mattresses from the wool of their flocks. It is the duty of the field matron especially to assist those who are trying to "walk in the white man's ways" to make their homes comfortable and attractive, instructing the women in domestic duties and sanitary laws. The Moquis are industrious and self-supporting, and in nearly every house on the mesas can now be seen some evidence of the proximity of civilization in the articles furnished by the Government, by charitable and missionary enterprise, or purchased from the post trader. A number have ponies and wagons, but, while more industrious, they are a long way behind the Navajoes in their ability to earn money by freighting or otherwise.

Mission work.—The Mennonities are represented by Rev. H. R. Voth and wife, who are settled at Oreiba, some 30 miles from Keams Canyon, and the Baptists by Rev. Curtis P. Coe, who is the only white person at the second mesa, nearly 20 miles from Keams Canyon and the same distance from Oreiba. They are well received by the people and their influence is extending even to the "hostiles."

Boarding school.—Although the school was slow in filling up, an actual attendance of 90 was reached and maintained for the latter months of the year. This is far beyond the proper capacity of the buildings.

Heretofore compulsory measures had always been resorted to in filling this school, and with this constraining force removed the hostile element asserted itself, not only at Oreiba, but especially at the second mesa. Not only did this faction absolutely refuse to send their own children, but they constantly endeavored to foment discontent among the children at school. Some fifteen of the number enrolled were Navajoes, who voluntarily asked admission to the Keams Canyon school many of them living more than 100 miles from the Navajo Agency school, at Fort Defiance.

Although there were several changes in teachers, substantial progress was made in the schoolroom work. The pupils were, as formerly, especially encouraged in originality in letter writing and English speaking, in which they undoubtedly excel.

While the expenditures have been far from extravagant, the children have had abundance of suitable food and been very neatly and comfortably dressed. They take a proper pride in their personal appearance, and in addition to their uniform suits every girl has her ribbons and white collar, and each boy his light Sunday shirt and silk tie, some of these things being supplied from Christmas boxes from societies and friends in the East.

The children were very well remembered at Christmas with toys and useful articles, and the games they received made "play night" a special treat for the remainder of the winter.

All worked industriously, the details rotating monthly. The boys cut and hauled from timber all the wood used in the school, and in addition cut and hauled a distance of 15 miles enough wood to burn the brick for new day-school buildings. They made the adobes and assisted in erecting a two-room building used for sewing room and employés. Before the close of school each large boy was given an opportunity to earn some money by working on the new day-school buildings, a chance which was eagerly embraced by all. In addition to her regular work, each large girl, during hours of recreation, made herself a nice dress to take home with her, while many made shirts for the boys and numerous articles of clothing for their parents or the little ones at home, the material being purchased out of their scanty earnings.

Day schools.—The Oreiba day school, 30 miles from the boarding school, was opened in March, 1893, and remained in continuous session until June 30, 1894, with a steady attendance of about 30 pupils. The regularity of attendance and the excellent work on the part of the teachers have been most favorable to advancement. The children are supplied with clothing and a midday lunch.

The Polacca day school, at the first mesa, 12 miles from Keams Canyon, was opened in January by the field matron in the house bought for physician, field matron, and general mechanic. More than 30 were immediately enrolled and the attendance was excellent. In April a suitable house was rented of an Indian, and is being used while buildings are being erected for the use of day school and employés. Two good wells were obtained in the valley south of the mesa, within a reasonable distance of the villages, and at the same time accessible to the settlements in the valley.

Nearly 50,000 brick were burned and stone foundations laid for buildings. The lumber and roofing material were purchased, but as the authority was obtained near the close of the fiscal year, the buildings were necessarily left to be completed by my successor from a new appropriation, though everything possible was done to hasten the work and utilize as far as might be the first appropriation.

New buildings.—The buildings of the Moqui industrial school were not constructed for school purposes and are in no way suitable. While it would probably be difficult to find as poor and worthless buildings elsewhere in the Indian service, I believe that it would also be difficult to find a more deserving and encouraging field for the proper development of schools. The Moqui children are bright, healthy, and attractive, and their progress, in spite of great disadvantages, is remarkable. Their isolated position and limited contact with the dominant race more than account for their opposition to innovations. The wonder is that they favor schools and civilized ways as much as they do. By perseverance and kindness the race antipathies will slowly be conquered and the tribe educated to take its place with other American citizens; but if all of the children could now be given the education they need and can rightfully claim, which they are losing on account of the ignorant opposition of their parents, at least a generation would be saved in the education and Christianization of the Moquis.

Very respectfully submitted.

C. W. GOODMAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ., *August 10, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of Phœnix school for fiscal year 1894:

Attendance.—The average attendance has been 132—males 71 and females 61—with an enrollment of 170. We have had little or no trouble in securing pupils, and could have maintained an average of 250 as easily as that of 132. The school is composed of Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagoes. We find them eager to learn, good workers, and tractable. The capacity of the school is rated at 130, and provision was made by Congress for that number. The average attendance for first quarter was but 95, so in order to make the yearly average of 130 we were compelled to seek new pupils. Agent Young readily secured all pupils needed. He has been especially interested in this school, and has rendered much valuable assistance.

English speaking.—The greatest difficulty encountered has been to induce the pupils to talk English. We have been compelled to use strict measures in the matter, having fixed punishment for infringement of the rule, and succeeded in making very satisfactory progress in that line.

Class work.—Work in the schoolrooms has been conducted aggressively and with success. On June 7, 1894, an entertainment was given, in which the attainments of

REF0071598

the pupils were shown to a large audience composed of the best people of Arizona. The entertainment was well received, and a revelation to those in attendance made which has already been the means of gaining much sympathy and interest for the Indian.

Earnings.—Many of the boys and girls have worked out on farms lying near the school, the former as laborers and the latter as domestics. They have given, without an exception, satisfaction. Nearly $3,000 have been earned by the pupils in this way. They are careful with the money thus earned, and are proud of exhibiting their bank books after having deposited the money in the bank.

While the pupils are among the best workers I know, they are somewhat sluggish in class work, owing doubtless to the hot climate.

Detail work.—Much has been done toward improving the school in all departments. The dining room and kitchen work has been systematized; bill of fare so arranged that the pupils have ample food and in varied forms; erected bake oven and house, and employed baker. This department has not been all I could wish, but having recently secured the services of a professional baker I think the bread and pastry will henceforth be good and the excessive use of flour abated, to the end that the pupils have a more thorough course of training therein. The household work generally has been so conducted that the girls take great pleasure in their work and feel that they are in a home with equal interest, striving, as they do, to beautify the dormitories and sitting rooms, and to excel each other in performing their work and attaining that which makes the true woman.

The sewing department is used as the means by which the girls are taught to sew, cut, and fit, and do general needle and machine work. To such an extent has this department been successful that there are very few of the girls but what can cut and fit a dress and make it tastefully and nicely. It is a frequent occurrence for girls to purchase material and make garments for themselves or parents.

In short, each department has been so managed that the girls are instructed to perform the duties as are done in small families, and not in a wholesale way. From slouchy, dissatisfied girls, the year has produced neat, ladylike, agreeable young ladies, who are proud of exhibiting their achievements, and who I feel have made great strides toward civilization and a higher aim in life, securing such training as is expected by the Government in maintaining this school. Indian girls are generally more aggressive than boys in the way of gaining knowledge, and those in southern Arizona are no exception.

The boys have had close attention given them, and I am glad to report that they have taken hold in a manner that proves them capable of securing an English education and of making them competent farmers and fruit raisers. Much has been done to inspire them to higher aims and to assist them to learn the method of farming and the general care of a farm in all of its numerous details. Carpentering and engineering have been carefully taught, as also have the care of horses, cattle, swine, poultry, etc.

Our boys are reliable and trustworthy, and when given an order strict compliance with same can be relied upon. In no instance can I relate wherein they have disappointed me. Strict discipline is exercised and the boys respect their superiors. A system of military drill is given which is of much help in maintaining discipline. Obedience to those in command is respected at all times, and the idea of strict obedience is inculcated from the first entrance of school. Punishment used is very light and sufficient. In all cases the punishment inflicted is equal to the offense.

Improvements.—The school buildings are practically new, and are therefore in good repair. The main building is a large two-story frame structure, and is doubtless as handsome a building as Arizona affords. Owing to the excessive heat in summer it is impossible to sleep indoors, in consequence of which porches are indispensable. A sewerage system, waterworks, and bake oven have been added, together with a large orchard, vineyard, shade trees, and shrubbery. We have the foundation for beautiful school grounds, and hope to continue to improve same. Work will soon be commenced on new dormitory and employés' quarters at a cost of $10,000, which will add greatly to the school plant.

Farm and stock.—The school farm comprises 160 acres of fine land, located 3 miles north of Phœnix, in the Salt River Valley. The principal crop is alfalfa. Considerable fruit has been gathered this year. Next year there will be ample raised for the needs of the school. Garden truck has also been successfully raised. Cattle, horses, swine, and poultry constitute the live stock, and are as high bred and in as good condition as this country affords.

Health.—Two girls died during the year of pneumonia. Owing to a defective well, several cases of typhoid fever were had. Outside of the sickness named the health has been good.

Outing.—This valley presents an especially good field for our pupils in the way of getting employment. The boys can secure fair wages on fruit farms, while the girls are in great demand as domestics. We have numerous applications for girls, and have permitted a great many to hire out. Especial attention has been given the children, to the end that they may be fitted to enter white homes and make a living. From cooking, bread-making, etc., and other work on a large scale, we have reduced and so arranged that the pupils may be taught in a manner adapted to the need of each particular pupil. That we have succeeded I can point to the great demand made for our pupils. Classes are formed and individual attention given, so that when sufficiently advanced we permit them to hire out. This system can be increased as the pupil proves competent, and the school serve a double purpose; inasmuch as an education can be given hand in hand with practical work which enables a living to be made from the start. The school can thus serve as an employment agency, whereby the deserving Indian pupil can secure employment as soon as qualified.

The great hindrance, as heretofore stated, lies in the difficulty to be encountered in teaching the pupil English. The hiring of Indian youth is not looked upon by the people of this valley from a philanthropic standpoint. It is simply a matter of business, and if pupil does well is paid correspondingly. Consequently the boy or girl is placed altogether upon his or her merit. Such a state of affairs has a tendency to develop the best qualities and enables the best to succeed, and serves as a magnet for all to strive. Such a system can only be productive of good, as the stimulation given educates the Indian to look upon the battle from a business standpoint in which they must expect no quarter.

Employés.—The force of employés now in service have performed their respective duties with fidelity and energy. The policy of the institution has been to allow the greatest liberty in conduct of each department compatible with business methods, and each one held directly responsible for the good accomplished. Great stress has been laid upon teaching the pupil English, after which the task is easy.

Parents.—The adult Indians or parents of the pupils visit the school frequently and seem to be greatly interested in the upbuilding of their children; and in no single instance have complaints been entered. To the contrary, they show a desire to do anything the management of the school suggests.

Runaways.—We have had a few desertions, but in every instance the truant child was quickly apprehended, and in some instances was returned by the parent.

Needs.—The needs of the school are many and can be embodied in few words, viz, shops, dining hall, school building, laundry—which means an increased enrollment and a larger school. Indians are numerous in Arizona, and it seems to me provision should be made whereby the Indian so anxious to attend school be given opportunity.

I thank the Indian Office for its hearty cooperation in the upbuilding of this school, and trust that my administration will be such as to merit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., *July 1, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Greenville boarding and day school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Prior to January 1, 1894, this school was conducted as a day school only, and as such the attendance was, with a few exceptions, very unsatisfactory. Owing to the long distance many pupils had to walk through the snow in winter, the inability of some parents and the unwillingness of others to provide their children with lunches, shoes, and proper clothing; owing, in fact, to obstacles too numerous to mention, it was only by a continual round, from camp to camp, that I managed to keep a good average. For example: Out of 20 present one day perhaps only 10 would attend the next, and the average would be brought up to 20 again by 10 other stragglers. This made it impossible for me to keep any classes together, and of course made the advancement of pupils slower than it should be.

At my earnest request, the Women's National Indian Association have bought 140 acres of land on which the schoolhouse stands, and have erected thereon a dormitory that will comfortably accommodate 40 pupils, with dining room, kitchen, etc., on the ground floor; also, a building containing washroom, bathrooms, and storeroom. The dormitory was completed and furnished on the 25th of December, 1893, and opened for pupils on the 1st of January, 1894, the Indian office allowing subsistence from that date.

The advancement of some of the pupils the last six months has been truly remarkable, and with my three years of experience I can say that six months in the boarding school is worth far more to them than a year in a day school; and after all

REF0071599

this is not surprising, when we consider that a day pupil spends four hours learning English and our ways, and eight hours learning Indian and Indian customs.

There are a great many other children within a radius of 25 miles that should be in school, but most of the Indians are so slow to act. Just the last few weeks Indians have come from 40 to 50 miles to inquire about the school. We expect a full school in September.

Of course, I have met with the usual difficulties, which I need not enumerate, but altogether the year ending June 30, 1894, has seen very marked advancement among both pupils and parents, and I may truthfully say a change of sentiment among the white settlers of the country.

The school could be carried on to much better advantage, however, with more help. An industrial teacher is what we especially need—one who could oversee woodcutting, making shingles, gardening, clearing ground, or in fact any outdoor work—that would not only teach the boys to work, but also be a saving of expense. Being the principal teacher and the only man employed, I can not find time to superintend work among the boys.

Mrs. Ament, as matron and assistant teacher, teaches the girls housework, sewing, mending, knitting, etc., half of each day, and spends the other half in the classroom.

Our Sunday school, which is unsectarian in its teachings, has been very well attended.

The school buildings are on high ground, in a healthful locality, on the sunny side of the valley. We have had but little sickness, but have been in dread of contagious diseases. Dr. Willis, who lives in Greenville (4 miles distant), has rendered medical aid gratuitously.

In conclusion, I wish to ask if any means can be provided to vaccinate the Indians of the valley and the children in the school. I have grave apprehensions, as the smallpox is among the Indians in the adjoining county. Please give me information on this subject.

We have reason to be thankful for the generous and untiring efforts of the Women's National Indian Association, and for the willingness which the Indian Office has shown to help this school.

I remain, very respectfully,

EDWARD N. AMENT,
Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
Perris, Cal., August 25, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with the direction contained in your circular letter of July 5 last, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1894. Having been here six weeks only, and most of the employés and pupils being absent on vacation, I am not able to render so full a report as I should wish to do of the progress made during the year.

The land consists of a tract of 80 acres, situated in the center of Perris Valley, 3 miles from the town of Perris. It is surrounded by agricultural land, which is gradually being planted with fruit trees and alfalfa. About 60 acres of the school tract have been leveled and piped for irrigation, 20 acres of which have been laid down in alfalfa, 20 acres planted with vines and assorted fruit trees, 10 acres in berries and vegetables, while the remainder is occupied by the buildings, garden, and playgrounds. The 20 acres not yet leveled were sown to barley.

Owing to the unusually dry season, and a lack of sufficient irrigating water the crops have been very meager. The barley was a total failure, the alfalfa made such a poor stand that much of it will have to be resown, but the trees and vines have made a satisfactory growth, and the garden has furnished a considerable quantity of vegetables. It is hoped that a better season and a more abundant supply of water for irrigation may enable us to report more favorably in this particular another year.

The buildings are now eight in number, a barn and a shoe shop having been added during the year. They are all commodious and in good condition. It is desirable to add a storehouse, a hospital, and another tank house as soon as funds are available for the purpose.

In this connection I wish to impress most earnestly upon the Department the immediate need of a change in the manner of lighting these buildings. No Indian child will go anywhere in the dark, and, despite the constant vigilance of the teachers, the pupils will remove and carry about the kerosene lamps, to the prospect

that some day a catastrophe may occur, with serious loss of property and perhaps of life, and irreparable damage to the school. I shall shortly submit a plan for the substitution of an isolated gas or electric plant, that will remove this danger.

Our live stock is far from being satisfactory. Of six horses, one is too old for any very active work, another, a handsome colt, that promises to be a cripple for life, and two others are unsound and have a limited usefulness. Five of the eight cows eat their own market value in hay every month, while one good cow will produce more milk than all of them. I propose to convert these into beef and procure dairy stock of a better quality. The hogs and poultry are well-bred and are doing well under the care of pupils. A few hives of bees should be added to our equipment.

The enrollment during the year appears to have been 117, 54 girls and 63 boys, though the records are somewhat defective in this respect. The school can accommodate 130 pupils, and from the number of applications I have received from Indian parents wishing to send their children and from young people seeking admission for themselves I fear we shall have to refuse many who ought to be permitted to come. I am informed by Mr. Estudillo, U. S. agent for the Mission Indians, that the day schools on the various reservations under his jurisdiction are overcrowded, and that many Indian children have, as yet, no school facilities at all. I shall recommend to the Department in the near future the erection of another building to accommodate at least 150 more pupils.

I am pained to observe a disposition on the part of some of the older pupils, who have already received sufficient literary and industrial education to earn their own living on fair terms of equality with the average laboring man or woman, to remain at the school and enjoy a "dolce far niente" with Government clothing and subsistence. I shall encourage these to make their own way in the world and give room to others whose needs are greater.

Most of the pupils had left for their vacation before my arrival, consequently I had no opportunity to form an opinion as to their mental training; but, judging from the accumulated work of the schoolrooms, they seem to be making commendable progress. While the average age of the pupils in each grade is, of course, far above that of children in the white schools, the work of the various grades is fully equal to that of corresponding grades in the public schools.

The industrial instruction of the boys has been almost wholly confined to agricultural and gardening operations and the care of the stock. The industrial teacher has all he can do to direct the farming and irrigating work, without giving instruction in other arts. I hope we may soon be allowed another regular employé, who should be able to instruct the boys in rough carpentering and blacksmithing, which they are eager to learn. Some little work has been done during the year in the shoe shop under direction of a shoemaker temporarily employed for that purpose. I think this instruction may be profitably continued, at least to the extent of qualifying the boys to repair their own shoes.

The girls display satisfactory skill in the domestic arts of the kitchen and laundry, also in dressmaking and the care of the house.

In disposition these Mission Indians are very docile, habitually indolent, but apt to learn.

They have considerable natural musical ability, which in some cases may be profitably cultivated. Several of the boys can play creditably upon various musical instruments, and have received some instruction in band music. I should like to encourage the formation of a band, but see no way to do so unless some munificent friend of the Indian race should be moved to donate us a set of instruments; the appropriations are insufficient for more than actual necessaries.

Many of the children have good homes and their manners and behavior are excellent. They are not, constitutionally, very robust, and their health needs constant care. There was at the beginning of the year an epidemic of conjunctivitis, and toward the close several cases of typhoid fever, one of which terminated fatally. One pupil is now sick with the same disease, and the need of a hospital building is very apparent.

I think that the practice now prevailing, of allowing the pupils to spend a vacation of two months on their reservations, is likely to undo to a considerable extent the good work that has been done during the previous ten months. The children go to their homes clean, decently clad, and in their right minds, and, some of them at least, return dirty, ragged, unkempt, and disinclined to obey the reasonable regulations of the school. It would be better to have it understood that every pupil entering the school would remain, unless sooner dismissed on account of sickness or evil behavior, until they had received all the education and training we are able to give them. A committee of visiting Indians from each reservation might be furnished transportation and encouraged to visit the school once or twice in the year to satisfy the parents of their children's well-being.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. F. T. BRAY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071600

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

U. S. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Lewis, Colo., August 25, 1891.

SIR: As my administration of the affairs of this school covers but a little over four months, this report, which is respectfully submitted, must necessarily be brief:

Condition of school.—I took charge on April 10, 1891. The discipline of school was inferior; the sanitary condition execrable. The nameless filth that could be found in all unoccupied structures (and there were at least a dozen of them) being a grave and imminent menace to health, the ordinary work was discontinued and fully two weeks were devoted to cleaning up.

Attendance.—There were in attendance at that date 132 pupils, 111 boys and 21 girls, divided tribally as follows:

Navajoes	11	White Mountain Apaches	31
Southern Utes	8	Papagos	5
Mescalero Apaches	25	Pimas	6
San Carlos Apaches	13	Diggers	4
Jicarilla Apaches	26		

Employés.—The schoolroom work, under the management of one teacher and two assistants, was very creditable.

There was no disciplinarian, industrial teacher, carpenter, or shoemaker. Under the able direction of B. B. Custer, blacksmith and engineer, such repairs, etc., as needed the intelligent supervision of a carpenter were carried on.

There was no tailor and but one seamstress, whose industry can be gauged by the number of pupils enrolled, for whom mending, patching, darning, etc., was required.

Vacation.—Vacation began in the last week of June. The Jicarilla pupils were permitted to spend it at home and are there at this date. Of the remaining pupils, those large enough among the boys were divided into two sections, each of which in turn, under charge of employés, was sent into the La Plata Mountains, at an elevation of about 11,000 feet, to enjoy two weeks of hunting, fishing, etc.

Farm.—The unusually late spring here, added to the scarcity of water (the La Plata River, from which our supply comes, being lower this year than ever known), conduce to make our yield of potatoes, onions, cabbage, beets, beans, hay, and oats fall far below what was confidently expected. However, with the exception of hay, there will be enough harvested to carry us through the year.

Water.—The question of water is a vexed one, and should be settled finally before next spring. In my communications of June 29, July 11, and July 27, 1891, the condition regarding water supply was set forth. Had it not been for springs comparatively near the school our condition would have been exceedingly critical. Water to which we have a prior right is being illegally taken from the La Plata River through the Cherry Creek Ditch and the Prewitt Ditch. I notified the managers of these ditches of our condition, hoping that they would reduce the volume of water flowing through their head gates. No attention, except a threat posted at the head gate of the Cherry Creek Ditch of giving me a load of buckshot, was paid to my demands. To avoid any appearance of unnecessary aggressiveness I constructed a new irrigating ditch over a mile long, having its head gate at least a mile and a half higher up than the old one, which, however, brought but little relief. Now that through the kindness of your office our reservoir is cemented, we can, with a storage of nearly 100,000 gallons, have no apprehensions of suffering from want of water for domestic purposes.

Stock.—Seven horses, 1 pony, 1 cow, and 7 hogs make up this list. I have asked that at least 11 additional cows be supplied. The care of cows, the producing of milk, and making butter should be essential features of the education in these schools. As food elements, made especially for children, milk and butter need no argument to establish their great value.

Sanitary.—Excepting two deaths from typhoid fever that took place in the spring, and which were the natural result of the disgracefully filthy condition of the school premises, the health of the school has been remarkably good. No ailment of a general nature has appeared, and indeed I am confident that under proper hygienic and sanitary precautions no general disease can find a footing here. The elevation of our site (8,500 feet), the proximity of the La Plata Mountains, whose towering heads, thousands of feet above us, daily bring us through summer and autumn detonations of thunder with accompanying electrical discharges, thereby generating large volumes of ozone, whose purifying power is well recognized, preclude the fears of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles—diseases to which children are naturally prone, and from which, in less favored localities, they are in constant danger. This is no "rose-colored" statement. An examination of the monthly sanitary reports and necrologic list of this school will prove this beyond a peradventure. But two deaths, and these from preventable causes, since the opening of the school is a record that I believe no other institution, public or private, with the same number of children, can show.

Land.—There are connected with the school somewhere between 25,000 and 30,000 acres of land, about 400 acres of which are inclosed by barbed-wire fence and 60 acres under cultivation. The soil is good and productive, but from the peculiar topography of the farm must be cultivated in terraced areas. This makes the immediate supervision of boys engaged in farm work very difficult, and really impossible for one person to properly perform.

Accommodations.—Three hundred pupils can, without any additional outlay for buildings, etc., be taken care of here, and this number ought to be enrolled within the coming year. Through the services of Lieut. Plummer, the Navajoes are taking much interest in us (already four children have been brought in by their parents), and, as the northern line of their reservation is within 50 miles of us, while probably 150 miles from Fort Defiance, the difference in distance is much in our favor. Then the Jicarillas are but 80 miles from here, and Capt. Bullis has kindly thrown his great influence on our side. The agent of the Pimas, J. Roe Young, esq., has written encouraging words, and from all sides, except from the reservation (the Southern Ute) but a few miles from here, come signs that the Indians are being pushed in the line of progress.

The present force of employés, with very few exceptions, are commendable in every way.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. BREEN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *August 27, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

In following the topical report for 1893, it is unfortunate that the first year of one administration is brought into comparison with the last year of a preceding, but as this will happen once in four years in spite of the desire of superintendents to keep true and tried assistants, such comparison comes not because of my desire, but in spite of it.

The breaking out of scarlet fever during vacation precluded the bringing in of pupils who were ready to come until so late that they were put in school elsewhere and we missed them entirely. Thus the year began with a lighter attendance than was anticipated, and much lighter than was desired.

Of the changes of employés and the efforts of the new to take entire charge and cause the removal and replacement of former employés, as well as securing the superintendency for the head and front of this corps of supplanters, your office has already heard sufficient.

This effort, however, gave me an opportunity to see the affections and gratitude of Indian children terribly tested. Not for one instant did the affection of the children for their old friends—former employés true and tried—waver; and to-day the names of those who were relieved are frequently heard in solicitous conversations, while those who came, disturbed, and are gone, are rarely mentioned.

This is not cited as a criticism so much as calling attention to the fact that gratitude and kind remembrance, so often denied to the Indian, do hold a place in his being and can be cultivated. So long as it is regarded as a necessary custom to change the Indian workers with each change of administration, just so long will many appointments necessarily be made that very brief experience will demonstrate are unwholsome to the service, and consequent removals must follow. Elsewhere, as it has been here, appointments will be made that are of great value to the advance of the service.

Literary work.—The advent of a principal teacher and disciplinarian who had never taught a month in his life, and who was possessed of a brogue so decided that, while it was that of my remoter ancestry, I sometimes misunderstood him and sometimes could not understand him at all (it is a pity such people can write English without writing the brogue, then the appointive powers and the civil-service examiners could know the difficulties that beset people trying to learn a language from people who can not speak it), was not very encouraging, nor was he a success as a teacher. After his relief, Mr. R. J. Snyder came as a civil-service appointee and has been earnestly trying to bring up that particular department.

Plant.—The plant is identical with that of last year, save that the school building mentioned has since been completed and put in use.

Matron.—In the loss of Mrs. Rose Bales our school lost a matron second to none who has ever served in the Indian service. "We shall not look upon her like again." Yet Miss Hortense Castlio is in very many respects a model matron, lacking some in

REF0071601

motherly instincts. Miss Castlio does not draw out the warmth and tenderness of childhood, but she does her housework well, has excellent health, and attends to her own business with a severity that largely precludes meddling therewith.

Seamstress.—In the sewing room Miss Alexander has a detail of four girls in the forenoon and four 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 over 100 children these girls have done the new work shown in the tabulated statement hereto attached, and made rugs, quilts, tidies, chair covers, hats, bonnets, head work, picture frames, pillow shams, splashers, and innumerable other things, and in each case with more interest and with marked improvement.

Laundry.—It has been the custom to send the washing of the employés to the laundry to be done by the most capable of the laundry girls and the laundress. This was varied by allowing certain girls to do the work of some employés, and other girls of other employés. This plan is a failure and the older order of things must be reestablished.

Kitchen and dining room.—The continuous service of a competent painstaking cook has made of two of the boys most excellent school cooks. At the end of the coming year, with the same progress, either of these lads will be capable of taking charge and doing the cooking of any school in the service of 150 pupils, excepting only in such kitchens as may be used in teaching cooking as a trade or profession.

Shoe and harness shop.—The work and progress in this shop during the year, under the direction of Mr. J. D. Oliver, has been most satisfactory, the progress of the boys giving assurance of the highest mechanical ability. I am ready to-day to have made entirely by the boys, by hand, a pair of shoes from any stock selected for comparison with that similarly made (cut and made) in any shop in the service.

Carpentry.—This department has been a most signal failure this year. The best carpenter whose work I have ever examined as a carpenter in the service, was supplanted by a young man who asserted on his arrival that he was a wagon maker by trade and not a carpenter. He is not a carpenter. He is a pleasant young fellow and a willing worker, and did well digging root cellars and cesspools, but I am still without both hospital and warehouse simply because he could not direct the boys in building them.

Farm and garden.—So far as an actual money gain is concerned, we would have been anywhere from $900 to $1,200 better off if we had not plowed a furrow or turned a drop of water on plowed lands. Since the arrival of Capt. Jones as farmer he has worked indefatigably to save a part of what, by proper management, would have been a crop fully thrice as large as last year's crop. Capt. Jones is an intelligent farmer and a gentleman, who has worked beyond his physical ability to redeem lost opportunities; but the fields are already spotted with holes caused by careless irrigation, the crop choked by crusted earth from the same cause, and notwithstanding the captain's untiring and intelligent efforts he will harvest only about 15 tons of oats, including straw, some 1,200 pounds of beets from 12 acres, while last year from only 1¼ acres we harvested 20,993 pounds. Add to this 700 pounds of garden beets and 250 pounds of onions, a possible 300 pumpkins, and 6 tons of sorghum, and there is the product of over 60 acres of plowed land. Nowhere on earth is success of farming so much a matter of eternal vigilance and eternal labor as in an irrigated country. The loose methods of the Tennessee mountains will never succeed in an arid region.

Live stock.—Two young strong work teams, 2 average teams, 2 yearling colts, and 1 single driver constitute the horse stock of the farm. There are now 15 milch cows in the stanchions while 21 head of young grades are in the corrals. Of these 10 will be butchered as fast as they can be consumed. The plan is to build up the herd till we can keep 20 milch cows in the stanchions. To get the herd to the highest standard will require time and careful selection of heifers. Those failing to reach a high average should be sold or sent to the shambles, while the old cows which have begun to fail at the pail should be issued on the block.

Bees.—As anticipated in my last report the lack of pasturage for the bees told heavily upon them. At the close of the season a careful study was made concerning the advisability of dividing the stronger colonies to strengthen the weaker—a proceeding which in the end I deemed unadvisable, a judgment which the opening of this season demonstrated was well founded. Though all the weaker colonies were fed thirty-odd perished, among them some colonies which at one time I had deemed strong enough for division. An absolute lack of proper pasture caused a resort to some feed which produced diarrhea and sent the bees into quarters for the winter beyond all hope. So far this year the pasture has been excellent, the breeding fair, and the growth good. I shall so farm them as to strengthen existing colonies, allowing very few swarms, and try to send them into winter quarters in such condition as to more than regain last year's losses by next year's produce.

Irrigation.—This annoying question is not yet settled but is now progressing toward an amicable arrangement. Both money and annoyance could have been saved if some superintendent had taken up the matter in the same decided, aggressive manner at the beginning of any one of several preceding administrations. Thanks to District

Attorney Johnson's knowledge and efficiency the matter was made plain that the Government had an equity worth fighting for, and a proposition looking to final adjustment will soon be at hand for consideration and recommendation.

Visitors.—Their name is legion. All are made welcome. Each one is a sovereign citizen with a perfect right to make any examination into the stewardship that does not interfere with the workings of methods involved. We desire that all should find something to commend, and I am glad to note that I can find more that I want to change for the better than anyone who has ever visited me, not excepting official inspectors.

Employés.—Under this head I was last year guilty of criticising the opinions of my superiors as since expressed. For this I am sorry, doubly sorry; sorry I expressed an opinion not in harmony with the opinion of my superiors and sorry my superiors entertain the opinion criticised. My first duty is subordination to superiors so long as I am subordinate, but I do favor compelling the Indians to patronize the schools the Government is at so much expense to maintain, and I do think the average agent is better capable of deciding whether or not a child should be educated than the smartest Indian on the reservation. On every reservation I find among employés white mothers and white fathers who have given up their children that they might have educational advantages not found on the reservation. These white people love their children quite as much as the Indian parents. True, the Indian parents do not see the benefits derived as white parents do, but that is why our Government has made wards of the Indians, that the Great Father at Washington might see the things that were best and at the same time beyond the ken of the Indian ward. As a matter of policy, a custom may be and should be varied by circumstances; but as a principle, the white mother loves her child as much as the Indian. The white mother suffers as deeply on the removal of her child; she knows of a thousand pitfalls that may dash her highest hopes and lead her in sorrow to her grave which are beyond the knowledge of the Indian woman, yet the white mother acts and suffers. I maintain that the Indian is not born better or more worthy in the sight of Almighty God than his white brother, and the very same process that will make of his white brother a good citizen will make the same of the Indian.

To my wife, my clerk, and the assistant teacher I am indebted for work cheerfully, well, and faithfully done. To a more limited degree I am so indebted to the principal teacher, who is certainly cheerfully willing. Of the others I have spoken elsewhere, except the laundress. A more capable laundress can not be found in the service, but the efficiency of the laundry for the past year has fallen far below that of the preceding year. This is largely attributable to the fact that Ute blood, the blood of the laundress, went into the laundry this year for the first time. I anticipate a change of methods in the laundry that will bring this department back to its former condition of efficiency.

In conclusion, permit me to append hereto a statistical table of school products for the year, which forms a part of my report.

Sewing room.

Aprons, assorted		138
Bonnets, sun		8
Chemiloons		60
Cloths, table		15
Curtains, window		14
Drawers, pairs		111
Dresses, assorted		132
Dresses, night		31
Pants, cheviot, boys	pairs	2
Pants, jeans, boys	do	7
Pillowcases		27
Sheets, bed		73
Skirts		3
Towels		45
Undershirts		4
Waists		15

Dairy.

Butter	pounds	1,406
Milk	gallons	5,115½

Apiary.

Honey	pounds	100

Carpenter shop.

Building, house, coal		1
Screens, window		6
Shades, window		158
Sidewalk	feet	915

Shoe and harness shop.

Boots, men's	pair	1
Halters		1
Shoes, boy's	pairs	101
Shoes, men's	do	121
Shoes, misses'	do	33
Shoes, women's	do	64

Farm and garden.

Beets	pounds	20,993
Hay	tons	20
Oats, in straw	do	6
Pumpkins		614
Sorghum	tons	4

Increase of stock.

Calves	13

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071602

REPORT OF TEACHER AND SPECIAL AGENT AMONG FLORIDA SEMINOLES.

FIELD SERVICE, MYERS, FLA., *August 13, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with Indian Office rules and your letter of instructions, I have the honor to report the following as to the Seminole Indians in Florida:

Number and location.—There are about from 400 to 600 Indians in Florida, and as far as can be ascertained, in their scattered condition, they are nearly or quite equally divided in sex.

They live in three distinct parts of southern Florida. One band at Cow Creek, northeast of Lake Okeechobee, interior from the east coast. Another band hold forth at Miami, nearer the east coast, but much south of the Cow Creek band. The Big Cypress band are west of the Everglades, and live scattered through the Big Cypress section. The largest number of Indians seem to be living at Miami, while those at Cow Creek and in the Big Cypress are almost equal in number. These Florida Indians have no chief, but their leading man, or head, is Old Doctor Tommy, who orignally, no doubt, was called medicine man, and who now seems to dictate rules, etc., for all these Seminoles. He is living among our Big Cypress band.

Children.—It is impossible to get a true census of these peoples, but I would place the estimate at 100 children and youths. While there were some births during the year, the deaths nearly equaled them in number. Cause of deaths, the ordinary infantile troubles, with exposure. There were about four deaths among adults, the chief cause being old age.

Progress.—While the change to a better condition has not been what we desired and hoped for, yet in their manner of living at their camps, and away from them, there is a marked improvement over that of two years ago; so, almost unknown to themselves, they are gradually adopting a better civilization. Comforts and conveniences are being added in their abodes. During the past year a number of wagons and oxen have been bought, and also sewing machines, wash tubs and boards, which are being used quite successfully by the women, and are a late innovation.

As yet no organized school could be established for them, but on all occasions of their visits to this service all possible opportunities have been embraced to instruct them in practical industries and in letters. More was accomplished in this direction in visits to their camps, as they could then be reached in larger numbers at a time.

In all this work the Women's National Indian Association has, by its representatives here, helped in interesting and instructing the women and children in sewing, etc., and by the use of kindergarten materials, in connection with general missionary work, as they have nobly done in many other Indian fields. Latterly, through the arrangement of this association, the Episcopal Church has entered this field, and will carry forward the missionary work.

Much of the shyness shown by these Indians in reference to the Government is disappearing. The falsehoods of the traders and whisky venders, while still having their influence, are, to a degree losing their effect. The Indians come to the service more freely, and are even willing to do a little work, while the employés are repairing their wagons, etc.; such help as this they would not have accepted last year, fearing to endanger their condition in reference to the U. S. Government in some way if they received such favors; now they ask for the help. All such and other fears have been and are urged upon them by men devoid of principle, traders and peddlers, from selfish motives. These and other bad influences could be averted if a large tract of land could be secured for these Indians, not as a reservation, but to be held in trust for them until they could appreciate their situation; detrimental efforts could, at least in large measure, be controlled and kept away from them.

Many of these Indians know and say that whisky is the worst thing that can be brought to them, and these Cypress Indians, at least, very seldom go for it, but they are too weak to resist when it is brought to them.

Land.—As stated in last year's annual report, the State of Florida voted 5,000 acres for these Seminoles, and trustees were appointed, but all effort to have a successful meeting of these trustees has failed thus far, and the matter of locating this land is no further advanced than a year ago. No funds for the necessary expenses have been appropriated by the State, and this seems to be hindering the matter.

The 5,000 acres of land is entirely inadequate for all of these Indians to locate on, considering the condition of the land of south Florida, where most of them are now settled, and where this land would probably be selected. Much of it is swampy, and entirely overflowed during the rainy season, only here and there arable tracts of a few acres, such as the hummocks afford. If 25,000 acres could be added to the 5,000, all on the western border of the Everglades, this would furnish them pasture for hogs and general stock raising, and also fields for cultivation. In the last few years these Indians have made better and larger fields, raising corn, beans, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables, but these fields are on everybody's land, and may be disturbed at any time. Such a larger tract of land would also give quite a scope for hunting the otter, deer, and alligator, which, as yet, furnishes their chief means of support.

I suggest the west coast for this tract of land because, first, the Government service is located here, and, second, they are less liable to be crowded by white settlers, and also because their chief man is located here. On the east coast there is already trouble on account of these encroachments, and they feel that their homes are being taken, so that this would be a good time to offer them an inducement of the above character, thereby massing them nearer the Government school and service and affording a better opportunity of reaching them. If the Indian Department could join with the State in securing this larger tract of land, which could be bought at low figures, some plan to gain this end might be adopted.

General work by the employés.—The work of the employés has been carried on as rapidly as possible. Lumber was made and dressed for the proposed buildings; a barn and granary was built, of such a character that all is under one roof, furnishing storage for the grain, wagons, tools, etc., and also a good shelter, for the stock, seven oxen and two mules. On the completion of this building the permanent quarters for the employés was built, connecting with it one of the temporary quarters, previously occupied. The new building is two story, and contains five rooms, making in all seven rooms, with a good hall and ample porches. Both of these new buildings have had one coat of paint on the outside, and the quarters, one coat on the inside, the painting being done by the regular force of employés so that to date we have the following buildings: A sawmill, blacksmith shop, barn, granary, etc., and permanent employés' quarters, with still one temporary quarters, which will later serve as a carpenter shop. Some fencing has been done around these buildings, ground cleared and prepared, and fruit trees and other things planted. The lumber is largely prepared for the teacher's permanent residence, etc., which will come next in course of erection, and for which the doors, windows, hardware, etc., are in part on hand, so this building and the originally proposed schoolhouse will, in connection with other necessary work, furnish employment for coming months, in addition to camp work.

Prospects.—There are hopeful indications that a few of the Indians desire to work at this service in the fall. There is a growing freedom among them and they are realizing that this effort will be helpful to them, and while the end desired has not yet been attained it is hoped the Department will find this report sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a continuance of its interest and help for the Seminoles in Florida, in the same generous and forbearing spirit as heretofore, until they are brought to a true citizenship, a valuable factor in society.

Very respectfully,

J. E. BRECHT,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, IDAHO, *August 11, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with circular instructions I have the honor to forward my annual report as superintendent of this school for the year 1891.

The year just closed has been one of unprecedented success, both in the number of pupils enrolled and in the advancement made by them. The enrollment reached 196 and the average attendance 139, an advancement of 16 and 5, respectively, for total enrollment and average attendance over that of last year.

On commencing schoolroom work September 1, the school filled very rapidly. In securing this result I am greatly indebted to the cooperation of Joseph Robinson, United States Indian agent at this (Nez Percés) reservation, who has aided me in every possible way to secure the attendance of all children of school age. Coupled with this assistance there has seemed a larger desire on the part of parents to send their children to school, while the children themselves have seemed more willing to attend.

Schoolroom work has been carried on from the 1st of September until the close of the fiscal year, except during legal holidays and the Christmas vacation. This work has been more satisfactory than heretofore, and English speaking among pupils easier of attainment.

The school plant, as a whole, is now in excellent condition. All the buildings, with one exception, are spacious and well adapted to the purposes for which they are used. The exception above mentioned is that of boys' dormitory. The building now used for that purpose was primarily a warehouse for the quartermaster's department of the Army, afterwards converted into a schoolroom, and is now used as sleeping apartment for the boys. It is insufficient in capacity, light, and a free circulation of air.

The different industrial departments of the school have been carried on uninterruptedly throughout the year, and the labor performed and the advancement of apprentices have each been creditable.

REF0071603

The shoe and harness shop has four apprentices each morning and afternoon. The work has been largely repairs.

The carpenter and wagon shop has a detail of three boys, morning and afternoon, who have aided to construct and repair wagons, buildings, and sidewalk, and have painted the roofs of all buildings on the grounds.

The blacksmith shop has a detail of four boys, morning and afternoon—two to run the steam engine used for the steam washer and steam pump, and two for shop work. This department, by having an efficient man at its head, has saved much expense to the Department by laying all irrigation pipes, making pulleys for steam washer, pump, etc., and putting water pipes through the buildings.

The tailor shop and sewingroom have been in charge of energetic and faithful employés, who, with the pupils detailed for assistance, have performed much labor during the year. The former has a detail of two girls and four boys, forenoon and afternoon, and the latter a detail of four girls. These have so far advanced that it is now necessary for the one in charge to do little more than cut out garments, the pupils being able to perform all of the other labor. There have been made:

Aprons	291	Shirts	140
Capes	83	Skirts, flannel	16
Drawers	195	Stocking supporters	107
Dresses	265	Suits, underclothes	171
Nightgowns	40	Suits, uniform	12
Overalls	16	Waists, girls'	20
Pants, duck	29		

The laundry has a detail of five girls, who are there taught the work of that department. The steam washer is a great aid in the work. The kitchen and dining room has a detail of eight girls, who are there taught to properly prepare and cook food, and to observe proper taste and cleanliness in so doing.

The farm and garden have done unusually well, owing to a favorable season. The young orchard is in a splendidly thriving condition. Some fruit was borne this year, though the trees are of only two years' growth. Indications are that next year enough will be produced to entirely supply the school.

The irrigation plant has been of assistance which is difficult of estimation, converting the grounds from dry and heated premises into a veritable garden of flowers and verdure. There are needs in this plant which I will detail later.

Improvements in the appearance and pleasantness of the grounds have been made by setting out 300 poplar and locust trees around the buildings and campus. All are thriving, and will soon greatly enhance the pleasant appearance of the grounds.

The sanitary condition of the school has been better than for any former year during *my superintendence*, there having been no death at the school and few cases of sickness which gave rise to anxiety. The ventilation of some of the buildings, however, especially the boys' dormitory, is markedly at fault. We are greatly in need of a boys' dormitory which will accommodate both large and small boys, as the buildings now used as dormitories for the boys are not fit, both in the point of safety and sanitary conditions, for such use. We also need a larger steam pump and an addition to the reservoir to increase the output of the irrigation plant.

I am, very respectfully,

ED. MCCONVILLE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS., *August 30, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

I assumed charge of the school as superintendent on March 1, 1891, relieving Mr. Charles F. Meserve, and am pleased to say that I found the condition of affairs in every way favorable, the buildings and grounds cleanly, the health of the pupils good, the discipline of the school and progress made in studies and industrial work very flattering, harmony and good feeling prevailing on the part of both employés and pupils, and an evident general desire to work for the good of the institution. This condition of affairs has been maintained, and we are prepared to enter upon the coming year's work with renewed vigor, and to show, if possible, greater results than in the past.

Improvements.—In addition to the remodeling of an ice house to a house suitable for a farmer's residence, and general necessary repair work on institute buildings, all at a cost of $777.59 for material, there has been erected during the year—

1 hay barn and cow stable, size 64 by 200, cost	$3,000
1 barn, superintendent's, size 32 by 32, cost	600
1 band stand, octagonal, cost	150

the entire work, with exception of stone foundations, being performed by Indian apprentices, under supervision of the school carpenter. The work is of such a character as will bear close inspection and compare favorably with buildings of like character erected by practical builders in the adjoining city. The thirty-eight buildings comprising the institute are all in an excellent state of repair, and, beyond the ordinary care and occasional job work, need cost but little for years to come.

Attendance.—With a capacity of 500, there has been an average attendance for the year of 490½. The total enrollment during the year has been 660. This number, considering the fact that during the past year we have been very much restricted in territory from which to obtain pupils, is very satisfactory. Formerly a very large percentage of our pupils came from the Oneidas of Wisconsin, the Sioux of Dakota, the Indians of Michigan, and from various other points at a distance, while during the past year we have been expected to draw from Kansas and the Indian Territory only. There are many discouraging features in the collection of pupils for nonreservation schools, but as they grow older and their reputation, as in the case of Haskell, spreads, the number of applications from Indian youth at various agencies for entry materially increase. It is somewhat remarkable as well as encouraging to note that during the month of June 37 new pupils arrived, unaccompanied by escort and without solicitation.

The tribes represented for the year are as follows:

Tribe.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Tribe.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alaskan	1		1	Osage	9	4	13
Apache	7		7	Ottawa	25	6	31
Arapahoe	5	7	12	Oneida	48	13	61
Cheyenne	33	8	41	Otoe	1	3	4
Caddo	17	5	22	Omaha	5		5
Comanche	1		1	Pawnee	7	2	9
Chippewa	4		4	Ponca	21	12	33
Chippewa and Ottawa	6	5	11	Pottawatomie	121	77	198
Delaware	22	11	33	Peoria	1	1	2
Iowa	4	4	8	Sac and Fox	11	9	20
Kaw	1	1	2	Seneca	4	1	5
Kickapoo	2		2	Shoshone	2		2
Menomonee	4		4	Sioux	24	23	46
Muncie	9	11	20	Shawnee	12	14	25
Miami	6	2	8	Ute		1	1
Modoc	2	1	3	Wichita	2	3	5
Moqui	5	2	7	Winnebago	1		1
Navajo	1		1	Wyandotte	7	5	12
				Total			660

Industrial work.—As a result of industrial work performed wholly by pupils under supervision of employés in charge of the various shops, farm, and garden, I have to report the following products:

Aprons, girls'		518	Onions	bushels	127
Beans, green	bushels	25	Pants, kersey, boys'	pairs	728
Beet, root	pounds	6,876	Pease, green	bushels	14
Beets	bushels	60	Pork	pounds	975
Blouses, flannel, boys'		12	Potatoes	bushels	609
Butter	pounds	318	Radishes	do	40
Cabbage	heads	1,800	Rugs and scarfs		10
Caps, girls'		10	Shams, pillow		4
Chemises		92	Sheets		372
Cloths, linen, table		41	Shirts, assorted, boys'		620
Coats, kersey, boys'		623	Shoes, boys'	pairs	707
Corn	bushels	2,183	Shoes, girls'	do	411
Cucumbers	do	286	Skirts, girls'		191
Curtains, window		16	Slips, pillow		297
Drawers, boys'	pairs	531	Splashers, linen		2
Drawers, girls'	do	463	Squash	bushels	175
Dresses, assorted, girls'		736	Tomatoes	do	356
Handkerchiefs		10	Towels		533
Harness, double	sets	169	Undershirts, boys'		156
Harness, single	do	1	Vests, kersey, boys		53
Hay	tons	210	Wagons, farm		80
Lettuce	bushels	52	Waists, boys' and girls'		11
Milk	gallons	6,114	Wardrobe		1
Oats	bushels	916			

REF0071604

Of this product there has been sold to private parties and to the United States for Indians at agencies, wagons, harness, and other articles manufactured in shops and raised on farm, in value aggregating $6,050.90, and there is still much on hand to be disposed of.

Literary department.—The school opened on the first Monday in September with an enrollment of 511. Other pupils entered later, making the total enrollment during the year 420 boys and 240 girls, as shown in the statistical report. The average daily attendance was 490¼. The great difference between the *total enrollment* and average daily attendance is due to the fact that whenever a pupil's term expires, whether it be some time during the year or at the end of the term, he must be allowed to go home, if he so desires. I believe it would be very much better for individuals, and for the school, if pupils were allowed to go home only at the end of the *school* year.

Many noticeable improvements were made during the year in the school, so that the work in this department has been of the most satisfactory character. The teachers have done earnest work, endeavoring at all times to secure the greatest advantages for their pupils, and to promote the harmony and efficiency of the school. As a result of several years of definite instruction in moral training, the discipline of the school has been very much improved, enabling the teachers to expend all their energy in the work of instructing and encouraging their pupils to nobler efforts.

The noticeable improvement in number work over that of former years is highly gratifying. The reading heretofore, in some of the grades, has not been entirely satisfactory. Realizing the need of a special effort in this direction, the teachers have acted unitedly, and considerable attention has been given to this branch. The difficulty met in all Indian schools, that of low and indistinct speaking and reading, has been almost entirely overcome.

Considerable attention has been given to the subject of music during the past year. Pupils have been taught to read quite difficult music. They enjoy the exercise, and results have been very satisfactory. Perhaps more has been said in opposition to music, as a subject in the public school course, than any of the so-called "superficial branches." The thoughtful teacher, however, recognizes in music a potent agency in school government. The great value of this auxiliary in Indian school can not longer be questioned, and it is to be hoped that it may receive equal attention with the usual school branches.

Several well organized literary societies and Christian organizations did splendid work all through the year. The boys' debating club deserves especial mention for the excellent work done throughout the entire term.

In this connection I wish to say that one of the great wants of the school at present is a good library. Without good books the work can be but imperfectly done. It is quite as essential that pupils form the habit of reading good books as that they should become proficient in the ordinary branches of study.

Commencement exercises.—School closed on June 26. A few years ago the presentation of a programme by Indian children to the public would have attracted but little attention. But few people would have attended the exercises, and most of them would have been curiosity seekers. The situation this year was entirely changed.

The establishment of a school in this community, the faithful work of the Indian pupils, and the honest efforts on the part of the employés and friends of Indian education have been rewarded by the deep interest which has been planted in the hearts of the people in this section of the country. This interest was manifested on commencement day by the very large number of visitors present to listen to the graduating exercises. When the chapel was thrown open to the public hundreds of educated, cultured people were in waiting for admittance. The programme was well rendered; the class of '91, six boys and three girls, received their diplomas, and the literary work of the year was completed.

Needs of the school.—One of the most urgent demands of the school is that for a new chapel building. The present school building and chapel combined was built to accommodate 350 pupils, there being six schoolrooms and an audience room. The attendance has been increased to 500 while there has not been any addition to school-room facilities or chapel. The result has been that rooms in the dormitories have had to be fitted up for school purposes, thus depriving pupils of needed sleeping room. The chapel is the same as when built, so that although the attendance is 500, the pupils have to be crowded into a room which was built for only 350. The establishment of a normal class next year will make a still more crowded condition.

The present chapel room should be partitioned so as to form four schoolrooms, which, with the other six rooms in the building, would accommodate 500 pupils, and make it possible to vacate all in the dormitories which are now used for school purposes, so that they might be used as intended. If such a disposition were made of the present chapel, and it is absolutely necessary if the best work is to be done, it would be necessary to erect a chapel building.

Another pressing need is a change from the present dangerous system of lighting the buildings and grounds by the use of kerosene to that of electricity. While through constant care and watchfulness no serious fire has ever occurred in the dormitories, yet there is a constant danger in the use of so many lamps by pupils and others. Careful estimates show that an electric plant with machinery of sufficient size for all practical purposes would cost completed about $5,000.

We should also have a system of works enabling us to draw our water supply from wells on the school grounds already in use, and others to be dug if necessary, instead of obtaining same from the city water company, as at present, and paying therefor an annual sum of $1,000. The water obtained from the city works is usually during a dry season, taken from the river, and for drinking purposes is unfit for use. It is estimated that with two additional wells of same size (16 feet in diameter, 25 feet deep) as the one we have, there would be a supply of water of an excellent quality ample for all purposes. The grounds and buildings are all well piped, so all that would be necessary is the steam pumps, an elevated reservoir or stand tower, and supply pipes from wells to the reservoir. The estimated cost is $5,000.

Praise and commendation is due to the employé force for especial interest taken by them in their respective departments, thus insuring success; their harmonious relations with each other, and hearty cooperation with me in the administration of the school.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. SWETT,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, MICHIGAN, *September 30, 1891.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to make the following report with reference to the Mount Pleasant Indian school.

Inasmuch as this is the first official report from this school submitted to your office, I have deemed it well to detail somewhat fully the conditions of school work in this State. Nearly all of the various Indian settlements of the State and both contract schools have been visited by me, and I have tried to give a careful study of the school needs of these Indians, and to present here the results of my observations.

Number and location of Indians in State.—The census of 1890 shows that the State of Michigan contains nearly 6,000 Indians. These are scattered in small settlements (except about 600 in the western part of the northern peninsula) in six principal localities, viz: (1) 1,000 near Sault Ste. Marie; (2) 2,000 around and south of the Straits of Mackinac; (3) 1,000 in the western part of the State, in the counties of Mason and Oceana; (4) 300 in the southern part of the State, near the old Pottawatomie Reservation; (5) 100 around and south of the Bay of Saginaw, and (6) 500 near the old Isabella Reservation, upon which this school is located.

Manner of life.—They live in small settlements of from 50 to 200 persons, usually in some remote, sparsely settled section. They use the Indian language exclusively in their intercourse with each other, do not mingle at all with the whites in social relations, and are nearly as much isolated from the elevating influences of our civilization as are the Indians of the remote West. Few of the women, and yet fewer of the children of school age, speak the English language at all, and practically none of the race thoroughly understand it or use it with any degree of fluency.

School facilities.—The Indians are citizens of the State, and hence they have access to the public schools of the State. There is a Catholic school at Baraga, in the western part of the northern peninsula, which last year admitted 50 Indian children under contract, in addition to the white children admitted; and another at Harbor Springs, near Petoskey, which last year admitted 91 Indian children under the same circumstances, except that a very few white children were admitted.

Relative to attendance at public schools.—*Distance.* As noted above, the Indians have been gradually crowded back into the sparsely settled country. They are often 2 or 3 miles from the nearest school building. The younger children, and during a greater part of the year all of the children, are prevented from attending a public school by reason of distance. The parent, uneducated and suspicious, believes that the child is improperly treated at any school, and especially is this true where the child has an opportunity to bring every fancied slight or injury to the parent every day. Hence the parent, exercising but slight authority over his child in any case, makes very little effort to keep the child in school.

The children: The children themselves are diffident. They speak their own language exclusively. No teacher of a public school can be expected to give the time required to teach our language to the child. At the best, they learn less readily and more slowly than white children. The result is that they are no doubt generally

REF0071605

neglected, either from necessity or from oversight, and being much more fond of wandering in the woods than of going to school, they soon fall away, even if once induced to attend school.

Poverty and want of cleanliness: In most cases the poverty of the parent prevents the child from having suitable or sufficient clothing for attending school. A large majority of them would have to be shut out on account of want of cleanliness if they should apply for admission to the public schools.

Result: But the best evidence that we can not rely on the public school to take care of them, lies in the fact that it does not care for them. The universal statement made to me in all localities is that very few, if any, of the children attend school. Not one per cent of the children admitted to this school have ever been to the public schools. The isolation of one generation by giving the child only the Indian language and the Indian way of living, continues that isolation to the next. It can be destroyed only by the removal of the rising generation from its influences.

Unsuitability of instruction: Even if it were possible to secure their attendance at the public schools, the literary training which they would receive there is not the education that they most need. It is more important that we develop cleanly habits, a desire for a neat appearance in person and in home, a taste for better and more wholesome food, than that we give them literary training, even in so important branches as the "three R's." The boys need to learn better methods of agriculture, how to care for stock, how to handle the now indispensable farm machinery, and the care and use of the more common tools. The girls must learn better methods of cooking, how to make and repair their clothing, neatness in their housework, and simple means of making their homes attractive. The young need to be brought to a true appreciation of the universally accepted principles of morality, to be made more trustworthy and reliable, more faithful to promises, more obedient to law. These are things that can be inculcated only by constant oversight and restraint. They can not be learned with constant influences of Indian life about them. They need a restraining hand and a higher example. Too much of the anarchy and license of the camp yet clings to the life of their isolated huts. They must be kept as far as possible from acquiring those traits of Indian character which have given these people their unenviable reputation among their neighbors.

The work of educating them, then, must be left to the boarding schools. The number of children of school age (6 to 13) must be not less than one-fifth of the total population, or about 1,200. To accommodate these children we have the two contract schools mentioned above, with a joint capacity of about 150, and this school, with a capacity of the same number; in all 300. Only one-fourth of these children, then, can find accommodation in our present schools. At present some of these children find accommodation at other Indian schools, but the record shows that they are more than usually susceptible to climatic change, and a very large per cent of those taken away before they are 15 or 16 years old suffer serious and often fatal impairment of their health. The younger pupils, at least, ought to be educated within the State. Indeed, it seems to me all these Indians, who must obtain their livelihood in after life from agriculture in this State, ought to have the advantage of training in the soil and climate that they will have in after life. The schools which at present draw from the State are located in a much different climate and have to deal with an entirely different soil.

Recommendation.—In view of the needs of the service it is evident, therefore, that additional school facilities should be given to the Indians of Michigan. I believe that this could be best accomplished by immediately doubling the capacity of this school.

Location.—A glance at the map will show that this school is at a point most accessible to the various settlements. Indeed, it is probable that it is very near the center of the Indian population of the State. A single day's ride will carry you to any one of the settlements. It is in the midst of the highest white civilization, and it combines more than any other Indian school in the country the advantages of both reservation and nonreservation schools.

Advantages to pupils.—The pupils become accustomed to work in the climate and soil in which most of them must in the future make their livelihood; they are subject to no violent and trying changes in climatic condition, and they are near enough to their homes so that they do not become discontented or homesick. On the other hand, the pupils are sufficiently separated from their old associations and customs to insure the adoption of the better mode of life presented at the school.

Interest of Indians.—The Indians of the State are interested in our work. Unfavorable reports with regard to their school are referred by them to me. Almost every day letters come to me from Indian parents who wish to send their children here. They take a pride in the school and its work, and it will elevate them as well as their children.

Attendance.—The attendance at the school during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1894, amounted to an average of 81; during the second quarter to 98; during the third quarter to 118, and during the fourth quarter to 145. I have no doubt that if I could accommodate them I could obtain 500 pupils within a month.

Economy to the Government.—Is it not folly for the Government to be spending from $50 to $100 each in transporting pupils to and from schools outside of the State? Would it not cost less to transport supplies to this school, the nearest of the schools to Chicago, and next to Carlisle the nearest to New York, than it costs to transport them to the more remote schools?

Land and equipment.—We have a school farm of 320 acres, nearly all tillable. The last 120 acres bought was purchased with the distinct understanding that the school plant was to be enlarged, and it is impossible to cultivate all of our land with less than 300 pupils in attendance. Carlisle has an attendance of 779 pupils, and cultivates 266 acres of land; Haskell has 514, and cultivates 200 acres; Genoa has 289, and cultivates 326 acres. Can we be expected, with 150 pupils, to cultivate 320 acres?

Buildings required and cost.—In order that we might accommodate 300 pupils, we would have to have two buildings: (1) Boys' dormitory to accommodate 150 boys, which should be of brick, similar to the girls' dormitory. (2) Schoolhouse to accommodate 300 pupils, which should also be of brick. These buildings would probably cost from $25,000 to $30,000. We have a large number of extra beds, desks, blankets, etc., on hand, and probably $10,000 or $15,000 additional would give us the furniture required.

Unsuitability of present buildings for school work.—(1) *Dormitories:* At present both boys and girls room in the same building. It is the only building which can be used for dormitory purposes. Anyone familiar with boarding school work, and especially with Indian boarding-school work, will appreciate the difficult, I almost said impossible, task of keeping the two sexes apart. For the best work a boys' dormitory is imperatively needed, even though the capacity of the school be not increased.

(2) *Schoolrooms:* The present schoolrooms are too small even for our present dormitory room, and like the rest of this building have no efficient means of ventilation. Nor is it advisable to have the schoolroom in a part of the main building where there is so much to draw the attention of the pupils from their books.

(3) *Sitting and play rooms:* We have no rooms suitable either for boys' or girls' sitting rooms or play rooms. I deem this a most serious defect in our work.

I trust that this school may be given suitable facilities for doing the work intrusted to it, and that the Government may give to the Indians of Michigan the school facilities many times promised in the treaties under which they gave up their land, but hitherto not supplied them.

History of the school.—*Site:* The history of the selection of the site for this school will be found on pages 60 and 882, Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1892. The land upon which the school stands was formerly granted by the Government to the Methodist Episcopal Church for educational purposes, was transferred by them to other parties, and finally rebought by the Government. The farm includes the reservation burial ground.

Buildings: The corner stone for the main building was laid October 12, 1892, with Masonic ceremonies, and the building was finished and occupied by the school on June 20, 1893.

Opening of the school: The school, however, had been opened under E. E. Riopel as superintendent on January 3, 1893, in the Commercial Bank building of the city of Mount Pleasant, and was continued there until March 22, when it was removed to temporary quarters near the new building. In the latter part of July, 1893, Superintendent Riopel was relieved by James A. Cooper, and on October 30, 1893, the school came under my charge.

Material equipment: The buildings of the school consist at present of one $20,000 brick building, suitable for a girls' dormitory, kitchen, dining room, and sewing room; a shop in which could be well accommodated the elementary carpentering, blacksmithing, and shoemaking, which, it seems to me, most desirable to give; and two hay barns bought with the land of the school. A barn and storehouse have been planned and approved and will be erected this fall.

Health of pupils.—The first selection of pupils for the school was made without physical examination. During our first year's work we had 1 death from consumption and 4 were sent home affected with that disease. Aside from these cases we had but 2 pupils who were seriously ill, both boys with pneumonia.

School work.—Although the frequent changes of teachers seriously impaired the work of the schoolroom, yet progress has been made. All pupils who are able are required to speak the English language, and at the close of the year only half a dozen who entered in June are unable to do so.

Industrial work.—In this work the progress, both among boys and girls, has been marked. The boy who comes here with no knowledge of work and less inclination for it, soon learns to do the tasks assigned him cheerfully and, after some showing, fairly well. So many of the pupils have been required on the farm that too little attention has been given to training in handling tools. With a sufficient number of pupils to enable us to do our farm work properly we will find time not only to give

REF0071606

each pupil better instruction in practical agriculture, but also a training in handling and caring for the more common tools.

The farm.—We try to make our farm a model for the boys to follow in their own farm work, doing our work as it should be done and when it should be done. The following will show the number of acres tilled. The crops are not yet gathered, hence the yield can not be given:

	Acres.		Acres.
Potatoes	30	Oats	23
Beans	20	Corn	20
Buckwheat	3	Popcorn	2
Sweet corn	1	Vines	2
Cabbage	1	Tomatoes	¼
Turnips	1	Beets	¼
Carrots	¼	Parsnips	¼
Onions	¼	Pease	½
Asparagus	½		

Stock.—The farm should be stocked with sufficient stock to furnish an abundance of milk and eggs and to give the pupils training in the care and feeding of sheep, hogs, etc. At present a large part of our pasture goes to waste for want of stock.

Local interest in the school.—The school was originally established through the interest and efforts of the people of Michigan. About one-half of the money required for the site was given to the Government by the people of the city of Mount Pleasant. I find that their interest in the school has in no wise lessened. In every way they have aided me in the work. They have a pride in making this one of the best schools in the country. They realize that the education of their Indian citizens can be accomplished only in this way. I desire to extend them my thanks for their kindly interest and many favors

Social and moral training.—The social and moral development of the pupils can not be properly accomplished under our present circumstances. With no play or sitting rooms, and with both sexes in the same building, our work must be mainly directed toward the development of the prohibitive faculty. But this is just the faculty of the Indian child's mind which has been most developed. All their lives they are told "don't." They need to be taught "what to do," not "what not to do." Nor can we remedy the defects of our building by taking fewer pupils. We will be able to make play rooms for our pupils as soon as our storehouse and laundry are completed; but we can not use any rooms in the building for sitting rooms. The only rooms at all suitable for the purpose are the schoolrooms and the sewing rooms, which are necessarily occupied with the school and sewing. The large farm prevents us from shutting out the boys, and the need of housework prevents us from shutting out the girls, even if it were advisable to deny one sex the privilege of an education.

Nevertheless we have done what we could toward developing in our pupils higher ideals of manhood and womanhood, and are much encouraged by the marked contrast between the new pupils as they come in and those who have been here some time.

In conclusion.—I feel that the school is well started; that the most trying time of its existence has been passed; that with the kindly aid of the Department and of Congress in giving it proper facilities, it may easily be made one of the best and most efficient agencies in the elevation and civilization of the people whose ignorance has made and is now making them the prey to the vices and treacheries of their intellectual superiors.

With many thanks for your kindness and support, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SPENCER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE, MINN., *August 1, 1894.*

SIR: The fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was the first year that our school was in session a continuous school year. Less than 30 children were on hand at the opening of our school, and the work of filling the school was pushed vigorously, so that during the month of September our average came up to 50. The children that had gone home to spend the summer vacation, for the most part, came back in September, and seemed to appreciate the benefits of the school more than those that had remained. The filling of our school was not completed until sometime in the second quarter, and by January 1 our enrollment reached 70, ten more than our appropriation called for.

The interest on the part of the pupils throughout the entire school year was the best that could have been desired. While it is true that 2 or 3 of the larger boys did not manifest the same spirit as shown by the rest of the school, on the whole there has been a desire on the part of the children to learn, and they have made good progress in their studies.

Many of our children came here with little or no knowledge of the English language, and there were none of them that had been in school the entire year that could not speak English fairly well.

Teachers and employés have labored hard for the interests of the children, holidays have been appropriately observed, and the children will long remember the pleasant Christmas and Memorial Day of 1894. The citizens of Pipestone have shown a friendly feeling for the school and the children from the first, and have invited them to their public gatherings, to their churches and Sunday schools, as well as places of amusement. On Memorial Day the Indian pupils from this school took part in the exercises, and marched in procession with the children from the public schools, and their deportment and bearing was such as to bring forth many favorable comments.

The school work has been thorough, and those entering upon the first and second year's work have been well drilled in the use of words and the construction of simple sentences. They have been taught to write the word and sentence from the first, and there were few of these beginners that could not write a simple letter at the close of school.

The older students and those having been in school for several years have done good work in all of their studies. Many of them have developed a fondness for reading, and as we have been well supplied with good books and periodicals, they have been a great help to us.

I was allowed to make some valuable improvements during the past year, among which may be mentioned the sewer system. When the present site was selected by Dr. Dorchester it was thought that a sewer could be run over the ledge and into the small lakes below the falls. To have done this would have required more funds than available, as the expense in blasting through the granite ledge would have been large. The next best plan was adopted, and that of running the sewer a safe distance from the building into a cesspool, dug and stoned up in the sand and gravel; only wash water from the lavatories, kitchen, and laundry is run into the sewer. All of this water is absorbed in the sand, and in case the cesspool fills up at any time a windmill pumps the water onto the land. We have used this system now nearly one year, and find that it works well and meets all the demands of the school.

Additional piping, for both hot and cold water, was put into the building during the year. Four copper bath tubs, two for the boys and two for the girls, were placed in the bathrooms and connected with the sewer. These are supplied with hot water from a galvanized iron boiler in the laundry, heated from the steam boiler in winter and by a small hot-water boiler in summer. The wash rooms, kitchen, and laundry are supplied in the same manner.

January 28 our elevated water tank burned, and we were without a proper water supply until spring, when a much better tank, with capacity of 200 barrels, elevated 42 feet and constructed so as to be frost proof, was erected at a cost of about $800.

An additional barn was built in the fall for our stock of cattle. A large dormitory in the third story of the school building was finished, which gave us much more room for boys. I am in hopes that the balance of the third story may be finished this fall, which will give us all the room necessary until our capacity is further increased.

We now have about 150 acres under cultivation, including 50 acres of new breaking. Our crop this year consists of 40 acres of oats, 7 acres of potatoes, 30 acres of corn, 4 acres of millet, 2 acres of beans, 3 acres of garden, and 4 acres of flax. The continued drought has injured our prospects for even a fair crop, and we have little hopes of raising anything except a small crop of oats and corn.

Among the improvements that are needed at this school, and we are in hopes to get some of them during the present year, may be mentioned: A granary and wagon shed, additional dormitory room, storehouse, and fencing.

Our school has been fortunate in not having any contagious diseases or epidemics during the past year. Diphtheria raged in this county during the winter months, and several cases were reported within three miles of our school. Extra precautions were observed, and outside of the mumps, nothing like an epidemic visited us. While

REF0071607

there were no deaths at school, three of our pupils were sent home suffering with consumption, all of whom died. The school was in no way responsible, however, as the cases referred to were all hereditary. Our school is poorly arranged in case of epidemics, as it is impossible to isolate the sick from the rest of the school.

In closing my report, I wish to thank the Department for the hearty cooperation and assistance it has given me in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully,

C. J. CRANDALL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW INDIAN SCHOOL, MONT., *August 8, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the second annual report of this school.

The probability of the school being abandoned gave us rather a poor start for our year's work. Employés and pupils were uncertain about its continuance, and of necessity had less heart in their work.

The order for a transfer of 20 of our older pupils to Fort Hall school increased the unrest and uncertainty. While none of the pupils went or cared to go, the fact of allowing an attempt to take them to one of the poorest agency schools made pupils believe that this school was held in low estimation. In December an order was received for 21 of our older pupils to be sent home. They went the 1st day of January, greatly regretting that their last and, with some of them, only opportunity of learning something in school was denied.

In February an army officer was sent here with power to enlist any boys 18 years old and over. The campaign that was carried on then broke up our work again and caused many boys to do a poor year's work when they would otherwise have done good work. Five boys joined the Army, and their letters tell us that 2 of the number save their money and the other 3 spend it for whisky.

But for these things our work would have been better organized and more effective. Three additional shops were put in running order, so that we have carpenter, blacksmith, tailor, and shoe shops. More than 100 boys have received training in trades and the use of tools. All these shops have done the usual work required at school.

A special effort was made to teach a large number the use of carpenter tools. A regular detail of boys was made for the carpenter shop. A great many working on the farm and elsewhere not regularly in shops were put in classes and received instruction in the use of tools and woodworking. They were in the shop two days per week. Those too small to handle carpenter tools were given instruction in knife-work. The progress they made in this line of work justified our expectations, and we expect to give greater attention to this work the present year. I believe every boy who leaves an Indian school ought to know how to use tools and do rough work that is continually required about a home.

Owing to the failure to secure a larger irrigating ditch, we have not done what we had hoped to do in developing a farm. It is useless to attempt farming without an abundance of water. We had a good supply of vegetables for the year raised in the garden. But the return was not what it would have been with a larger ditch. A large number of boys have received instruction in gardening and the use of water on a small scale. They are learning how to raise and take care of garden products.

The cows and heifers we were allowed to purchase near the close of the year have added a great deal to the dairy herd. At the present time our herd furnishes the school from 40 to 50 gallons of milk daily. We hope to develop a herd during this year that will furnish all the milk and butter the school needs.

In the sewing room the girls have made good progress. Besides doing the sewing necessary, a good-sized class has learned to draft patterns, cut and fit dresses. The girls have managed to buy their own charts, and they take a commendable pride in this accomplishment. Many of the girls have taken up fancywork of different kinds, and have given their odd half hours to making pretty things for their rooms and to send to their folks.

Pupils in schoolrooms have made good progress. They take a real student's interest in studies in all grades. A literary society was organized by the girls and one by the boys, and a foundation laid for valuable work in this line.

We have organized a reading room to supplement the work of schoolrooms. Through the kind efforts of Frances C. Sparhawk many papers and periodicals were sent by friends of Indian education. The employés contributed a large number of periodicals, so that there was a good variety of good literature.

We began a library with the different readers and series of supplementary reading. The one taking charge of the reading room gave special attention to selecting the kind of reading suited to the advancement and age of pupils. Quite a number of books of the employés were read by advanced pupils.

By taking out partitions of an 8-room building and arching the ceiling, we arranged a larger and better dining room. The former dining room was converted into an assembly room. The old chapel was taken for a gymnasium. Apparatus consisting of horizontal and parallel bars, horizontal and inclined ladders, inclined and straight bars, jumping standards, Indian clubs, dumbbells, wands, wrist machine, were made. While not as fancy as could be purchased, I think it is much more valuable because the boys made it.

A band of fourteen pieces has been organized, and the boys now vie with the village bands in Montana. They went to Fiegan and played on the 4th of July, and their people seemed to get great enjoyment from their boys' playing. A large class of girls has received instruction on the organ. More attention is given to vocal music by the entire school. Besides the songs contained in our books, many patriotic songs and others have been learned by the school.

The health of the school has been good. We are doing what we can to prevent sickness. A water system and sewer connection would be a great aid in perfecting sanitation.

Pupils, with few exceptions, have entered into their work with a vim and energy that mean success. They are learning to work whether there is an employé with them or not. The intention is for them to understand definitely what their work is and then hold them responsible for it. Employés have been willing to do their own work and assist others when needed. Their example of prompt attention to details of different departments has done much to create an admirable enthusiasm among pupils.

The great needs of the school now are a larger irrigating ditch and a water system. When it is 40° below zero, and all water used has to be hauled in barrels, we can not keep things as we would. It leaves us with no fire protection. A farm can not be developed without plenty of water from the ditch. We hope to do more effective work the coming year.

Thanking you for kindness extended the school, I am, very respectfully,

W. H. WINSLOW,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARSON, NEV.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Carson City, Nev., August 22, 1891.

SIR: In pursuance to instructions from your office I have the honor to submit my first annual report, but fourth in course of the school.

School.—As it has been the custom to permit the children to return to their homes during the vacation period (July and August), few remained at the school, and at the opening of the session (September 1), a sufficient number had returned to bring the roll up to 31. By October 1 it had increased to 57, and by November 1 to 68. The total enrollment for the year was 122, with an average attendance of 75. The highest number enrolled at any one time during the year was 106.

Just having assumed control at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1895, I can say but little in regard to the school work, as there has been no established grade and no record of the assigning of pupils to the different classes, and their promotion, if any, noted; but the pupils are evidence in themselves that they have been the recipients of good training, as they evince a disposition to be kind, obedient, and well-behaved at all times. The majority of them write a legible hand and compose a fairly good letter; but, owing to the continual shifting of pupils from year to year, the beginning of each session found a large number of new ones to begin the year's work, and as a result of this constant change the school has not attained that degree of advancement that it would have, had some means been devised to retain them for a definite time to pursue an established course of training and study. However, as the class of pupils selected to make up the bulk of the school were at too advanced an age, this course would have been somewhat difficult to follow, as they already had the habits of life fixed and would not enter school work with the same interest as younger pupils. With the pupils of this school, as in all Indian schools, drawing and music are natural gifts, and in spite of the fact that they have had no instruction in either of these departments some of them do remarkably well at drawing, and the boys are our only dependence for instrumental music.

REF0071608

Acting on instructions from your office to William M. Moss, supervisor in charge during the months of May and June, 1891, to retain as far as practicable pupils then in attendance, during the vacation period, we have succeeded in retaining all, with the exception of two who ran away; but, to offset these, six have entered, making an increase of four during a time that it is commonly expected there would be a falling off instead of an increase. During the first few days after announcing that it was our instructions to retain them through vacation, owing somewhat to their anticipated visits to their homes, but still more to the solicitations of their parents, there was some discontent; but this, as far as the children were concerned, offered no difficulty of solution, for, by the introduction of outdoor sports and taking them on picnic excursions, etc., and having the discontented ones do much needed painting, and caring for the growing crops at paid wages, they soon became contented. But as a custom among Indians is difficult to overcome, and as the children have been permitted to return to their homes during vacation, there may be some points that will need further explanation to the parents; but I do not anticipate any trouble in filling this school to its full capacity, about 130, shortly after opening September 1 next.

Throughout the year all the requirements relating to evening sessions, Sunday school, the observance of legal holidays, etc., have been complied with.

Farm.—The farm, consisting of 240 acres, is situated in the Carson Valley, 3½ miles from the city. There is only a small portion of it but is fit for tillage; but in consequence of the character of the soil—being a porous sandy loam—and a scarcity of water supply, it is hardly practicable to crop more than 100 acres, as this is almost a rainless region, and the production of crops depends entirely upon irrigation. The farm was formerly a ranch, and, owing to its having been tilled from year to year without being fertilized, the quantity of the crops will fall considerably short of what they really should be. However, the quantity compares very favorably with those in the vicinity. The elevation being very high and the summers short, the production of corn, with the exception of some very early kinds, and the late varieties of vegetables and fruits, are impossible; but most garden vegetables do well, and potatoes exceptionally so. The potato crop this year will exceed that of any other since the school was founded, and there will be sufficient of all other vegetables to supply what we require. The probable yield will be as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Corn	3,500	Potatoes	50,000
Turnips	4,000	Onions	3,500
Wheat	2,400	Other vegetables	56,000
Hay	60,000		

There is quite a quantity of melons and squashes growing, but, owing to the lateness of the spring, it is doubtful if they mature. With the surplus of vegetables and some grain we will fatten enough pork to supply the school for the year. The management of different departments of the farm, the care of the stock, under the able supervision of the farmer, with the assistance of the boys, are in every way deserving of commendation.

Carpentry.—This department during most of the year has been overburdened with work, but with the assistance of our pupil apprentices—some of whom do remarkably well, in fact, are quite good mechanics—has been able to keep up the general repairs and do some work in the way of building. A new veranda, at an expense of $275, has been added to the front of the main school building, which adds very materially to its appearance. The apprentices did a good portion of this work, and the workmanship is fully up to the average, and really better than that done on the main school buildings.

Buildings.—The design of the school building could be improved upon very materially. There are no side entrances, and the pupils either have to pass in and out at the front of the building or go through the dining hall and kitchen. To avoid this difficulty, the carpenter is engaged at present in cutting passageways at the sides. The schoolrooms are too small to meet the requirements for successful class work, and they are so crowded that the sanitary condition is necessarily bad. We have no assembly room or chapel and one of the schoolrooms serves for this purpose, and by putting two pupils into a single seat we manage to crowd all into the room.

The facilities for the boys bathing are miserable, and those of the girls are little better. Their bath tubs are large zinc affairs, 10 feet square, perhaps, and our only method of heating water is by means of a coiled pipe in the fire boxes of the laundry and kitchen ranges. When run to their full capacity, these ranges will not heat the water sufficiently for bathing purposes. There never have been clothing rooms provided for the children's clothing, but with the additional carpenter allowed we will soon have this difficulty overcome.

There should be an appropriation for the erection of a storehouse. At present there are two buildings, for the want of a better name, we call storehouses, one of which is located fully 50 rods from the main building. When these rooms are filled to their fullest capacity, they will not contain all the goods.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school during the year has been good. While quite a number of cases have been treated, they have been of a mild nature. There have been no cases which at at any time gave cause for alarm. Since assuming control, July 1, 1891, the school physician, who resides in Carson, aside from his regular visits, has promptly responded to my request to visit the school.

The system of sewerage is in very bad condition. The main sewer is but 6 inches, and wholly inadequate to carry off the refuse matter from the school. Owing to there being but little fall, and the sewer too small, it is almost a daily occurrence that it clogs and has to be dug up. In consequence of this a great many of the sections have been broken, and it is little better than an open ditch. The sewer empties into a stagnant pool, but by extending it 250 or 300 feet we could secure an outlet in running water, with the additional advantage of 2½ to 3 feet more fall.

Conclusion.—Thanking your office for the kind consideration it has extended me during my short term of service, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

EUGENE MEAD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *September 29, 1894.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 19th instant, directing me to write the annual report of the Albuquerque industrial training school. I have read all the reports published of the various schools for several years back, and have visited so many of the schools and found the surroundings so different from the conception formed by reading these reports, that I fear I am not a very good selection for writing one, and I am not much of a George Washington either.

I receipted for the property here on the 8th ultimo, and expect to take a receipt for it the 30th instant. My knowledge of the school here is limited to the information procured in this short space of time.

The school last year was a success in point of attendance, as well as in many other respects. When school closed for vacation, there were 283 pupils in attendance. More than one-half of these were permitted to go home for vacation. About 50 were over age and were not to return. About 80 have not yet returned, but are expected now daily. Notwithstanding this, we now have 309 in actual attendance, so that the year 1895 promises to have the largest enrollment in the history of the school, though it was predicted by some a change of superintendents would result in a marked decrease.

The class-room work.—This work has been conducted by six lady teachers. I have not given it a close personal inspection, but from what I have been able to observe it has not been what it should have been, on the whole. I do not think the school has been well graded nor classified, and the pupils generally read and speak very poor English. It seems to me that language should be the leading feature in class-room work in an Indian school. I think too much time has been frittered away in doing work for show. Somebody has failed to grasp the idea that education is mental development—mind growth—and not a mere cramming of the mind with facts.

Industrial work.—The boys here are taught farming, carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking, and harness-making. The farm has been a complete failure this year, raising absolutely nothing. It is claimed that water was scarce and the alkali strong, but good gardens are growing all around us, and farms have been pointed out to me, which are said to have been as strongly impregnated with alkali a few years ago as the school farm here, which are now covered with beautiful fields of valuable alfalfa, productive vineyards, splendid orchards, and gardens green with vegetables, which are so necessary to the health of pupils. I would suggest that fertilizers be provided, water be paid for, and an experienced farmer and gardener, who understands this soil and manner of irrigating, and who is himself willing to work, be placed in charge. Then, with such sunshine and atmosphere as New Mexico always has, the farm here should be one grand, beautiful garden.

The fruit trees which were planted here a few years ago at a cost of $195 are nearly every one dead. In this great Rio Grande Valley, so famous for its fruit, the school never so much as had an apple, a peach, a pear, a plum, nor a grape—yet our Mexican neighbors all around us have an abundance of these.

The carpenter shop is in splendid hands. A large number of boys are detailed here and they show quite an ability for this kind of work. A number of them are above an average mechanic. They have this season erected a large bath house which is an exceedingly beautiful and well-constructed building, and would be a

REF0071609

credit to any carpenter. The shoe shop is under the management of a full-blooded Indian boy, who learned his trade here. The work in all respects is up to that of any shop managed by white men. Most of the shoes are made here for the pupils, and are as nice and as good as can be made by most shoemakers by hand. White people who know nothing about the work would be surprised at their efficiency. The harness shop is well managed. The Indian boys in this department do as good work and can make as nice harness as can be had anywhere. I have recently sold 114 sets, and have now on hand 43 sets, made by pupils during the past year. The tailor shop makes all the boys' uniform clothing and considerable every-day wear. The boys here have not been taught to cut, and have been kept at piecework, never changing. Twenty years such training would not make a tailor. I endeavored to have this changed.

The girls here have never done any kitchen work, and I recently sent home some young ladies who have been here more than four years, who know nothing at all about cooking. The girls felt very badly about it, and it should stand as a monument of disgrace to those who are responsible for it. Girls here have worked their full term of enrollment in the sewing room; others in the laundry. They of course became very expert in this work and could do much more than if the details had been changed monthly; but that is not the kind of training girls should have. It is not a question of doing the greatest amount of work with the smallest number of girls, but the school should give them that training that fits them best for housekeepers and mothers, regardless of the amount or quality of the work done.

Drainage.—A system of drainage is needed very badly here and it will be somewhat expensive, but the sanitary condition can not be first-class until it is had. I would suggest that an estimate of the cost be ascertained and an appropriation made for it.

Drinking water.—The quality of drinking water is very poor here. It is so strongly impregnated with alkali, and, being only surface water, found in 4 feet of the top of the ground, is very unhealthy. I would suggest that a number of large cisterns be built. There is roof sufficient and rain enough to provide the school with sufficient drinking water if sufficient number of cisterns were provided. It would materially improve the health of the school. I would suggest an appropriation for cisterns.

Electric light.—An electric-light plant would be in the interest of economy and safety from fire. The engine already being here, the cost would be very small, and I think it would be wise to put one in operation.

The future.—The outlook for the coming year is indeed encouraging. The new employés are all faithful and efficient. They are zealous and determined to succeed. Mr. McKoin, who succeeds me as superintendent, is an experienced and very efficient and practical man.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. M. MOSS,
Supervisor, in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FÉ, N. MEX.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *August 15, 1894.*

SIR: In submitting my first annual report of the school under my charge, I regret that circumstances beyond my control have made it necessary for me to make an unsatisfactory one.

When I took charge last November as supervisor, I found no scholars here, the school broken up, and the scholars distributed to the various schools of the service; and, until my recent appointment as superintendent, the status of the school had not been fixed.

The educational work done, therefore, in this school has extended not longer than fifty days, and as only a few scholars reported about March 1, and a few in April, not until May 21 and 22 did we receive 24 small Pueblos, making a total up to the end of June of 48. Not one teacher being received at the school until May 28, the work in the section room only began about that date, and was continued until July 6.

During my administration I have kept the scholars employed in industrial work, and the first thing that called for attention was the dreadful condition of the sewerage of the school. Finding that a fearful odor infested every portion of the buildings, and that serious fever had already appeared among the employés, I at once asked authority to correct it, and received authority and put the pipes in proper order, and built the necessary bathrooms, which were left partly completed by my predecessor. Those pipes and those leading to the different parts of the building had gotten out of order, and many had burst, all of which have been fixed.

A water supply for the school next called for serious consideration, the well and windmill attached being found inadequate to furnish a supply for domestic purposes, and when the pump in the well was attached to the steam engine, after the

windmill got out of order, in two hours the well was entirely dry, and we were without water until a new amount ran in. To meet a pressing necessity, my predecessor then asked for and received permission to have a 1-inch pipe connection with the penitentiary supply, and this afforded a supply for domestic use, but he laid the pipes on the surface, hoping, I suppose, that a contract would be entered into with the Santa Fé company before winter began; but the frost came and the pipes began to burst, and I was forced to bury this 1-inch pipe in order to save it from destruction.

I asked for and received authority to make a contract with the Santa Fé Water Company for an 8-inch main, which has been planted and is in working order, giving an ample supply for security from fire, for domestic purposes, and for irrigating 10 acres of land. The pressure in the mains, however, is so great, being over 150 pounds to the square inch, that it has burst one of my galvanized boilers attached to the kitchen range, and I have asked for a new boiler and a pressure regulator for the 4-inch main leading into the buildings, which will save not only my small connecting pipes, but all the rest of my boilers and tanks.

The buildings have been calcimined and painted and put in complete order by the Indians. New fences have been built in front and on each side of the school lands, and a fence to protect the gardens and orchards.

A new 30,000-gallon water tank, which had been in the shops for nearly two years, has been erected, and will afford reserve supply in case of damage to the long line of pipe and repairs incident thereto. Two fire hydrants are in place, and 500 feet of fire hose on hand, so that the buildings are as secure from fire as water and appliances can make them. But, as in all cases where Indian children are collected and have to handle stoves and bracket lamps, there is great danger at all times, and I most earnestly urge an appropriation for a steam-heating and an electric-light plant.

I also, in this connection, urge the erection of a small hospital building for the school, for which an $1,800 appropriation was made, I hear, in 1893. With these additions, I think I can truthfully say that the buildings here will be as nicely equipped as any school in the Indian service.

The industries pursued by the boys and girls have been in the blacksmith, carpenter, saddler, shoemaker, and harness and tailor shops, agriculture in planting and working about a 4-acre garden, and in the care of horses and cows; and the girls in kitchen, laundry, bakery, and sewing room work.

I note in my predecessor's last report that he states that, with a hospital built, these buildings can easily accommodate 200 children. I beg to state that this is a serious mistake. No doubt 200 can be accommodated or crowded into the building, but no proper work can be accomplished with such a number with our present dormitories and sleeping apartments, as with more than 125 or 130 the main features of our work will then be in the line of nursing the sick, and the hospital will have to be a large one to accommodate them.

I assumed the duties as superintendent on July 1, and if I am not required to take more than 130 pupils, and am granted good teachers and allowed to retain good employés and discharge incompetent ones, I think I may safely promise a good year's work for this current fiscal year; and with the same kind consideration to my requests as I have received this year from your office, I will do my utmost to give a good account of the school in my next report.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL, AT CHEROKEE, N. C.

CHEROKEE TRAINING SCHOOL,
Cherokee, N. C., September 10, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Eastern Cherokee school and agency, and the required statistics to accompany the same, for the year ending June 30, 1894.

Heretofore the reports, or statistics, of this agency have been mere guesswork. The office requested that facts, and not guesswork, should be stated, and as I have no farmers employed in the different districts, I employed four competent Indian interpreters, assigning to each certain districts. They went carefully from house to house and obtained the required statistics, herewith inclosed, which are facts. I visited the Indians in Cherokee County, and obtained the statistics of the Indians there.

SCHOOL.

History.—In the year 1881, the Society of Friends entered into contract with this tribe of Indians for the establishment and operation of a small boarding school at this point. The Government approved of the same, and paid the Friends the general

REF0071610

allowance per capita for the maintenance and instruction of the pupils. Their work was crowned with success and harmony for years, but after turning it over to other parties, the Indians in time became divided into two factions, bitterly opposed to each other, resulting in discontent, dissensions, and trouble with the contract superintendent, and the final transformation of the contract school into a Government training school in 1892.

The report of my predecessor for 1892 and 1893, and the honorable Commissioner's letter, on page 141 of the report of 1892, give a fuller account of the past history and educational difficulty among the Eastern Cherokees.

Location.—The school is located on the banks of the Ocona Lufta River, near the center of the reservation, in a most picturesque valley, surrounded by mountains. The scenery from the school is noted for its great beauty and grandeur.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the past year has been 167 with an average for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 135. Thirty-one of the brightest and most advanced pupils were transferred to Carlisle and Hampton during the year. These Indians appreciate the advantages of an education and are, as a rule, anxious to have their children in school. There are 140 children of school age on the reservation. The school will accommodate properly 100 pupils, and the appropriation granted is for only 80 pupils. I appreciate the fact that the Indian Office strongly recommended an increased appropriation for 1895.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of one girls' dormitory, shop, and office owned by the Government; also one large and small boys' quarters, a school building, and barn, built by the Friends and owned by the tribe. The buildings having been repaired and painted, are in a much better condition than they were a year ago.

The buildings needed are a commissary, dining hall, laundry, and bath house, as well as additional quarters for pupils.

Farm.—The school farm consists of about 50 acres, 20 acres being mountain land used for pasture, and the remainder devoted to agriculture and gardening.

An orchard of peaches, cherries, apples, and plums bears abundantly in favorable seasons. The fruit from the same being canned and preserved, makes a very acceptable addition to the pupils' bill of fare.

The school farm should be enlarged to 160 acres of tillable land by purchasing two Indian claims adjoining the school, so that a sufficient amount of produce could be raised to entirely subsist the pupils and stock.

Stock.—On assuming charge of this school last October I found a herd of 40 cattle of the commonest grade, which had been purchased from the contract superintendent. The limited amount of farm and pasture land belonging to the school and the high price of hay in this vicinity rendered it impossible to profitably keep such a number of common stock. After receiving permission from the office I have reduced the number of said herd to 16 head by butchering them for use of the school, thus saving a double expense to the Government.

The school also possesses 2 horses, 2 mares, 2 colts, 7 hogs, 50 hens, and 1 yoke of oxen.

Trades.—No regular trades have been taught, as the appropriation was insufficient to employ instructors and support the increased number of pupils. Through irregular labor the large boys have obtained some experience in carpentering and blacksmithing, in performing the necessary repairs and work of the school under the supervision of the industrial teacher and irregular employés.

The most important trades should be taught here, such as carpentering, blacksmithing, wagon making, and cabinetmaking, so that the trained Indian youth can help develop the inexhaustible supply of choice timber which abounds on this reservation. A shoe and tailor department should also be started, which would manufacture all the clothes and shoes required by the pupils, as well as impart to them the knowledge of those trades.

Industries.—The chief industry taught is agriculture. Boys receive thorough instruction in farming, taking care of stock, planting and cultivating fruit and ornamental trees. They are taught how to build fences, pigpens, corrals, repair harness, etc., sharpen saws and axes, and handle all kinds of tools and machinery used on a farm. We have faithfully endeavored to impart to each a thorough, practical every-day education which will fit him for roughing it, along with his white neighbor, and making the best of his resources, opportunities, and surroundings.

The girls also receive practical instruction in cooking, sewing, dressmaking, laundry, and in all kinds of housework, so that they can be fitted for the duties that await them in future life.

Schoolrooms.—Three teachers have done faithful work in the educational department of the school. Each pupil receives one half day's schooling. Many new pupils were added during the year who knew no English. They made marked progress and at the close of school were able to read, write, work simple practical problems in arithmetic and talk short sentences in English.

The teachers have been thorough, practical, and original, and the pupils have been awakened, interested, and advanced. The old fogy methods of entire reliance on text books, with no higher aim or no purpose than merely to memorize rules, or obtain the answers to a certain number of set examples, have been advantageously abandoned. The pupils have been taught to think for themselves, and to understand each step before taking one higher. The scholars have been taught the geography of their counties, State and country, in preference to learning that of Hindostan. They have been taught to exchange the produce raised on their farms for the groceries, etc., to be purchased at the store, to measure land, wood, and rock, and work out all other practical examples, the knowledge of which will be valuable to them in their everyday life. By so doing the pupils have been taught to think, and the work of the schoolrooms in all the different branches of study has not been dead and fruitless, but productive of good and lasting results.

Financial condition.—The total cost of maintaining the school for the year was $12,748.31, of which amount $6,300.81 was paid to the teachers and employés.

Music.—All the pupils have received instruction in vocal music, and a class of ten girls is being taught on the piano.

The employés liberally responded to the call for the purchase of a set of instruments for a brass band, which was immediately organized. The band now occupies the position of fourth regimental band of the State militia, competing successfully with several of the finest bands of the State, and has just returned from a two-weeks' drill with the regiment at the seaside.

Amusements.—"All work and no play" has not been our motto. The boys have well organized baseball and football clubs, which gain many victories over the surrounding clubs of the country. The girls greatly enjoy their croquet and tennis games. Band concerts twice a week, and ball games on Saturday afternoons help greatly to break the monotony of hard work and study, and cause the pupils not to look upon the school as a prison or guard house, but as an attractive home.

A semimonthly sociable for employés and pupils has been productive of the greatest amount of good in teaching the pupils gentility and easy manners, as well as cultivating in them the desire and ambition to treat each other as young ladies and gentlemen.

Religious exercises.—A general invitation was given to ministers of all denominations to preach on Sundays at the school. Four ministers of different denominations responded, giving regular preaching during the year. A Sunday school and Sunday evening song service were also established. Evening chapel exercises were held at the close of each day's study hour.

Employés.—The employés have labored faithfully and harmoniously in building up the school and advancing its interests.

Health.—The health of pupils has been fair. During the winter a siege of grippe visited the school, but through the faithful and efficient efforts of Dr. Oberlander all recovered. No deaths have occured during the year.

Results.—The results of the year's work in the different departments are as follows:

Apples	bushels	24	Melons	number	250
Apples, preserved	gallons	17	Milk	gallons	697
Aprons	number	160	Nightdresses	number	21
Beans	bushels	4	Onions	bushels	12
Beans, string	do	8	Onions, pickled	gallons	3
Bed comforts	number	61	Pants, pairs	pairs	47
Beets	bushels	21	Peas, green	bushels	21
Beef, net	pounds	5,818	Pickles	gallons	60
Berries, dried	do	11	Pigs	number	5
Berries, pickled	gallons	12	Pillowcases	do	49
Blouse, suits	number	10	Plums	bushels	4
Blouse, waists	do	9	Plums, preserved	gallons	12
Buckwheat	bushels	5	Pork, fresh	pounds	702
Cabbage	pounds	1,600	Potatoes	bushels	578
Calves	number	8	Potatoes, sweet	do	28
Carrots	bushels	18	Radishes	do	6
Catsup	gallons	10	Sheets	number	26
Corn, green	bushels	10	Shirts	do	112
Corn, pop	do	8	Tomatoes	bushels	20
Cucumbers	do	38	Tomatoes, preserved	gallons	12
Cucumbers, pickled	gallons	8	Towels	number	74
Curtains	number	21	Turnips	bushels	32
Drawers	do	55	Undersuits	number	83
Dresses	do	215	Veal	pounds	200
Fodder	pounds	2,800	Waists	number	52
Fruit, canned	gallons	4	Waists, shirts	do	8
Garters	pairs	168	Waists, under	do	9

REF0071611

General programme.—The following general programme of school work and exercises has been carried out, as far as possible, with gratifying and profitable results:

School examinations (written), last week in each quarter.
Entertainment, first of each month, 7 p. m.
Sociable (semimonthly), first and third Saturday, 7 p. m.
Drill and gymnastics (semiweekly), Tuesday and Friday, 4 p. m.
Dress parade (weekly), Friday, 4:30 p. m.
Band concert, (semiweekly), Wednesday and Saturday.
Baseball, tennis, etc., Saturdays, 2 p. m.
Choir practice, Thursdays, 7:30 p. m.
Literary and debating societies (semimonthly), second and fourth Saturdays, 7 p. m.
General inspection, Sundays, 10 a. m.
Sunday school, Sundays, 10:30 a. m.
Preaching by ministers of all denominations, Sundays, 11 a. m.
Song service, Sundays, 7 p. m.

Electric lights.—I would strongly recommend that the buildings and grounds of the school be lighted by electricity. The school is located at the base of Mount Noble, and an excellent water power could be utilized at a surprisingly small cost which would be sufficient to operate a small dynamo and afford light to the school. The reduction of expenses would be great, and the risk of fires from lamp explosions, which are so prevalent, would be impossible.

Visitors.—Inspector Duncan and Gen. and Mrs. Whittlesey visited the school officially, during the year, and rendered very valuable service in promoting the interests of the school.

AGENCY.

Eastern Cherokee Indians.—In 1835 the strongest and most powerful tribe of Indians east of the Mississippi occupied the rich valley and mountain lands of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, and were numbered by the thousands. They were peaceable, industrious, and progressive. But the covetous eyes of the whites looked upon their lands, and a United States army under Gen. Scott was ordered to remove the Cherokees far west of the Mississippi, where they would forever be out of the way of the avaricious paleface.

Two thousand Cherokees refused to be forced away from their mountain homes for no just reason, and made a stampede one night from the soldiers, escaping to the mountains, where they were obliged to hide in the dens and caverns and live like the foxes and coyotes until permission was granted them to remain. Thus was originated the Eastern Band of Cherokees, who were in 1838 admitted as citizens of the State of North Carolina.

As the majority of the tribe had ceded all their lands to the Government in exchange for what is now known as the beautiful Cherokee Reservation in the Indian Territory, the Eastern Cherokees were obliged to "root hog or die." By an act of Congress the Eastern Cherokees were allowed to draw the money which was originally appropriated for their transportation west. With this money they purchased their present reservation, which consists of rich mountain and valley land.

Owing to the carelessness or unfaithfulness of those intrusted with transacting the business of these Indians, many of their deeds were not properly recorded, and others lost and destroyed; thereby entangling their legal ownership to the land and causing them an endless amount of trouble and expense. Fifty trespassers have been occupying these disputed tracts for years, and Congress has just appropriated $68,000 to remove them from the same and restore to the Indians a perfect title to their lands.

Reservation.—The reservation, known as the Qualla Boundary, contains 70,000 acres. The soil on mountain and valley is rich, and is cultivated by the Indians to the very summits of the mountains, although such farming is extremely difficult. The mountains are densely covered with all kinds of the most valuable timber. Gold and other minerals have been found. Fine mountain rivers and streams, fed by numberless springs, traverse the reservation in different directions, in which trout, bass, and other fish abound.

The Indians also own 15,000 acres of "outside" land, located in different tracts, in Graham and Cherokee counties, where about 200 Indians live at a distance of 40 to 75 miles from the agency. The valuable timber on these outside tracts has been stolen by white trespassers. The greater portion of these lands are too rough for cultivation, and the taxes are a great burden for those Indians to bear.

Occupation.—The chief occupation of these Indians is agriculture, including stock-raising, fruit-growing, and gardening. Some are also adepts at basket-making and the manufacture of pottery. They raise and sell to the school and surrounding towns beef, fodder, corn, oats, fruit, honey, butter, and all kinds of vegetables, in greater or less quantities, according to the season.

Self-supporting.—The Government has never issued the Eastern Cherokees any rations or annuities, and no doubt they are better off for having been obliged to rely entirely on themselves. Many of them are so poor that they do not possess a plow or any stock to work their farms. These unfortunates cultivate their entire crop with a hoe and spade without a murmur or complaint. They carry their corn on their backs for miles to sell or exchange for clothes and provisions.

Population.—According to a census which I have just completed, the Indians are divided into six districts, as follows:

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Children of school age.	Acres tillable.	Acres cultivated.
Big Cove	137	125	262	67	1,594	639
Birdtown	104	107	211	50	795	319
Soco	204	217	420	115	1,762	1,023
Yellow Hill	147	136	283	91	919	705
Graham County	87	79	166	56	2,385	559
Cherokee County	53	45	98	32	1,716	104
Total	731	709	1,440	410	9,021	3,554
At Carlisle and Hampton				31		

Houses.—Their houses are built of logs, with shingle roof, and stone or dirt chimney. Many of the men are experts at hewing, and their houses are constructed of hewn logs, well mortised, which present an attractive appearance.

The most of the Indians use their fireplaces for cooking as well as heating purposes, not being able to afford the luxury of a stove. The supply of windows and stock of furniture is also very limited, many houses possessing no windows and very little if any furniture.

Disposition.—These Indians are peaceable, obedient, and law-abiding citizens. They are anxious to improve their condition and use every means in their power to that end. They go out among their white neighbors and work at every opportunity and are considered very reliable and honest in all their transactions.

Taxes.—They pay their taxes on the tracts which they improve, and only a few of the old, infirm, and orphans fail to meet the demands of the tax collector. The sheriff has informed me that the Indians pay their taxes much more promptly than do the whites of this county.

Educational.—Besides the training school, there are four day schools on the Qualla Reservation. There is also one day school in Graham County. These schools have been maintained from the interest on money held in trust for these Indians by the Government.

There are probably 200 children of school age on this reservation who have never attended school, although the training school was crowded last year to nearly double its proper capacity. As we did not possess the facilities for teaching trades, I was glad to encourage a large number of my brightest and most advanced pupils to go to Hampton and Carlisle, being the first parties of Indian children ever sent from this agency and school out into the civilized world to reap the advantages of a wider and higher education.

Religious.—Quite a number of the Indians are members of the Baptist and Methodist churches, whose ministers have for years labored among them. The Indian ministers now conduct religious services in the Cherokee language at the different settlements, with good results.

Whisky and crime.—The greatest curse among this people is their love for liquor. While there are strict prohibitory laws in force in this State, yet there are many moonshiners and blockaders who manufacture whisky in the hidden caves of the mountains and dispose of it to Indians and others in such a manner that it is very difficult to detect and arrest them. I succeeded in arresting one "moonshiner" who sold liquor to three of my schoolboys.

A force of Indian policemen, as I have recently recommended, is absolutely necessary to successfully break up the liquor business on this reservation, which, if not stopped, will prove disastrous to these Indians. One Indian was arrested for forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary. There have been several drunken rows among Indians when attending their social dances, where knives and revolvers have been used promiscuously. As Indian agent, I have no power to arrest or punish such Indians except through the tedious process of the State courts. With a company of Indian policemen, who could also be appointed as deputy U. S. marshals, such disturbances would soon cease.

Government.—The Eastern Cherokees elect a chief, assistant chief, and twelve councilmen, who hold office for two years and enact such laws for the internal government of the tribe as are needed to improve and better the condition of the Indians. The business and deliberations of the council are carried on in the Cherokee language, following the customs and usages of civilized legislative bodies.

REF0071612

Timber.—The Indian council, unfortunately, made two contracts for the sale of 33,000 acres of their finest timber, for $15,000, to W. C. Smith, of Georgia, and D. L. Boyd, of North Carolina. Both Smith and Boyd claim an equal right to the timber, and contested each other's rights before the Department. The honorable Secretary abrogated both contracts, considering the price to be paid insufficient.

As it will be difficult to get any speculators to give what may be considered a fair price for the said timber, I would strongly recommend that a portable sawmill be furnished and operated by the Government for the use and benefit of these Indians. The Indians could then cut and market their own timber and reap the full value of the same.

Conclusion.—I desire to compliment the valuable assistance rendered these Indians by the Hon. George H. Smathers, special U. S. district attorney, who has most vigorously and faithfully pushed the prosecution of the fifty or more white trespassers on this reservation and secured a compromise agreeable to all.

I also take great pleasure in praising these Indians and the council for the firm and undivided support given to this school and their strong desire to act in all matters in accordance with the instructions of the Department.

I thank the office most sincerely for the cordial and prompt support which has been afforded me in my official capacity during the past year.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. POTTER,
Superintendent and Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT STEVENSON, N. DAK.

FORT STEVENSON SCHOOL, N. DAK., *August 24, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Fort Stevenson industrial school.

We began our career as superintendent December 8, 1893, but were working in the school in another capacity since the preceding March. When we assumed charge we knew of many things and afterwards found more that did not meet with our approval. It is not our province or intention, however, to criticise our predecessor. The condition of the school at that time can be judged by the work done since, provided the work has been on right and necessary lines.

It seemed to us that two things that should be accomplished as soon as possible were to make employés and pupils contented, and to give the latter better food. Employés and pupils had an idea that the chief end of the superintendent's life was making people miserable, and his principal duties, frowning, grumbling, and reproving. We endeavored to remove these ideas. As an incentive to work a sense of duty took the place of fear. Any man or woman fit to be in the service will do more and better work for one whom they respect them for one whom they only fear. To the pupils we had and have no desire to appear as a person to be approached with fear and trembling. They were taught to regard the superintendent and other employés, not as taskmasters, but as friends willing to do anything for their (the pupils') benefit. The result has been gratifying in the extreme.

During the last six months of the year there was not a single runaway; during the first six there were eight. There is a growing disposition on the part of the children to do work well and cheerfully. We have not transformed this old fort into a paradise, nor changed employés and pupils into perfect beings, but we feel that there has been a marked change. Visitors have repeatedly remarked that the school, in every department, was better than ever before. For this the superintendent takes no credit to himself, but here expresses his gratitude to the band of willing workers who have made progress and improvement possible.

Schoolroom work.—During the year four teachers have been employed. Unfortunately the regular course of study has never been followed, and it is almost impossible to follow it now in the more advanced grades. No attempt is made to teach any of the higher branches. The aim is to give the boys and girls that instruction that will be of most practical value to them in after life—ability to speak and understand English; such knowledge of mathematics as will enable them to make their own calculations in all business transactions they may have. In addition to these things they are given a fair idea of geography and United States history. The work in the schoolrooms has been satisfactory, though there is room for further improvement.

Aside from books and book learning, considerable attention is being paid to the so-called and oft-times neglected "little things," such as the manner of sitting, standing, walking, eating; the condition of hands, face, and hair; the little polite

words and phrases, etc. It might be supposed that those things had been taught long ago. They may have been told—they were not taught. Our teachers believe that success or failure in a schoolroom depends, not upon the amount of talking done by the teacher, but upon how much the pupils learn, retain, and practice.

Industrial work.—The boys have been detailed regularly for work in the shoe, tailor, and carpenter shops, and for farm work, care of stock, etc. They have made satisfactory progress in the shoe and tailor shop; but I would like to see them acquire more skill in woodwork, and shall endeavor to introduce a more systematic course of instruction in that line.

The girls have worked in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing room. The sewing room has been in good hands for some years, and continues to turn out work of which white girls might well be proud. In the laundry more care is being exercised; the girls are learning that dirty fingers leave black marks on white goods. In the kitchen there has been a marked change. A new cook took charge April 1, and inaugurated a much-needed revolution. Dirt disappeared; floors began to look white; tinware shone as tinware should. The girls were interested and begged to be detailed for work in the kitchen. The cooking was good. The question of better food was solved. The allowance no longer seemed scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. The pupils noticed the change.

Farm, cattle, etc.—Last year and this year over 100 acres were sown with wheat, oats, corn, and barley. Both years hail destroyed the crops just when harvesting had begun. The potatoes did not suffer from hail, but the garden has literally been "wiped off the earth." The cattle and sheep wintered well. We obtained 1,520 pounds of wool from the sheep. The wolves lay an occasional assessment on the flock.

Sanitary.—Only one death has occurred during the year—cause, consumption. Many of the children are afflicted with inherited diseases. The physician is doing all that can be done for their relief. The general sanitary conditions have been good. Two new sewers were put in last spring—one from the kitchen, the other from the boys' sitting room.

Improvements.—No building has been done during the year. The old buildings were sadly in need of repairs. There was scarcely a window or door on the place that did not require some work. The weatherboarding was torn off the buildings in many places. New floors were put in the laundry and in the boys' sitting room; the latter also received a coat of paint. A fence was placed around the campus, adding greatly to the appearance of the place and keeping sheep and cattle away from the buildings. The lawn in front of the cottages was graded and sown with grass seed. Flower beds were placed on lawn and campus. Sitting rooms and schoolrooms were decorated with pictures, etc. The decorations were not the kind found in an Eastern parlor, but they pleased the children and were a step toward making those rooms pleasant.

Fire.—August 1, 1894, fire destroyed the set of buildings on the south side of the campus, including schoolrooms, dormitories, sitting rooms, dining rooms, kitchen, laundry, and chapel. The fire originated in the dry-room in the laundry. The exact origin is a matter of conjecture—a spark escaping from a stovepipe was probably the cause. The fire spread with rapidity. The buildings were old and dry. Inside of thirty minutes from the time the fire was discovered the entire block—270 by 20 feet, with four wings 70 by 20—was in ashes.

From the beginning it was clearly impossible to save the buildings. Everything that could be carried from them in the limited time was saved. The loss of property was comparatively light. The most valuable articles destroyed were the band instruments. The value of the buildings was intrinsically very little; their value was in the use to which they were put. To us they were, in a sense, worth as much as newer and more costly ones.

The superintendent was away on leave of absence when the fire occurred. A telegram informed him of the disaster, and a few days later he arrived here. He found the employés disheartened. The result of many a days' work had gone up in smoke, or lay before their eyes in ashes. A black, unsightly pile of rubbish where once the buildings stood, an over-present odor of smoke, on every hand disorder, all signs of boasted tidiness had vanished. Little wonder that the people scarcely knew what to do but wait for the superintendent's return.

He came and tried to revive the old enthusiasm. There was a response. Work began. Three large cottages and one small one remain. These are being put in shape to accommodate 70 to 80 pupils. Clerk, physician, teachers, and superintendent have become carpenters, plasterers, masons, etc., and Fort Stevenson School will be ready to receive pupils September 1, or very soon thereafter.

Thanking the honorable commissioner for the assistance rendered me in various ways, and hoping for a continuance of the same,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

O. H. GATES,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071613

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., *September 1, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter under date of July 5, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Fort Totten Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

The school is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, 11 miles southwest of Devils Lake City, which is situated on the Great Northern Railway and 11 miles east of Oberon, on the Northern Pacific Railway.

The school plant consists of the abandoned military post of Fort Totten, comprising 19 substantial brick buildings and 9 frame and log structures. The post was built in 1869 by the military department at an expense of over $300,000. In addition to the military post we have 4 frame school buildings, erected by the Government in 1883, these buildings being situated 1 mile northwest of the post. In July, 1890, the post was abandoned by the military department and transferred to the Interior Department for Indian school purposes.

The school proper is conducted at the abandoned military post, a branch being conducted in the detached Government buildings in which boys under 12 years and girls of school age are admitted. Sisters of Charity, the Gray Nuns of Montreal, are engaged in all departments.

Farm and garden.—The abandoned military reservation, consisting of about 8,000 acres, is well adapted for diversified farming, the soil being excellent. One hundred and forty acres are under a good state of cultivation; 2,500 acres are inclosed with a substantial wire fence as a pasture; the meadow land produces annually from 600 to 1,000 tons of wild hay. The cultivated land is planted with wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, beans, and pease. The prospects are fair for an average yield.

The labor of this department, from the plowing of the land to reaping the harvest, is performed entirely by the Indian pupils. Our older students, those who have been in the school two years and longer, are good practical farmers, capable of conducting a farm in a good, workmanlike manner. Such knowledge can not fail to be of material benefit to them, as 90 per cent must necessarily follow agricultural pursuits upon their return to their homes.

Harness and shoe shop.—One employé has charge of both of these industries. Ten pupils are employed in the harness department and four in the shoe shop. The articles manufactured during the year are 51 sets double and 4 sets single harness. While no effort has been made to advertise the product of the harness shop, still we have an established trade with the farmers adjacent to the school, who consider the work of our pupils superior to that done in the shops in the surrounding towns. We have also sold 75 sets of work harness, to be delivered in August to the Indians of the Standing Rock Reservation.

Only a limited number of shoes is manufactured, our work being confined almost exclusively to repairing. This department is self-supporting; that is, it reimburses the Government for all material used, and the actual profit is sufficient to pay the salary of the instructor.

Three students will complete the harness trade the coming year, and will be competent to take positions in any shop.

Sewing room.—This department has been in charge of an employé, who has thoroughly drilled the girls in all kinds of common sewing, mending, knitting, and darning. The older pupils are learning to cut and fit garments, with the ultimate intention of becoming dressmakers. Several are capable of making themselves a complete wardrobe, and doing the work with great neatness. They have also been instructed in crocheting and fancy work, and during the year have made a number of tidies and table covers, and many yards of edging and insertions, elaborate and, in several instances, original in design. All clothing for the girls and underclothes for the boys are manufactured and repaired in this department. The progress of these pupils has been very satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of the various kinds of garments manufactured during the year, viz:

Aprons	409	Pillow slips	95
Blouses	2	Sheets	112
Curtains, window	53	Shirts, flannel	136
Drawers, pairs	329	Shirts, cotton	123
Dresses	371	Skirts, flannel	57
Hose, wool, pairs	45	Skirts, muslin	49
Lace, pieces	13	Tablecloths	10
Mittens, wool, pairs	65	Tidies	21
Pants, jeans, do	71	Towels	248
Overalls, do	23	Underclothing, pieces	267
Pillowcases	131	Waists	165

Tailor shop.—Ten apprentices have been under instruction in this department, six of whom can make a uniform suit complete after it leaves the cutter's hands. An advanced pupil taking a cutter's course was transferred to Santa Fé to take the normal course. The repairing of the boys' outer garments is done in this department.

The following is a list of articles manufactured:

Blouses	6	Pants, uniform, pairs	67
Coats, jeans	10	Suits, coat, pants, and vest	3
Coats, uniform	92	Suits, denim	10
Mittens, cloth, pairs	132	Vests, jeans	23
Overalls, do	45	Vests, uniform	17
Pants, jeans, do	130		

Blacksmith shop.—An instructor has not been employed in this department, but a student with two years' training under a former employé has had charge of the shop. No manufacturing has been attempted, but all work pertaining to the school, such as horseshoeing, repairing machinery, etc., has been done in a creditable manner.

Improvements.—With the opening of spring a new water system was laid to replace the old military system, which had become unserviceable. This necessitated 207 rods of ditching, from 6 to 8 feet deep, two-thirds of which was done by the Indian pupils, a portion as their regular labor, and the remainder on pay. By this means their earnings have amounted to $190.37. A fine reservoir, 60 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, was built at the head of the water system, which gives an abundant supply for the use of the school and irrigation. It is built of stone, plastered with hydraulic cement. The supply cistern into which the reservoir discharges has been enlarged, cemented, and roofed.

A stone ice house, 36 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, has been built. The ice supply will be furnished from spring water frozen in molds.

A stone hog house, 60 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 6½ feet high, has been built for winter quarters for the hogs. Upon this the old range house will be moved for storage of grain, cooking of feed, etc.

A basement barn, 140 feet long and 40 feet wide, with storage room for grain and 400 tons of hay, has been completed, giving room for all the school stock in the basement. This is the largest and most complete barn in this section of the State. A stone root house, 40 by 25 feet, has been built adjoining and opening into the basement of the barn. The capacity is about 5,000 bushels.

These improvements furnish excellent accommodations for all stock and afford extra facilities for the performance of work during our long, cold winters.

Owing to increased attendance, a fourth schoolroom was found necessary. A portion of barracks building was redeemed for this purpose, plastered, wainscoted, floored, and painted, making a very attractive room.

The general health has been excellent, the hospital having been closed since the latter part of March.

The school is in a very prosperous condition, with a full attendance at the beginning of the term. No trouble is experienced in obtaining pupils, the difficulty being rather to keep them out, as we have applications far in excess of our capacity.

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

WM. T. CANFIELD,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA.,
(via Arkansas City, Kans.),
October 11, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report for this school.

I have the pleasure of noting a steady and continued growth in attendance, in efficiency of educational work, in influence of the school upon Indian homes, and as well of the institution in all of its appointments as a place for doing the most practical of educational work.

On the 16th of September, 1893, the "Cherokee Outlet," which faces the school on three sides, was opened for settlement. This gives us an environment of a thousand homes, coming on virgin soil from employment of labor and capital. From the protection, instruction, and inspiration of school, pupils learn how fences, lots, grainfields, gardens, orchards, with poultry, stock, implements, and buildings, accumulate on 160 acres, resulting in shelter, support, home.

REF0071614

From September 20 to October 20 we made the Government Indian school exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago—6 employés and 32 pupils. While in charge of the buildings we tried to represent the Government work, and both the method and result of Indian education. We daily exhibited a working schoolroom, shoe shop, tailor shop, and sewing room. We exhibited work from various industries, including farm and nursery. The excellence of the work was the subject of so much doubtful questioning that I was obliged to place pupils at work at drawing, sketching, writing, painting, and crocheting, to convince a skeptical public that the work was done by dusky fingers, and not by teachers in any particular. The U. S. school building was visited daily by thousands of interested, and ofttimes amazed, learners. I think the result fully justified the expense and labor of the undertaking, benefiting both the pupils who attended the fair and the public who witnessed the Indian exhibit.

The prevailing excitement attendant upon the opening of the strip to settlement, followed by absence of several of us at the World's Fair, permitted our attendance to be light the early part of the year. After the holidays our attendance was 270, with an average for the year of 251.

On June 28 we held our first graduating exercises, a class of 9 girls and 6 boys having completed with credit the prescribed course. Each of the girls cut, made, and fitted, in every particular, her graduating clothes. The tailor-shop boys made the boys' suits. The industrial and literary exhibit at the close of the year was creditable to the school and complimentary to the intelligence and skill of Indian youth.

From July 2 to 7 the first summer institute of Indian workers was held here by Supt. Hailmann and supervisors of Indian education. One hundred and thirty employés for the service were in attendance. They were a most intelligent, interested, and enthusiastic company.

The work of the school in the various departments has been conducted the last year in a creditable manner. Pupils have been detailed to the various chores and manual work of such an institution and to special training in the grades in cooking, dressmaking, and housekeeping. The new buildings have proven a great comfort and convenience in the proper prosecution of school work.

At the opening of this fall session I was very apprehensive about securing the necessary pupils to increase our attendance by 100, but by the 1st of September my solicitude was gone. All the pupils needed were in sight. The cooperation of Indian agents, the popularity of the school, with the increasing desire for education on the part of the Indians, enabled me to enroll a full school at once. I have refused a number of applications, desiring to fill the remaining room with advanced pupils only.

The school employés have been faithful and capable; employés in good habits and industry, and loyal to me and the service. I thank you for personal courtesies and for prompt consideration of fairness when presented.

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN S. COPPOCK,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SEGER COLONY, OKLA.

SEGER COLONY SCHOOL,
Seger, Okla., August 10, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of this school.

Attendance.—After a vacation of two months, July and August, this school opened September 1, 1893. During the month of September the attendance was light owing to the fact of an annuity payment being made to these Indians at the agency, some 55 miles from the school, and many of the parents kept their children with them to attend this payment. Yet during this month the enrollment ran up to 62, the average, however, being only 48. The experience of the year before convinced me that the number then taken into the school, 68 average attendance, was entirely too many for the accommodations furnished by the dormitories and schoolrooms. For this reason I decided that an average of 60 was all that should be accommodated at any one time, yet, notwithstanding this good resolution, there were on the rolls and in actual attendance 68 children on the last day of the year. The average for the entire year was 614, with an enrollment of 78 names.

This large enrollment is accounted for in this way: Four were sent away to training schools, 3 married, 2 died, and 1 was excused to return to farming with his parents.

Five of those dropped from the rolls were students who had been away to training schools for a few years and had returned with just enough training to make them out of their element in the Indian homes and not enough to qualify them as either instructors or assistants; neither were they qualified to form industrial habits, and had no natural inclination to work and earn their living and care for themselves without some one to guide and direct them. I believe that the home schools should be like lights along the shore—not only to start the Indians out upon life's voyage, but also to guide and support the returned student in home life. Thus we hold out a beacon of welcome to them, and when there is nothing better for them to do we put them on the rolls, in school half the day and at work the other half. This treatment is not congenial to their ideas of their deserts, as they often find themselves in classes with children who have never been away from the home schools, or working on an equality with those who have recently been taken from the Indian homes. The only distinguishing feature between them is, perhaps, the returned student may have a necktie and a smattering of very poor English, which the other does not possess. Three of this class of children were pursuaded to return to training schools and one went home to help his father farm. One remained here to pursue his studies, making fair advancement and performing all duties assigned him faithfully. Thus, I think, we did them enough good to justify the expenses and trouble of their care, yet this is not the class of students most desired.

I was told by the Indians concerning the three young women who were married that in all probability they would not remain in school long; but we were needing the help of some large girls in the kitchen and laundry, and thus we took them in as much for the good they would do the school as for the good we would do them. They were put to work in kitchen, laundry, dormitories, and sewing room, and the few months they remained they acquired much useful knowledge in regard to housework. They learned to run and care for a sewing machine, to write their names legibly, and learned to speak a few words in English. They acquired sentiments and ideas that will be of use to them through life, and we made of them friends of the school. Although they are now living in the midst of uncivilized Indians, they will use their influence for the school where they know they will receive friendly counsel and encouraging words.

Early in the year word was given out that there would be chosen five Indians to serve as a school committee, with whom the superintendent would counsel in regard to school matters, and who would be required to visit the school and inspect and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the teaching and treatment their children were receiving. The duties laid out for them were numerous and varied. I had some misgivings as to whether there would be found good men who would be willing to serve on this committee, as there was no pay connected with it. Yet when word was given out that the Indians should nominate a number of men from whom would be chosen the five required, and when the nominations were handed in, it was found that there were so many good men named that it was no trouble to choose the five suited for the place. To this school committee is due much of the satisfaction, harmony, and cordiality, and through it regular attendance has been maintained all through the school year.

Relations between parents and school.—While the parents were not obtrusive, yet they liked very much to visit their children in school. The boys would go with their fathers to the hog pens, the hennery, the stables, and the garden, and the time they spent in these rounds showed they found much to interest them there. The girls, accompanied by their mothers and little sisters, would go to their dormitory rooms, and not infrequently would bring forth from a bureau drawer a partly finished bed-quilt, a little shirt, or dress neatly made. The girl would assure her mother that these articles were her own property and made by her own hands, the quilt being pieced from scraps from the sewing room or pieces given her by employés and friends, and that the shirt was made for her little brother to wear to Sunday school, and that her sister should wear the dress and sit with the school children, instead of with the camp Indians. The mother would examine the sewing and the arrangement of the blocks and comment on it, while the little sister would look with evident wonder and admiration at what she saw. As a proof of the interest the mother took in this kind of work, I have noticed on several occasions that when the scraps from the sewing room run short and there was no other supply she would come with a roll of suitable cloth, and the work went on. I can't say that the influence of the parents has in any way been detrimental to the school, but on the other hand I do believe that the school has exerted great influence for good over them. Through the vacations the girls frequently visit the school, ask permission to go to the sewing room, where they make garments for their parents, brothers or sisters, or for themselves. They furnish their own material, and are almost daily furnishing proof to the camp Indians of their superior skill over the girls who have never been in school.

Discipline.—Soon after the opening of the school complaint was made that the large girls were saucy, insolent, and disobedient. After investigating the matter I found that the employé in charge of the girls was pursuing a very injudicious course in

REF0071615

their management, and that she did not possess the tact and discretion so necessary in a person having charge of their government. Upon this employé being replaced by one having tact and ability to manage, order and discipline were restored. We permit no insubordination, but keep the principle well defined that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that good deportment will be recognized and rewarded. The discipline is as nearly correct as we think advisable in a new school, the method being to teach the child to obey rather than to enforce discipline, and the results fully prove the wisdom of the plan.

Schoolroom work.—Taken as a whole the work of the schoolrooms was very satisfactory. The teachers were faithful, untiring, and enthusiastic in the work. The teaching consisted in English speaking, the common branches, drawing, etc. The night schools were devoted to general exercises and the teaching of practical subjects. It was during these sessions that all rules and regulations for the children were published and all programmes were announced. It was usually followed each evening by music and social gatherings of the employés and larger pupils, from which much benefit and pleasure were derived. The school was divided into two divisions, and all children large enough to work were in school one half of the day and at work the other half.

Each holiday was celebrated by carrying out a programme suitable to the occasion and such teaching as was necessary to give the children an idea of its intention.

Industrial work.—The industrial work of the boys consists principally in general farm work. They also help in the kitchen, laundry, dormitories, and at such work about the house as can be done by them. While no mechanical trades have been taught, yet they have been instructed in the use of the saw, the hammer, and the square, and have rendered much assistance in the work on the buildings. Eight of the school boys shingled one half of the new barn erected under contract, the contractor paying them the same he paid white mechanics for the other half, and the boys' work was equally as good as the other. They help run the sawmill, which is now managed by one white man, the school farmer, and by Indians. The boys have been taught to run the mowers and the binder and such other machinery as is used on the farm. They have done the larger part of the plowing and harrowing and are regularly detailed to the farm work.

The girls are taught laundry work, cooking, baking, sewing, cutting, and fitting, as well as a limited amount of fancy work. The sewing for the girls was done entirely by them, as well as the making of the boys' shirts, underwear, and 14 pairs of pants. They pieced and quilted 6 bedquilts. The number of garments manufactured by the girls in the sewing room was 992 for the entire school year, embracing all articles of wearing apparel needed by an Indian school, and in addition a large amount of bed linen and window hangings. Every girl large enough can run a sewing machine, and they are no less efficient in mending garments by hand. The small girls have sewed rags enough to make 41 yards of carpet. The fact that we have no white seamstress, and that the sewing is all done by the girls, and, further, that the work of the sewing room is ahead of the actual needs, all speak for the work done.

Live stock.—The experience and observation of the past year have confirmed my opinion that in stock we must put our main dependence. The increase of the school stock will also bear out this idea. There now belong to the school 2 teams of mares, 3 mules, 1 saddle pony, 2 yearling colts, 2 sucking colts, and a mule colt. From the teams now on hand we believe there need be no more calls on the Government for work stock for the school, even though we double or treble the land cultivated, as is now hoped to be done. During the past fiscal year the school used 15,940 pounds of net beef, worth at contract rate $1,257.50, and 1,600 pounds of bacon, and 450 pounds of lard, worth $237; all worth $1,191.50. All this can be supplied for the future from the stock on hand, and that, too, without depleting the herds below the number required to keep up the supply.

The dairy herd has furnished milk for the school, and some butter. We hope to increase the dairy herd during the year by breaking in some young heifers, and in time to make this an important feature of the school. The fall, winter, and early spring is the time most favorable in this warm climate to realize the best results from the dairy, the only obstacle being the scarcity of grass at this season to provide for them. I have asked for authority to buy a feed mill to attach to the engine with which to grind the barley, rye, oats, and wheat, thereby making suitable feed for the cows as well as the horses, hogs, and beef cattle. Meal for the children could be furnished in the same way.

Buildings and improvements.—During the year there was built by contract one barn, and by the employés and schoolboys one stable 65 by 11 feet, built from lumber sawed at the Government sawmill, and run by the school force; one hennery, frame, 14 by 14 feet, covered outside with pine, the dimension and sheeting being native lumber furnished by the school; also one stone and brick outbuilding, 10 by 10 feet, built by employés and Indians, and all material furnished by the school except the shingles, floor, doors, etc. A 6-ton scales was put up with a small amount of hired labor, and the water mains were extended to the stables and sawmill. One mile of new fence has been erected and the remainder kept in repair, all of which has been done by the school force.

Health.—The health of the school has been comparatively good, though there have been two deaths from among the scholars. Both of these had scrofula in their systems, and were not considered as having robust constitutions. They were permitted to go home early in their sickness, it being thought, all things considered, best for them to do so.

The sore eyes, from which the school suffered so much the year before, has been entirely eradicated. The means used to accomplish this was the arranging for their washing in a stream of water coming from the hydrant instead of in basins, and in using the utmost vigilance in watching for indications of the disease and applying remedies at the first symptoms. This disease has in the past been quite prevalent in camp, but of late they have come to the school for remedies and directions for treating the disease, which has produced a perceptible change for the better.

There being no physician provided for the school, the clerk and industrial teacher have had charge of the hospital department, conducting the work more by hygienic treatment and simple remedies to prevent diseases than by treating them after they are established. We have no reason to complain of our facilities for caring for the sick.

Employés.—There has been but one change among the white employés during the entire year. We started in with two new employés appointed through the Civil Service Commission. There were carried on the rolls at the close of the year six Indian employés, four going to school one-half of the day and two working all the day, all rendering good and efficient service and earning the wages paid them. There is so much depending on a good, efficient corps of employés and so little can be accomplished without them, that I feel personally indebted to all the employés of this school for the efficient services they have rendered. I have felt free to call on any one of them at any hour of the day or night for the performance of any necessary work with the assurance that the call will be cheerfully responded to by their best efforts.

Miscellaneous.—It has been my declared purpose to eventually make this school very nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. We have ample land on which to graze the herds to make the beef, land to cultivate by which to grow feed for the stock and bread for the school, can furnish the work stock, and hogs from which to make the pork and lard, can raise the fruit and vegetables, the dairy products, and eggs and poultry from the hennery. The products of the school can be made so extensive and varied that the failure of a crop in one cereal could be made good in another. To prove that my proposition is practical and that it is being practiced, I will say that though the school is now, having raised but one crop previous to this one, we have, during the last year, furnished at least 30 per cent of the subsistence for the children from the home products, and for the coming year will furnish 70 or 75 per cent. Yet our plans and arrangements are just in their infancy. I claim the results are ample, the situation being considered, to fully justify and sustain my proposition. We have only to apply good judgment, industry, and economy to the same extent that it would be applied to a private business to accomplish these results.

The Indians of the Seger colony are separated from all other Indians of their tribes by white settlers living all around them. They are over 50 miles from the railroad. They have 140 children of school age, and though they are willing to send them to this school we have accommodations for only 60. Last year, under instructions from the Department, we submitted plans for a new building which, if built, would accommodate nearly all the remainder of the children of school age. The building was not allowed, the reason assigned being that there are other schools to which these children can be sent. It is a fact that not one of these children have been taken to other schools, and further, that under existing rules they can not be, for none of them have been in the home schools four years, as the rules require. Thus it is that over one-half of the children of this colony have passed another year amid the same environments which made their parents Indians. If it is economy to educate nearly one-half of the children of this colony how much more so would it be to educate them all? The cost to educate 120 children at this school would not be twice as much as for the present attendance. I think there is no place where these children could be educated so cheaply as right here at home, and I know of no place where the parents would rather have them go. Give us the buildings to accommodate them and I will guarantee free transportation from their homes to the school and return. The cost of this alone to convey them to some of the training schools would amount to enough to provide the room for them at this school.

Last October the school made an exhibit at the district fair at Elreno, Okla., 60 miles from this school. The exhibit took 12 premiums and diplomas, $36 in cash premiums, the most important of which was a $25 premium on the best collection

REF0071616

of home products. This was taken not in competition with other Indians and schools, but with the surrounding country. We also took two premiums on brood mares and one on a colt. When the fair delegation came home with the blue and pink ribbons and the diplomas the children displayed as much enthusiasm as white children; *and why not?*

In closing this report I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the assistance of the Indian Office, and I take this occasion to express my thanks for the granting of my many requests. It also affords me pleasure to acknowledge the courteous treatment of Acting India nAgent Capt. A. E. Woodson, of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency. His cordial support of this school has been valuable and is appreciated.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., *August 25, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the fifteenth annual report of the work of this school, and in doing it am reminded that this is the only instance in the service where one of the larger schools has remained under continuous management for anything like the period indicated. To this fact, and the experience gained during these years, must be attributed much of the success that continues to attend this school, which has been so fruitful in forwarding the whole work of Indian education throughout the country.

The work of the school has been carried on in all departments without material change from past years, only such alterations being made in class and other work as tended to improve the instruction and increase the benefit to the pupil.

A material advancement in grades has been made in the schoolroom department. The progress of the individual pupil has been more closely noted, and whenever his mental development enabled him to do the work of a higher grade he was promoted. The possibility of promotion at any time has been a healthy stimulus. Regular class promotions were made March 1, at which time the strongest and brightest minds were permitted to skip a room or grade, and by this means were kept working with pupils of equal power, instead of leading a slow class and losing incentive. The half-day system makes it possible for the observing teacher to have almost an ideal grouping or classification of pupils.

Special five-minute exercises, after the usual devotional exercises at the opening of school daily, have been held throughout the year. The subjects considered have been history, literature, science, biography, and morals, the scholars and teachers taking turns in presenting a selection. The exercises have been sufficiently instructive and helpful to warrant this special mention.

The teachers' meeting, held weekly during the year, unifies sympathies, aims and methods, and gives increased esprit de corps so valuable to the highest success of any effort depending on a collective body of workers.

Industrial.—School shops are becoming, year by year, more exclusively school-time employment places, the summer vacation being spent in farm work at the school, or out in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, only enough students remaining during the summer to care for the buildings and premises. This change we welcome, for the shops are primarily instructive, and not for the unlimited manufacturing of goods. The change of occupation is beneficial to the student and quickly qualifies him for agricultural pursuits. There is also this great benefit derived from this summer exodus; the Indian boy is for this period no longer an Indian, but a man working for wages.

The character of the work done in the shops is of equal grade with former years, and there is greater gain in self-reliance, as well as ability, on the part of the apprentices.

As the years go by and the various educational influences at work have their effect on the Indians it is plain that there is a greatly increased ability to receive verbal instruction, so that whereas years ago the instruction given was a matter of observation on the part of the apprentice, that is not now the case exclusively. The language difficulty is largely overcome, and Indian youth intelligently receive instruction given in the English language.

Farms.—The school farms and dairy have proved themselves, as heretofore, useful and necessary adjuncts in supplying vegetables, milk, and butter. The season this year has been more favorable for farm crops than last year, and the results indicated for the year are excellent. The herd of cows came through the winter in better condition than ever before, and by the use of ensilage as food the flow and quality

of the milk was well maintained during the winter months, the product in richness equaling that of cows on green pasture. The results thus obtained lead us to continue the use of the ensilage as winter feed for stock. The utility of this course has been a matter of experiment for some years, but I now regard the economy, as well as the desirability, of ensilage feeding in this locality settled.

The dairy, since the time it was first made a prominent feature, has been conducted wholly by the Indians, who have had the care of the cattle, the milk, butter making, and the dairy utensils, and the service has been well performed.

Outing.—The outing system continues the distinctive feature that it has been for all the years past. As the spring season approached it was feared the depressed condition of agriculture and the great supply of unemployed labor would bring difficulty in placing out our usual quota. Such, however, did not prove to be the case and as usual more applications were received than could be filled, but at slightly reduced wages from previous years.

The number out during the year, for longer or shorter periods, has been: Boys, 493; girls, 328. There has been less trouble with these out pupils than in any previous year. The system seems to be understood more perfectly by all parties. The country home is looked forward to by the students, and it frequently happens that lasting friendships are formed between the Indian students and the families of which for a time they are members.

The results with the girls are specially gratifying this year. Their services are so generally acceptable that my visiting agent stated that she could place 500 girls in good homes if she had them available.

The results of this plan are of the greatest benefit to the individual and are more effective as an education to self-support than any training that could be given in any school. The plan entails a vast amount of labor and correspondence in the selection of suitable homes, arriving at just compensation, examining reports monthly, the details of transportation, and the supervision by visiting agents, made twice each year.

Apaches.—Among these whose record as workers is generally good are the Apaches from Mount Vernon. Most of them have now been connected with the school for the full period of five years—some for eight years—a large part of their time having been spent away from the school. Many of them are mature men and women—not generally bright as students, but speaking and writing enough English to get along. The question arises, What is their future? They are becoming restless and impatient for a solution of this question. They came here as prisoners of war. What is their present status? Are they still prisoners? This question should be answered in the near future.

Buildings.—During the summer all buildings have been renovated by the use of paint and kalsomine and a good deal of the bedding has been renewed, so that the students' quarters are now in specially good condition, thoroughly purified, and healthful.

Chicago awards.—In my last report mention was made of the exhibit of the work of the school in the liberal arts department of the Columbian Exposition. I have since been notified that a diploma was awarded the school for its exhibit, of which the text is as follows:

[Department of liberal arts. Chicago, Ill. Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.]

AWARD.

Excellence of methods, objects, and results, as a part of the best plan for the industrial, intellectual, patriotic, social, moral, and spiritual training of the Indian to take his place as a member of civilized society, seen, first in his separation from savage surroundings; second, in wise and well-fitted plans and methods of theoretical and practical training of boys and girls in the several years of school life, during which they learn conditions of caring for health and are prepared for active affairs in common studies, such as reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, composition, geography, music, bookkeeping, and morals; and in industries for girls, such as household economy, needlework, cutting of garments, and cooking; and for boys, farming, carpentering, blacksmithing, harness, and wagon making, the making of tinware and shoes, and printing; third, as seen in the outing system, by which the pupils are placed in good families, where both boys and girls, for a year or more, become familiar, by observation and practice, with all the customs and amenities of American home life, fixing what they have been learning in the theory and practice of the school; fourth, as seen in the results attained, and (*a*) in the outing system for 1892, which resulted in the earning by 491 boys of $16,638.83, and by 298 girls of $5,170.15, or a total of $21,808.98, all of which was placed to their individual credit; and (*b*) in the useful and worthy lives of the great majority of all who have returned to their Indian homes.

JOHN EATON, *Individual Judge.*

Approved:

JOHN BOYD THATCHER,
Chairman Committee on Awards.

An exhibit of corn and wheat raised on the school farm and sent as a part of the Pennsylvania State exhibit was also awarded a diploma by the Department of Agriculture.

REF0071617

[Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Ill. Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.]

AWARD.

Corn on ear.—Ears well filled with plump, sound grain of good color.

L. H. CLARK,
Individual Judge.

Wheat.—Yield from 22 to 35 bushels per acre; weight, 63 pounds per bushel. Good, plump grain.

F. E. BRIGGS,
Individual Judge.

Approved:

JOHN BOYD THATCHER,
Chairman Committee on Awards.

These awards I regard as creditable alike to the Department, the school, and the Indian race.

The exhibit in the liberal arts department was a point of interest to many distinguished visitors, including the educational officials of many foreign countries, as well as prominent workers in the home and foreign mission fields.

The most gratifying feature, however, of our connection with the World's Fair was the visit made in October of upward of 450 of the students in a special train of ten coaches, leaving Carlisle at midnight October 1, and returning at midnight October 7, after a most valuable and instructive stay of more than four days in Chicago, during which time the services of the band in the different band stands, a concert in festival hall by the band and choir, and a daily parade and drill of one hour by the battalion of five companies of school cadets, were accepted by the management as earning an entrance for the whole number of students to the grounds, and incidentally gave the school, and all Government Indian school work, great publicity. The expenses of this trip were paid by the students themselves from their summer earnings, specially favorable rates being granted by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the use of a special train which ran to and from Chicago as a section of the fast Columbian Express. I consider the outlay of this trip a good investment on the part of the students, educationally. The event constitutes a lifetime memory, and is, as far as I know, the only instance on record of a like trip with Indian or any other school.

Social.—An Indian school differs from most others in that there is so much to teach in regard to manners that with others come naturally in the course of family life. One of these necessary features is that of association of the sexes on a proper footing. This is fostered by sociables, held once a month, where all students are present, under the supervision of officers and teachers, and two hours are spent in social visiting, games, etc. There are also in connection with the school several literary societies among the boys and one among the girls. These hold their regular meetings, debate live issues, and at times, on challenge, hold competitive public debates. They also have their annual banquets, inviting the guests, and showing great interest and ingenuity in providing for their entertainment. The several circles of the King's Daughters also have their annual fair of articles manufactured and contributed for sale in the furtherance of such benevolent objects as they may undertake. These various interests are effective in furnishing a spur to individual effort and make the school routine more bearable by breaking the monotony of it.

Moral and religious.—Inasmuch as this is a Government school, of the class so frequently characterized as Godless, it is not out of place in this report to state just what is done in regard to religious observances and teaching. There are in the school representatives of nearly all the leading churches, both among the students and instructors, and, so far as these churches are represented in the town of Carlisle, their preaching, Sabbath school, and other services are attended by the students. In addition, a Sabbath school is regularly held at the school; also a Sunday service—undenominational in its character—and a students' prayer meeting weekly.

The Young Men's Christian Association is an active working organization of upward of 100 associates, with a comfortable hall for their use. The association is in full membership with the State organization and duly represented by its delegates in convention.

The King's Daughters order is also a strong force among the girls, very beneficial in its results.

Pastors of the town meet with and give instruction weekly to the students connected with their several churches. We are also frequently visited by eminent ministers, evangelists, and missionaries on the alert to advance the cause of Christianity. They always have full opportunity with the young minds here gathered. No pupils come here and go away ignorant of Christian truth and morality, whether they adopt them or not.

Band and athletics.—The school band reached its highest efficiency under the spur of preparation for the Columbian celebrations, and maintains the quality of its music, so that it continues to be a source of great interest to the school and a favorite organization in a district which has many fine bands.

In the month of April last, in response to repeated invitations to appear in Washington with the band and the choir, I arranged for a series of entertainments to be given in Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, with the result of enlisting the good will of many influential people, and winning everywhere the most favorable notice. In regard to the musical capacity of the students, as well as their general ability and appearance, the opinion of all who hear them is eloquently expressed in the words of the Hon. Frederick Douglass in a recent letter. He says: "It is impossible to relegate to permanent barbarism a people endowed with the musical abilities shown by these young Indians."

In the field of athletics, the baseball and football teams have been able to hold their own with the various college and other clubs with which they have contended, fairly dividing the honors. The gymnasium has been supplied with new apparatus, and during the winter about twenty minutes' gymnastic drill was given to all students daily.

General.—There is one topic in connection with Indian education in the East that has of late been thrust prominently to the front, as though it were of the greatest moment, and has found its official expression in that clause of the Indian appropriation bill which forbids the taking of an Indian boy or girl to a school outside of the State or Territory in which the reservation is situated, without the voluntary consent of parents or next of kin, given in the presence of the Indian agent.

That such a provision was deemed necessary must be taken as evidence that somewhere, sometime, there has been forcible action in removing children from their homes to distant schools, and so compelling them to become educated and civilized. Desirable as such a course might be for the highest good of the Indians, no student has ever entered Carlisle in the way indicated to my knowledge, with the single exception of the Chiracahua Apaches, who were transferred as prisoners of war. My never varying instructions to my agents and others bringing students to Carlisle have been "with consent of parents and guardians, and concurrence of the agent and school officials." The agent signs a certified list of students (who have previously been examined by the agency physician), and thereby formally transfers them to the care of the school—a careful record of such transfers being kept at both ends of the line, and nothing whatever of the nature of a surreptitious removal has ever been attempted.

This much for the facts; now, as to the morals of such a rule, what are the influences to be overcome on the part of an Indian parent in sending a child away to a distant school? First, there is a family separation, something that is not strange or new to the people of America, but still it is a serious obstacle. Another consideration of more weight to the Indian is the girls, who, in many cases, are articles of merchandise at an early age, and the getting away from the reservation has been their only protection from being sold into a state of polygamy, disgusting in its incidents, and opposed to the general laws of the land. In the one case the profit is to the venal parent, and in the other case the benefit is to the girl.

Again, where money annuity payments are made, if the child is away at school, these payments accumulate either at the school or in the Treasury, and in the course of a few years amount to a respectable sum; but at home, or at a home school, this amount is added to the family income, and falls into the trader's hands at once. I also find that at some ration agencies, if in the home school, the family receives a ration for the absent child on the family ticket, and the child is also rationed at the school, but if away at a distant school, the ration is stopped altogether, as it should be. In other words, the Government says to the parent, "If you send your child to the home school I will give your family an extra ration. If you send it away to a nonreservation school, you can not have the ration." From the Indian's standpoint, it therefore pays to keep the child on the reservation. Incidentally, the ignorant Indian is made a judge in a matter that he is not competent intelligently to decide, and unreasoning instinct and self-interest control.

In this matter, with all due deference to parental instinct and affection, it seems only just that as the Government, for the most part, is paying the bills, it is perfectly in order that such moral pressure as the circumstances easily admit of be used to place in the paths of progress the rising generation of Indians, so that those who are now in the wane of life may indeed be the last of their race so far as ignorance, incapacity, and dependence are concerned.

Conclusion.—Indian education has had its experimental and formative stages. It is now universally admitted that the Indian can be and should be educated, and that the Government should do the work. There is, therefore, in the future the somewhat monotonous but necessary work of keeping on, keeping at it, until the work is done, and until the need for schools exclusively Indian shall have passed away and the Indian, through his intelligence and industry, becomes a free and independent citizen, to whom all the schools and occupations of the country open and become available.

In working to this end, Carlisle loses no opportunity of planting in the minds of those under her care the idea that the future is, one nation, one people, one lan-

REF0071618

guage, one way to comfortable living, open alike to the Indian and the white race, embodied in that ancient decree, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

I give, as follows, the statistics of population for the school year:

	Tribe.	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	1	2	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
2	Apache	52	15	3	.....	70	13	.....	.....	.....	42	15	57
3	Arapahoe	6	5	.....	.....	11	5	1	.....	.....	1	4	5
4	Arickaree	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2
5	Assiniboine	22	12	.....	.....	34	.....	3	.....	.....	22	9	31
6	Bannock	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
7	Blackfeet	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Caddo	5	3	.....	1	9	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	5
9	Catawba	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10	Cayuga	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
11	Cherokee	.....	.....	19	15	34	1	.....	.....	.....	18	15	33
12	Cheyenne	6	4	.....	2	12	6	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5
13	Chippewa	52	32	11	6	101	28	15	.....	.....	25	23	58
14	Cree	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	Creek	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
16	Comanche	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Crow	12	7	.....	.....	19	2	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17
18	Flathead	.....	.....	6	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
19	Gros Ventre	6	4	.....	.....	10	3	2	.....	.....	3	2	5
20	Iroquois	4	2	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	6
21	Kalispel	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Kaw	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
23	Kiowa	5	3	.....	.....	8	1	2	.....	.....	4	1	5
24	Menominee	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Miami	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Navajoe	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Nez Perce	11	8	3	2	24	2	1	.....	.....	12	9	21
28	Nooksachk	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
29	Omaha	2	3	1	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	3
30	Oneida	37	38	11	7	93	8	11	.....	.....	40	34	74
31	Onondago	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
32	Osage	15	.....	8	6	29	5	4	.....	.....	18	2	20
33	Otoe	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Ottawa	18	20	.....	.....	38	7	11	.....	.....	11	9	20
35	Pawnee	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
36	Pen d'Oreille	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
37	Peoria	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
38	Piegan	24	7	5	.....	36	12	1	.....	.....	17	6	23
39	Pottawatomie	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Puyallup	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
41	Pueblo	17	14	3	3	37	10	3	.....	.....	10	14	24
42	Quapaw	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
43	Sac and Fox	1	2	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3
44	Seminole	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Seneca	26	18	4	1	49	6	1	.....	.....	24	18	42
46	Shawnee	.....	2	5	6	13	1	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
47	Shoshone	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
48	Siletz	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
49	Sioux	37	38	1	.....	76	8	6	.....	.....	30	32	62
50	Stockbridge	2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	5
51	Tuscarora	14	5	.....	1	20	1	.....	.....	.....	13	6	9
52	Umatilla	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Winnebago	4	3	4	1	12	1	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
54	Wyandotte	1	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
	Aggregate	397	269	100	52	818	139	76	.....	1	358	244	602

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

FLANDREAU, S. DAK., *October 8, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following brief report of the affairs of the Flandreau Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

At the time I assumed charge of the institution, on March 8 last, the school had been in actual operation only one year, and the average attendance for the year 1894 up to the time I took charge was about 85 pupils. There were about 84 in attendance on the 8th of March. The average for the fraction of the year, including the latter date and to the 30th of June, was 101 and a fraction, making the average for the whole year 95.

During the winter of 1893–'94 there had been much discomfort if not actual suffering among pupils and employés at the school, on account of the failure of the steam plant to properly warm the school buildings, the boys' dormitory building in particular having been very cheerless and uncomfortable. On this account and for various other reasons there came to be a great deal of dissatisfaction with the school on the part of the Indian pupils and their parents.

At the close of the year on June 30, pursuant to an unfortunate promise made with them when they entered the school, most of our pupils were sent home on the agreement of themselves and their parents that they would return to the school on the 1st of September. This agreement has not been adhered to, and in consequence we have begun the new school year with a very small enrollment of pupils, and must secure an almost entirely new quota of children for the ensuing year.

The character and grade of work done in this school has been similar to that in the other nonreservation schools, and the results were fairly satisfactory in most cases. With one or two exceptions, the service rendered by employés has been conscientious and satisfactory, and the deportment of the pupils commendable.

The industries pursued in the school have been confined to the ordinary work of a farm and garden and the usual domestic pursuits of a boarding school.

We have felt the need of facilities for teaching some of the technical industries. We need a few shops, where some of the most useful and practical trades may be taught.

Notwithstanding the exceptionally severe and prolonged drought of the past summer, there were produced on the school farm and garden a fine crop of excellent potatoes, a large yield of turnips, beets, beans, radishes, and other vegetables, a fair crop of oats, and a field of fine millet.

This school has, ever since its inception, suffered from a poor and inadequate water supply. The water furnished by the two bored wells at the school is so strongly impregnated with magnesia, epsom salts, and other unpalatable and disagreeable ingredients as to make it unpleasant and unwholesome for drinking purposes, and it is so "hard" as to be wholly useless for laundry purposes, even with a liberal use of washing soda.

However, with the sanction of your office and on plans approved by yourself, a water system, embracing mains connecting with the plant of the village of Flandreau and the thorough plumbing of the several buildings of the school, has now been completed and only awaits a few days' work on the pumping station to give us an abundant supply of soft and wholesome water.

In connection with the water supply we have also introduced and have completed a complete sewerage system for the school, including bathrooms for both boys and girls, fitted up in the most approved and modern manner, with automatic steel boilers, and patent heaters, porcelain-lined iron bath tubs, etc.

In the month of June last there was erected at the school a convenient and commodious frame warehouse for the more secure protection of the various articles of Government property pertaining to the institution.

By the terms of the clause in the Indian appropriation bill with reference to this school, the number of pupils for which provision is made is 150, against 100 the past year. Our accommodations are ample for that number of children, and we should be glad to have them, but the great drawback to securing them is the absence of authority from the Government to take the children from the reservations except with the absolute free will of both the children and their parents.

The methods at present necessary to be pursued in order to secure Indian children for nonreservation schools are expensive and harassing in the extreme, and throw an unjust burden upon the management of said schools. There should be some means devised for the forcible filling of all Indian schools, and until this is done there is sure to be always a large crop of young Indians growing up on the reservations, while we are educating a few in the schools.

I have the honor to inclose statistical report herewith.

Thanking your office for uniform kindness and generous support in the past, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LESLIE D. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0071619

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

PIERRE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., August 8, 1894.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1894, in compliance with office regulations governing the same.

The history of the school having been previously given, there is little to record here except the work of the past year, which has been so uneventful and quiet as to be entirely lacking in those incidents essential to an interesting report.

At the commencement of the year we insisted upon a stricter physical examination of all new pupils entering the school, and also put forth greater efforts to secure a younger class of pupils. The benefits of this policy have been apparent to every one connected with the institution. The health of the children has been exceptionally good, the attendance regular, and the progress in class-room work noticeably better than ever before. Runaways have been infrequent, and the discipline of this younger class of pupils so easy that rules have been relaxed, and far greater privileges and freedom given the pupils than in any previous year.

This experience has called my attention to the fact that any criticism or comparison of schools must be cruelly unjust unless the inspector is able and willing to take into account the character of the pupils in attendance. The progress of nearly all Indian children in school work is very creditable when they are taken young enough; but the efforts of that considerable number who do not enter school until fifteen or sixteen years of age are sufficiently discouraging to drive a sensitive teacher out of the service. It is easy to have a model Indian school if you can select your pupils, but I have seen some classes that would ruin the reputation of a Pestalozzi.

The artesian well drilled at the school last year continues to throw out large quantities of warm, clear water. This has been piped to the barns and school buildings, furnishing a supply for the stock, laundry, bathrooms, and lavatories. A 3-inch stream of water is constantly running through the school buildings and sewer into the Missouri River. The sanitary arrangement could not be improved upon. The remainder of the water from the well reaches the river through a ditch, after running through and supplying a large plunge bath, constructed for the use of the pupils and employés. As an amusement and healthful exercise for the pupils nothing could be devised that would equal in value this plunge bath. From early morning until the retiring bell in the evening it is in constant use, a part of the day by the boys, and the remainder of the time by the girls. As a remedy for homesickness it has no equal, and the various plans for running away and schoolboy insubordination that have been washed away by the touch of its magical waters will probably never be known.

The water is heavily charged with minerals, which renders it unpalatable, but does not impair its efficiency for bathing purposes. In fact, it is considered by many to give it a positive remedial value.

We have experimented with the water in irrigating the school garden, but our success has not been flattering. Whether the water is too heavily loaded with minerals to promote the growth of vegetation, or the sterile, "gumbo" quality of the soil is proof against any amount of moisture and fertilizing are questions that are still unsettled, but to which we are giving considerable attention at present. At any rate, the well is a great convenience to the school, and promises, by cutting down our expenses for a water supply, to prove a fairly profitable investment for the Government.

The buildings and school property are all in good condition, and very little is needed in the way of improvements.

CROSBY G. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Tomah, Wis., August 1, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I herewith have the honor to forward to you my second annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Buildings.—The buildings at this school number 7, and are all in good repair. The main building, in which are offices, schoolrooms, dormitories, employés' quarters, dining room, and kitchen, and the boiler house are of brick. The rest are of wood.

During the year our new straw barn has been built and a hay barn finished. We should have at once a barn for our sheep and a building for our hogs.

Industries.—The attention of the boys has mostly been given to the farm during the year, and there has regularly been detailed from 6 to 40 boys for this purpose. They have proved to be faithful, careful, and painstaking, and will, I think, become fairly good farmers. A few of them have some ambition to become such, and question the farmer and me closely as to soils and crops.

With the supervision of the farmer we have raised the following on our farm:

Corn	bushels	1,051	Cabbages		455
Oats	do	498	Squash		120
Potatoes	do	118	Cucumbers		337
Turnips	do	6	Onions	bushels	214
Beans	pounds	1,740	Carrots	do	28
Rutabagas	bushels	31	String beans	do	23
Tomatoes	do	5	Pease	do	35
Pumpkins		1,276	Beets	do	12
Hay	tons	75			

The dairy has been looked after by the girls, two of whom have been detailed each month for this purpose, who have cared for the milk from eight cows and made the butter for the school.

The kitchen has been looked after by the cook, assisted by a detail of eight girls, who have been instructed in the mysteries of cooking so well that when the year ended we had quite a few girls who could get up a respectable meal without assistance.

The girls have been faithful in their work in the sewing room. None have as yet, learned to cut and fit, but several can take a garment after it is cut and put it together unaided. These Winnebago girls are natural adepts with the needle, and could be made capable of doing the finest work.

All the girls have been thoroughly drilled by the matron in all that pertains to a well-kept house, and the regularly detailed girls soon learn the better way of doing work.

The school washing has been done by the boys and girls. Here as elsewhere they have proved to be teachable and willing to learn. They evince a desire to be clean, especially the boys, and a garment brought from the laundry that is not quite up to the standard, according to their idea, is most likely reported to the office.

Drain.—During the year a drain has been built at a cost of $1,500, which does its work fairly well, but the absence of an adequate water supply prevents first-class drainage, especially as the fall is but slight.

Health.—For the most part the health of the school has been good. The last of November la grippe set in, and we had 82 cases before the epidemic left us. Eight of the cases developed into pneumonia, and one of them resulted fatally. All the rest recovered. About the first of January the mumps began, and when over this disease there had been 70 cases. We succeeded in warding off scarlet fever, though it was epidemic in town, a mile away.

Holidays.—All the legal holidays have been observed in an appropriate manner, generally with fitting schoolroom exercises. The children have seemed to comprehend something of what the days meant, and by the questions they have asked have shown they have understood something of the circumstances, historical or otherwise, that led up to these days.

The enrollment has been large most of the year, 116 part of the time, though we were only allowed 60 by act of Congress. The first months of the year the enrollment was small owing to the berry picking, but later they came in rapidly, and from the 1st of October until the close of the year the school was full. One hundred were in attendance June 30.

The year ended with a large picnic at a small lake seven miles from the school, which was largely attended by friends of the school, both whites and Indians.

The progress in the school has been fair, though hindered at the very close of the year by the transfer of Mrs. Richards from this school to Lower Brulé.

A reading room has been established, which has been furnished with reading matter.

The pupils have made special advancement in vocal music. We have been invited twice by the town's churches to hold evening song services, which we have done. The work done by the pupils was well spoken of and seemed to be appreciated by the large audiences present on both occasions.

On Sundays we have followed our plan of last year—Sunday school in the morning and service in the afternoon, held by clergymen from the town, with a song service in the evening.

Employés.—During the year I have been assisted by an able corps of workers, who seemed to have the best interests of the school at heart. Harmony has generally existed; but little friction has interfered with the performance of duty and in the social relations with each other. There have been many changes in the corps, so

REF0071620

that there was much to do to teach the newcomers just what and how to do, but on the whole they have done good work.

Since my last report I have had the honor to entertain officially Inspectors John W. Cadman and Clinton C. Dunkan, Special Agent James G. Dickson, Supt. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, and Supervisor A. H. Holmemann, who have each rendered valuable service to me and to the school by their advice and counsel.

In behalf of the school and my associate employés, I thank the Department for the uniform kindness shown us. Deeply grateful for the courtesies, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. C. SAŃBORN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

HAMPTON, VA., *August 23, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the report of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the year ending June 30, 1894.

Our enrollment of Indians for the past school year has been as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Seniors	1	2	3
Middlers	5	9	14
Juniors	11	18	29
Night school	3	.....	3
Teaching for a year	2	.....	2
Indian school	24	59	83
At the North	2	4	6
Total	48	92	140

They represent the following tribes:

Sioux	32	Oneida, Wis.	46	Shinnecock	2
Omaha	4	Oneida, N. Y.	6	Penobscot	1
Winnebago	6	So. ca. N. Y.	23	Micmac	1
Ponca	1	Onondaga	4		
Apache	3	Tuscarora	4	Total	140
Sac and Fox	1	Cayuga	1		
Seneca, Ind. T.	2	Cherokee, N. C.	3		

The work of the year, in most respects, follows closely that of other years.

Last summer all our Indians were sent North, with the exception of one or two boys, who were especially anxious for trades or who had proved failures in Northern homes. The result of this plan was highly satisfactory. The pupils came back refreshed in mind and body by the change of air and fare, of scene and occupation, and ready to buckle down with new zest to the year's work; this quite apart from the valuable experience gained and the help in learning English afforded by a summer in a New England home.

The new parties of the year were brought from the New York reservations, Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. The Western schools afford excellent facilities in all the ordinary branches for younger children; but for the graduates of these schools, especially for those who look forward to teaching, either in academic or industrial schools, Hampton's normal course, with its practice teaching at the Whittier and training school, its well-equipped library, its laboratory, and its industrial facilities, as well as the contact it gives with earnest, hard-working young men and women of another race strongly imbued with the thought of a real mission to their own people, all these should furnish inspiration and training of no small value.

Had the old treaties providing a school for every thirty children been faithfully kept with the Sioux all the young men of that tribe, now 20 years old or thereabouts, might have had a chance for education. Those treaties were not kept, and there are many who never went to school in childhood. Some of these are wide-awake young fellows, able to turn a hand at anything that comes up in their very narrow sphere, and alive to the needs of their people. They will not enter the camp school to be put in classes with or below the little children. They will not enter the agency boarding school, but some of them will gladly come to Hampton where they are surrounded by pupils of their own age. A few years at the East will not send them back well-educated men. They may never enter Hampton's normal course, but such a stay will greatly broaden their horizon, will increase their knowledge of English and give them a thousand new ideas of Anglo-Saxon push and invention. When they do go home they are not in the helpless condition in which a boy returning at sixteen or seventeen, after four or five years at the East, is liable to find himself—expected to accomplish great things, yet too young to have any special influence, hardly knowing what to do with his school acquirements, and often less fully equipped for the exigencies of reservation life than some sturdy younger brother who has grown up in its midst.

This spring 3 Apache boys arrived from the Mount Vernon barracks, Ala. One is the son of Naiche, the hereditary chief of the Chiricahua Apaches. Five Apache girls have since come from the same place. All these Apache children show excellent training, not only in knowledge of English, but in obedience, gentleness, and courtesy. The expenses of these Indians are met by the Massachusetts Indian Association.

There has been very little change this year in the methods and text-books used in the Indian classes. Besides the advanced class which has two workdays a week, there are three divisions working one-half of each day.

Advanced class.—This class is directly preparatory to the junior class of the normal school, and its aim is not simply to fit students to pass the examinations for that class, but also to take up some of the junior work so that they may become somewhat familiar with the English of the new text-books.

Arithmetic.—In arithmetic the class review the fundamental rules, and take up addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of small fractions, and addition and subtraction of decimals.

Reading.—The aim in reading is to insure clear enunciation and a comprehension of the text. Davis's, Barnes's, and Harper's readers are used.

Geography.—The principal subjects studied are as follows: The form of the earth, the motions of the earth, diversities of climate, soil, principal rivers and cities. Compositions on these and kindred subjects are required. Guyot's Geographical Reader is the text-book used.

Physiology.—Our Bodies and How We Live, by Blaisdell, is the text-book in use. Lessons are given in practical hygiene and on the effects of alcohol and tobacco; also, on the treatment and prevention of pulmonary consumption and on emergencies. A skeleton, various charts and models, and specimens from the slaughterhouse are used as aids in the class room.

History.—The Beginner's American History, by Montgomery, is used, and, as supplementary readers, The Boys of '76 and Tales from a Grandfather's Chair. The sand table is helpful in giving a clear idea of the battles of the Revolution.

English.—First Lessons in English, by Southworth and Goddard, is used as a text-book. Complete, correct sentences are insisted upon. Practice is given in writing questions in geography, history, and physiology, in transposing poetry into prose, in reproducing stories, and in writing letters and dictation exercises.

Lessons in writing, drawing, and singing are similar to those given in the normal school.

First, second, and third divisions.—These classes are in school half a day, working the other half. The first and second divisions are graded, and their studies are *English, geography, and arithmetic.*

In the third division are placed those who have no English and no knowledge of books, those who have the former, but not the latter, and those whose acquirements are so uneven that they do not fit into any regular class. Language is here the first aim. To teach words and ideas and to stimulate pupils to use their vocabulary, however limited, objects, pictures, specimens of plants and animals, and illustrations of all kinds are used. Reading, spelling, and writing are taught from the blackboard, the chart, and simple reading books. Splints and number cards are used in arithmetic, and the pupils are encouraged to give original problems, illustrating them with pencil or crayon.

The normal school.—This includes, among a large number of colored students, 49 Indians, and comprises the work of a grammar and English high school, with geometry omitted, but with the addition of normal work, which fits directly for teaching. The course of study is as follows:

Mathematics.—The seniors complete arithmetic and take a short course in algebra. We try to simplify our work in arithmetic, at the same time making it more thorough and practical. We waste no time on arithmetical puzzles, but aim to spend much on the fundamental operations, putting much stress on mental arithmetic. The arithmetic work is done objectively as far as practicable. We have no excuse for not teaching the subject in a practical way, when our treasurer's office and shops of various kinds can furnish illustrations of almost every form of business and practical arithmetic.

Science.—We aim to teach the sciences which will be needed by our pupils in their various trades and occupations, and to develop a perfect understanding and unity

REF0071621

of work between our academic and trade teachers. Chemistry and physiology lessons bear upon cooking lessons; geology and botany, physics and chemistry are connected with work in agriculture. Physiology work is principally along the line of hygiene, teaching the students what to do in cases of emergency. Our students need to know what to do in case they can not get hold of a doctor.

Reading.—The chief aims in reading are, first, to make it possible for the student to get the thought of what he is reading; second, to teach the students to give this thought clearly and accurately; third, to establish in the mind of the pupil a taste for good reading.

Bad habits of breathing, position, articulation, and pronunciation require a great deal of attention. Exercises which shall aid the pupil in these respects are kept up throughout the course. We find nothing so helpful in our work in articulation as the repetition of valuable selections and short quotations. When, on Founder's Day, our students quoted about forty of Gen. Armstrong's sayings there was no need to ask them to speak distinctly. They read considerable history, both American and English; they also read the more simple poems of our American authors.

Language.—We pay little attention to technical grammar, but we do aim to teach all that is necessary or helpful. Most of the grammar work is done in the middle year, followed in the senior year by a course in rhetoric. Composition writing enters largely into our plan for each year's work. Hearing good English, reading good English, and thinking in good English must have effect upon the student.

Geography.—In the lower grades our students get ready for geography by reading about their own and other countries. This is followed by a study of land and water (beginning with the forms of land and water at Hampton), the study of continents, North and South America being studied in detail. Much attention is given to the United States, and the State of Virginia in particular. Lessons are given in physical geography, enough chemistry being taught to enable the pupils to understand the subjects.

In the middle year there is more work done in physical geography and a more careful study of the Eastern Continent. Sand modeling and map drawing are continued throughout the course. Weather reports are made by students in different classes; rain gauges, maximum and minimum thermometers, and signal flags are supplied by the school. Weather bulletins are received from Washington.

History.—In the lower classes our students gain by reading a knowledge of historical characters and a knowledge of some of the noted events in the history of our country. They also begin a course in Bible history. In the middle year they continue their Bible history and take up United States history as a study. A twenty-minutes exercise each day in new items keeps the students informed of current events and makes it possible for them to think and talk intelligently of the economic and political subjects of the day.

The seniors have a course in universal history and keep up their current history. We hope the end of our work will be to give the students a love for the study, so that they will continue to read and think on the subjects after getting out from our care.

Civil government and economics.—A half of the senior year is given to each of these subjects. Students are taught how our own Government is carried on and what are the politics of the different political parties.

In economics they learn the principles in regard to elements of production and the way in which value is added. We try to make the subject practical and to get down to present conditions, especially to conditions which are likely to affect our students.

Drawing.—A course of geometrical drawing is begun in the junior year, also free-hand drawing from objects and casts. Students use pencils first, then charcoal. The object of this work is to make it possible for students to draw common objects and to be able to illustrate when they get out teaching.

Students practice blackboard drawing. The drawing is not confined to the drawing classes only. Much good work has been done this year illustrating the lessons in arithmetic, geography, history, physiology, natural history, botany, and physics. The Indians do excellent work in drawing.

Singing.—The Holt system is still in use, and is found very satisfactory. Students are given drill on the scales and taught to name and sing the notes quickly and accurately. They are often called upon to sing by themselves. The school, as a whole, is able to sing and enjoy ordinary four-part written music. The seniors have received special normal training with a view to teaching singing in their schools.

Lessons in woodwork.—In connection with our academic work we have, for purely educational reasons, a course in woodwork and instruction in the use of carpenter's tools. All the boys of the day school not taking trades, and the middle girls, are to be found at the workbench at certain times during the week. The connection between the academic work and the manual training is an interesting study. Students who do the best work in the schoolroom do the most accurate and neat wook in the workroom.

Gymnastics.—This year, as last year, the girls' gymnastic classes in the Normal, Indian, and Whittier schools have been under the charge of a graduate of the Boston gymnasium. The work has been most valuable. The pupils show the training in the attention they give, the power of concentration gained, and the improvement in carriage.

Practice teaching.—Beginning with the last half of the middle year, our middle students begin to look forward to their year of teaching and to prepare for it. Our little ungraded school, with its 30 children, representing 5 different classes, and taught by a graduate of the New Britain, Conn., Normal School, serves as an object lesson, and is used for illustrating principles and methods.

The plan is to have the class observe carefully a well-taught school, to watch model lessons, to notice how the teacher manages students, keeps them busy when not reciting, etc. Simple principles of teaching are discussed in method classes, methods planned, schedules made out, and instruction given in making out monthly and *term reports*.

At the close of the school year those students passing with credit the studies of the middle year receive a certificate stating that so much of the course has been satisfactorily completed, and that the student is required to teach for a year before returning to graduate. When the seniors return they come back with a knowledge of the condition of their people and of the country school. This experience is used for the basis of many a lesson in the practice-teaching class. The students begin their work of observing and teaching at the Whittier, finally taking entire charge of the rooms.

Two Indian girls who had been promoted to the senior class took their year out in observation and practice work at the training school and the Whittier. One of them studied kindergarten methods quite thoroughly, and both did very satisfactory work.

The industries.—The work for the Indian is of the nature of wholesome discipline and training to habits of regular industry, as well as for the purpose of providing each Indian when he leaves the school with a knowledge of some honorable occupation by means of which he can earn a living in a civilized community.

The 92 boys find occupation at trades or industries, half of each day for those in the lower divisions of the Indian school, and two work days in each week for those in the advanced class and in the normal school. Of the whole number whose names appear on the books of the school, two are janitors, 14 work on the farm, and the remainder are enrolled as apprentices or workmen in the various shops.

The harness shop instructs and employs 2 Indians; the shoe shop, 1; the paint shop, 18; wheelwright and blacksmith shops, 2; the machine shop, 10; the carpenter shops, 4; the printing office, 5. Besides newspaper, book, and job work, the Indians in the printing office print and publish their monthly paper, "Talks and Thoughts of Hampton Indian Students."

The 14 boys who work on the farm gain practical knowledge of the work of a large farm—its implements and buildings, barns, slaughter house, and greenhouse; the care of stock, preparation of the soil, and cultivation of crops. This knowledge, supplemented by that gained on Northern farms in the summer, is of great value to returned Indian students.

The Indian girls have had instruction, as usual, in housework (the care of their own building), in making and mending, washing and ironing their own clothes, and in cooking. Besides the regular cooking classes there has been the housekeeping cottage, with its lessons in domestic science and table etiquette. A special effort has been made to give the girls of the Indian school practice in bread making.

The 3 girls in the night school are learning the tailoring trade, which it is hoped will be of much service to them when they return to their homes.

Health report (by M. M. Waldron, M. D., resident physician).—The health record of the school has been good during the entire year. No deaths have occurred, and few cases of serious illness.

Two cases of phthisis with pulmonary hemorrhages have occurred. In both cases the students, one a colored, one an Indian boy, were sent home, after partial convalescence, because unfit to resume school work. With the exception of the above and one Indian boy who returned from the North unfit for work and was sent home last October, no Indian boy has been sent home on account of ill health during the year. There has been no death for two years. Considering the number of students in our closely-massed community, this is an excellent showing for the healthfulness of the place.

The average health of the Indian pupils improves from year to year. This fact is due to several different causes, among which the improved conditions in the West, and experience and care in selecting and accepting material, are most important.

With the majority of Sioux Indians consumption is a familiar evil. A great impetus to hygienic living will have been given when Indians can be made to believe that cleanliness, air, light, and sunshine are so many weapons against their hereditary enemy. The tubercle bacillus will not grow without soil. What the Anglo-Saxon,

REF0071622

at the height of his civilization, is beginning to believe his safeguard, is the only hope for the Indian in his transition period. In the days of comfortable wigwams, good food, and boundless hunting grounds, consumption had little soil to grow in. The close log cabin and reservation life have produced among Indians the tubercular diathesis. The way of escape is by education and experience, which will lead to more wholesome living.

The transition period has begun for the Apache, is passing for the Sioux, and has almost passed for the more advanced Oneidas. The respective health records of each of these tribes should teach perseverance and hope. Regular work, good food, education in sanitary matters, will do for the Indian what it can do for any man.

Department of discipline and military instruction.—During the present school year (1893-'94), as in past years, the military system has formed the basis of the discipline of the male students and of the authority exercised over them. It has been the aim to put the student on his honor, and allow public sentiment to govern his conduct and deportment as far as possible. It is pleasant to report a growing sentiment against breaches of order and irregularities in the observance of school rules.

Early in October the boys were enrolled in a battalion of 6 companies—3 companies of night schoolboys and the other 3 the normal and Indian school boys. The usual full corps of officers, commissioned and noncommissioned, were selected from those cadets who had been most soldier like and exemplary in their department, and who have shown themselves best suited in and out of ranks for military command.

The military feature extends not only to the daily drills and parades, but to the general government and discipline of the institute. Cadets of the normal and Indian departments have been required to form for inspection of the ranks before morning prayers of each school day, for a weekly company drill after school, and for battalion drill, occasionally followed by a general policing of the grounds on Friday afternoons. The entire battalion of six companies form for the march to dinner and for an inspection of the ranks before church on Sunday. There has been a daily detail of officers and men for guard duty during meals and prayer time.

The battalion is in general command of the disciplinarian, and under the instruction of an Army officer from the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, who has rendered the institute most valuable service by lessons given the cadet officers.

Our fire department is also a military organization. The different squads have had frequent drills under the captain of the squad, besides the monthly fire drill, when all the cadets are assigned to some post. If not on actual duty they are required to fall in under the ranking officer, on the company parade ground, and to remain at "rest" till relieved. This is done in order that all may be accounted for and within easy reach in case assistance is needed.

A court martial, or "officers' court," and the Indian council, have both been in operation during the year. It has been necessary to refer but few cases to a court, as such breaches of order as are usually referred to it have been considerably less frequent. Any boy may be brought before the court for trial, as the body is made up of officers chosen from different companies of the battalion.

The Indian council, on the other hand, has been much more active, not with cases of a serious nature, however, but usually trivial matters. It should be said that the council's punishment for drinking has been more severe than the faculty's would have been; and it has seemed best in a few instances to lighten the sentence of both the court and the council, all of their decisions being referred to the office for approval.

Either one or both of these organizations could be easily dispensed with, at no material loss, so far as actual discipline is concerned, and yet the schooling it gives the cadets in self-government, and the responsibility and dignity the battalion officers receive, give them a very important place in the discipline of the school.

The military drill develops the habits of attention, neatness, system, and punctuality, and from it is gained an improvement in the address of the students, stooping forms become erect, narrow chests expanded, uncertain steps more elastic and positive, the whole bearing becomes more manly.

The students take all the care of their own rooms. The rooms are inspected every morning by the janitor and occasionally during the week by the disciplinarian and the assistant. On Sunday mornings there is a more formal and military inspection by school officers. But for the hearty cooperation of the cadet officers, and especially those of higher rank, it would be impossible to manage the affairs of this department satisfactorily.

Moral and religious.—This year 7 Indians have been confirmed at St. John's Episcopal, and 5 have united on confession of faith with the school church. The Indians who are not Episcopalians attend a meeting of the Indian Christian Endeavor Society on Sunday morning, and the whole school assembles for afternoon service in the memorial chapel, or school church, which is undenominational though earnestly christian. The Indian Sunday school is also held in the afternoon.

Besides the Christian Endeavor Society there are several societies among the Indian boys and girls—literary, religious, or philanthropic in their aim—all of which stimulate interest in the pupil and prepare him to lead others on his return home.

Returned Indian students.—Though each year finds our list of returned students longer, and though the standard of excellence is being as often raised, the percentage of those recorded as satisfactory and unsatisfactory remains about the same. This year the records are graded, as follows:

Excellent	104			
Good	176	Satisfactory	347	Total 398
Fair	67			
Poor	40			
Bad	11	Unsatisfactory	51	

From this we still say that over three-fourths do well (really 87 per cent), remembering that the quality of the work is very much superior to that of ten years ago

As to the employment of our students at trades, the advance has not been what we had hoped. Ten years ago the agency shops could supply work for nearly all returned students; since then students and schools have multiplied, but the shops have changed neither in number or capacity, and now only a very small per cent of those returned from the schools can find employment at the trades. Toward bettering this condition something should be done very soon.

Employments of returned students:

Teachers, 8; school employés, 18	26
Attending other schools	17
Attending higher schools in the East	4
Supporting themselves in the East	11
Regular missionaries, 6; catechists, 14	20
United States soldiers, 7; scouts, 2; postmaster, 1; mail carrier, 1	11
Agency employés, viz: Physician, 1; interpreters, 4; clerks, 3; police, 5; district farmers, 2; in charge of stables, 3; herders, 2; carpenters, 18; wheelwright, 1; blacksmiths, 5; harness makers, 2; miller, 1	47
Independent workers, viz: Physician, 1; engineer, 1; surveyors, 3; lawyer, 1; merchants, 3; clerks, 4; printers, 4; loggers, 4; laborers, 10; carpenter, 1	32
Farmers or ranchers	81
Girls married and in good homes	50

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. FRISSELL, *Principal.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT WITTENBERG, WIS.

WITTENBERG, WIS., *July 1, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: As the statistical blank filled out gives you the information especially desired, I dare not burden you with any lengthy extra report, but allow me respectfully to submit a brief general survey of the school during the past year.

The year just past has been one of marked progress to our school, having been conducted without interruption from September 1, 1893, till June 30, 1894. The regular school has been under the charge of four competent teachers. Toward the middle of the year I deemed it wise to divide the primary department and secure another teacher in order to be able to do better work with the little ones. This proved a success (this making five teachers the latter half of the year). Upon advice from Supervisor A. H. Heinemann, I intend introducing a kindergarten at beginning of next year.

I have during the year given lectures or talks on different topics once and sometimes twice a week during the entire year to the whole school, which I find have worked to good effect.

We have also during the year given a few entertainments and concerts, where our boys and girls have by their singing, playing, and speaking brought credit to themselves and institution.

The industrial work has also been faithfully and systematically carried out through the entire year. Shops have done mostly repairing for the farms about the place. Sleighs and farm implements have been manufactured to a small extent.

As we are situated in the most densely wooded region of Wisconsin, it becomes a very hard and expensive task to get a good farm. We are steadily moving forward,

REF0071623

though, and hope in a few years to have a perfect farm. About 15 acres have been cleared the past year. We have a very neat garden of about 3 acres at present, and the boys seem interested in taking care of it. The last year was rather unfavorable for crops in this section, owing to dry weather.

The girls have faithfully performed the manifold duties pertaining to general housewifery, and quite a few of them are expert in their calling.

The sanitary condition of the school has been very good. No serious disease of any kind. Smallpox raged in this vicinity last spring and as a preventive we had all scholars vaccinated. No deaths have occurred, and but two cases have had to be taken care of in the hospital any length of time, one a case of pneumonia and the other a case, now in hospital, of a little boy fracturing his leg by falling from a scaffold. The boy is about well at this writing. Excepting these and a few cases of sore eyes and occasional colds, health has been enjoyed undivided.

The Wisconsin Winnebagoes, of which we have a few in our vicinity, and of whom it is said they are the lowest and most degraded tribe of Indians in the United States, have during the past winter and spring been more friendly toward the school and white man's ways at large. I have at different times attended their councils and given them talks which seemed to interest them. I am gratified to think we have been able to hold their children, with but few exceptions, till the close of the school year. I have also this spring, to my surprise, received petitions to have our physician of this place sent out to visit their sick, which heretofore they have never believed in, as they are faithful believers in medicine men. I regard this a move in the right direction, as these medicine men are a perfect ruin to many of them, taking what property they may have for doctoring whether their doctoring helps or not.

Allow me a petition in favor of these Winnebagoes: This spring I undertook, at personal expense, to furnish a few of the seemingly progressive Indians a small quantity of seed for their little patches of land which they have succeeded in clearing, simply as an experiment and inducement to have them tend to their lands and leave off this roaming at large, killing wolf for bounty and picking gentian roots. On a recent visit to these people, I found their potatoes, beans, etc., in good condition, and it was quite a surprise and gratification to me.

At a recent council which I attended I promised to bring this seed question before the honorable commissioner. Many expressed the desire of getting down to farming, but the principal discouragement was that after exerting themselves at best in clearing the woods away they saw no way of getting the seed, and hence the ground was left to grow nothing but thistles and brush, making the clearing worse than before touching the woods. If you should deem it worthy of an experiment, upon recommendation from me of certain parties which I believe worthy such support for next spring, I would respectfully suggest that a small quantity of seed be sent directly to such parties in time for seeding next spring. There was one who, at the conclusion of my talk, made the remark that I had better not write, as he thought the seed would be paid for out of their yearly annuities and consequently they would have nothing for provisions, as they did not expect to reap large direct benefits from this. There are about ten families in this vicinity whom I would recommend to your office to begin with, and if it should prove a good plan the rest taking a hold of their lands it might be increased at your discretion. Kindly consider this matter and favor me with a reply.

Allow me to express my fullest approval of the praiseworthy move of the superintendent of Indian education in the preparation of institutes for the different districts for the people engaged in Indian work.

In conclusion, I hereby thank you for courteous treatment and punctual payment of claims.

Very respectfully, yours,

AXEL JACOBSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

AMENDED RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE EXECUTION OF LEASES OF INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

Section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (chap. 383, 26 Stats., p. 794), 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.

This provision of law is modified by the act of Congress approved August 15, 1894, making appropriations, etc., for the Indian Department (28 Stats., 305). Said section, as modified, provides as follows:

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that by reason of age, disability, or inability any allottee of Indian lands under this or former acts of Congress 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 the Secretary for a term not exceeding five years for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes.

In order to give full force and effect to the above enactments, the following amended rules and regulations are hereby promulgated for the information and direction of U. S. Indian agents and all parties concerned:

WHO MAY LEASE.

1. The term "age," as used in said amended act, is defined to apply to all minors under 18, and all persons disabled by reason of old age.

2. The term "disability" is defined to apply to—

(*a*) All unmarried women.

(*b*) All widows who have no sons of suitable age under their control to cultivate their lands with profit.

(*c*) All married women who have neither husbands nor sons in condition to cultivate their lands with profit to the family.

(*d*) All allottees who are disabled by reason of chronic sickness or incurable physical defects.

(*e*) All allottees who are disabled by native defect of mind or permanent incurable mental disease, such as to prevent them from cultivating their lands.

3. The term "inability," as used in said amended act, cannot be specifically defined as the other terms have been. Any allottee not embraced in any of the foregoing classes who for any reason other than those stated is unable to cultivate his lands or a portion of them, and desires to lease the same, may make application therefor to the proper Indian agent. If his inability to cultivate his lands (or the portion thereof he desires to lease) is clearly shown in the reasons assigned, the allottee may be permitted to lease. In submitting such applications the agent must state, in brief, concise terms, the cause of such inability.

4. When the allottee is able to cultivate only a limited portion of his land, and desires by reason of disability or inability to lease the other portions, the facts in such cases must be clearly and concisely stated.

5. Indian agents, however, are hereby expressly directed that it is not intended by the terms "disability" and "inability" to authorize the making of any lease by an allottee who has the necessary physical and mental qualifications to enable him to cultivate his own land, either personally, through the aid of his minor children, or by hired help, unless for exceptional reasons, which must be clearly shown, he falls within the provisions of rule 3.

LENGTH OF TERM.

1. The term for which farming and grazing leases may be executed shall not exceed five years, and mining leases and leases for business purposes must not be executed for a longer term than ten years, as provided in said amended act.

REF0071624

HOW EXECUTED.

1. The indenture of lease must be executed in conformity with the terms and conditions expressed in the printed blanks issued by the Indian Office and approved by the Department. Leases executed on other forms will not be recognized. Agents in charge of reservations where there are allotted lands will be furnished a supply of these blank forms on application.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 2 and 3; 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.

6. 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 5. 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.

7. All the testimony and all papers pertaining to said indenture of lease must be properly authenticated under seal.

8. 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.

EXECUTION OF THE BONDS.

1. The greater portion of the third page of the blank leases now in use constitute a bond. This bond must be signed by two or more sufficient sureties, guaranteeing the payment of all the rents and royalties at the time specified, and the performance of all covenants and agreements named in the indenture to be paid and performed by the lessee.

2. Below the bond is a blank "Verification of sureties." This verification must be subscribed and sworn to before some officer who is authorized to administer oaths. If subscribed to before a justice of the peace or a notary public, the official character of such officer must be certified to before some officer of a court of record, under seal, having jurisdiction in the county where the acknowledgment was taken. The sureties must write their own names in the verification; they must not be written in by the officer taking the acknowledgment.

3. Each surety must justify under oath to an amount equal to the value of the entire rent to be paid.

4. The sureties must sign the bond in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

5. All names, both in the lease and bond, must be written in full, as initial letters will not be recognized as a Christian name.

THE AGENT'S CERTIFICATE.

This must be filled out by the agent in person, and all the requirements of the blank form must be strictly complied with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 21, 1894.

The foregoing amended rules and regulations designed for the government of the respective parties in the execution of leases of allotted lands under section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), as amended by act of Congress approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 305), are respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with the recommendation that the same be approved.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 22, 1894.

The foregoing rules and regulations are hereby approved.

WM. H. SIMS, *Acting Secretary.*

REF0071625

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

December 21, 1893.

28 Stat., p. 16.

CHAP. 3. An act making appropriations to supply further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Urgent deficiencies 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 the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

[p. 19.]

* * * * * * * *

Cherokee claims.

For expenses of litigation in case of the United States against Thomas and others, in the interest of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, five thousand dollars.

Assistant Attorney-General, Indian depredation claims.

Salary increased.

For the deficiency in the compensation of the assistant attorney-general charged with the defense of Indian depredation claims, which compensation shall hereafter be the same as that of the other assistant attorneys-general in the Department of Justice, two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * * *

Approved, December 21, 1893.

December 21, 1893.

28 Stat., p. 22.

CHAP. 9. An act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.

Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company, may build railway, etc., line through Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, 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 and Oklahoma Territory, including lands that have been allotted to Indians in severalty or reserved for Indian purposes, beginning at any point to be selected by said railway company on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Montgomery, on the south line of section numbered thirteen or section numbered fourteen, township numbered thirty-five, range numbered thirteen east of the sixth principal meridian, or on the south line of section numbered thirteen or section numbered fourteen, township numbered thirty-five, range sixteen east of the sixth principal meridian, and running thence by the most practical route through the Indian Territory to the west line thereof; thence in a south or southwesterly direction by the most practicable route into and through Oklahoma Territory to a point on the Texas State line and on Red River between said State of Texas and the Comanche and Apache Indian Reservation, in said Oklahoma Territory, by way of, at, or near Stillwater, Guthrie, and Elreno, in Oklahoma Territory, and passing through the Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations, and through the organized counties of Payne, Logan, Oklahoma, and Canadian, in said Oklahoma Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Location.

Indian Territory.

Oklahoma Territory.

Right of way.

SEC. 2. That said company is authorized to take and use, for all purposes of a railway and for no other purpose, a right of way one

hundred feet in width through said Territories, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use 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 lands shall be taken for any one station: *And provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company; and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which, or to the persons from, the same shall have been taken.

Stations, etc.

Provisos.

Limit for stations.

Sale, etc., prohibited.

Reversion.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants by allotment under any law of the United States or agreement with the Indians or according to the laws, customs, and usages of any tribe of the Indians, nations, or tribes through which it may be constructed, full and complete compensation shall be made to such occupant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which such occupant belongs, or in the case of an 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 court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oaths duly certified shall be returned with their award to, and filed with, the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice, and upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the judge of the United States court for the first judicial division at Muscogee, Indian Territory, or by the judge of the United States court which has jurisdiction over said Indian reservations; 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 nation; costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award; either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right within ninety days after making of the award, and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the courts of the Indian Territory at Muscogee, or to the courts which have jurisdiction over the respective Indian reservations which courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition according to the laws of the State of Kansas providing for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum or less than the award of the referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the appellant unless the judgment of the court shall be for the railroad company, in which case the cost shall be against the claimant; 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.

Damages.

Appraisement.

Referees.

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Hearings.

Compensation.

Witness' fees.

Costs.

Appeal.

Costs on appeal.

Work may proceed on deposit of double award.

REF0071626

Freight charges.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territories a greater rate of freight than the rates authorized by laws of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind:

Provisos. Passenger rates, etc.

Provided, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile, Congress reserving 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 shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within its respective limits by said railway company, but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway 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 rates above expressed:

Maximum.

Mails.

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.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribe through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territories through Indian lands; said payment to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles 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 filing of the maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided for 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 of the award adjudged to be paid by said railway company for such 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 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, as long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations or tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit, and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like powers as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Provisos. Appeal by general council.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Apportionment.

Taxation.

Survey and location.

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 the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after filing said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvements 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 two years 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.

Improvements.

Provisos.

Grading.

Approval of location.

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 such intercourse laws.

Litigation.

SEC. 8. That the United States court having jurisdiction in respect of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company and the nations or tribes through whose territory said railway company shall construct its lines; said court shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company, and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory and Oklahoma 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 the said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territories within three years after the passage of this act, and complete the main line of the same within two years thereafter, or the right herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, 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

Conditions of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That the said Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking 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 lands or their occupancy than is herein before provided:

Proviso. Forfeiture.

Provided, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said company conveying any portion of its railway with the franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory and Oklahoma 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 properties of said company as therein expressed subject to the provisions of this act.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act, and the rights herein granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any way or form whatever except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, December 21, 1893.

CHAP. 14.—An act to extend the time for the construction of the railway of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.

January 22, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 27.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the construction of the railway of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota, which, by the provisions of the Act approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to amend an Act authorizing the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct a road through the Indian Territory," will expire February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, shall be extended for a period of two years from that date, so that said company shall have until February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, to construct the lines of railway authorized by the Act approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An Act to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the

Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.

Time extended for building road in Indian Territory.

Post, p. 502. Vol. 26, p. 795.

Vol. 25, p. 38.

REF0071627

Vol. 25, p. 668. Indian Territory, and for other purposes," and the Act amendatory thereof, approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes,' approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight," and for such purpose the said company shall have the right to take and occupy the right of way and depot grounds heretofore granted to it by said Acts.

Approved, January 22, 1891.

February 9, 1894.
28 Stats., p. 37.

CHAP. 26.—An act extending the time allowed the Umatilla Irrigation Company for the construction of its ditch across the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon.

Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.
Time extended for right of way.
Vol. 26, p. 746.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time prescribed by the act of Congress of February tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, for the completion of the irrigating ditch or canal of the Umatilla Irrigation Company across the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, is hereby extended for three years from said date.

Approved, February 9, 1891.

February 10, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 37.

CHAP. 27.—An act for the relief of certain settlers upon the Iowa Reservation' Oklahoma Territory.

Iowa Reservation, Okla.
Homestead entries of adjoining lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every homestead settler on the public lands on the left bank of the Deep Fork River in the former Iowa Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, who entered less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, may enter, under the homestead laws, other lands adjoining the land embraced in his original entry when such additional lands become subject to entry, which additional entry shall not, with the lands originally entered, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That where such adjoining entry is made residence shall not be required upon the lands so entered, but the residence and cultivation by the settler upon and of the land embraced in his original entry shall be considered residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the land embraced in his additional entry; but such lands so entered shall be paid for, conformable to the terms of the Act acquiring the same and opening it to homestead entry.

Proviso.
Residence not required.
Payment.
Vol. 26, p. 759.

Approved, February 10, 1891.

March 29, 1894.
28 Stat. p. 47.

CHAP. 49.—An act to regulate the making of property returns by officers of the Government.

Property returns.
Only certificates of loss to be forwarded to Treasury accounting officer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of forwarding to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department returns of public property entrusted to the possession of officers or agents, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Surgeon-General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, the Paymaster-General of the Navy, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or other like chief officers in any Department, by, through, or under whom stores, supplies, and other public property are received for distribution, or whose duty it is to receive or examine returns of such property, shall certify to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department, for debiting on the proper account, any charge against any officer or agent intrusted with public property, arising from any loss, accruing by his fault, to the Government as to the property so intrusted to him.

Contents of certificate.

SEC. 2. That said certificate shall set forth the condition of such officer's or agent's property returns, that it includes all charges made up to its date and not previously certified, that he has had a reasonable opportunity to be heard and has not been relieved of responsibility; the effect of such certificate, when received, shall be the same as if the facts therein set forth had been ascertained by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department in accounting.

Manner of returns, etc., not affected.

SEC. 3. That the manner of making property returns to or in any administrative bureau or department, or of ascertaining liability for property, under existing laws and regulations, shall not be affected by this Act, except as provided in section one; but in all cases arising as to such property so intrusted the officer or agent shall have an opportunity to relieve himself from liability.

Regulations.

SEC. 4. That the heads of the several Departments are hereby empowered to make and enforce regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Repeal.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 29, 1894.

May 4, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 71.

CHAP. 68.—An act to ratify the reservation of certain lands made for the benefit of Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.

Oklahoma.
Lands reserved for educational and building purposes ratified.
Procs. 1st sess. 53d Cong., p. 11.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reservation for university, agricultural college, and normal school purposes, of section thirteen in each township, of the lands known as the Cherokee Outlet, the Tonkawa Indian Reservation, and the Pawnee Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, not otherwise reserved or disposed of, and the reservation for public buildings of section thirty-three in each township of said lands, not otherwise disposed of, made by the President of the United States in his proclamation of August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same are hereby, ratified, and all of said lands and all of the school lands in said Territory may be leased under such laws and regulations as may be hereafter prescribed by the legislature of said Territory; but until such legislative action the governor, secretary of the Territory, and superintendent of public instruction shall constitute a board for the leasing of said lands under the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the respective purposes for which the said reservations were made, except that it shall not be necessary to submit said leases to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval; and all necessary expenses and costs incurred in the leasing, management, and protection of said lands and leases may be paid out of the proceeds derived from such leases.

Leases.

Expenses.

Approved, May 4, 1894.

May 7, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 72.

CHAP. 69.—An act to authorize the reconstruction of a bridge across the Niobrara river near the village of Niobrara, Nebraska, and making an appropriation therefor.

Niobrara River.
Appropriation for bridge across, at Niobrara, Nebr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of reaching the Ponca and Yankton Sioux Indian reservations, and for carrying supplies thereto, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed without unnecessary delay to cause to be reconstructed across the Niobrara River near the village of Niobrara, Nebraska, the Government bridge recently destroyed by floods. Said bridge shall be a substantial wooden or iron bridge, with the necessary approaches, and the sum of seven thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to reconstruct said bridge, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Contract.

SEC. 2. That no part of the appropriation made by this act shall be paid out of the Treasury until a contract is entered into with responsible parties, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of War, for the construction and completion of said bridge, including the approaches, at a cost not exceeding the sum hereby appropriated. Said bridge, when reconstructed, shall be free to all travelers.

Free bridge.

Effect.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved, May 7, 1894.

REF0071628

May 30, 1894.
28 Stats., p. 84.

CHAP. 86.—An act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the Confederated Otoe and Missouria Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any member of the said confederated tribes residing at the date of the aforesaid Act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and whose names appear upon the schedule of appraisement made by the commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, upon any of the lands authorized to be sold by said Act shall make application for allotments of land the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to issue to such person or his or her heirs who may be residing upon said lands at the date hereof, for the subdivisional tract or tracts of land (not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of land to any one person) reported on the commissioners' schedule aforesaid as having been improved by such person: *Provided,* That the lands acquired by any Indian under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance by the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order, or decree of any court, or subject to taxation, of any character, but shall remain inalienable and not subject to taxation lien, or incumbrance for the period of ten years, which restriction shall be incorporated in the patent.

Approved, May 30, 1894.

Confederated Otoe and Missouria Indian lands.
Vol. 21, p. 380.
Allotment to Indians.
Proviso.
To remain inalienable ten years.

June 6, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 86.

CHAP. 93.—An act defining and permanently fixing the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the true northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, as defined in the treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, made between the United States, represented by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs of Oregon Territory, and the confederated tribes and bands of Indians in middle Oregon, in which the boundaries of the Indian reservation now called the Warm Springs Reservation were fixed, is hereby declared to be that part of the line run and surveyed by T. B. Handley, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, from the initial point up to and including the twenty-sixth mile thereof; thence in a due west course to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, as found by the commissioners, Mark A. Fullerton, William H. H. Dufur, and James F. Payne, in the report to the Secretary of the Interior of date June eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, in pursuance of an appointment for such purpose under a provision of the Indian appropriation act approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety.

Approved, June 6, 1894.

Warm Springs Indian Reservation.
Boundary established.
Vol. 12, p. 963.
Vol. 26, p. 355.

June 6, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 86.

CHAP. 94.—An act to extend and amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to construct and operate additional lines of railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-fourth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to construct and operate additional lines of railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, be, and the same are hereby, extended for a period of three years from February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, so that said Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway shall have until February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to build the first one hundred miles of its said additional lines of railway in said Territory.

Approved, June 6, 1894.

Indian Territory.
Time extended for right of way to Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway.
Vol. 26, p. 786.

June 6, 1894.
28 Stats., p. 87.

CHAP. 95.—An act granting the right of way to the Albany and Astoria Railroad Company through the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way not exceeding one hundred feet in width and such additional width as may be required at any point on account of the formation of the ground for necessary cuts and fills through the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, shall be, and is hereby, granted to the Albany and Astoria Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, or its assigns, according to the plans and surveys of the route to be filed in the Department and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said railroad, material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

Albany and Astoria Railroad Company granted right of way through Grand Ronde Indian Reservation, Oreg.
Material.
Stations, etc.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner of payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made to the individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open to the inspection of any party interested therein, and until all compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad, including the charges of transportation, shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided,* That the consent of the Indians to said right of way and compensation shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe before any right in this act shall accrue to said company.

Compensation.
Secretary of Interior to approve location, etc.
Proviso.
Consent of Indians.

SEC. 3. That whenever said right of way shall cease to be used for the purposes of the said railroad company, the same shall revert to the United States: *Provided, however,* That said company may be, and hereby is, granted three years to complete its railroad across said reservation after filing the maps of definite location thereof in the Department of the Interior.

Reversion.
Proviso.
Construction.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors or assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing of the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 5. That any failure in the performance of the conditions required by this act shall be taken and deemed to be a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges herein granted, without any act of Congress or judgment of court declaring the same.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 6. That this act may be at any time altered, amended, or repealed by Congress.

Approved, June 6, 1894.

Amendment, etc.

REF0071629

June 27, 1894.
28 Stats., p. 96.

CHAP. 117.—An act granting to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, in the State of Nebraska.

Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company granted right of way, Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservations, Nebr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Nebraska, and its assigns, the right of way for the construction of its proposed railroad through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, in said State. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stones, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water station, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of two stations within the limits of said reservations.

Width.

Stations, etc.

Damages to individuals.

SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants, according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made to such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of the State of Nebraska enacted for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damage resulting to the Omaha and Winnebago tribes of Indians in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon the actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations shall have been approved and filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservation to the provisions of this Act shall have been obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and the rules of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, and highways, 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 the proper authorities laid out across the same: *Provided further*, That said railway shall be constructed through said reservations within three years after the passage of this Act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion of the road not constructed.

Damages to tribes.

Secretary of the Interior to approve location, etc.

Provisos.

Rights of Indians, etc.

Fences, etc.

Construction.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 3. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this Act, and the right of way hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, June 27, 1894.

July 6, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 99.

CHAP. 125.—An act granting to the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company a right of way through the Leech Lake Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota.

Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company granted right of way, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad, with necessary side tracks and switch tracks, and for a telegraph and telephone line, through the Leech Lake Indian Reservation in said

State, commencing at a point in the south line of said Indian reservation and extending northwesterly through sections thirteen, twelve, one, and two, of township one hundred and forty-one, range thirty-one, to a point in the west line of said reservation in said section two, with the right to load logs on said railroad at the points in said reservation where the same may run adjacent or contiguous to the waters of Leech Lake. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, and to an extent not exceeding one station within the limits of said reservation: *Provided*, That no part of such lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as are necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad 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 be taken.

Location.

Width, etc.

Stations, etc.

Proviso.
Use limited.

SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the United States district court at Saint Paul or Duluth, Minnesota, shall have jurisdiction upon petition of either party to determine such just compensation in accordance with the laws of Minnesota provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes; and the amount of damages resulting to the tribe or tribes of Indians pertaining to said reservation in their tribal capacity, by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval: *Provided, however*, That said railroad company may file with the Secretary of the Interior a bond, in such amount and with such sureties as the Secretary shall approve, conditioned for the payment of just compensation for said right of way to said individual occupants and to said tribe or tribes, as hereinbefore provided, and said company may thereupon proceed to construct and operate its railroad across said reservation.

Damages to individuals.

Damages to tribes.

Proviso.
Work may begin on filing bond.

SEC. 3. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its line through said reservation, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior before constructing any portion of said railroad.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 4. That said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located and constructed with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Survey.

Proviso.
Rights of Indians.

SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company, unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservation within three years after the passage of this Act.

Construction.

Approved, July 6, 1894.

July 18, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 112.

CHAP. 140.—An act granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations in said State. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-

Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company granted right of way, White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations, Minn.

REF0071630

Width. bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill; also,

Buildings, etc. grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of not exceeding two stations

Proviso. Use limited. within the limits of each reservation: *Provided*, That no part of such lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as are necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the tribe or band of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Damages to individuals. SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants, according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be made to such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of Minnesota enacted

Damages to tribes. for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damages resulting to the tribes of Indians, in their tribal capacity, by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservations as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct,

Secretary of the Interior to approve plats, etc. and be subject to his final approval; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid.

Survey. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservations

Proviso. Rights of Indians. for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Construction. SEC. 3. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road shall be constructed through said reservations

Amendment, etc. within three years after the passage of this Act, and provided that Congress reserve the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act.

Approved, July 18, 1891.

July 23, 1894.

23 Stat., p. 118.

CHAP. 152.—An act granting to the Columbia Irrigation Company a right of way through the Yakima Indian Reservation, in Washington.

Columbia Irrigation Company granted right of way, Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the right of way is hereby granted, as is hereinafter set forth, to the Columbia Irrigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, for the construction of an irrigation canal through the Yakima Indian Reservation, from a point about one-half mile below

Location. where the Atahnam Creek empties into the Yakima River, on said reservation, in Yakima County, in the State of Washington; thence extending in a southerly direction, to a point where said canal crosses the Toppenish Creek; thence in a southeasterly direction, by the most practical route, to a point on the east boundary of said reservation, at or near section nineteen (19), township eight (8) north, range twenty-three (23) east of the Willamette meridian.

Use of water. SEC. 2. That the said irrigation company shall have the right to appropriate and use any and all water necessary for their use from the Yakima River, not otherwise appropriated and in actual use at the time of the passage of this Act, or that may not be necessary for the domestic and irrigating purposes of any Indian to whom an allotment has been made, or shall hereafter be made, upon or along said Yakima River.

Storage reservoirs. SEC. 3. That the said irrigation company is hereby granted sufficient land on said reservation for reservoirs for the storage of water to be used during the dry season, and for right of way connecting said

storage reservoirs with said irrigation canal, and shall have the right to locate, construct, and maintain the same under the same terms and restrictions provided herein for the right of way of said canal.

Width. SEC. 4. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five (75) feet in width on each side of the central line of said canal as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to

Material. take from said lands adjacent to the line of said canal material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said canal.

Damages to individuals. SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said canal, and to provide the time and manner for the payment thereof; but no right of any kind shall vest in said irrigation company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof made upon actual survey for the definite location of such canal shall

Secretary of the Interior to approve location, etc. be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing, and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein; and the survey, construction, and operation of such canal shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

Not assignable. SEC. 6. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said canal shall be

Provisos. Mortgages. completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise for money to construct and complete said canal; *And provided further*, That the right herein granted shall be lost and forfeited by said company to any portion of said canal not completed within five years from

Completion. Construction. the passage of this Act: *Provided further*, That one-fourth of said canal shall be completed in two years.

Condition. SEC. 7. That said irrigation company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, or assigns that they will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribe any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided:

Provisos. Forfeiture. *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said irrigation company under this Act: *Provided further*, 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

Water to Indian allottees. Indian allottees along said right of way 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: *Provided further*, That Indians who have

To be free. or may have allotments along said right of way shall have water for irrigation and domestic purposes free.

Amendment, etc. SEC. 8. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 23, 1894.

August 4, 1894.

28 Stats., p. 229.

CHAP. 215.—An act to grant to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company granted right of way, Indian Territory. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central 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, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be

Location. selected by the said company on Red River north of the north boundary line of Montague County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory in a northeasterly direction to a point on the west boundary of the State of Arkansas.

Width. SEC. 2. That a right of way of one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central 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

Stations. such grant shall be allowed but once in every ten miles of the road, no

REF0071631

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 the said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than such addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, 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 railway, telegraph, and telephone line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Provisos.
Limit to stations.
Reversion for nonuser.

Damages to individuals.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to law, 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 such 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 the rate of five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensations of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by such railroad company.

Referees.
Decision.
Appeal.
Work may begin on depositing double award.
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 the 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 or governments shall exist in said Territory, within the limits of which said railroad or part thereof shall be located, and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the costs 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 all transportation by said railway or said company wherever 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 those above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such price as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Proviso.
Passenger charges.
Regulations.
Maximum.
Mails.

Payment 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 railroad may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for by this Act for property taken or damaged 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 may

Annual rental.

construct in 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 through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as their lands are occupied and possessed by such 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 counsel 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 compensations to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions provided under this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of the 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 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 provisions of this section. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing taxes upon said railroad, nor any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established from exercising the same power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway 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 such allotted lands until the compensation herein provided for shall be fixed and paid.

Apportioning receipts.
Provisos.
Taxes.
Appeal by general counsels.
Award to be in lieu of compensation.
Taxation.
Survey, etc.
Consent of allottees, etc.

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 of right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portions 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.
Grading to begin on filing maps.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction, operation, and management of said railway and telegraph and telephone lines shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon the 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 such 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 the said Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory such 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.

Litigation.

REF0071632

Commencement and completion.

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 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.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That said Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon express conditions, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist toward any effort looking to the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indians any further grant of land or its occupancy than herein provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions named 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 the Indian Territory, shall be recorded to 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, or alter or repeal this Act.

Approved, August 1, 1891.

August 11, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 276.

CHAP. 255.—An act extending the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to extend the time of payments of the purchase money due for land sold on the Omaha Indian Reservation under the sale made by virtue of "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," approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as follows:

Omaha Indian Reservation.
Time for paying for lands extended.
Vol. 22, p. 341.

Extending time for first payments, etc.

The time for the first payment is hereby extended until the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, the second payment to become due in one year thereafter, and the third payment to be due and payable in one year from the time fixed for the second payment: *Provided*, That the interest on said payments shall be paid annually at the time said payments of interest are due; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain in the Treasury all moneys heretofore and that may hereafter be paid as principal under the Act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and shall pay over five per centum thereon annually to the Secretary of the Interior to be expended by him annually for the benefit of said Indians, as prescribed in section three of said Act, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay all interest that has been paid on land sold under said Act to the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him paid over to said tribe, to be distributed to the members thereof pro rata by the agent of said tribe, and all interest thereafter coming into the Treasury shall be paid over and distributed to said tribe annually in like manner: *Provided, however*, That the interest of the purchaser in lands on which the payment of the purchase money is hereby extended shall be subject to taxation in the State in which they are situated, but any lien created thereby shall be subject to the lien of the United States for the unpaid purchase money, but this Act shall be of no force and effect until the consent thereto of the Omaha Indians shall be obtained in such manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *And provided*, That the said Act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, except as changed or modified by this Act, shall remain in full force and effect.

Proviso. Interest.
Fund for benefit of Indians.
Distribution of interest.
Taxation of lands.
Prior act to remain in effect.

Approved, August 11, 1891.

August 15, 1894.
28 Stat., p. 286.

CHAP. 290.—An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian Department appropriations.

* * * * * * [28 Stat., p. 289.

CHIPPEWAS IN MINNESOTA.

Chippewas in Minnesota.

This amount as advance interest to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as required by section seven of "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the manner required by said Act, reimburseable, ninety thousand dollars;

Advance interest.
Vol. 25, p. 645.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to carry out the provisions of the same Act, namely, the purchase of material and employment of labor for the erection of houses for Indians, for the purchase of agricultural implements, stock, and seeds, breaking and fencing land; for payment of expenses of delegations of Chippewa Indians to visit the White Earth Reservation; for the erection and maintenance of day and industrial schools; for subsistence and for pay of employees, for pay of commissioners and their expenses; and for removal of Indians and for their allotments, to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of sale of their lands, fifty thousand dollars;

For civilization, etc.

Removal, etc.

For completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, including expenses of examining and appraising pine lands, under the provisions of the said Act, to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of their lands, twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

Surveys.

CHIPPEWAS OF FOND DU LAC.

Chippewas of Fond du Lac.

This amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Fond du Lac Indians of the State of Minnesota, being the sum recovered by the United States in compromise of suits against certain parties for timber depredations upon the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota, and which sum has been deposited in the United States Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, four thousand three hundred dollars.

Timber depredations.

* * * * * * [28 Stat., p. 295.]

POTTAWATOMIES OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.

Pottawatomies, Indiana and Michigan.

For this amount due certain Pottawatomie Indians of Indiana and Michigan, being their proportion (two thousand and eighty-one dollars and thirty cents) of the perpetual annuities (twenty-two thousand three hundred dollars) due the Pottawatomie Nation under various treaties, for the years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, as ascertained by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced in the case of the Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana against the United States, on the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and which annuities were not embraced in the judgment aforesaid, six thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety cents.

Annuities due under Supreme Court judgment.

Post, p. 450.

REF0071633

Citizen Band, Pottawatomies.

CITIZEN BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, or expend for their benefit, the sum of thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents, now on the books of the Treasury, and being the unexpended balance of the appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agreement between the United States and said band of Indians, ratified and confirmed by Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one: *Provided*, That any member of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and of the Absentee Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma, to whom a trust patent has been issued under the provisions of the Act approved February eight, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes, three hundred and eighty-eight), and being over twenty-one years of age, may sell and convey any portion of the land covered by such patent in excess of eighty acres, the deed of conveyance to be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and that any Citizen Pottawatomie not residing upon his allotment, but being a legal resident of another State or Territory, may in like manner sell and convey all the land covered by said patent, and that upon the approval of such deed by the Secretary of the Interior the title to the land thereby conveyed shall vest in the grantee therein named. And the land sold and conveyed under the provisions of this Act shall, upon proper recording of the deeds therefor, be subject to taxation as other lands in said Territory, but neither the lands covered by such patents not sold and conveyed under the provisions of this Act, nor any improvements made thereon, shall be subject to taxation in any manner by the Territorial or local authorities during the period in which said lands shall be held in trust by the United States.

Vol. 26, p. 1016.

Proviso.

Sales permitted by allottees.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Taxation.

[83 Stats., p. 296.]

* * * * * * *

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

* * * * * * *

Allotment to children in Kansas and Nebraska.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be allotted, under the provisons of the Act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," to each and every child born of a recognized member of the Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe of Indians since the completion of allotments to said tribe, eighty acres of land within the reservation of said tribe in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and upon the completion thereof to offer for sale the remaining lands of the said reservation, at the proper land office, upon such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may determine: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall inquire into the correctness of the appraisement made under authority of an Act of Congress approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, of lot eight of the southeast quarter of section nineteen, township one north, range seventeen east, Sac and Fox Reservation lands in the State of Nebraska; and if he shall be satisfied that said lot was appraised at more than its actual value, he may cause the same to be sold upon the same terms as the other lands are sold: *And provided further*, That before any sale shall be made of said lands the consent of a majority of the male adults of said Indians shall first be obtained.

Sale of lands remaining.

Provisos.

Appraisement of lot in Nebraska.

Vol. 19, p. 203.

Consent of Indians.

That the net proceeds arising from the sales of lands, as provided in section one of this Act, shall be used for the benefit of said tribe or shall be paid to said Indians per capita, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine. The cost of the advertisement and sale of said lands shall be defrayed from the first proceeds arising therefrom.

Proceeds.

[23 Stats., p. 98.]

* * * * * * *

Shawnees.

SHAWNEES.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place on the books of the Treasury Department, to the credit of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, being the value of annuities of the Shawnee Indians arising under their treaties of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, transferred to the Cherokees by an agreement between the said tribes, dated June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, under the provisions of article sixteen of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the Cherokees, the said sum to be apportioned as follows, namely: Cherokee national fund, fifty thousand dollars; Cherokee school fund, thirty-five thousand dollars; Cherokee Orphan fund, fifteen thousand dollars; interest on these several sums at the rate of five per centum per annum from July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, to be paid under the provisions of the Act of April first, eighteen hundred and eighty.

Transfer of annuities to Cherokees.

Vol. 7, p. 51.

Vol. 10, p. 1053.

Vol. 14, p. 804.

Apportionment.

Vol. 21, p. 70.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

Eastern Shawnees.

* * * * * * *

This amount to be paid per capita to the Eastern Shawnees, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and now to their credit in the United States Treasury, being the residue of the sum due by the United States to said Indians for cession of lands under the third article of the treaty entered into by said band with the United States, proclaimed October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, nine thousand and seventy-nine dollars and twelve cents.

Per capita.

Vol. 15, p. 514.

* * * * * * *

[28 Stats., p. 301.]

Ogden Land Company. Investigation directed.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is authorized to make a thorough investigation of the facts touching the so-called Ogden Land Company, its organization, when and by whom formed, its continued existence or organization to this date, its capital stock, number of shares, amount or face value, where and by whom held, its liabilities and assets, and the original history of the alleged claim of said company to any of the lands of the Seneca Nation of Indians in the State of New York, and any and all evidences of title; and also the condition of said Indians, their progress in civilization and fitness for citizenship, their number and system of government, and the propriety of allotting their lands in severalty, and to make to Congress a full report with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem proper in view of all the facts ascertained.

Whereas there is due the Wyandotte Indians from the Government of the United States, as ascertained and reported by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his letter to the Secretary of the Interior of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, a balance of fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty cents; and

Wyandottes.

Whereas there are absentee Wyandotte Indians, who are poor and homeless, numbering between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons, and for whom no provision has been made:

Therefore, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to purchase for said absentee Wyandotte Indians eighty acres of land per capita, or so much thereof as said sum of fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty cents will purchase, at a sum not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per acre; such lands to be purchased from the Quapaw Indians in the Indian Territory, or, if this be found impracticable, then such lands shall be purchased of other Indians in the Indian Territory, where the land may be most conveniently and advantageously obtained by the Secretary of the Interior; said lands to be taken in allotments, as provided for in the severalty Act of Congress of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and amendments thereto. And the said sum of fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty cents, so due to said Wyandotte Indians, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of making the purchase of the lands herein and hereby provided for.

Purchase of land for use of absentees.

Allotments. Vol. 24, p. 388.

* * * * * * *

REF0071634

[28 Stats., p. 302.]

Apaches, etc., Arizona and New Mexico.

For support and civilization of the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona, one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper and necessary to protect the interests of the Indians and of the United States, to sell or otherwise dispose of a quantity of timber, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars in value, on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, the proceeds to be used by him in the purchase of sheep and goats for the benefit of the Indians belonging thereto as will best tend to promote their welfare and advance them in civilization.

Proviso.

Sale of timber, Jicarilla Reservation.

[28 Stats., p. 303].

* * * * * * *

Hoopa Valley, California, road.

For the construction of a wagon road on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in the State of California in accordance with the recommendation of Captain W. E. Dougherty, United States Army, acting Indian agent in charge of said Reservation, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, three thousand five hundred and nine dollars. The work on said road to be performed as far as practicable by Indians.

Bridge, Big Wind River, Wyoming.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove and rebuild the bridge across the Big Wind River on the Shoshone Indian Reservation, in the State of Wyoming, two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

[28 Stats., p. 304].

* * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * * * *

Allotments. Vol. 24, p. 388.

To enable the President to cause, under the provisions of the Act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," such Indian reservations as in his judgment are advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes to be surveyed, or resurveyed, for the purposes of said Act, and to complete the allotment of the same, including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the Office of Indian Affairs, and delivery of trust patents, so far as allotments shall have been selected under said act, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that by reason of age, disability or inability, any allottee of Indian lands under this or former Acts of Congress, 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 the Secretary for a term not exceeding five years for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes: *Provided further*, That the surplus lands of any tribe may be leased for farming purposes by the council of such tribe under the same rules and regulations and for the same term of years as is now allowed in the case of leases for grazing purposes.

Provisos.

Leases permitted.

Leases of surplus lands by tribes.

Actions for allotments alleged to be unlawfully denied.

That all persons who are in whole or in part of Indian blood or descent who are entitled to an allotment of land under any law of Congress, or who claim to be so entitled to land under any allotment Act or under any grant made by Congress, or who claim to have been unlawfully denied or excluded from any allotment or any parcel of land to which they claim to be lawfully entitled by virtue of any Act of Congress, may commence and prosecute or defend any action, suit, or proceeding in relation to their right thereto, in the proper circuit court of the United States. And said circuit courts are hereby given jurisdiction to try and determine any action, suit, or proceeding arising within their respective jurisdictions, involving the right of any person, in whole or in part of Indian blood or descent, to any allotment of land under any law or treaty. And the judgment or decree of any such court in favor of any claimant to an allotment of land shall have the same effect, when properly certified to the Secretary of the Interior, as if such allotment had been allowed and approved by him; but this provision shall not apply to any lands now held by either of the Five Civilized Tribes nor to any of the lands within the Quapaw Indian Agency: *Provided*, That the right of appeal shall be allowed to either party as in other cases.

Judgments.

Lands excepted.

Proviso.

Appeal.

Irrigation.

For the construction, purchase, and use of irrigating machinery and appliances on Indian reservations, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control, thirty thousand dollars.

Fort Hall, Idaho.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to contract with responsible parties for the construction of irrigating canals and the purchase or securing of water supply on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in the State of Idaho, for the purpose of irrigating the lands of said reservation: *Provided*, That the expense of constructing said canals and the purchase or securing of water supply shall be paid out of moneys belonging to the said Fort Hall Indians now in the Treasury of the United States and subject to the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians.

Irrigation.

Proviso.

Expense.

* * * * * *

[28 Stats., p. 305.]

Surveys, Indian Territory.

Vol. 27, p. 645.

For surveying lands in the Indian Territory, known as those of the Five Civilized Tribes, in conformity to the laws applicable to the public domain, five thousand dollars; and any unexpended balance of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated by section fifteen of the Indian appropriation Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, is hereby made available and may be applied to the same purpose.

Negotiations with Indians.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to negotiate through Indian inspectors of his Department with any Indians for the surrender of portions of their respective reservations, any agreement thus negotiated being subject to subsequent ratification by Congress, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Shoshones and Arapahoes.

Negotiations for sale of lands, Wyoming.

Provisos.

Ratification.

For the purpose of conducting negotiations with the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians for the sale and relinquishment of certain portions of their reservation in the State of Wyoming to the United States, one thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior shall detail immediately one or more of the five Indian inspectors to make an agreement with said Indians: *Provided*, That any agreement entered into for said lands shall be ratified by Congress before it shall become binding.

J. Kenneth White.

Payment to.

Vol. 27, p. 633.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to J. Kenneth White the sum of one hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, for plans and tracings furnished by him of buildings for new Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota, under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, out of the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars appropriated by Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, "for removal of Lower Brule and consolidating with Crow Creek Agency in South Dakota, and for construction of agency buildings at some place on the Lower Brule Reservation, and to complete the Indian Industrial School at Chamberlain, South Dakota."

John Palmier.

Payment to.

Vol. 25, p. 94.

To pay John Palmier for buildings and improvements at Pine Ridge Agency, taken by the Indian Bureau under section one of the act entitled "An Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder," approved April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

[28 Stats., p. 307.]

Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations.

Payment of damages to settlers removed from.

Vol. 26, p. 659.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of an Act of Congress approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, providing for the assessment of damages resulting to nine hundred and forty-four settlers who went upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Indian Reservation in the now State of South Dakota, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and who were afterwards removed therefrom by the Government, the sum of one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and nineteen cents, said sum being the amount found due after careful examination by the Secretary of the Interior and recommended by him for payment in pursuance of said Act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety. And the further sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of reimbursing, if found upon further examination to be entitled, such claimants in the list examined by the Secretary of the Interior as were held for further proof, or which were erroneously disallowed because of incorrect descriptions

Additional claims.

REF0071635

of the lands settled upon, thus making it appear that they were not upon lands affected by the executive order of February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak. Payment for personal losses, fire at Ogalalla school.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to reimburse, out of any unexpended balance of the appropriation for the support of the Indian schools for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, the persons employed by the Government at the Ogalalla Indian Boarding School at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, who lost their personal property by the fire which destroyed the above school building on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, while said employees were engaged in saving the lives of the pupils: *Provided*, That claims presented for adjudication under this authority shall be supported by sworn and competent evidence of the claimants as to the value of the property destroyed: *Provided*, That no more than one thousand five hundred dollars be expended for this purpose.

Provisos. Evidence.

Limit.

Cherokee Nation. Appraising intruders' property. Vol. 27, p. 613.

For the purpose of continuing and completing the appraisal of improvements of intruders in the Cherokee Nation under the provisions of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, four thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Stockbridges and Munsees. Payment to.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians in Wisconsin the amount received by the United States and covered into the Treasury, collected by the Government in certain suits for timber cut and removed from the reservation of said Indians, three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixteen cents. Said sum to be paid said Indians per capita.

* * * * * * *

[28 Stats., p. 308.] Old Settlers Cherokees. Commission for census. *Post*, p. 451.

To provide for the expenses of the five commissioners appointed to take a census of the Old Settlers Cherokees, five thousand dollars, the same to be deducted from the amount awarded to said Indians by judgment of the Court of Claims, dated June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and reimbursed to the United States.

* * * * * * *

[28 Stats., p. 311.] Face value of certain bonds to be credited to Indians.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place upon the books of the Treasury to the credit of the several Indian tribes interested therein, the face value of certain nonpaying State bonds or stocks, including certain abstracted bonds described on pages one hundred and fifty-three and one hundred and fifty-four of Annual Estimates for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (House Executive Document Numbered five, Fifty-third Congress, second session), to draw interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, as provided by the Act of April one, eighteen hundred and eighty; and thereupon said State bonds or stocks shall become the property of the United States.

Interest. Vol. 21, p. 70. Disposal of bonds.

Interest on bonds. *Proviso.* W. B. Munson. Claims against Chickasaws to be examined.

For the payment of interest on said bonds for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety four, seventy-eight thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to make a thorough examination of the claim of W. B. Munson, of Denison, Texas, against the Chickasaw tribe of Indians for the amounts named in certain orders or drafts drawn by R. H. Saunders in favor of the First National Bank of Denison, Texas, dated December tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and directed to Honorable Robert L. Boyd, auditor, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and by him accepted January sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and to make a full report of the finding of the facts to Congress in December next.

* * * * * * *

[28 Stats., p. 314.]

AGREEMENT WITH THE YANKTON SIOUX OR DAKOTA INDIANS, IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Agreement with Yankton Sioux, in South Dakota, ratified.

SEC. 12. The following agreement, made by J. C. Adams and John J. Cole, commissioners on the part of the United States, with the chiefs, headmen, and other male adults of the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dakota Indians upon the Yankton Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and now on file in the Department of the Interior, and signed by said commissioners on behalf of the United States, and by

Charles Martin, Edgar Lee, Charles Jones, Isaac Hopikigan, Stephen Cloud Elk, Edward Yellow Bird, Iron Lingthing, Eli Brockway, Alex Brunot Francis Willard, Louis Shunk, Joseph Caje, Albion Hitika, John Selwyn, Charles Ree, Joseph Cook, Brigham Young, William Highrock, Frank Felix, and Philip Ree, on behalf of the said Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Commissioners.

Whereas J. C. Adams and John J. Cole, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, conclude an agreement with the chiefs, headmen, and other male adults of the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians upon the Yankton Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, which said agreement is as follows:

Vol. 27, p. 633.

Whereas a clause in the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth (30th), eighteen hundred and ninety-three (1893), and for other purposes, approved July 13th, 1892, authorizes the "Secretary of the Interior 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;" and

Whereas the Yankton tribe of Dacotah—now spelled Dakota and so spelled in this agreement—or Sioux Indians is willing to dispose of a portion of the land set apart and reserved to said tribe, by the first article of the treaty of April (19th) nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight (1858), between said tribe and the United States, and situated in the State of South Dakota:

Now, therefore, this agreement made and entered into in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July thirteenth (13th), eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892), at the Yankton Indian Agency, South Dakota, by J. C. Adams of Webster, S. D., John J. Cole of St. Louis, Mo., and I. W. French of the State of Neb., on the part of the United States, duly authorized and empowered thereto, and the chiefs, headmen, and other male adult members of said Yankton tribe of Indians, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I.

Unallotted lands ceded.

The Yankton tribe of Dakota or Sioux Indians hereby cede, sell, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of the reservation set apart to said Indians as aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.

Consideration.

In consideration for the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the said Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians the sum of six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000), as hereinbefore provided for.

ARTICLE III.

Cash payment per capita.

SECTION 1. Sixty days after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, or at the time of the first interest payment, the United States shall pay to the said Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, in lawful money of the United States, out of the principal sum stipulated in Article II, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), to be divided among the members of the tribe per capita. No interest shall be paid by the United States on this one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

Fund.

SECTION 2. The remainder of the purchase money or principal sum stipulated in Article II, amounting to five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), shall constitute a fund for the benefit of the said tribe, which shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, upon which the United States shall pay interest at the rate of five percentum (5) per annum from January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (January 1st, 1893), the interest to be paid and used as hereinafter provided for.

Interest.

REF0071636

ARTICLE IV.

Payment of fund. The fund of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of the principal sum, placed to the credit of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, as provided for in Article III, shall be payable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty-five years, in lawful money of the United States. But during the trust period of twenty-five years, if the necessities of the Indians shall require it, the United States may pay such part of the principal sum as the Secretary of the Interior may recommend, not exceeding $20,000 in any one year. At the payment of such sum it shall be deducted from the principal sum in the Treasury, and the United States shall thereafter pay interest on the remainder.

ARTICLE V.

Distribution of interest. SECTION 1. Out of the interest due to the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians by the stipulations of Article III, the United States may set aside and use for the benefit of the tribe, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine, as follows: For the care and maintenance of such orphans, and aged, infirm, or other helpless persons of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, as may be unable to take care of themselves; for schools and educational purposes for the said tribe; and for courts of justice and other local institutions for the benefit of said tribe, such sum of money annually as may be necessary for these purposes, with the help of Congress herein stipulated, which sum shall not exceed six thousand dollars ($6,000) in any one year: *Provided*, That Congress shall appropriate, for the same purposes, and during the same time, out of any money not belonging to the Yankton Indians, an amount equal to or greater than the sum set aside from the interest due to the Indians as above provided for.

Proviso.

Equal amount to be appropriated.

Distribution of fund when title of allottees is completed. SECTION 2. When the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians shall have received from the United States a complete title to their allotted lands, and shall have assumed all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, so that the fund provided for in section 1 of this article is no longer needed for the purposes therein named, any balance on hand shall be disposed of for the benefit of the tribe as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine.

ARTICLE VI.

Per capita distribution. After disposing of the sum provided for in Article V, the remainder of the interest due on the purchase money as stipulated in Article III shall be paid to the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians semiannually, one-half on the thirtieth day of June and one-half on the thirty-first day of December of each year, in lawful money of the United States, and divided among them per capita. The first interest payment being made on June 30th, 1893, if this agreement shall have been ratified.

ARTICLE VII.

Coins to adult males. In addition to the stipulations in the preceding articles, upon the ratification of this agreement by Congress, the United States shall pay to the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians as follows: To each person whose name is signed to this agreement and to each other male member of the tribe who is eighteen years old or older at the date of this agreement, twenty dollars ($20) in one double eagle, struck in the year 1892 as a memorial of this agreement. If coins of the date named are not in the Treasury coins of another date may be substituted therefor. The payment provided for in this article shall not apply upon the principle sum stipulated in Article II, nor upon the interest thereon stipulated in Article III, but shall be in addition thereto.

ARTICLE VIII.

Buildings, etc. Such part of the surplus lands hereby ceded and sold to the United States, as may now be occupied by the United States for agency, schools, and other purposes, shall be reserved from sale to settlers until they are no longer required for such purposes. But all other lands included in this sale shall, immediately after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, be offered for sale through the proper land office, to be disposed of under the existing land laws of the United States, to actual and bona fide settlers only.

ARTICLE IX.

Leases permitted. During the trust period of twenty-five years, such part of the lands which have been allotted to members of the Yankton tribe of Indians in severalty, as the owner thereof can not cultivate or otherwise use advantageously, may be leased for one or more years at a time. But such leasing shall be subject to the approval of the Yankton Indian agent by and with the consent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and provided that such leasing shall not in any case interfere with the cultivation of the allotted lands by the owner thereof to the full extent of the ability of such owner to improve and cultivate his holdings. The intent of this provision is to compel every owner of allotted lands to cultivate the same to the full extent of his ability to do so, before he shall have the privilege of leasing any part thereof, and then he shall have the right to lease only such surplus of his holdings as he is wholly unable to cultivate or use advantageously. This provision shall apply alike to both sexes, and to all ages, parents acting for their children who are under their control, and the Yankton Indian agent acting for minor orphans who have no guardians.

ARTICLE X.

Lands for religious uses. Any religious society, or other organization now occupying under proper authority for religious or educational work among the Indians any of the land under this agreement ceded to the United States, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement within which to purchase the land so occupied at a valuation fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, which shall not be less than the average price paid to the Indians for these surplus lands.

ARTICLE XI.

Lands of Indians dying without heirs. If any member of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians shall within twenty-five years die without heirs, his or her property, real and personal, including allotted lands, shall be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds thereof shall be added to the fund provided for in Article V for schools and other purposes.

ARTICLE XII.

Prior depredations not to be deducted. No part of the principal or interest stipulated to be paid to the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, under the provisions of this agreement, shall be subject to the payment of debts, claims, judgments, or demands against said Indians for damages or depredations claimed to have been committed prior to the signing of this agreement.

ARTICLE XIII.

Tribal rights. All persons who have been allotted lands on the reservation described in this agreement and who are now recognized as members of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, including mixed-bloods, whether their white blood comes from the paternal or maternal side, and the children born to them, shall enjoy the undisturbed and peaceable possession of their allotted lands, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the tribe enjoyed by full-blood Indians.

ARTICLE XIV.

Allotments to be confirmed. All allotments of lands in severalty to members of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, not yet confirmed by the Government, shall be confirmed as speedily as possible, correcting any errors in same, and Congress shall never pass any act alienating any part of these allotted lands from the Indians.

REF0071637

ARTICLE XV.

Payment of scouts. The claim of fifty-one Yankton Sioux Indians, who were employed as scouts by General Alf. Sully in 1864, for additional compensation at the rate of two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225) each, aggregating the sum of eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($11,475) is hereby recognized as just, and within ninety days (90) after the ratification of this agreement by Congress the same shall be paid in lawful money of the United States to the said scouts or to their heirs.

ARTICLE XVI.

Pipestone Reservation. If the Government of the United States questions the ownership of the Pipestone Reservation by the Yankton Tribe of Sioux Indians,

Title to be adjudicated. under the treaty of April 19th, 1858, including the fee to the land as well as the right to work the quarries, the Secretary of the Interior shall as speedily as possible refer the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, to be decided by that tribunal. And the United States shall furnish, without cost to the Yankton Indians, at least one competent attorney to represent the interests of the tribe before the court.

If the Secretary of the Interior shall not, within one year after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, refer the question of the ownership of the said Pipestone Reservation to the Supreme Court, as provided for above, such failure upon his part shall be construed as, and shall be, a waiver by the United States of all rights to the ownership of the said Pipestone Reservation, and the same shall thereafter be solely the property of the Yankton tribe of the Sioux Indians, including the fee to the land.

ARTICLE XVII.

Intoxicants prohibited. No intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants shall ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands by this agreement ceded and sold to the United States, nor upon any other lands within or comprising the reservations of the Yankton Sioux or Dakota Indians as described in the treaty between the said Indians and the United States, dated April 19th, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to the said Indians. The penalty for the violation of this provision shall be such as Congress may prescribe in the act ratifying this agreement.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Former treaty in force. Vol. 11, p. 318. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to abrogate the treaty of April 19th, 1858, between the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians and the United States. And after the signing of this agreement, and its ratification by Congress, all provisions of the said treaty of April 19th, 1858, shall be in full force and effect, the same as though this agreement had not been made, and the said Yankton Indians shall continue to receive their annuities under the said treaty of April 19th, 1858.

ARTICLE XIX.

Copy of ratified agreement. When this agreement shall have been ratified by Congress, an official copy of the act of ratification shall be engrossed, in copying ink, on paper of the size this agreement is written upon, and sent to the Yankton Indian agent to be copied by letter press in the "Agreement Book" of the Yankton Indians.

ARTICLE XX.

Signing agreement. For the purpose of this agreement, all young men of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, eighteen years of age or older, shall be considered adults, and this agreement, when signed by a majority of the male adult members of the said tribe, shall be binding upon the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians. It shall not, however, be binding upon the United States until ratified by the Congress of the United States, but shall as soon as so ratified become fully operative from its date. A refusal by Congress to ratify this agreement shall release the said Yankton Indians under it.

In witness whereof, the said J. C. Adams, John J. Cole, and J. W. French, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and other adult male Indians, on the part of the said Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dakota—spelled also Dacotah—Indians, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at the Yankton Indian agency, Greenwood, South Dakota, this thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (Dec. 31st, 1892).

JAMES C. ADAMS, [SEAL.]
JOHN J. COLE. [SEAL.]

The foregoing articles of agreement having been read in open council, and fully explained to us, we, the undersigned, chiefs, headmen, and other adult male members of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals of date as above.

Wicahaokdeun (William T. Selwyn), seal; and others:

Therefore,

Agreement confirmed. 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.

Amount placed to credit of Indians. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of which amount the sum of five hundred thousand dollars 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 from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, said interest to be paid and distributed to said tribe as provided in articles five and six of said agreement. Of the amount herein appropriated one hundred thousand dollars shall be immediately available to be paid to said tribe, as provided in section one of article three of said agreement. There is also hereby appropriated the further sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be immediately available, to be paid to the adult male members of said tribe, as provided in article seven of said agreement. There is also hereby appropriated the further sum of eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars, which sum shall be immediately available, to be paid as provided in article fifteen of said agreement: *Provided*, That none of the money to be paid to said Indians under the terms of said agreement, nor any of the interest thereon, shall be subject to the payment of any claims, judgments, or demands against said Indians for damages or depredations claimed to have been committed prior to the signing of said agreement.

Interest.

Immediately available.

Presents to adults.

Payments to scouts.

Provisos.
Prior depredations.

That the lands by said agreement ceded, to the United States shall, upon proclamation by the President, be opened to settlement, and shall be subject to disposal only under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each Congressional township, which shall be reserved for common-school purposes and be subject to the laws of the State of South Dakota: *Provided*, That each settler on said lands shall, in addition to the fees provided by law, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre, of which sum he shall pay fifty cents at the time of making his original entry and the balance before making final proof and receiving a certificate of final entry; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid.

Lands opened to homestead and town-site settlement.

Proviso.
Additional payment by settlers.

Soldiers and sailors. R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

That the Secretary of the Interior, upon proper plats and description being furnished, is hereby authorized to issue patents to Charles Picotte and Felix Brunot, and W. T. Selwyn, United States interpreters, for not to exceed one acre of land each, so as to embrace their houses near the agency buildings upon said reservation, but not to embrace any buildings owned by the Government, upon the payment by each of said persons of the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents.

Patents to interpreters.

REF0071638

Sale, etc., of intoxicants prohibited.
Punishment.

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

[26 Stat., p. 320.] AGREEMENT WITH THE YAKIMA NATION OF INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Agreement with Yakimas in Washington ratified.

SEC. 13. That the following agreement entered into by John Lane, special United States Indian agent, and Lewis T. Erwin, United States Indian agent, Yakima, duly appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in that behalf, of the one part, and the head chief, chiefs, headmen, and principal men of the several tribes and bands composing the Yakima Nation of Indians, in the State of Washington, of the other part, bearing date the eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and now on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Commissioners.

Whereas John Lane, special U. S. Indian agent, and Lewis T. Erwin, U. S. Indian agent for the Yakima Indian Agency, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the eighth day of January, 1894, conclude an agreement with the following tribes and bands of Indians, viz.: Yakimas, Palouses, Pisquouses, Wenatshapams, Klickitas, Klinquits, Kow was say us, Li ay was, Shinpahs, Wish hams, Shy iks, Oche chotes, Kah milt pahs, and So ap eats, all constituting what is known as the Yakima Nation of Indians, by their chiefs, headmen, and principal men, embracing a majority of all male adult Indians belonging to the Yakima Nation of Indians aforesaid, which said agreement is as follows: Whereas a certain right of fishery was duly provided for in article ten of the treaty concluded with these Indians by the United States in the year 1855 and ratified by Congress on March 8, 1859, which said article reads as follows, to wit:

Vol. 12, p. 954.

"ARTICLE 10. And provided, That there is also reserved and set apart from the lands ceded by this treaty, for the use and benefit of the aforesaid Confederated Tribes and Bands, a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam River, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery," which said reservation shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct, and be subject to the same provisions and restrictions as other Indian reservations;" and

Whereas a certain tract of land was duly surveyed and set apart, in the year 1893, by the United States in fulfillment of the agreement, on the part of the United States, to be performed as set forth in said article 10 of said treaty of 1855, as aforesaid, which said tract of land is known as the Wenatshapam Fishery, and is described as follows, to wit:

"And provided, That there is also reserved and set apart, from the lands ceded by this treaty, for the use and benefit of the aforesaid Confederated Tribes and Bands, a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam River, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery," which said reservation shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct, and be subject to the same provisions and restrictions as other Indian Reservations;" and

Whereas the said Indians have found the said right of fishery and the said fishery above described of little use or benefit to them, and are willing to dispose of the same to the United States, therefore, in order to carry out such purpose, it is hereby agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Wenatshapam fishery right ceded.

The said Indians hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, interest, claim, and demand of whatsoever name or nature of in, and to all their right of fishery, as set forth in article 10 of said treaty aforesaid, and also all their right, title, interest, claim, or demand of, in, and to said land above described, or any corrected description thereof and known as the Wenatshapam fishery.

ARTICLE II.

Consideration.

In consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment the United States hereby agrees to pay or expend through their Indian Agent, Yakima Agency, twenty thousand dollars, which said sum is to be deposited in a United States depository for their use and benefit as soon as approved by Congress, and subject to their order, the Indians reserving the right to dispose of said money as they may decide in general council to be held by them and for that purpose. After the ratification of this agreement by Congress and the further consideration that the Indians known as the Wenatshapam Indians, residing on the Wenatchee River, State of Washington, shall have land allotted to them in severalty in the vicinity of where they now reside, or elsewhere, as they may select, in accordance with article 4 of the general allotment law.

Other lands to resident Indians.

ARTICLE III.

Ratification.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

Dated and signed at Fort Simcoe, Yakima Agency, Washington, January 8, 1894.

JOHN LANE, [SEAL.]
Special U. S. Indian Agent,
LEWIS T. ERWIN, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Agent, Yakima Commissioners.

Signed.

The foregoing article of agreement having been fully explained to us in open council we, the undersigned, chiefs, headmen, and principal men of the several tribes and bands composing the Yakima Nation of Indians in the State of Washington, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at Yakima Agency, Washington, this eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Joe Stwire, his x mark, seal; and others:

Therefore,

Agreement confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said agreement be, and the same hereby is accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Amount for Indians.

For the purpose of carrying this agreement and ratification into effect, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid to the Indian agent of the Yakima Indian Agency, to be expended by him as provided in the second article of said agreement, in such manner and in such sums as may be decided upon by the general council of the Yakima Nation of Indians, convened and held for that purpose. And the land so ceded and relinquished is hereby restored to the public domain, subject to the land laws of the United States: *Provided*, That the Indians, known as the Wenatshapam Indians, residing on the Wenatchee River, State of Washington, shall be allowed the privilege of taking allotments of land in severalty under the fourth section of the general allotment Act of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and amended Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-one, as contemplated by the second article of said agreement: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the Indian agent of the Yakima Indian Agency to see that the Wenatshapam and other Indians living on the Wenatchee River, State of Washington, shall receive and have paid to them their full and pro rata share of said moneys.

Lands restored to public domain.
Provisos.
Allotments to Indians.
Vol. 24, p. 388.
Vol. 26, p. 794.
Payment.

AGREEMENT WITH THE CŒUR D'ALENE INDIANS IN IDAHO.

[28 Stat., p. 322.] Agreement with the Cœur d'Alenes in Idaho, ratified.

SEC. 14. The following agreement entered into by John Lane, United States special Indian agent, on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in that behalf, of the one part, and the Cœur d'Alene Indians, residing on the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation, in the State of Idaho, of the other part, bearing date the seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and which reads as follows, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed:

ARTICLE I.

Northern boundary of reservation changed.

This agreement made on the 7th day of February, 1894, by John Lane, U. S. special Indian agent, on the part of the United States, and

REF0071639

the Cœur d'Alene Indians, residing on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, in the State of Idaho, by their chiefs, headmen, and principal men,
Vol. 27, p. 616. embracing a majority of all the male adult Indians occupying said reservation, pursuant to an item in the act of Congress, making appropriations for current and contingent expenses, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, as follows:

"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.

"That the foregoing provision shall take effect and be in force, after it shall have been submitted to and agreed to by the Indians of said tribe, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

Lands ceded. Witnesseth, that the said Indians, for the consideration hereinafter named, do hereby cede, grant, and relinquish to the United States all right, title, and claim which they now have or ever had of, in, and to all the land embraced within the following-described tract, now a part of their reservation, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the north line of the reservation, on the east bank of the mouth of the Cœur d'Alene River, and running due south one mile, thence due east parallel with the north boundary line to the east boundary line, thence north on the east boundary line to the northeast corner of the reservation, thence west on the north boundary line to the point of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

Compensation. And it is further agreed, in consideration of the above, that the United States will pay to the said Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians the sum of fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars, the same to be paid to the said Indians upon the completion of all the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE III.

Distribution. It is further agreed that the payment of the money aforesaid shall be made to the said tribe of Indians pro rata, or share and share alike, for each and every member of the said tribe as recognized by said tribe now living on said reservation.

ARTICLE IV.

New boundary. The new boundary lines of the reservation, established by this agreement, or such portions thereof as are not defined by natural objects, shall be surveyed and marked in a plain and substantial manner. The cost of such surveys are to be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE V.

Ratification. This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

Dated and signed at De Smet Mission, Idaho, this 7th day of February, 1894.

JOHN LANE,
U. S. Special Indian Agent.

Witness: GEO. F. STEELE.

The foregoing articles of agreement, having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the undersigned, chiefs, headmen, and principal men of the Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians residing on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, State of Idaho, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Signed. Witness our hands and seals at De Smet Mission, State of Idaho, this 7th day of February, 1894.

Andrew Sultice, his x mark, seal; and others.

Amount for Indians, pro rata. For the purpose of carrying out the terms of said agreement the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be made immediately available and to be paid the Indians of the Cœur d'Alene Reservation by the Secretary of the Interior, pro rata, or share and share alike, in accordance with the terms of said agreement.

Survey for new boundary. That for the purpose of segregating the ceded land from the diminished Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation, so much of the boundary line described in article one of the agreement that is not defined by a natural boundary shall be properly surveyed and permanently marked in a plain and substantial manner by prominent and durable monuments.

Disposal of lands. That to provide for disposal of the lands acquired by the foregoing agreement the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be properly surveyed, subdivided, and platted in accordance with existing law; and the Secretary of the Interior shall direct one of the inspectors of the Department of the Interior to appraise the value of the town site of Harrison and state the price per acre of each and every legal subdivision of the ceded tract.

Appraisement. In case the total appraised value of all the lands exceeds or falls short of fifteen thousand dollars and the cost of appraising the lands, the appraisement of the town site and the subdivisions shall be scaled in proportion to the appraised values to such price as will bring the total to the sum to be paid the Indians and the cost of the appraisement; and at the rates thus determined, in addition to the usual fees and charges, the lands will be disposed of under the homestead and town-site laws, preference being given to those persons who were actual bona fide settlers at the date of the agreement, February seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four: *Provided*, That in no case shall the price per acre fall below the minimum prescribed by law.

Proviso. Minimum price.

AGREEMENT WITH THE ALSEA AND OTHER INDIANS ON SILETZ RESERVATION IN OREGON. [28 Stats., p. 323.]

Agreement with Alseas, etc., for sale of lands, Siletz Reservation, Oreg., ratified. SEC. 15. Whereas Reuben P. Boise, William H. Odell, and H. H Harding, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, conclude an agreement with the chiefs, headmen, and other male adults of the Alsea and other bands of Indians residing upon the Siletz Reservation in the State of Oregon, which said agreement is as follows:

This agreement made and entered into in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, by Reuben Boise, William H. Odell, and H. H. Harding, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of the Alsea and other bands of Indians located on said Siletz Reservation, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I.

Unallotted lands ceded. The Indians located on said Siletz Reservation hereby cede, sell, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of said reservation, except the five sections described in Article IV of this agreement.

ARTICLE II.

Consideration. In consideration of the lands sold, ceded, relinquished, and conveyed as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the Indians located on said Siletz Reservation the sum of one hundred and forty-two thousand and six hundred dollars ($142,600), in payments as follows, to wit:

Fund. One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of the Siletz Reservation, in the State of Oregon, which shall bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, to be paid annually at the agency on said reservation on the first day of March of each and every year. The balance of said principal sum shall be paid as follows, to wit:

Payments to adults. Within three months after the approval of this agreement by Congress there shall be paid to each Indian on said reservation, who shall be of age, to wit: Males of twenty-one years, and females of eighteen years or more, and all married persons, whether they shall be of age or not, the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) each, and annually thereafter on each interest-paying day, there shall be paid a like sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) to each one who shall have become of age as aforesaid, or who shall have married, whether of age or not (who shall

REF0071640

not have been paid seventy-five dollars) during the preceding year, the said sum of seventy-five dollars; and all of the money so held back by the United States to pay said delayed payments shall also draw interest at the rate of five per cent per annum; and the parents of all infants who are supporting the same shall receive annually all the interest money according to the share pro rata of each infant: *Provided, however,* That in case of all aged or infirm persons, who are incapable of taking care of themselves, the same due and payable to such may be used for the support and care of such persons, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct: *And provided further,* That this agreement shall apply only to persons who shall be living and belonging on said reservation at the time of the ratification of the same by Congress.

Aged persons.

Limitation.

ARTICLE III.

It is hereby further stipulated and agreed that as soon as the lands which have been allotted to the Indians on said Siletz Indian Reservation shall become subject and liable to taxation by the State of Oregon, then the Secretary of the Interior may reserve a part of said interest money, so coming to said Indians, not exceeding one-third thereof for each year, and pay the same to the State and local authorities of the State of Oregon, in lieu of taxation upon the lands allotted to said Indians, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe or as may be prescribed by law, to secure to the Indians the full enjoyment of the protection of the laws of said State, and a just share of all benefits derived from said payment in lieu of taxes: *Provided,* That all road taxes, which by the laws of the State may be discharged by work, may be so discharged by the Indian owners of said allotted lands on the roads in their respective vicinities: *And provided further,* That Congress may from time to time appropriate and provide to pay any part of said principal sum, so as aforesaid held in trust, as the condition and interests of said Indians may seem to require or justify: *And provided further,* In case said Indians or any portion thereof may desire to be furnished with supplies instead of cash payments of interest or principal, then the Secretary of the Interior may issue such supplies at cost price in such reservation, at the agency therein, in lieu of cash payments of interest, or any part of the principal sum, which may be from time to time appropriated by Congress: *And provided further,* That in case the Secretary of the Interior may at any time be satisfied that any of said Indians are fully competent and capable of managing and taking care of their full pro rata of said purchase money, and that it will be to their interests to receive the same, and that other portions of said Indians are not so capable and competent, then he shall recommend to Congress that sufficient amount of such principal sum so held in trust as provided in section 2 of this agreement shall be appropriated to pay the full pro rata of such competent and capable Indians of such principal fund, and when the same shall have been paid and receipted for personally by each Indian so paid, then such Indians shall have no further interest in said trust fund.

Payment of taxes, etc.

Road taxes.

Payment of fund.

Supplies, etc.

Distribution to civilized Indians.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed that section nine (9) in township nine (9) south, range 11 west of the Willamette meridian, and the west half of the west half of section five (5), and the east half (½) of section six (6) and the east half of the west half of section 6, township 10 south, range 10 west, W. M., and the south half of section 8 and the north half of section 17, and section sixteen (16) in township 9 south, range 9, west of the Willamette meridian, and the east half of the northeast ¼, and lot 3, sec. 20, and S. ½ and S. ½ of north half of sec. 21, town 8, range 10 west, W. M., are hereby reserved from sale, and that the timber on said five sections of land may be cut and manufactured by the Indians of said Siletz Reservation for their own use and for sale, under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time prescribe, regulating the cutting of timber, so as to secure an equality of benefits to the Indians, employment for them, and judicious aid to them in becoming self-supporting.

Sections reserved.

ARTICLE V.

It is further agreed that no part of said sum of money so agreed as aforesaid shall ever be applied to the payment of any claim against any of the Indians alleged to have occurred prior to the ratification of this agreement by Congress.

Prior claims.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further stipulated and agreed that any religious society or other organization not occupying under proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, any of the lands in this agreement ceded, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement within which to purchase the land so occupied at the rate of $2.50 per acre, the same to be conveyed to such society or organization by patent.

Lands for religious, etc., uses.

ARTICLE VII.

This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Ratification.

In witness whereof the said Reuben P. Boise, William H. Odell, and H. H. Harding, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head men, and other male adults of the Indians residing on said Siletz Reservation, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, this the 31st day of October, A. D. 1892.

REUBEN P. BOISE, [L. S.]
WILLIAM ODELL, [L. S.]
H. H. HARDING, [L. S.]
United States Commissioners.

Committee appointed at general council of Indians, October 29, 1892:
SCOTT LANE. [L. S.]; and others:

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Agreement accepted, etc.

That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred dollars, which sum of money shall be paid to the Indians in the manner and form prescribed by articles two and three of the agreement: *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." The mineral lands shall be disposed of under the laws applicable thereto, and the balance of the land so ceded shall be disposed of until further provided by law under the town-site law and under the provisions of the homestead law: *Provided, however,* That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws, shall, at the time of making his original entry, pay the sum of fifty cents per acre in addition to the fees now required by law, and at the time of making final proof shall pay the further sum of one dollar per acre, final proof to be made within five years from the date of entry, and three years' actual residence on the land shall be established by such evidence as is now required in homestead proofs as a prerequisite to title or patent.

Amount appropriated.

Provisos.
Prior depredations claims.
Vol. 26, p. 851.

Entries.

Additional price for lands.

That all of the money so held by the United States to pay the delayed payments shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum after the passage of this Act.

Interest on delayed payments.

That immediately after the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall under such regulations as he may prescribe, open said lands to settlement after proclamation by the President and sixty days' notice.

Opening lands to settlement.

REF0071641

[26 Stat., p. 326.] AGREEMENT WITH THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS IN IDAHO.

Agreement with Nez Perce Indians, Idaho, for cession of lands.

SEC. 16. Whereas Robert Schleicher, James F. Allen, and Cyrus Beede, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, conclude an agreement with the principal men and other male adults of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians upon the Lapwai Reservation, in the State of Idaho, which said agreement is as follows:

Whereas the President, under date of October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and under the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, authorized negotiations with the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho for the cession of their surplus lands; and

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Whereas the said Nez Perce Indians are willing to dispose of a portion of the tract of land in the State of Idaho reserved as a home for their use and occupation by the second article of the treaty between said Indians and the United States, concluded June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

Now, therefore, this agreement made and entered into in pursuance of the provisions of said Act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, at the Nez Perce Agency, by Robert Schleicher, James F. Allen, and Cyrus Beede, on the part of the United States, and the principal men and male adults of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians located on said Nez Perce Reservation, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded.

The said Nez Perce Indians hereby cede, sell, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of said reservation, saving and excepting the following described tracts of lands, which are hereby retained by the said Indians, viz:

In township thirty-four, range four west: Northeast quarter, north half and southeast of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, north half and east half of southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section thirteen, four hundred and forty acres.

In township thirty-four, range three west: Sections ten, fifteen, thirty-six, one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

In township thirty-three, range three west: Section one; northwest quarter of northeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter section twelve, seven hundred and sixty acres.

In township thirty-five, range two west: South half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, north half and southeast quarter of southwest quarter, southeast quarter section three; east half, east half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter section ten, section eleven; north half, north half of south half, section twenty-one; east half of northeast quarter, section twenty; sections twenty-two, twenty-seven, thirty-five, four thousand two hundred acres.

In township thirty-four, range two west: North half, southwest quarter, north half and southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section thirteen; section fourteen; north half section twenty-three, west half of east half and west half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, north half of southwest quarter, west half of east half and northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section twenty-four; section twenty-nine, two thousand seven hundred acres.

In township thirty-three, range two west: West half and southeast quarter section six; sections sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-seven; north half and north half of south half section thirty-four, two thousand eight hundred and eighty acres.

In township thirty-four, range one west: West half section two; sections three, four; north half and southwest quarter section eight; north half section nine; north half and north half of southwest quarter section eighteen; northwest quarter section seventeen, two thousand nine hundred and sixty acres.

In township thirty-seven, range one east: Section twenty; section twenty-one, less south half of south half of southwest quarter of southeast quarter (ten acres), one thousand two hundred and seventy acres.

In township thirty-six, range one east: South half of sections three, four; sections eleven, twelve, one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Lands ceded—Continued.

In township thirty-six, range two east: Sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty; all of section twenty-five west of boundary line of reservation; sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, four thousand two hundred and forty acres.

In township thirty-five, range two east: North half of sections sixteen, seventeen, section twenty-seven; north half of section thirty-four, one thousand six hundred acres.

In township thirty-four, range two east: East half and east half of west half of southeast quarter section twenty-four, one hundred acres.

In township thirty-four, range three east: South half of sections nineteen, twenty; north half; north half of south half; southwest quarter and north half of southeast quarter of southwest quarter; north half of south half of southeast quarter section twenty-three; north half; north half and north half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of southwest quarter; southeast quarter section twenty-four; north half and southeast quarter of northeast quarter; north half of northwest quarter section twenty-five; south half of northeast quarter of northeast quarter section twenty-six; section twenty-nine; northeast quarter of northeast quarter and south half section thirty; northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter section thirty-one; northeast quarter; north half and southeast quarter of northwest quarter section thirty-two; northwest quarter; north half of southwest quarter, section thirty-three, three thousand seven hundred acres.

In township thirty-three, range four east: South half of southeast quarter section eighteen; northeast quarter and fraction northeast of river in east half of northwest quarter section nineteen; fraction west of boundary line of reservation, in section twenty-two; west half and southeast quarter of section thirty-five, one thousand four hundred and forty acres.

In township thirty two, range four west: Fraction in west half of northeast quarter of southwest quarter; fraction in northwest quarter of southeast quarter section one; section two; south half of section six; west half and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section nine, one thousand four hundred and ten acres.

In township thirty-one, range four west: South half of northeast quarter; southeast quarter of northwest quarter; northeast quarter of southwest quarter; southeast quarter section seventeen; northwest quarter section twenty-one, four hundred and eighty acres. Total, thirty-two thousand and twenty acres.

ARTICLE II.

Lands reserved.

It is also stipulated and agreed that the place known as "the boom" on the Clearwater River, near the mouth of Lapwai Creek, shall be excepted from this cession and reserved for the common use of the tribe, with full right of access thereto, and that the tract of land adjoining said boom, now occupied by James Moses, shall be alloted to him in such manner as not to interfere with such right.

James Moses. Allotment.

Also that there shall be reserved from said cession the land described as follows: "Commencing at a point at the margin of Clearwater River, on the south side thereof, which is three hundred yards below where the middle thread of Lapwai Creek empties into said river; run thence up the margin of said Clearwater River at low-water mark, nine hundred yards to a point; run thence south two hundred and fifty yards to a point; thence southwesterly, in a line to the southeast corner of a stone building, partly finished as a church; thence west three hundred yards to a point; thence from said point northerly in a straight line to the point of beginning; and also the adjoining tract of land lying southerly of said tract, on the south end thereof; commencing at the said corner of said church, and at the point three hundred yards west thereof, and run a line from each of said points. One of said lines running on the east side and the other on the west of said Lapwai Creek; along the foothills of each side of said creek;

REF0071642

up the same sufficiently far so that a line being drawn east and west to intersect the aforesaid lines shall embrace within its boundaries, together with the first above-described tract of land, a sufficient quantity of land as to include and comprise six hundred and forty acres;" for which described tracts of land the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to William G. Langford, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, upon the execution by said Langford, his heirs or assigns, of a release and relinquishment to the United States of all right, title, interest, or claim, either legal or equitable, in and to said tracts of land, derived by virtue of a quit-claim deed of February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to the said William G. Langford, from Langdon S. Ward, treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which release and relinquishment shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, and it is stipulated and agreed by said Nez Perce Indians that upon the execution and approval of such release and relinquishment the right of occupancy of said Indians in said described tracts shall terminate and cease and the complete title thereto immediately vest in the United States: *Provided*, That any member of the said Nez Perce tribe of Indians entitled to an allotment now occupying and having valuable improvements upon any of said lands not already occupied or improved by the United States may have the same alloted to him in such subdivisions as shall be prescribed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in lieu of an equal quantity of agricultural land alloted to him elsewhere; and for this purpose shall relinquish any patent that may have been issued to him before the title to said "Langford" tracts of land shall vest in the United States, and shall have a new patent issued to him of the form and legal effect prescribed by the fifth section of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (twenty-fourth Statutes, three hundred and eighty-eight), covering the new allotment and that portion of the former allotment not surrendered. It is further agreed that five acres of said tract, upon which the Indian Presbyterian Church is located, as long as same shall remain a church, shall be patented to the trustees of said church; that the said five acres shall not include improvements made by the United States; the said five acres to be selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

William G. Langford. Purchase of land from.

Proviso. Allotments to Indians.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration for the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed as aforesaid the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the said Nez Perce Indians the sum of one million six hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars, of which amount the sum of six hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars shall be paid to said Indians per capita as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement. The remainder of said sum of one million six hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the "Nez Perces Indians, of Idaho," and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which principal and interest shall be paid to said Indians per capita as follows, to wit: At the expiration of one year from the date of the ratification of this agreement the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and semiannually thereafter the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars with the interest on the unexpended portion of the fund of one million dollars until the entire amount shall have been paid, and no part of the funds to be derived from the cession of lands by this agreement made shall be diverted or withheld from the disposition made by this article on account of any depredation or other act committed by any Nez Perce Indian, prior to the execution of this agreement, but the same shall be actually paid to the Indians in cash, in the manner and at the times as herein stipulated.

Consideration.

Per capita distribution.

Fund.

Payments.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed that the United States will purchase for the use of said Nez Perce Indians two portable steam saw mills, at a cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and will provide for said Indians, for a period not exceeding two years, and at a cost not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, a competent surveyor, for the purpose of fully informing said Indians as to the correct locations of their allotments and the corners and lines thereof.

Saw mills, etc.

ARTICLE V.

It is further stipulated and agreed that the lands by this agreement ceded, shall not be opened for public settlement until trust patents for the allotted lands shall have been duly issued and recorded, and the first payment shall have been made to said Indians.

Opening to settlement.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further stipulated and agreed that any religious society or other organization now occupying under proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, any of the lands ceded, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement, within which to purchase the land so occupied, at the rate of three dollars per acre, the same to be conveyed to such society or organization by patent, in the usual form.

Lands for religious, etc., uses.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further stipulated and agreed that all allotments made to members of the tribe who have died since the same were made, or may die before the ratification of this agreement, shall be confirmed, and trust patents issued in the names of such allottees, respectively.

Allotments to deceased Indians to be confirmed.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is further stipulated and agreed that the first per capita payment, provided for in Article VIII of this agreement, shall be made to those members of the Nez Perce tribe whose names appear on the schedule of allotments made by Special Agent Fletcher, and to such as may be born to them before the ratification of this agreement: *Provided*, That should it be found that any member of the tribe has been omitted from said schedule, such member shall share in the said payment, and shall be given an allotment, and each subsequent payment shall be made to those who receive the preceding payment and those born thereafter: *Provided*, That not more than one payment shall be made on account of a deceased member.

Payment of first per capita.

ARTICLE IX.

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

Intoxicating liquors.

ARTICLE X.

Representation having been made by the Indians in council that several members of the Nez Perce tribe, to the number of about fifty, as per list hereto attached, served the United States under General O. O. Howard, in the late war with Joseph's Band of said tribe, as scouts, couriers, and messengers, and that they have received no pay therefor; it is agreed that the United States, through its properly constituted authority, will carefully examine each of the cases herewith presented, and make such remuneration to each of said claimants as shall, upon such examination, be found to be due; not exceeding the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day each, for the time actually engaged in such service; it being understood and agreed that the time of service of said claimants in no case exceeded sixty days. And it also having been made to appear that Abraham Brooks, a member of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians, was engaged in the service of the United States in the late war with Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, and it also appearing that the said Abraham Brooks was wounded in said service, and that by reason thereof, he is now in failing health, and has been for several years; that he is now nearly blind in consequence thereof; it is agreed that an investigation of all the facts in the case shall be made by the proper authorities of the United States, as

Claims of certain scouts to be examined.

REF0071643

early as practicable, and that if found substantially as herein represented, or if found worthy under the law in such cases provided, he shall be allowed and paid by the United States a pension adequate to the service and disability.

ARTICLE XI.

Treaties continued.

The existing provisions of all former treaties with said Nez Perce Indians not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement are hereby continued in full force and effect.

ARTICLE XII.

Ratification.

This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof the said Robert Schleicher, James F. Allen, and Cyrus Beede, on the part of the United States, and the principal men and other male adults of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands.

Concluded at the Nez Perce Agency, this first day of May, anno domini eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

ROBERT SCHLEICHER,
JAMES F. ALLEN,
CYRUS BEEDE,
A. B. LAWYER; and others.

Therefore,

Agreement confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed

Amount appropriated.

That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million six hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars, of which amount the sum of one million dollars shall be placed to the credit of "the Nez Perce Indians of Idaho" in the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. Said sum of one million six hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars, together with the interest on said sum of one million dollars, shall be paid to said Indians, or expended for their benefit, as provided in articles two, three, four, and eight of said agreement; "out of which sum the Secretary of the Interior shall pay to the heirs, administrator, or legal representatives

Disposition.

William G. Langford.

of William G. Langford, deceased, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, upon a release and relinquishment to the United States by said

Payment to heirs.

heirs, administrator, or legal representatives of all right, title, interest, or claim, either legal or equitable, in and to the tract of land described in article two of said agreement as therein provided: *Provided*,

Proviso.

Depredation claims.

That none of the money agreed to be paid said Indians, nor any of the interest thereon, shall be, or become, liable to the payment of any judgment or claim for depredations committed by said tribe or any member thereof before the date of said agreement.

Lands to be opened to settlement on issuing trust patents.

That immediately after the issuance and receipt by the Indians of trust patents for the allotted lands, as provided for in said agreement, the lands so ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States shall be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President, and shall be subject to disposal only under the homestead, town site, stone and timber, and mining laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each Congressional township, which shall be reserved for common-school purposes and be subject to

Proviso.

Additional payments for entries.

the laws of Idaho: *Provided*, That each settler on said lands shall, before making final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre for agricultural lands, one-half of which shall be paid within three years from the date of original entry; and the sum of five dollars per acre for stone, timber, and mineral lands, subject to the regulations prescribed by existing laws; 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.

Surveyor.

That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he hereby is, authorized to employ a competent surveyor for a period not exceeding two years, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, for the purposes stipulated in article four of said agreement, and he is also authorized to purchase two portable sawmills, as provided in article four.

Claims of scouts to be examined.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to examine the claim of those Indians who served the United States under General O. O. Howard in the late war with Joseph's band of said tribe as scouts, couriers, and messengers, referred to in article ten of said agreement, and also as to the claim of Abraham Brooks, mentioned in said article, and report his findings and recommendations to Congress.

AGREEMENT WITH THE YUMA INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA. [28 Stat., p. 332.]

Agreement with Yuma Indians for cession of lands in California.

SEC. 17. Whereas Washington J. Houston, John A. Gorman, and Peter R. Brady, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did on the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, conclude an agreement with the principal men and other male adults of the Yuma Indians in the State of California, which said agreement is as follows:

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 4th day of December, A. D. 1893, at Fort Yuma, on what is known as the Yuma Indian Reservation, in the county of San Diego, State of California, by Washington J. Houston, John A. Gorman, and Peter R. Brady, commissioners on the part of the United States appointed for the purpose, and the Yuma Indians.

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded.

The said Yuma Indians, upon the conditions hereinafter expressed, do hereby surrender and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, claim, and interest in and to and over the following-described tract of country in San Diego County, Cal., established by executive order of January ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, which describes its boundaries as follows:

Location.

"Beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Colorado River, due east of the meander corner to sections nineteen and thirty, township fifteen south, range twenty-four east, San Barnadino meridian; thence west on the line between sections nineteen and thirty to the range line, between townships twenty-three and twenty-four east; thence continuing west on the section line to a point which, when surveyed, will be the corner to sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six, and twenty-seven, in township fifteen south, range twenty-one east; thence south on the line between sections twenty-six and twenty-seven, in township fifteen south, range twenty-one east, and continuing south on the section lines to the intersection of the international boundary, being the corner to fractional sections thirty-four and thirty-five, in township sixteen south, range twenty-one east; thence easterly on the international boundary to the middle of the channel of the Colorado River; thence up said river, in the middle of the channel thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale and set apart as a reservation for the Yuma and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided, however*, That any tract or tracts included within the foregoing-described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded out of the reservation hereby made.

"It is also hereby ordered that the Fort Yuma military reservation be, and the same is hereby, transferred to the control of the Department of the Interior, to be used for Indian purposes in connection with the Indian reservation established by this order, said military reservation having been abandoned by the War Department for military purposes."

ARTICLE II.

Allotments in severalty to Indians.

Each and every member of said Yuma Indians shall be entitled to select and locate upon said reservation and in adjoining sections five acres of land, which shall be allotted to such Indian in severalty. Each member of said band of Indians over the age of eighteen years

REF0071644

shall be entitled to select his or her land, and the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, shall select the land herein provided for for each of his or her children who may be under the age of eighteen years; and if both father and mother of the child under the age of eighteen years shall be dead, then the nearest of kin over the age of eighteen years shall select and locate his or her land; or if such persons shall be without kindred, as aforesaid, then the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some one by him authorized, shall select and locate the land of such child.

ARTICLE III.

Allotting. That the allotments provided for in this agreement shall be made, at the cost of the United States, by a special agent appointed by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and within sixty days after such special agent shall appear upon said reservation and give notice to the said Indians that he is ready to make such allotments; and if anyone entitled to an allotment hereunder shall fail to make his or her selection within said period of sixty days then such special agent shall proceed at once to make such selection for such person or persons, which shall have the same effect as if made by the person so entitled; and when all of said allotments are made and approved, then all of the residue of said reservation which may be subject to irrigation, except as hereinafter stated, shall be disposed of as follows: The Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said lands to be regularly surveyed and to be subdivided into tracts of ten acres each, and shall cause the said lands to be appraised by a board of three appraisers, composed of an Indian inspector, a special Indian agent, and the agent in charge of the Yuma Indians, who shall appraise said lands, tracts, or subdivisions, and each of them, and report their proceedings to the Secretary of the Interior for his action thereon; and when the appraisement has been approved the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said lands to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than the appraised value thereof, first having given at least sixty days' public notice of the time, place, and terms of sale, immediately prior to such sale, by publication in at least two newspapers of general circulation; and any lands or subdivisions remaining unsold may be reoffered for sale at any subsequent time in the same manner at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and if not sold at such second offering for want of bidders then the Secretary of the Interior may sell the same at private sale at not less than the appraised value.

Disposal of lands remaining.

ARTICLE IV.

Proceeds of sales. That the money realized by the sale of the aforesaid lands shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the said Yuma Indians, and the same, with interest thereof at five per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress, or to application, by order of the President, for the payment of water rents, building of levees, irrigating ditches, laterals, the erection and repair of buildings, purchase of tools, farming implements and seeds, and for the education and civilization of said Yuma Indians.

ARTICLE V.

Trust patents to allottees. Upon the approval of the allotments provided for herein by the Secretary of the Interior he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotments shall have been made, or in case of his or her decease, to his or her heirs or devisees, according to the laws of California, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian or his heirs or devisees, as aforesaid in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all incumbrance whatsoever.

Conveyances forbidden. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void. And during said period

of twenty-five years these allotments and improvements thereon shall not be subject to taxation for any purpose, nor subject to be seized upon any execution or other legal process, and the law of descent and partition in force in California shall apply thereto.

ARTICLE VI.

Lands open to settlement. All lands upon said reservation that can not be irrigated are to be open to settlement under the general land laws of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Indian school reserved. There shall be excepted from the operation of this agreement a tract of land, including the buildings, situate on the hill on the north side of the Colorado River, formerly Fort Yuma, now used as an Indian school, so long as the same shall be used for religious, educational, and hospital purposes for said Indians, and a further grant of land adjacent to the hill is hereby set aside as a farm for said school; the grant for the school site and the school farm not to exceed in all one-half section, or three hundred and twenty acres.

ARTICLE VIII.

Ratification. This agreement shall be in force from and after its approval by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON J. HOUSTON, [SEAL.]
JOHN A. GORMAN, [SEAL.]
PETER R. BRADY, [SEAL.]
Commissioners on the part of the United States.

BILL MOJAVE, and others.

Agreement confirmed. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Appropriation for allotting. That for the purpose of making the allotments provided for in said agreement, including the payment and expenses of the necessary special agent hereby authorized to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and for the necessary resurveys, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Expenses of survey and sale. That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the survey and sale of the lands by said agreement relinquished and to be appraised and sold for the benefit of said Indians, the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

Right of way to Southern Pacific Railroad Company. That the right of way through the said Yuma Indian Reservation is hereby granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for its line of railroad as at present constructed, of the same width, with the same rights and privileges, and subject to the limitations, restrictions, and conditions as were granted to the said company by the twenty-third section of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes:"

Vol. 16, p. 579.

Proviso. Map to be filed. *Provided*, That said company shall, within ninety days from the passage of this Act, file with the Secretary of the Interior a map of said right of way, together with a relinquishment by said company of its right of way through said reservation as shown by maps of definite location approved January thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

Sale of irrigable lands at auction. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause all the lands ceded by said agreement which may be susceptible of irrigation, after said allotments have been made and approved, and said lands have been surveyed and appraised, and the appraisal approved, to be sold at public sale, by the officers of the land office in the district wherein said lands are situated, to the highest bidder for cash,

REF0071645

at not less than the appraised value thereof, after first having given at least sixty days' public notice of the time, place, and terms of sale immediately prior to such sale, by publication in at least two newspapers of general circulation, and any lands or subdivisions remaining unsold may be reoffered for sale at any subsequent time in the same manner, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and if not sold at such second offering for want of bidders, then the Secretary may cause the same to be sold at private sale at not less than the appraised value. The money realized from the sale of said lands, after deducting the expenses of the sale of said lands, and the other money for which provision is made for the reimbursement of the United States, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Yuma Indians, and shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and said principal and interest shall be subject to appropriation by Congress, or to application by the President of the United States for the payment of water rents, the building of levees, irrigating ditches and laterals, the purchase of tools, farming implements, and seeds, and for the education and civilization of said Indians: *Provided, however*, That none of said money realized from the sale of said lands, or any of the interest thereon, shall be applied to the payment of any judgment that has been or may hereafter be rendered on claims for damages because of depredations committed by said Indians prior to the date of the agreement herein ratified.

Private sale.

Proceeds to credit of Yuma Indians.

Interest.

Proviso.
Prior depredation claims.

That all of the lands ceded by said agreement which are not susceptible of irrigation shall become a part of the public domain, and shall be opened to settlement and sale by proclamation of the President of the United States, and be subject to disposal under the provisions of the general land laws.

Lands open under general laws.

That the Colorado River Irrigating Company, which was granted a right of way for an irrigating canal through the said Yuma Indian Reservation by the Act of Congress approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be required to begin the construction of said canal through said reservation within three years from the date of the passage of this Act, otherwise the rights granted by the Act aforesaid shall be forfeited.

Irrigating canal.

Construction. Vol. 27, p. 456.

That the Secretary of the Interior shall have authority from time to time to fix the rate of water rents to be paid by the said Indians for all domestic, agricultural, and irrigation purposes, and in addition thereto each male adult Indian of the Yuma tribe shall be granted water for one acre of the land which shall be allotted to him, if he utilizes the same in growing crops, free of all rent charges during the period of ten years, to be computed from the date when said irrigation company begins the delivery of water on said reservation.

Water rents.

28 Stats., p. 336.

Act of Chickasaw Nation adopting negroes approved.

SEC. 18. That the approval of Congress is hereby given to "An Act to adopt the negroes of the Chickasaw Nation," and so forth, passed by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation and approved by the governor thereof January tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, particularly set forth in a letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting to Congress a copy of the aforesaid Act, contained in House Executive Document Numbered Two hundred and seven, Forty-second Congress, third session.

Commutation by settlers in Oklahoma.

Vol. 27, p. 640.

SEC. 19. That the right of commutation is hereby extended to all bona fide homestead settlers on the lands in Oklahoma Territory opened to settlement under the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses and fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the President's proclamation in pursuance thereof, after fourteen months from the date of settlement upon the full payment for the lands at the prices provided in said Act.

Cherokee Nation.

Bonds to be issued for paying installments.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to the Cherokee Nation or to its assigns evidences of indebtedness of the United States of America, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable annually on the fourth day of March of each year, in amounts of one thousand and ten thousand dollars, respectively, for the respective amounts of the second, third, fourth, and fifth installments, maturing respectively on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and amounting in the aggregate to six million six hundred and forty thousand dollars, as specified in said Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; and this provision shall not be construed to extend the time nor to increase the amount of the liability of the Government as provided in section ten of the said Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Vol. 27, p. 640.

Uncompahgre Indians, Utah.

Vol. 21, p. 200.

SEC. 20. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a commission of three persons to allot in severalty to the Uncompahgre Indians within their reservation, in the Territory of Utah, agricultural and grazing lands according to the treaty of eighteen hundred and eighty, as follows:

Allotments in severalty.

"Allotments in severalty of said lands shall be made as follows: To each head of a family one-quarter of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section; to each other person under eighteen years of age, born prior to such allotment, one-eighth of a section, with a like quantity of grazing land: *Provided*, That, with the consent of said commission, any adult Indian may select a less quantity of land, if more desirable on account of location:" *And provided*, That the said Indians shall pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for said lands from the fund now in the United States Treasury realized from the sale of their lands in Colorado as provided by their contract with the Government. All necessary surveys, if any, to enable said commission to complete the allotments shall be made under the direction of the General Land Office. Said commissioners shall, as soon as practicable after their appointment, report to the Secretary of the Interior what portions of said reservation are unsuited or will not be required for allotments, and thereupon such portions so reported shall, by proclamation, be restored to the public domain and made subject to entry as hereinafter provided.

Provisos.
Special selections.

Payment.

Lands not allotted open to entry.

SEC. 21. That the remainder of the lands on said reservation, shall, upon the approval of the allotments by the Secretary of the Interior, be immediately open to entry under the homestead and mineral laws of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to locate more than two claims, neither to exceed ten acres, on any lands containing asphaltum, gilsonite, or like substances: *Provided*, That after three years actual and continuous residence upon agricultural lands from date of settlement the settler may, upon full payment of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, receive patent for the tract entered. If not commuted at the end of three years the settler shall pay at the time of making final proof the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre.

Provisos.
Mineral claims.

Commutation of agricultural entries.

Uintah Reservation, Utah, negotiation for cession of lands.

SEC. 22. That said commission shall also negotiate and treat with the Indians properly residing upon the Uintah Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Utah, for the relinquishment to the United States of the interest of said Indians in all lands within said reservation not needed for allotment in severalty to said Indians, and if possible, procure the consent of such Indians to such relinquishment, and for the acceptance by said Indians of allotments in severalty of lands within said reservation, and said commissioners shall report any agreement made by them with said Indians, which agreement shall become operative only when ratified by Act of Congress.

Commissioners' salaries, etc.

SEC. 23. That said commissioners shall receive six dollars per day each, and their actual and necessary traveling and incidental expenses while on duty, and to be allowed a clerk, to be selected by them, whose compensation shall be fixed by said commissioners, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the cost of executing the provisions of this Act shall not exceed the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Proviso.
Cost limited.

Approved, August 15, 1894.

REF0071646

August 23, 1894. 28 Stat., p. 434.

CHAP. 307.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Deficiencies 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 the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

[28 Stat., p. 441.]

* * * * * * * * *

Eastern Band, Cherokee Indians.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General for the purpose of carrying into effect the

Compromise of suits.

two agreements of compromise in the two suits, respectively of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians versus William H. Thomas and others, and of the United States versus William H. Thomas and others, both now pending in the United States circuit court for the western district of North Carolina, set forth in detail on pages seven, eight, and nine of House Executive Document Numbered One hundred and twenty-eight, Fifty-third Congress, second session, which agreements are hereby confirmed, made by A. C. Avery, attorney for R. D. Gilmer, trustee and administrator of J. R. Love, and for the cestui que trust, for which he holds, and as attorney for the heirs at law of W. H. Thomas, deceased, and George H. Smathers, special assistant United States attorney, attorney for complainants, indorsed and approved January twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, by R. B. Glenn, United States attorney, western district, North Carolina, in the one suit, and George H. Smathers, special assistant United States attorney, counsel for complainants, and W. B. Ferguson and G. S. Ferguson, attorneys for defendants, in the other suit, to settle and quiet title to lands in Qualla boundary, claimed by said Indians, and more fully set forth in said agreements of compromise; to perfect the title to other lands elsewhere in North Carolina to said Indians; to pay attorneys' fees and expenses in securing said compromise and carrying the same into effect; to pay the expenses of survey, preparing and executing deeds, and recording the same, and any other expenses incident to carrying said agreements into effect, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

[28 Stat., p. 451.]

* * * * * * * * *

Ante, p. 308.

The "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokee Indians, by Joel M. Bryan, William Wilson, and William H. Hendricks, commissioners, and Joel M. Bryan, treasurer, and so forth, eight hundred thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-one cents; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is directed to withhold from distribution among said Indians only so much of that part of the said judgment set apart by the said Indians for the prosecution of their claim as is necessary for him to pay the expenses, and for legal services justly or equitably payable on account of said prosecution.

[28 Stat., p. 476.]

* * * * * * * * *

Indian depredation claims.

JUDGMENTS IN INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Judgments, Court of Claims.

For payment of judgments of the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases in the order in which they are certified to Congress in Senate Executive Documents Numbered Seven, parts one and two, Numbered Eighty-two and One-hundred and twenty-eight and Senate Miscellaneous Document Numbered Two hundred and forty-nine of the present session, one-hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and discharge such judgments as have been rendered against the United States, after the

Deductions. Vol. 26, p. 853.

deductions required to be made under the provisions of section six of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations" shall have been ascertained and duly certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury, which certification shall be made as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, and such deductions shall be made according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, having due regard to the educational and other necessary requirements of the tribe or tribes affected; and the amounts paid shall be reimbursed to the United States at such times and in such proportions as the Secretary of the Interior may decide to be for the interests of the Indian service: *Provided*, That no one of the said judgments shall be paid until the Attorney-General shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has caused to be examined the evidence heretofore presented to the Court of Claims in support of said judgment and such other pertinent evidence as he shall be able to procure as to whether fraud, wrong or injustice has been done to the United States or whether exhorbitant sums have been allowed, and finds upon such evidence no grounds sufficient in his opinion to support a new trial of said case; or until there shall have been filed with said Secretary a duly certified transcript of the proceedings of the Court of Claims denying the motion made by the Attorney-General for a new trial in any one of said judgments: *Provided further*, That any and all judgments included in said documents which the present Attorney-General has already examined, and is willing to certify under the provisions of this Act, and any and all judgments rendered during his term of office which he shall be willing to certify under the provisions of this Act may be certified notwithstanding the order of payment herein specified.

Reimbursement.

Provisos. Examination of judgments, etc.

Certification.

For the defense of Indian depredation claims which shall include the investigation and examination, under the direction of the Attorney-General, of judgments of the Court of Claims rendered under the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," which have not been appropriated for, ten thousand dollars, which sum shall continue available until expended, and the Attorney-General shall report to Congress at its next regular session all of said judgments concerning which, in his opinion, after such investigation and examination, there is no evidence, cumulative or otherwise, that any fraud, wrong, or injustice has been done to the United States.

Defense, etc., Indian depredations claims.

Vol. 26, p. 851.

FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT: To pay the judgments and awards rendered against the United States for flowage damages caused by the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, Wisconsin, under the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as reported to Congress by the Attorney-General and set forth in Senate Executive Document Numbered Ninety, of the present session, six thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-four cents.

Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement.

Flowage damages.

Vol. 18, p. 306.

* * * * * * * * *

Approved, August 23, 1894.

CHAP. 311.—An act granting to the Northern Mississippi Railway Company right of way through certain Indian reservations in Minnesota.

August 23, 1894. 28 Stat., p. 489.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Northern Mississippi Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Leech Lake Indian, Chippewa Indian, and Winnebagoshish Indian reservations, in the State of Minnesota; such right of way to be fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of said railroad; and said company shall also have the right to take from the land adjacent to the line of said road materials, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for every ten miles of road constructed within the limits of said reservations: *Provided*, That no part of such lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as are necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad 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 be taken.

Northern Mississippi Railway Company granted right of way, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Winnebagoshish reservations, Minn.

Width.

Stations, etc.

Proviso. Reversion, etc.

REF0071647

Damages.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians for such right of way and provide the time and manner for the payments thereof; and also to ascertain and fix the amount to be paid to individual members of the tribe for damages, if any, by them sustained by reason of the construction of said road. But no right of way of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the grounds for station houses, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on such reservations, as to the amount of said compensation and right of way, shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said reservations for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad, provided that said line of railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Plats, etc., to be approved.

Compensation.

Survey, etc.

Construction.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed through said reservations within three years.

Amendment.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act.

Approved, August 23, 1894.

August 24, 1894.
28 Stats., p. 502.

CHAP. 339.—An act to authorize purchasers of the property and franchises of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to organize a corporation and to confer upon the same all the powers privileges, and franchises vested in that company.

Preamble.

Whereas the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota, and now doing business in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory under and by virtue of certan Acts of Congress empowering it so to do, is insolvent, and in order to enable the creditors and stockholders of the same to reorganize said company in such a way as to secure the completion of the railroad authorized to be constructed by said company, a sale of its property and franchises is necessary: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the purchasers of the rights of way, railroads, mines, coal leasehold estates, and other property, and the franchises of the said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company at any sale made under or by virtue of any process or decree of any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be, and are hereby, constituted a corporation and shall be vested with all the right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand in law and equity, of, in, and to such rights of way, railroads, mines, coal leasehold estates, and property of the said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, and with all the rights, powers, immunities, privileges, and franchises which have been heretofore granted to or conferred upon said company by any Act or Acts of Congress, or which it possesses by virtue of its charter under the laws of Minnesota: *Provided*, That such new corporation shall not have the right to acquire and hold any houses or buildings at South McAlester situate off the right of way and depot grounds of said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.

Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.

Rights, etc., vested in purchaser.

Vol. 25, pp. 35, 668.

Vol. 26, pp. 640, 765.

Ante, p. 27.

Proviso.

Land at South McAlester.

Organization of new corporation.

SEC. 2. That the said purchasers of the hereinbefore-mentioned property of the said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company shall meet within thirty days after the conveyance thereof shall have been delivered to them, and organize such new corporation by electing a president and board of nine directors (to continue in office until the second Monday of January succeeding such meeting, when, and annually thereafter, on the said day, a like election for a president and nine directors shall be held to serve for one year), and shall adopt a corporate name and common seal, determine the amount of capital stock and bonds to be issued to the persons for or on whose account said property may have been purchased, and shall have power and authority to make and issue certificates for the said capital stock in shares of fifty dollars each and bonds, and may then, or at any time

Capital, etc.

thereafter, create and issue preferred stock to such an amount and on such terms as they may deem necessary, and from time to time may issue bonds and may secure all bonds by one or more mortgages upon the real and personal property and corporate rights and franchises, or either or any part or parts thereof: *Provided*, That the capital stock shall not be fixed at an amount in excess of the capital of the said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, and that no bonds shall be issued except for value received in cash or property.

Proviso. Stock limit.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of such new corporation, within one calendar month after its organization, to make a certificate thereof under its common seal, attested by the signature of its president, specifying the date of such organization, the name so adopted, the amount of capital stock, and the names of its president and directors, and transmit the said certificate to the Secretary of the Interior, to be filed in his office, and there remain of record; and a certified copy of such certificate so filed shall be evidence of the corporate existence of said new corporation. And such new corporation shall also, within the said calendar month, cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior a copy certified to as correct by the clerk of the court under whose orders or decrees said sale shall have been made, of any conveyance made to it under or by virtue of said sale of the rights of way, railroads, mines, coal leasehold estates, and other property of the said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, and this Act shall be construed and treated as an assent upon the part of the United States to the acquisition and holding by such new corporation of the estates and premises thereby conveyed, subject to the right of said corporation to thereafter acquire, and hold such additional property as it may lawfully do by virtue hereof: *Provided, however*, That as to all coal leasehold estates or leases of coal claims or rights to mine coal in the Choctaw Nation, such assent shall be upon condition that the said new corporation shall conform to all the provisions, conditions, and limitations contained in the Act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act giving, upon conditions and limitations therein contained, the assent of the United States to certain leases of right to mine coal in the Choctaw Nation."

Certificate of organization, etc., to be filed.

Proviso. Coal lease.

Vol. 26, p. 649.

SEC. 4. That it shall and may be lawful for such new corporation to construct and operate branches from its said railroad and for such purpose to take and use rights of way not exceeding one hundred feet in width upon making compensation therefor as provided in the case of taking land for its main line, and to lease its railroads and mines and other property to any company owning or operating a railroad connecting with the railroad of said new corporation on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon: *Provided*, That the right to construct branches conferred by this section shall exist and be exercised in the Indian Territory only for the purpose of developing and working the leases mentioned in the Act of Congress of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety.

Construction of branch roads.

Proviso. Condition.

SEC. 5. That the said corporation, when organized as hereinbefore provided, shall have and possess perpetual succession and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of record and elsewhere, and shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution such by-laws and regulations as shall be proper, necessary, or convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which shall be necessary or convenient to enable the said company to maintain, use, and operate their railroads and mines which it may become possessed of by virtue hereof in conformity with the provisions of the Acts of Congress relating to or affecting the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.

Corporate rights.

SEC. 6. That the stockholders of the company shall meet on the second Monday in January in every year at such place as may be fixed on by the by-laws, notice of which meeting shall be given in the manner that may be designated by the by-laws, and choose, by a majority of the voters present or represented, a president and nine directors for the ensuing year, who shall continue in office until the next annual election and until others are chosen; at which annual meeting the said stockholders shall have full power and authority to make, order, or repeal, by a majority of votes given, any or all such by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations as aforesaid, and to do and perform every

Annual election of officers.

Action on by-laws, etc.

REF0071648

Meetings.

other corporate act authorized by their charter; the stockholders may meet at such other times and places as they may be summoned by the president and directors, in such manner and form and giving such notice as may be prescribed by the by-laws. At all meetings stockholders may be represented and vote by proxy.

Manner of elections.

SEC. 7. That the election for president and directors provided for in this Act shall be conducted as follows: The directors for the time being shall appoint three stockholders to be judges of the said election and to hold the same; the persons so appointed shall not be eligible to an election as president or director at said election and shall, respectively, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before a notary public or other officer qualified to administer oaths well and truly and according to law to conduct such election to the best of their knowledge and ability; and the said judges shall decide upon the qualifications of voters and when the election is closed shall count the votes and declare who have been elected; and if at any time it shall happen that an election of directors shall not be made at the time specified, the corporation shall not for that reason be dissolved, but it shall be lawful to hold and make such election of directors on any day within three months thereafter by giving at least ten days' previous notice of the time and place of holding said election in the manner aforesaid, and the directors of the preceding year shall in that case continue in office, and be invested with all powers belonging to them as such until others are elected in their stead. In case of the death or resignation of a director or a failure to elect in case of a tie vote, the vacancy may be filled by the board of directors. At all general meetings or elections by the stockholders, each share of stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote, and each ballot shall have indorsed thereon the number of shares represented; but no share or shares transferred within sixty days next preceding any election or general meeting of the stockholders shall entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote at any such election or general meeting, nor shall any proxy be received or entitle the holder to vote unless the same shall bear date and have been duly executed within the three months next preceding such election or general meeting.

Vacancies.

Votes of shareholders.

Amendments, etc.

SEC. 8. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this Act.

Approved, August 24, 1894.

August 27, 1894.
28 Stats., p. 504.

CHAP. 342.—An act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company granted right of way, Chippewa and White Earth reservations, Minn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad, and for a telegraph and telephone line, through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations in said State, commencing at some point on its already constructed line in said State and running in a general westerly or northwesterly direction, by such route as shall be deemed advisable, to some point on the western boundary line of the said State, or to some point on the northern boundary line thereof, between the Red River of the North and the Lake of the Woods, or to both such points. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, and to an extent not exceeding one station for each ten miles of road within the limits of said reservations: *Provided*, That no part of such lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as are necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad 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 be taken.

Location.

Width, etc.

Stations, etc.

Proviso.
Reversion for nonuser.

Damages to individuals.

SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the United States district court at Saint Paul or Duluth, Minnesota, shall have jurisdiction upon petition of either party to determine such just compensation in accordance with the laws of Minnesota provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes; and the amount of damages resulting to the tribe or tribes of Indians pertaining to said reservations in their tribal capacity, by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservations as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval: *Provided, however*, That said railroad company may file with the Secretary of the Interior a bond, in such amount and with such sureties as the Secretary shall approve, conditioned for the payment of just compensation for said right of way to said individual occupants and to said tribe or tribes, as hereinfore provided, and said company may thereupon proceed to construct and operate its railroad across said reservations.

Litigation.

Proviso.
Work may begin on filing bond.

Maps, etc., to be filed.

SEC. 3. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its line through said reservations, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior before constructing any portion of said railroad.

Surveys.

SEC. 4. That said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said reservations for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located and constructed with due regard to the rights of the Indians, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Proviso.
Regulations.

Construction.

SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company, unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservations within three years after the passage of this act.

Approved, August 27, 1894.

August 27, 1894.
28 Stats., p. 505.

CHAP. 343.—An act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act granting the right of way to the Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory.'"

Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company.
Time for right of way extended.
Vol. 26, p. 488; Vol. 27, p. 2.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section two of the Act entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act granting the right of way to the Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory,'" approved February third, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, be, and the same hereby are, extended for a further period of three years.

Approved, August 27, 1894.

August 27, 1894.
28 Stats., p. 507.

CHAP. 346.—An act Authorizing the issue of a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for certain lands on the Omaha Indian reservation for school purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas the location of the old mission school on the Omaha Indian reservation, in the State of Nebraska, has become unsuitable for school purposes, and it being necessary to replace the buildings thereon by such as shall be more convenient and commodious, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions propose to relinquish all claims to the land situate in section twelve, township twenty-five, range nine east of the sixth principal meridian, on said reservation, in the State of Nebraska, occupied for mission purposes for nearly forty years, to the United States, the same to become a part of the reservation wherein it is located; and

Whereas the Omaha Indians, in consideration of said relinquishment and the promise of said board to erect on a proposed new site a building, to be used for school purposes, of the value of seven thousand five hundred dollars, for the benefit of the children and youth of the Omahas, have agreed to relinquish to said board all their right and title in

REF0071649

and to the following-described land, for the purpose above named, to wit: the southwest quarter of northeast quarter and west half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of fractional section numbered twenty-nine, township twenty-five, range eight east, of the sixth principal meridian, on said Omaha reservation, in Thurston County, Nebraska: Therefore,

Omaha Indian Reservation, Nebr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States of America, upon the execution by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions of a patent to the United States of the lands now occupied by them, as described in the first preamble herein, is hereby authorized and directed to issue to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions a patent for the following-described land, to wit: the southwest quarter of northeast quarter and west half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of fractional section numbered twenty-nine, township twenty-five, range eight east of the sixth principal meridian, on the Omaha Indian reservation, in Thurston County, Nebraska, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, to have and to hold the same, so long as the said Presbyterian Board of Home Missions shall use and occupy the premises for educational, charitable, and religious purposes, and no longer.

Patent to issue for Presbyterian school, etc., site.

Approved, August 27, 1894.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

December 19, 1893

28 Stats., p. 576.

[No. 5.] Joint resolution for the protection of those parties who have heretofore been allowed to make entries for lands within the former Mille Lac Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

Public lands. Bona fide irregular entries on Mille Lac Reservation, Minn., confirmed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bona fide pre-emption or homestead filings or entries allowed for lands within the Mille Lac Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota between the ninth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, the date of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior holding that the lands within said reservation were subject to disposal as other public lands under the general land laws, and the date of the receipt at the district land office at Taylors Falls, in that State, of the letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, communicating to them the decision of the Secretary of the Interior of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, in which it was definitely determined that said lands were not so subject to disposal, but could only be disposed of according to the provisions of the special Act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (twenty-five Statutes, six hundred and forty-two), be, and the same are hereby, confirmed where regular in other respects, and patent shall issue to the claimants for the lands embraced therein, as in other cases, on a satisfactory showing of a bona fide compliance on their part with the requirements of the laws under which said filings and entries were respectively allowed.

Vol. 25, p. 642.

Patents.

Approved, December 19, 1893.

March 31, 1894.

28 Stats., p. 579.

[No. 10.] Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at the sub-treasury in the city of New York from R. T. Wilson & Company, or assigns, the money amounting to six million seven hundred and forty thousand dollars, to be paid to the Cherokee Nation, and to place the same to the credit of the Cherokee Nation.

Preamble.

Whereas, by an Act of the national Council of the Cherokee Nation approved January sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, said Cherokee Nation accepted an offer of R. T. Wilson & Company, to purchase and agreed to sell and assign to said R. T. Wilson and Company, and assigns, the second, third, fourth and fifth installments of the money, together with the interest thereon, from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to be paid by the United States to said Cherokee Nation for the Cherokee outlet as provided by a contract made pursuant to section ten of "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," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and in accordance with the provisions of said Act of the National Council of the Cherokee Nation the consideration for said sale and assignment amounting to six million seven hundred and forty thousand dollars was to be placed in the sub-treasury of the United States in the city of New York to the credit of the Cherokee Nation subject to the action of the national council of said Cherokee Nation, and

Vol. 27, p. 640.

Whereas, it is necessary in order to carry out said contract that authority be conferred to receive said money at the sub-treasury in New York and to place the same to the credit of said Cherokee Nation, Therefore,

Cherokee Nation.

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 hereby is authorized and directed to receive at the sub-treasury in the city of New York from R. T. Wilson and Company, or assigns, the said money so to be paid to said Cherokee Nation in consideration of said assignment and to place the same to the credit of said Cherokee Nation.

Treasury authorized to receive money paid to.

Ante, p. 336.

Credit.

Approved, March 31, 1894.

April 2, 1894.

28 Stats., p. 580.

[No. 17.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause the settlement of the accounts of Special Agents Moore and Woodson, under the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Delaware Indians, and so forth.

Preamble.

Whereas the accounts of Ely Moore, deceased, as special register and superintendent, and of Daniel Woodson, as special receiver and superintendent, for the expenses of the sale of the Iowa, and of the eastern and western portions of the Delaware, and of the Wea, and so forth, Indian trust lands in Kansas, under the several treaties of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with said Indians, require further adjustment and final settlement: Therefore,

Ely Moore and Daniel Woodson.

Resolved 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 required to cause administrative action to be taken upon the accounts of said Moore and Woodson, and to allow to the said Moore the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars, and to the said Woodson the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents, in full settlement and satisfaction of their respective claims for services under the treaties aforesaid, and pass the said accounts to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for final settlement; and the acceptance of the said sums by said claimants, or their legal representatives, shall be taken as a full and complete relinquishment and satisfaction of their claims for services under the treaties aforesaid.

Allowance to settle claims for services, sale of Indian lands in Kansas.

Acceptance.

Approved, April 2, 1894.

August 6, 1894.

28 Stats., p. 589.

[No. 42.] Joint resolution authorizing proper officers of the Treasury Department to examine and certify claims in favor of certain counties in Arizona.

Arizona. Indian expenses incurred by counties.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the First Auditor and the First Comptroller of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to examine all claims which may be presented in proper form by the different counties in Arizona Territory, and to ascertain the amount due to each of said counties on account of legal costs and expenses incurred from March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the prosecution of Indians under the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, Twenty-third Statutes, page three hundred and eighty-five, for which the United States is liable under Act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, Statutes at Large, volume twenty-five, page one thousand and four; and which have been paid by said counties; and the amounts so found due shall be certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for a deficiency appropriation.

Vol. 23, p. 385.

Vol. 25, p. 1004.

Approved, August 6, 1894.

REF00071650

PRIVATE ACTS.

August 15, 1894. CHAP. 307.—An act to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay John T. Heard for professional services rendered the "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokee Indians out of the funds of said Indians.

John T. Heard. Payment to, for professional services, "Old Settlers" Cherokee Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to John T. Heard, for professional services rendered, out of any moneys appropriated or to be appropriated by Congress for the "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokee Indians, by reason of a judgment rendered June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, by the Court of Claims, in favor of the "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokee Indians, in case numbered sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine, for certain moneys and lands due, arising from or growing out of certain treaty stipulations or Acts of Congress, amounting to eight hundred thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-one cents, in compliance with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or such part thereof, if any, as shall remain of the thirty-five per centum set apart by resolution in various councils of said "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokee Indians, for the expense of the prosecution of said claim, after the ascertainment and determination of the amount of such fees and charges and other claims as are properly chargeable against said thirty-five per centum: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall first determine that the said professional services were rendered to said "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokee Indians, and were contracted for in good faith by persons authorized to represent said Indians.

Public Laws, p. 451.

Proviso. Examination.

Approved, August 15, 1894.

August 24, 1894. CHAP. 331.—An act granting a pension to Jesse Davenport, of Company A, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, in Oregon Indian wars of eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Jesse Davenport. 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 Jesse Davenport, of Roseburg, Oregon, and late of Company A, commanded by Captain Edward Sheffield, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Colonel John Kelsay, in the Oregon Indian wars of eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and pay him a pension at the rate of twelve dollars per month.

Approved, August 24, 1894.

August 24, 1894. CHAP. 339.—An act for the relief of P. W. Mitchell, M. C. Felmet, George H. Smathers, and others.

Eastern Band Cherokee Indians. Payment from funds of, to P. W. Mitchell, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any funds in the Treasury belonging to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, to the following persons, to wit: P. W. Mitchell, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars; M. C. Felmet, one hundred and fifty dollars; George H. Smathers, seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents; David Blythe, thirty dollars; Jesse Reed, seven dollars; William Locust, seventeen dollars, and George French, five dollars.

Approved, August 24, 1894.

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, 1894.

Statements A, B, C, D, and E show in detail the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

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, 1894.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands.

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, and the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$156,638.56	$9,398.31
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	51,854.28	3,111.26
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498		
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223.26	1,333.40
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462		
Total				230,716.10	13,842.97

NOTE.—The reduction of the amount of stock held in trust, as shown by the last annual report, was caused by the appropriation by Congress, by act approved August 15, 1894, of the face value of all State stocks held in trust for the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Iowas, and Menomonees, including the face value of abstracted bonds belonging to the Cherokee Nation, aggregating the sum of $1,330,666.67. This sum is on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the tribes interested, and is drawing interest at 5 per cent per annum, as directed by the above act of August 15, 1894. (*See* page 532, annual report for 1893, for description of State stocks above referred to.)

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting the securities in which the funds of the Cherokee Nation are invested and now on hand, and the annual interest on the same.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	$156,638.56	$156,638.56	$9,398.31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	51,854.28	51,854.28	3,111.26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	.....	22,223.26	1,333.40

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the Cherokee Nation, showing the amount now on hand.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	$230,716.10

REF0071651

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
Choctaws*	Jan. 20, 1825 / June 22, 1855	7 / 11	236 / 614	9 / 3	$390,257.92	$19,512.90
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	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	.....	493,514.00	24,925.70
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	.....	1,273,904.65	63,695.23
Cherokee orphan fund	....do	21	70	.....	352,456.05	17,622.80
Cherokee school fund	....do	21	70	.....	797,756.01	39,867.80
Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund	....do	21	70	.....	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund	....do	21	70	.....	1,306,695.66	65,334.78
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	....do	21	70	.....	42,560.36	2,128.02
Crow fund*	Aug. 27, 1892	.....	.....	.....	285,987.76	14,299.38
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	171,543.37	8,577.16
Kansas	June 14, 1840	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	25,167.10	1,258.35
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	68,919.24	3,445.96
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	99,327.83	4,966.39
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	.....	13,324.03	532.96
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menomonee fund	....do	21	70	.....	153,049.38	7,651.96
Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	149	3	538,532.67	26,926.63
Nez Percés of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	351	3	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	216,622.92	10,831.15
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 10, 1880	21 / 16 / 17 / 21	70 / 36 / 91 / 291	..... / 12 / 2 /	8,243,374.74	412,168.73
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoes and Missourias fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	620,965.53	31,048.29
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	419,875.36	20,993.76
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	122	.....	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846 † / June 17, 1846	9	854	7	230,064.29	11,503.21
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund	....do	21	70	.....	76,903.93	3,840.70
Pottawatomies mill fund	....do	21	70	.....	17,482.07	874.10
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	.....	2,312.04	115.60
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Oct. 11, 1842 / Apr. 1, 1880	7 / 21	596 / 70	1 /	800,000.00 / 55,058.21	40,000.00 / 2,752.91
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	....do	21	70	.....	300,000.00	15,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659.12	1,082.96
Seminole general fund	....do	21	70	.....	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminoles	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	.....	40,979.00	2,048.92
Seneca and Shawnee fund	....do	21	70	.....	15,140.42	757.02
Seneca (Tonawanda band) fund	....do	21	70	.....	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shoshone and Bannack fund	July 3, 1862	22	149	2	174,225.94	8,711.29
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	2	122,600.00	6,130.00
Sioux fund†	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	17	3,000,000.00	150,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,699,800.00	84,990.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75,988.60	3,799.43
Tonkawa fund*	Mar. 3, 1893	27	643	11	25,725.00	1,286.25
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	36,740.27	1,837.01
Umatilla general fund	....do	21	70	.....	158,186.53	7,909.32
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	.....	3,310.00	167.00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837 / July 15, 1870	7 / 16	546 / 355	4 /	601,909.17 / 78,340.41	40,245.45 / 3,917.00
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	500,000.00	25,000.00
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,352,897.04	1,655,011.61
Amount of annual interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Annual report 1892, page 748. † See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, First Session, Fifty-second Congress.

The changes in the statement of funds held by the Government in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

The funds have been increased by—	
The capitalization by act approved August 15, 1894, of the annuities heretofore appropriated under "fulfilling treaties with Shawnees," and carried to the credit of the Cherokee Nation, under agreement between the Shawnees and the Cherokees, dated June 7, 1869, the same being apportioned as follows:	
Cherokee national fund	$50,000 00
Cherokee school fund	35,000.00
Cherokee orphan fund	15,000.00
The appropriation by act approved August 15, 1894, of the face value of certain non-paying state stocks held in trust by the Government, and abstracted bonds, for the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Iowas, and Menomonees, as shown on page 552, annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1893, the same being apportioned as follows:	
Cherokee national fund	446,000.00
Cherokee school fund	26,000.00
Chickasaw national fund	338,666.67
Choctaw general fund	450,000.00
Iowa fund	51,000.00
Menomonee fund	19,000.00
Proceeds of sale of lands, viz:	
Cherokee school lands	401.23
Kansas Indian lands	1,777.01
Menomonee logs	89,105.22
Omaha lands	5,283.84
Osage lands	3,997.29
Otoe and Missouri lands	2,571.54
Pawnee lands	2,840.31
Shoshone and Bannack lands	310.00
Umatilla lands	4,098.54
Nez Percé lands	1,000,000.00
Round Valley lands (California)	2,312.04
Siletz Indian lands (Oregon)	122,600.00
Sioux Indian lands	3,000,000.00
Tonkawa Indian lands	25,725.00
Yankton Sioux lands	500,000.00
Total	6,191,668.69
The funds have been decreased by—	
The transfer of $20,406.25 from the Cherokee national fund to the Choctaw orphan fund by act approved March 3, 1893	20,406.25
Expenditures from—	
Crow fund	15,424.46
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	53.39
Kickapoo general fund	464.19
Kickapoo treaty fund	3,578.30
Menomonee log fund	15,627.07
Osage fund (United States)	6,007.90
Transfer of Shawnee funds to Cherokees	40,000.00
Payment of Eastern Shawnee fund	9,079.12
Reimbursement to the United States, etc., of Umatilla general fund	48,427.77
Expenditure from Umatilla school fund	3,097.45
Total	162,255.90
Total amount of increase	6,191,668.69
Total amount of decrease	162,255.90
Net increase	6,029,432.79
Amount reported in Statement D, November, 1893	27,323,464.25
Add amount of net increase	6,029,432.79
Total, as before stated	33,352,897.04

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

Fund of tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	$150,638.56	July 1, 1893, to January 1, 1894	$4,609.16
	150,638.56	January 1, 1894, to July 1, 1894	4,609.16
			9,398.32
Cherokee school fund	51,854.23	July 1, 1893, to January 1, 1894	1,555.63
	51,854.23	January 1, 1894, to July 1, 1894	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223.26	July 1, 1893, to January 1, 1894	666.70
	22,223.26	January 1, 1894, to July 1, 1894	666.70
			1,333.40

REF0071652

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, 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	42,000.00	2,940.00
North Carolina	6	38,000.00	2,280.00
South Carolina	6	122,000.00	7,320.00
Tennessee	6	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee	5½	66,666.66	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			73,340.00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1893, 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, 1893.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1894.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	$8,653.46	$2,470.43	$1,873.12	$9,336.77
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	23,390.09	1,777.01	.....	25,167.10
Fulfilling treaty with Miamis of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872	77.04	.....	.....	77.04
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	211,339.07	5,283.84	.....	216,622.91
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,245,475.35	3,997.29	6,097.90	8,243,374.74
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	23,256.75	.....	20,249.07	3,007.68
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584.91	.....	3,439.92	29,145.02
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 of Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	.....	299.50	.....	299.50
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876.	618,394.29	2,571.54	.....	620,965.83
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876	417,035.05	2,840.31	.....	419,875.36
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 209, 298.	242,353.41	4,098.54	51,525.22	194,926.79
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	13,377.42	.....	53.39	13,324.03
Total		9,835,336.48	23,344.46	83,238.62	9,795,442.32

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes.**

(The grants, except in few instances, do not convey the fee simple of the property, but the right of occupancy for the aforesaid purposes.)

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.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.†	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River				School and mission.
Gila River	160	1890	Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.	
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.
Do	10	1894	Evangelical Lutheran, Central Synod of Wisconsin.	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	1890	do	Mission at Portrero.
Round Valley	24	1867	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	§160	1886	do	Church building.
Do	§160	1876	do	Do.
Do	40	1886	do	One church.
Do	¶2	1894	Presbyterian	Church and parsonage.
Do	¶2	1894	Protestant Episcopal	Mission.
Do	10	1886	Roman Catholic	Church and cemetery.
Turtle Mountain	80	.....	do	Two churches and school.
Do	160	1889	do	Two churches and two mission dwellings.
Devils Lake	40	.....	Presbyterian	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do	7	1891	Episcopal	Church.
Do	22	1886	American Missionary Association.	One church and a school.
Fort Berthold	150	1892	do	Mission.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	School.
Do	40	1894	American Missionary Association (Congregational).	Mission, church and school.
Do	10¼	.....	Protestant Episcopal	One church and parsonage.
Pine Ridge	60	1885	do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	(¶)	1886	do	Mission dwelling.

* This table is brought down to October 13, 1894.

† 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.

§ Patented in 1894.

‖ On agency reserve.

¶ Lot 96 by 240 feet.

REF0071653

*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.
DAKOTA (NORTH AND SOUTH)—continued.				
Pine Ridge	50	1886	Protestant Episcopal	Chapel.
Do	40	1890	....do	Mission.
Do	40	1894	Episcopal	Church.
Do	1	1890	Presbyterian	Mission.
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.
Do			Protestant Episcopal	Church and rectory at agency and three churches and two school buildings at camps.
Do		1890	....do	Chapel.
Do	‡120	1894	....do	Chapel.
Do	160	1883	Roman Catholic	Three chapels.
Do			American Missionary Association.	School and mission.
Do	160	1894	....do	Two schools.
Do	30	1890		Church and mission.
Sisseton	§40	1870	Holland Christian Reformed Presbyterian	Mission.
Do			....do	Church, school, and parsonage.
Do		1881	Protestant Episcopal	Five churches at different points on reserve.
Do	160	1886	....do	Church and parsonage.
Do	‖160	1889	Roman Catholic	Chapel.‖
Standing Rock		1879	....do	Mission.
Do		1882	....do	One church and mission dwelling.
Do		1884	....do	Do.
Do		1886	....do	One church.
Do	160	1884	Protestant Episcopal	Mission and school.
Do	20	1887	American Missionary Association.	Chapel and school.
Do		1882	....do	Hospital and mission.
Do		1886	....do	Mission building.
Do	20	1887	Roman Catholic	Do.
Do	160	1883	....do	Hospital and mission.
Yankton	2	1859	Presbyterian	School and mission.
Do	80	1877	....do	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	24	1869	Protestant Episcopal	One church.
Do	1	1870	....do	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	2	1870	....do	Chapel and parsonage.
IDAHO.				Chapel.
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.

* This table is brought down to October 13, 1894.
† 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.
‡ Three tracts of 40 acres each.
§ 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.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.				
Seneca	3	1883	Friends	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				
KANSAS.				
Chippewa and Munsee	160		Moravians	Church and school.
Do	30	1850	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	40		....do	Church and parsonage.
Do	1	1883	....do	School.
Do	40		....do	School and dwelling.
Do	54.85	1894	....do	Parsonage and mission building.
Red Lake		1878	....do	Church and parsonage.
Do			....do	Ibid.
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	80	1891	Order of St. Benedict, Roman Catholic.	Mission and 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	1894	Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.	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.
Do	10	1894	....do	Church.
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.
Do	§40	1894	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.	Mission, church, and school.
Tongue River		1889	Roman Catholic	Mission dwellings.

* This table is brought down to October 13, 1894.
† 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.
‡ Granted in 1891 to the Brooklyn Women's Indian Association, but surrendered by them in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
§ On agency reserve.

REF0071654

*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.
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	1883	American Missionary Association.	Normal school with eighteen buildings.
Do	40	1885	....do	Bazille chapel.
Do	80	1885	Protestant Episcopal§	Chapel.
Do	80	1872	....do	Chapel and mission building.
NEVADA.				
Nevada Agency				
Western Shoshone				
NEW MEXICO.				
Jicarilla Apache	80	1888	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Mescalero	50	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	640	1892	Methodist Episcopal	Mission.
Do	(¶)	1894	Protestant Episcopal	Missionary hospital.
Moqui**	160	1889	Roman Catholic	
Do	40	1894	Mennonite Mission Society	Mission.
Pueblo			Presbyterian	Schools and missions at three pueblos. Land and buildings used by permission of Indians.
Zuñi Pueblo	10	††1894	....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			....do	Do.
Do	112	1894	Young Men's Christian Association.	Meetinghouse.
Kiowa, etc	160	1888	Plymouth Congregational	Church.
Do	160	1890	Presbyterian	School and mission.
Do	160	1889	....do	Do.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	Do.
Do	160	1889	Methodist Episcopal, South	Do.
Do	160	1889	Reformed Presbyterian	Do.
Do	160	1889	Baptist	Do.
Do	160	1892	Christian Church	Mission.
Kiowa, etc. (Wichita)	160	1894	American Baptist Home Missionary Society	Church.
Osage	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Schools and church.

* This table is brought down to October 13, 1894.
† 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 Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.
§ This society also has chapel on land patented to a Santee Sioux Indian.
‖ Partly in Arizona and Utah.
¶ Enough land to establish a missionary hospital. Amount not stated.
** In Arizona.
†† In lieu of 10 acres granted in 1888. On Executive Reserve.
‡‡ On agency reserve.

*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 organisation.	For what purpose used.
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.				
Osage		1887	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Ponca and Otoe	40	1887	....do	Mission.
Pawnee	2		....do	Do.
Sac and Fox		1878	Baptist	Church.
Absentee Shawnee	5	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	160	1894	Methodist Episcopal	Church.
Siletz	10	1891	....do	Mission.
Umatilla	13	1881	Presbyterian	Do.
Do	60	1883	....do	School.
Do‡	§160	1889	Roman Catholic	Do.
Warm Springs	‖14.74	1894	United Presbyterian	Mission.
Warm Springs (Simnasho)	40	1893	....do	Mission and school.
UTAH.				
Uintah and Ouray				
WASHINGTON.				
Colville			Roman Catholic	Two chapels.
Colville, (Spokane reservation)	5	1894	Woman's National Indian Association.	Day school.
Neah Bay			Episcopal	Mission. No land.
Nisqually			Presbyterian	Church.
Puyallup			Roman Catholic	Do.
Do			Presbyterian	Do.
Quinaielt				
Lummi			Methodist Episcopal	School among Nooksack Indians.
Tulalip	130	1857	Roman Catholic	Six churches.
Lummi	86		....do	
Muckleshoot			....do	
Swinomish	90		....do	
Port Madison	83		....do	
Yakama	185	1891	Methodist Episcopal	Church.
Do	160	1894	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.
Do	1	1894	Hobart Mission, Protestant Episcopal.	School.
WYOMING.				
Shoshone	160	1887	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do	160	1888	Protestant Episcopal	Church and dwelling.

* This table is brought down to October 13, 1894.
† 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.
‡ Authority to occupy 80 acres (granted in 1883) revoked in 1892.
§ Location changed in 1892.
‖ Two acres of tract granted in 1886.

REF0071655

REF00716S6

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	Hwalapai Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Kohualla, Kokopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	d e 240, 640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papaho	f 22, 391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Marikopa and Pima	357, 120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualapai		Hawalapai	730, 880	1, 142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui	Navajo	Moqui (Shinumo)	2, 472, 320	3, 863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papaho	f 27, 566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299, the residue, 43, 622.86 acres, allotted to 291 Indians and 14 acres reserved for school site. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River	do	Marikopa and Pima	e 46, 720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai		Suppai	d 38, 400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	d 2, 464, 000	3, 850	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877. Act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469.
Total			6, 400, 037	10, 000	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupá, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiax, Sermalton, and Tsihtanatan.	d 118, 433	185	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 161 Indians 9,761.79 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96.)
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission, Tule	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serrance, and Temecula.	e 182, 315	284¼	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 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Clear Lake, Konkau, Little Lake, Nome Lackie, Pit4 River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallakki, and Yuki.	e 43, 680	68¼	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658.
Tule River	Mission, Tule	Kawia (c), Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni (c).	d 48, 551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.

Yuma	do	Yuma Apache	f 45, 889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1886, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332.
Total			433, 868	685¼	
COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wimiauchi Ute	e 1. 094, 400	1. 710	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 674, 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 (c), Pend d'Oreille (c), and Spokane.	d e 404, 490	632	Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1027-1031. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894; ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boise and Bruneau Bannak (Panaiti) and Shoshoni.	d e 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	d e 746, 651	1, 166¼	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647. Agreement, May 1, 1893; ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	d 64, 000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875, and act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, pp. 687-689.
Total			2, 079, 131	3, 248¾	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	d 5, 031, 351	7, 861¼	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. Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified by 10th section of act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893 [vol. 27, p. 670].
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	f 4, 650, 935	7, 267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 7, 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	d 6, 688, 000	10, 450	Do.

a Approximate. b Partly in California. c Not on reservation. d Outboundaries surveyed. e Partly surveyed. f Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes, occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. a	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.					
Creek	Union	Creek	b 3,040,000	470	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, 1883, 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 68 Indians, 3 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.	c 1,587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,774.80 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 239, p. 115.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	c 6,851	10⅞	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. The residue, 42,450 acres, allotted.
Quapaw	do	Kwapa	c 56,685	88⅝	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	b 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 August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	c 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; 25 827.56 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	Seneca	c 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, 10,484.81 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 36 acres reserved for agency purposes. (Letter books 206, p. 266, and 233, p. 267.)
Wyandotte	do	Wyandotte	c 735	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 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	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawotomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsi	c 4,395	6⅞	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	c 20,273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomi	c 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 books 238, p. 328, and 256, p. 437.)
Total			73,796	115½	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac e	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.	c 5,266	8	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; the residue, 47,216 acres, allotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c 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			5,944	9¼	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort d	La Pointe f	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	b 107,509	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, 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. 63.)
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.	c 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.	b 40,812	64	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.)

a Approximate. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Surveyed.
d These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXXVIII and XLIII of annual report, 1890.
e Agency abolished June 30, 1889. f In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

REF00716S8

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.
MINNESOTA—cont'd.					
Leech Lake *b*	White Earth (consolidated).	Cass Lake, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.	*c* 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 *b*	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	*d* 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.) Joint resolution Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. ——.
Red Lake	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas	*e* 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 6, 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 *f*	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	*d* 1,080	1½	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 Pillagar Chippewas.	*d* 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) *b*	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point Oak of Mississippi Chippewas.	*d* 320,000	500	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1872, 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			2,243,753	3,505⅔	
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	*d* 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. 1039–1045.

Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre and Assinaboine	537,600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress, May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assinaboine, Brule, 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 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 Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 116.
Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenay, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	*c* 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 *g*	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	*d* 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, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. (52,875.75 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	*d* 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, 27,202.08 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. 23, 1890; vol. 26, p. 1559.)

a Approximate.
b 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.
c Partly surveyed. *d* Surveyed. *e* Outboundaries surveyed. *f* In Minnesota and Wisconsin. *g* In Kansas and Nebraska.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. a	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—cont'd.					
Sac and Fox *b*	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. (2,843.97 acres in Kansas and 3,542.06 acres in Nebraska allotted to 76 Indians. The residue 1,616.92 acres unallotted. (Letter book 224, p. 361.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	*c* 27,495	43	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658, treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 21, 1874. (See vol. 6 Indian deeds, p. 215.) The residue, 30,512.97 acres, allotted to 1,014 Indians.
Total			127,433	199	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley *d*	Western Shoshone.	Pi-Ute and Western Shoshoni	*e* 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.	*e* 1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso)	*e* 322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	*e* 318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,490½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarillo Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	*f* 416,000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero, and Mimbre Apache	*e f* 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	*f* 7,998,560	12,029	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. (1,709,000 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 4,080 in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.)

Pueblo: Jemez	Pueblo	Pueblo	*e* 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. 243, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Acoma			*e* 95,792		
San Juan			*e* 17,545		
Picuris			*e* 17,461		
San Felipe			*e* 24,767		
Pecos			*e* 18,782		
Cochiti			*e* 24,256		
St. Domingo			*e* 74,743		
Taos			*e* 17,361		
Santa Clara			*e* 17,289		
Tesuque			*e* 17,471		
St. Ildefonso			*e* 17,293		
Pojoaque			*e* 13,530		
Zia			*c* 17,515		
Sandia			*e* 24,187		
Isleta			*e* 110,080		
Nambe			*e* 13,586		
Laguna			*e* 125,225		
Santa Ana			*e* 17,361		
Zuñi	Pueblo	Pueblo	*e* 215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1887. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,561.25 acres.)
Total			9,495,645	14,837	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	*e* 30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	*e* 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	*e* 640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	*e* 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	6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis	do	St. Regis	*c* 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	*e* 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	*e* 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	

a Approximate. *b* In Kansas and Nebraska. *c* Surveyed. *d* Partly in Idaho. *e* Outboundaries surveyed. *f* Partly surveyed. *g* Partly in Arizona and Utah.

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.
NORTH CAROLINA.					Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1876, and acts of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 198, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, and No. 132, Fifty-third Congress, second session.)
Qualla Boundary and other Lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee	b 50,000 b 15,211	78 24	
Total			65,211	102	
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Assiniboine, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	bc 128,999	158½	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. 326–327 Comp. Indian Laws.) 101,407.49 acres allotted to 889 Indians.
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arikara, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan.	965,120	1,508	The residue held in common (letter book 247, p. 154.) Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1868, (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1882; agreement, Dec. 14, 1885, 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	5,957½	

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. 2, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1032–1036; 529,032.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians 221,838.56 acres for school lands, 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes, the residue 3,500,567.05 opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc., Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1013.)
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. 939. (See annual report 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	d 100,137	156½	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo	d 153,457	239½	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883. Agreement June 21, 1891, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557; 22,529.15 acres allotted to 223 Indians, 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, residue to be opened to settlement.
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.
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan			Act of Congress approved May 27, vol. 187820, 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 Perces, 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. 240.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	d 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	d 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.

a Approximated. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d Surveyed.

REF007660

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.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.					
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Pani)			Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 83,096 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes. The residue 169,320 acres opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 398, 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. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 472.)
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; 353,161 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. 215,678.42 acres allotted to 1,498 Pottawatomies and 70,781.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 980. (See letter book 222, pp. 442,444, 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 12, 1890; ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,693.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation, Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 980. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ion-ie, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, 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, 1873, p. 101.)
			b 1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total			7,208,738	11,263	

OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Kalapuya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, and Yamhill.	b 26,111	40⅞	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857. Of the residue, 640 acres reserved for Government uses and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.)
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, Saiuatkea, Siuslaw, Tootootena, Umqua, and thirteen others.	b 177,504	277⅛	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. Agreement October 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress, approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 (except five sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 351, p. 358.)
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	b 79,820	124⅞	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.) 76,983.80 allotted to 362 Indians, 880 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.)
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Uto, Temino, Warm Springs, and Wasko.	c 464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total			1,803,495	2,815	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brule.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, and Minnekonjo Sioux.	b 92,004	143⅞	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, 1882, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Annual Report, 1885, p. 13); 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. 238-237, 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 1,339 Indians; 22,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 573,882.26 acres open to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Partly surveyed.

REF007166Z

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.
SOUTH DAKOTA—cont'd.					
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brule	Two Kettle and Yanktonia 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	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 26, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brule.	Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonia Sioux	c 472,550	738⅛	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brule, Northern Cheyenne, and Ogalalla Sioux.	c 3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Ogalalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wahzahzah Sioux.	c 3,228,160	5,044	
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux	b 159,570	249⅓	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p 744; the residue, 268,567.72 acres, allotted to 2 649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15 1894, vol. 28, p. 314.
Total			10,168,842	15,889	
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. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœurd'Alène, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Neapeelium, 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 choosen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	b 1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residuo, 10,428 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Kwillehiut 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. 20, 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.
Osette		Osette	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, 5,269.48 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.
Quillebute	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 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 (Klahchemin)	Puyallup (consolidated).	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; 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, 5,460 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, 1892. Agreement January 8, 1894, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 329.
Total			4,046,564	6,323	

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d Outboundaries surveyed.

6695 I A—32

REF007166 3

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.
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe b	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c 21,389	33⅓	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 47,747 acres, allotted.
Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c 56,058	87⅛	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, 13,855.39 acres, allotted.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c 94,640	148	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. The residue, 29,083.14 acres, allotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859.)
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c 11,457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863.) The residue, 2,535.91 acres, allotted.
Menominee	Green Bay	Menominee	d 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 84.08 acres.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge	c 11,803	18¼	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			427,027	667⅛	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	d 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, 1887.
Total			1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total			85,580,882	133,719⅔	

a Approximate. *b* In Minnesota and Wisconsin. *c* Surveyed. *d* 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, 1894.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
				Sex.		Race.									
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
ARIZONA.															
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River boarding	By Government	100		4	7	4	7	68	62		10	$9,713.51	$13.06		
Navajo Agency:															
Navajo boarding	do	100		6	10	2	14	212	115		10	19,212.01	13.92		
Keams Cañon: Moqui, boarding	do	100		5	6	3	8	95	80		10	12,771.25	13.30		
Moqui Reservation: Oraibi, day	do		40	1	1		2	33		30	10	1,834.74	6.12		
Polacca, day	do		50	1	1	1	1	34		31	6	479.32	2.58		
Fort Mojave: Training	do	150		9	5	1	13	143	135		10	20,306.38	12.53		
Phœnix: Training	do	150		5	22	13	14	157	132		12	21,749.90	13.73		
Pima Agency: Pima, boarding	do	150		12	11	12	11	172	154		10	16,492.89	8.93		
San Carlos Agency:															
San Carlos boarding	do	100		5	2		7	93	88		10	10,877.00	10.30		
Fort Apache boarding	do	50		5	2	4	3	37	32		5	3,208.30	20.55		
Tucson, boarding	By contract	200		4	12		16	199	187		10	22,133.29	9.86	$4,891.95	$2.18
CALIFORNIA.															
Fort Yuma: Yuma, boarding	By Government	250		9	23	19	13	181	175		10	25,745.86	12.26		
Hoopa Valley Agency: Hoopa Valley boarding	do	75		6	4	4	6	91	61		10	14,592.74	19.93		
Mission Agency:															
Agua Caliente day	do		28		1		1	24		17	10	748.90	4.41		
Coahuila day	do		32		1		1	37		28	10	750.08	2.68		
La Jolla day	do		34		1		1	36		21	10	777.00	3.70		
Martinez day	do		36		1		1	18		14	1	100.90	7.14		
Mesa Grande day	do		26		1		1	33		17	10	772.99	4.55		
Portrero day	do		32		1		1	32		13	10	774.95	5.96		
Rincon day	do		25		1		1	29		21	10	782.41	3.73		
San Jacinto day	do		40		1		1	28		21	10	775.15	3.09		
Pachanga day	do		30		1		1	30		22	10	771.74	3.51		
Perris: Training	do	125		2	12	6	8	120	90		12	16,980.11	15.73		
Round Valley Agency: Headquarters boarding and day	do	30	40	1	4	1	4	84	55		10	5,076.41	7.69		
San Diego: Industrial training	By contract	150		5	5	1	9	95	95		12	11,875.00	10.42		
Banning: St. Boniface's Industrial boarding	By contract and special appropriations.	125		4	9		13	120	113		12	12,500.00	9.22	1,000.00	.74
Hopland: Day	By contract		50		1		1	26		15	10	372.52	2.48	40.00	.26

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
CALIFORNIA—continued.															
Pinole: Day	By contract	.....	40	....	1	....	1	15	.....	12	9	$242.67	$2.25	$291.44	$1.86
St. Turibius: Day	do	.....	40	1	....	....	1	13	.....	8	8	181.12	2.83	.....	.....
Ukiah: Day	do	.....	50	....	1	....	1	28	.....	19	10	527.91	2.78	92.67	.48
San Diego County: Public, day, Helm district	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7	3	194.66	3.48	.....	.....
Inyo County: Public, day, Round Valley	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	10	10	305.17	3.05	.....	.....
Greenville: Day and boarding	do	40	*60	2	1	....	3	76	38	....	10	2,327.25	5.10	560.44	1.23
Bishop: Day	By Government	.....	40	....	1	....	1	39	.....	25	5	279.75	2.24	.....	.....
Ukiah: Day	do	.....	40	....	1	....	1	33	.....	17	10	683.33	4.02	.....	.....
Manchester: Day	do	.....	30	....	1	....	1	16	.....	14	5	300.00	4.29	25.00	.36
Upper Lake: Day	do	.....	45	....	1	....	1	36	.....	19	10	683.50	3.65	.....	.....
Potter Valley: Day	do	.....	50	....	1	....	1	26	.....	21	10	683.00	3.25	.....	.....
Big Pine: Day	do	.....	35	....	1	....	1	28	.....	22	6	496.00	3.76	.....	.....
COLORADO.															
Grand Junction: Training	By Government	130	.....	7	6	1	12	110	99	....	12	17,945.94	15.11	.....	.....
Fort Lewis: Training	do	300	.....	29	11	24	16	135	120	....	12	22,604.16	15.70	.....	.....
IDAHO.															
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding	By Government	200	.....	4	7	1	10	95	72	....	12	15,843.60	18.34	.....	.....
Lemhi Agency: Lemhi boarding	do	40	.....	2	4	2	4	33	29	....	10	4,740.30	13.62	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai: Boarding	do	200	.....	7	13	2	18	192	139	....	12	25,719.13	15.42	.....	.....
INDIANA.															
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute	By contract and special appropriation.	80	.....	5	6	....	11	72	65	....	12	10,020.00	12.85	3,282.00	4.22
Rensselaer: St. Joseph's normal	do	100	.....	10	7	....	17	89	56	....	10	7,833.00	11.64	2,000.00	3.97
INDIAN TERRITORY.															
Quapaw Agency:															
Quapaw boarding	By Government	110	.....	4	11	8	7	127	101	....	10	11,598.80	9.57	.....	.....
Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandotte boarding	do	125	.....	3	12	8	7	124	85	....	10	12,520.21	12.27	.....	.....
Peoria, day	do	.....	25	....	1	....	1	7	.....	3	1	92.77	31.26	.....	.....

IOWA.															
Sac and Fox Agency: Sac and Fox day	By Government	.....	40	1	....	....	1	56	.....	10	10	914.85	9.15	.....	.....
KANSAS.															
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:															
Kickapoo boarding	By Government	30	.....	2	5	1	6	42	29	....	10	3,775.67	10.85	.....	.....
Pottawatomie boarding	do	75	.....	2	5	1	6	57	40	....	10	4,910.40	10.23	.....	.....
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding	do	50	.....	2	5	....	7	46	29	....	10	5,044.06	10.78	.....	.....
Halstead: Mennonite Mission boarding	By contract	40	.....	5	3	....	8	29	24	....	12	3,065.84	10.64	2,123.16	7.37
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	By Government	500	.....	28	18	10	36	570	485	....	12	71,579.46	12.30	.....	.....
MICHIGAN.															
Baraga: Chippewa boarding	By contract	160	.....	3	7	....	10	53	49	....	10	5,005.80	8.51	.....	.....
Baraga: Day	By Government	.....	50	....	1	....	1	24	.....	10	9	594.00	6.60	.....	.....
L'Anse: Day	do	.....	30	....	1	....	1	19	.....	7	4	224.00	8.00	.....	.....
Harbor Springs: Boarding	By contract	140	.....	5	6	1	12	145	133	....	10	10,260.00	6.43	2,740.00	1.72
Mount Pleasant: Training	By Government	160	.....	12	16	16	12	178	113	....	12	14,542.47	10.72	.....	.....
Point Iroquois: Day	By contract	.....	75	1	.....	.....	1	37	.....	19	9	428.05	2.50	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.															
White Earth Agency:															
White Earth boarding	By Government	110	.....	4	8	6	6	118	96	....	10	10,631.35	9.23	.....	.....
Leech Lake boarding	do	50	.....	2	5	4	3	64	45	....	10	5,032.02	9.32	.....	.....
Red Lake boarding	do	50	.....	2	5	4	3	62	44	....	10	4,716.08	8.93	.....	.....
St. Benedict's orphan	By contract	200	.....	2	9	....	11	98	90	....	10	9,720.00	9.00	.....	.....
Red Lake boarding (St. Mary's)	do	80	.....	3	5	1	7	61	48	....	10	4,320.00	7.50	225.00	.21
Pine Point boarding	By Government	60	.....	2	6	2	6	58	41	....	10	6,399.85	13.01	.....	.....
Wild Rice River boarding	do	60	.....	2	6	3	5	88	67	....	10	6,552.05	8.15	.....	.....
Birch Cooley: Day	do	.....	36	1	.....	.....	1	15	.....	8	10	697.80	8.72	.....	.....
Avoca: St. Francis Xavier boarding	By contract	50	.....	1	5	....	6	39	36	....	10	3,780.00	8.36	.....	.....
Clontarf: St. Paul's industrial	By contract and special appropriation.	100	.....	9	2	....	11	50	39	....	12	5,906.20	12.62	.....	.....
Collegeville: St. John's Institute	do	100	.....	4	2	....	6	56	51	....	10	7,500.00	12.25	.....	.....
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady	By contract	60	.....	1	7	....	8	60	55	....	12	5,400.00	8.18	.....	.....
Morris: Sisters of Mercy	do	150	.....	3	19	....	22	92	90	....	12	9,588.60	8.88	3,913.52	3.62
St. Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy	By contract and special appropriation.	100	.....	.....	9	....	9	54	51	....	10	7,500.00	12.25	.....	.....
Becker County: Public day, district No. 4†	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone: Training	By Government	75	.....	4	5	....	9	72	61	....	10	10,308.43	14.08	.....	.....
Carlton County: Public, day, district No. 7, independent.	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	19.67	3.28	.....	.....
MONTANA.															
Blackfeet Agency:															
Blackfeet boarding	By Government	110	.....	5	8	2	11	134	122	....	12	19,612.77	13.40	.....	.....
Holy Family boarding	By contract and special appropriation.	125	.....	6	10	....	16	123	107	....	10	12,500.00	9.74	.....	.....

* 40 boarding and 60 day pupils.

† No reports received from this school.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
MONTANA—continued.															
Crow Agency:															
Crow boarding	By Government	100		2	13	1	14	96	75		12	$14,230.93	$15.81		
Montana's industrial	By contract	60		4	7		11	61	54		10	5,295.00	8.24		
St. Xavier's industrial	do	200		9	10		19	157	117		12	11,340.00	8.08	$19,760.00	$6.85
St. Xavier mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	50		3	5		8	40	32		12	1,080.00	2.81	6,920.00	18.02
Flathead Agency: St. Ignatius industrial	By contract and special appropriation.	450		15	18	4	27	303	284		10	42,299.56	12.41	11,765.86	3.45
Fort Belknap Agency:															
St. Paul's industrial	By contract	300		8	8		16	193	167		10	16,200.00	8.08		
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	110		6	12	7	11	132	116		10	14,936.99	10.73		
Fort Peck Agency: Poplar Creek boarding	By Government	150		4	5	2	7	132	91		4	4,919.72	13.52		
Tongue River Agency:															
St. Labres boarding	By contract	65		5	6		11	54	46		12	4,320.00	7.83	2,760.00	5.00
Agency day	By Government		30		2		2	33		12	9	942.02	8.72		
St. Peter's Mission boarding	By contract	400		9	14		23	229	206		12	19,440.00	7.86	5,560.00	2.25
Fort Shaw: Training	By Government	250		14	17	12	19	233	194		10	29,064.31	12.48		
NEBRASKA.															
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:															
Omaha boarding	By Government	80		6	7	3	10	106	83		10	13,523.61	13.58		
Omaha Mission boarding	By contract	60		4	6		10	63	47		10	4,164.30	7.38	2,750.00	4.88
Winnebago boarding	By Government	80		4	5	2	7	63	47		10	9,185.99	16.29		
Thurston County: Public, day, district No. 1	By contract							15		13	10	419.17	3.22		
Knox County:															
Public, day, district No. 10 (Plum Valley)	do							5		4	6	80.00	3.33		
Public, day, district No. 36	do							6		5	9	93.73	2.08		
Santee Agency:															
Santee boarding	By Government	100	20	5	13	8	10	127	104		10	19,575.56	15.68		
Santee normal training	By Congregational Church	170		9	16	12	33	68	49		12			16,316.00	27.74
Hope boarding (Springfield, S. Dak.)	By contract	50		2	6		8	52	45		10	4,470.33	8.27	541.57	1.00
Genoa: Training	By Government	400		13	21	14	20	349	257		12	32,688.12	10.59		
Nance County: District No. 3	By contract							1		1	6	20.00	3.33		

NEVADA.															
Nevada Agency:															
Pyramid Lake boarding	By Government	80		3	5		8	79	53		10	7,755.11	12.19		
Walker River day	do		30		1		1	44		17	10	826.92	4.86		
Wadsworth day	do		30		1		1	49		37	10	1,012.00	2.73		
Carson: Training	do	150		14	8	12	10	107	77		12	16,183.82	17.50		
Western Shoshone Agency: Western Shoshone boarding.	do	50		3	7		10	51	40		10	8,794.06	18.36		
NEW MEXICO.															
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	300		28	30	30	28	290	256		12	35,974.11	11.71		
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero boarding	do	50		5	6	3	8	47	46		10	7,756.42	14.06		
Pueblo Agency:															
Bernalillo boarding	By contract	125		1	9		10	76	72		12	7,500.00	8.68	1,500.00	1.74
University of New Mexico, Santa Fé (Ramona.)	do	75		3	4	1	6	72	61		10	7,197.01	9.83	1,000.00	1.37
Cochiti day	By Government		30		1		1	32		15	10	815.70	5.44		
Laguna day	do		40		1		1	23		18	10	809.98	4.50		
Santa Clara day	do		30	1			1	35		16	10	817.66	5.11		
Zia day	do		35		1		1	35		31	10	816.64	2.63		
Acoma day	By contract		50				1	35		22	10	463.62	2.11		
Isleita day	do		60	1			1	30		23	10	528.05	2.30		
Jemez day	do		50	1			1	51		32	10	759.39	2.37		
Pahuate day	do		50		1		1	26		20	10	494.15	2.47		
San Juan day	do		50	1			1	46		35	10	545.97	1.56		
San Domingo day	do		100	1			1	25		24	6	327.05	2.27		
Taos day	do		50		1		1	36		30	10	513.28	1.71		
Santa Fé: Training	By Government	175		16	8	11	13	152	76		7	11,576.02	21.76		
NORTH CAROLINA.															
Eastern Cherokee Agency: Eastern Cherokee boarding.	By Government	100		5	9	4	10	153	91		12	10,853.99	9.94		
NORTH DAKOTA.															
Devils Lake Agency:															
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	425		17	10	8	25	292	254		12	38,149.42	12.52		
Turtle Mountain boarding	By contract	175		3	14	3	14	175	148		10	13,889.70	7.82	3,410.30	1.92
Turtle Mountain, No. 1, day	By Government		50	1		1		36		16	10	877.59	5.48		
Turtle Mountain, No. 2, day	do		50	1			1	42		15	10	385.77	5.91		
Turtle Mountain, No. 3, day	do		50		1	1		46		12	10	875.41	7.30		
Fort Berthold Agency:															
Fort Berthold boarding	By Congregational Church	54		2	7	1	8	38	37		10			6,600.00	14.86
St. Edward's Mission boarding	By Episcopal Church	100			4	3	1	24	18		9			600.00	3.70
Fort Stevenson industrial training	By Government	150		12	12	8	16	130	128		10	26,125.21	17.01		
Standing Rock Agency:															
Agency boarding	do	110		3	11	6	8	134	117		10	16,075.99	11.45		
Agricultural boarding	do	100		5	9	5	9	96	76		10	11,968.20	13.12		
Grand River boarding	do	100		3	8	5	6	65	54		8	7,258.38	16.80		
Cannon Ball day	do		60	2	1	2	1	63		46	10	1,478.52	3.21		

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.															
Standing Rock Agency—Continued.															
No. 1, day	By Government	.....	30	2	....	1	1	22	.....	20	10	$876.56	$4.38	.....	.....
No. 2, day	....do	.....	30	2	....	1	1	29	.....	21	10	877.90	4.18	.....	.....
No. 4, day	....do	.....	30	2	....	2	....	11	.....	8	3	201.16	12.54	.....	.....
Bullhead day	....do	.....	30	2	....	2	....	20	.....	15	9	748.00	5.54	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's boarding	By Government and religious society.	40	.....	1	2	....	3	48	35	....	9	1,100.17	3.49	$3,350.00	$10.62
OKLAHOMA.															
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:															
Arapaho boarding	By Government	110	.....	7	14	8	13	114	108	....	10	17,543.70	13.53	.....	.....
Cheyenne boarding	....do	200	.....	11	14	8	17	133	95	....	10	19,462.03	17.07	.....	.....
Mennonite boarding (agency)	By Government and religious society.	40	.....	2	3	....	5	18	13	....	9	494.83	6.34	1,498.67	19.21
Mennonite boarding (cantonment)	....do	65	.....	4	3	1	6	71	55	....	8	2,094.28	4.76	1,024.98	2.33
Seger Colony boarding	By Government	60	.....	4	10	6	8	73	62	....	10	9,682.58	13.01	.....	.....
Chilocco: Training	....do	350	.....	23	21	17	27	279	250	....	10	32,430.27	10.81	.....	.....
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:															
Riverside boarding	....do	60	.....	5	8	3	10	72	63	....	10	10,700.52	14.15	.....	.....
Washita boarding	....do	150	.....	6	10	6	10	103	92	....	10	13,431.28	12.17	.....	.....
Rainy Mountain boarding	....do	50	.....	5	8	5	3	29	27	....	10	1,618.84	5.00	.....	.....
Fort Sill boarding	....do	125	.....	4	11	3	12	106	95	....	10	11,917.22	10.45	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	100	.....	2	7	2	7	40	33	....	10	561.17	1.46	.....	.....
Cache Creek Mission boarding	....do	40	.....	2	3	....	5	22	31	....	10	588.70	1.58	.....	.....
St. Patrick Mission boarding	....do	50	.....	2	5	....	7	54	40	....	10	645.27	1.34	1,690.00	3.46
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding	....do	40	.....	1	4	....	5	24	18	....	3	351.01	2.43	.....	.....
Osage Agency:															
Kaw boarding	By Government	60	.....	5	4	....	9	48	41	....	10	7,379.86	15.08	.....	.....
Osage boarding	....do	160	.....	7	22	2	27	185	141	....	10	21,946.84	12.97	.....	.....
St. John's Mission boarding	By contract	200	.....	2	9	....	11	56	46	....	10	4,673.95	8.46	.....	.....
St. Louis boarding	....do	125	.....	4	8	....	12	85	63	....	10	5,769.79	7.63	500.00	.66
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:															
Pawnee boarding	By Government	125	.....	8	10	3	15	131	122	....	10	16,396.72	11.20	.....	.....
Ponca boarding	....do	100	.....	4	13	4	13	115	97	....	10	11,921.62	10.24	.....	.....
Otoe boarding	....do	75	.....	3	8	1	10	66	63	....	10	7,980.79	10.68	.....	.....
Oakland day	....do	.....	20	....	1	....	1	10	.....	9	1	93.77	10.42	.....	.....
Sac and Fox Agency:															
Absentee and Shawnee boarding	....do	70	.....	5	9	6	8	74	52	....	10	8,249.97	13.23	.....	.....
Sac and Fox boarding	....do	100	.....	5	9	7	7	86	68	....	10	9,882.36	12.11	.....	.....
Sacred Heart boarding	By contract	200	.....	7	9	1	15	53	50	....	10	5,400.00	9.00	1,108.00	1.83
District No. 74, Moral, Pottawatomie County	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	2	23.17	3.86	.....	.....
District No. 29, Canadian County	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	6	107.33	3.58	.....	.....
District No. 90, Johnson post-office, Pottawatomie County.	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	10.00	3.33	.....	.....
District No. 82, Adell, Pottawatomie County	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	6	135.00	3.21	.....	.....
District No. 77, Pottawatomie County	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5	3	54.00	3.60	.....	.....
District No. 83, Kingfisher County*	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District No. 71, Tecumseh, Pottawatomie County	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	24.00	4.00	.....	.....
District No. 30½, Tecumseh, Pottawatomie County	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	4	80.00	3.33	.....	.....
Minnehaha district, No. 18, Pottawatomie County	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	7	84.04	3.00	.....	.....
District No. 47, Payne County*	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District No. 58, Pottawatomie County	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	13.00	3.25	.....	.....
OREGON.															
Grand Ronde Agency: Grand Ronde boarding	By Government	70	40	1	7	2	6	84	61	....	10	7,207.13	9.98	.....	.....
Klamath Agency:															
Klamath boarding	....do	125	.....	6	9	4	11	110	95	....	12	14,373.50	12.60	.....	.....
Yainax boarding	....do	90	.....	7	8	5	10	97	83	....	12	13,393.31	12.45	.....	.....
Hot Creek day school	....do	.....	25	....	1	....	1	23	.....	15	7	420.00	4.00	.....	.....
Siletz Agency: Siletz boarding	....do	90	.....	3	8	3	8	91	84	....	10	9,796.96	9.72	.....	.....
Umatilla Agency:															
Umatilla boarding	....do	100	.....	1	8	....	9	81	59	....	10	11,575.60	16.35	.....	.....
Kate Drexel industrial boarding	By contract and special appropriations.	150	.....	5	9	....	14	92	75	....	10	6,000.00	6.67	6,480.60	7.20
Warm Springs Agency:															
Warm Springs boarding	By Government	60	.....	3	6	5	4	48	38	....	12	8,009.22	17.56	.....	.....
Sinnaho boarding	....do	75	.....	2	8	3	7	61	44	....	12	8,221.74	15.57	.....	.....
Chemawa: Salem training	....do	300	.....	15	11	3	23	270	220	....	12	45,055.19	17.07	.....	.....
Lane County: Public day, district No. 32	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5	27.67	2.77	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA.															
Carlisle: Training	By Government	†800	.....	35	25	10	60	723	656	....	12	106,000.00	13.47	1,525.24	.19
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract and special appropriation.	260	.....	10	25	....	35	226	201	....	12	33,400.90	13.85	2,420.28	1.00
SOUTH DAKOTA.															
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:															
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	135	.....	7	15	8	14	132	130	....	10	19,501.99	12.50	.....	.....
Lower Brulé boarding	....do	70	.....	2	11	5	8	76	69	....	10	11,163.74	13.48	.....	.....
Immaculate Conception boarding	By contract	130	.....	11	9	....	20	91	88	....	10	9,233.63	8.74	2,340.78	2.21
Grace Howard Mission Home boarding	....do	35	.....	1	6	1	6	33	32	....	10	4,704.50	12.25	750.00	1.95
Grace Howard Mission day school	....do														

* No reports received from this school.

† With outing system.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.															
Forest City Agency:															
Boys' boarding, Fort Bennett	By Government	50		2	5	1	6	51	40		10	$8,457.72	$17.62		
Forest City Agency boarding	do	120		3	10	4	9	93	81		10	12,902.61	13.17		
Oahe industrial	By Congregational church	45		1	3		4	52	20		10			$4,970.00	$12.88
Plum Creek boarding	By contract	20		1	1		2	5	4		6	216.00	9.00	799.15	33.29
St. John's boarding	By Government and religious society.	50		2	6	1	7	40	35		10	1,788.70	4.26	2,600.00	6.97
No. 1, day	By Government		26		1		1	11		5	9	648.09	14.40		
No. 5, day	do		25	1		1		24		23	10	667.48	2.90		
No. 7, day	do		25		1		1	15		12	10	676.41	5.63		
No. 8, day	do		24	1			1	39		12	10	663.13	3.01		
Pine Ridge Agency:															
Ogalalla boarding *	do	200		36	15	19	29	152	135		5	19,299.90	28.59		
Holy Rosary boarding	By contract	120		9	14		23	172	132		10	14,946.73	9.44	2,752.98	1.73
No. 1, day	By Government		30		1		1	17		14	10	683.64	4.88		
No. 2, day	do		35		2		2	38		22	10	744.07	3.72		
No. 3, day	do		30	1	1		2	36		17	10	700.88	4.12		
No. 4, day	do		34	1	1		2	41		32	10	990.65	3.09		
No. 5, day	do		32	1	1		2	47		19	10	985.33	3.43		
No. 6, day	do		40	1	1	1	1	30		23	10	625.50	2.84		
No. 7, day	do		44	1	1	1	1	58		35	10	997.34	2.85		
No. 8, day	do		32		2	1	1	26		14	10	817.81	5.84		
No. 9, day	do		36	1	1	2		46		31	10	994.24	3.22		
No. 10, day	do		40	1	1		2	52		34	10	923.64	2.72		
No. 11, day	do		40	1	1		2	45		35	10	994.09	2.84		
No. 12, day	do		32	2		1	1	33		10	10	801.77	8.02		
No. 13, day	do		32	1	1	1	1	20		10	6	501.96	8.37		
No. 14, day	do		20		1	1		x		6	9	322.21	5.98		
No. 15, day	do		36	1	1	2		41		30	10	1,033.95	3.51		
No. 16, day	do		34	1	1	1	1	51		30	10	946.49	3.15		
No. 17, day	do		40	1	1	1	1	35		24	10	797.38	3.32		
No. 18, day	do		40	1	1	1	1	42		32	10	968.05	3.09		
No. 19, day	do		35		2	1	1	42		21	10	983.78	4.68		
No. 20, day	do		36	1	1	2		38		30	10	985.56	3.29		

No. 21, day	do		48	1	1	1	1	42		28	10	886.93	3.17		
No. 22, day	do		40	1	1		2	34		20	7	576.88	4.12		
No. 23, day	do		25	1	1		2	29		9	10	789.91	8.89		
No. 24, day	do		28	1	1		2	29		24	10	968.91	4.03		
Rosebud Agency:															
St. Francis Mission boarding	By contract	160		11	13		24	135	128		10	10,280.00	6.68	800.00	.52
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society	45		2	6		8	50	45		10	1,655.35	3.67	4,000.00	7.41
Agency, day	do		40		2	1	1	33		22	10	914.48	4.16		
Black Pipe Creek day	By Government		28	1	1		2	28		20	10	1,012.48	3.89		
Big Oak day	do		30		2		2	28		23	10	1,011.90	4.40		
Battle Creek day	do		30		2		2	26		20	10	968.70	4.84		
Corn Creek day	do		34	1	1		2	35		30	10	987.12	3.32		
Cut Meat Creek day	do		40	1	1		2	41		38	10	1,038.56	2.74		
He Dog Camp day	do		33	1	1		2	31		29	10	1,019.71	3.52		
Iron Wood Creek day	do		40	1	1		2	36		31	9	848.07	3.04		
Little White River day	do		34	1	1		2	33		25	10	1,004.31	5.02		
Lower Cut Meat day	do		42		2		2	37		29	9	868.31	3.40		
Milk's Camp day	do		32	1	1		2	34		26	6	539.00	3.45		
Pine Creek day	do		34	1	1		2	32		27	10	1,021.32	3.78		
Ponca Creek day	do		40		1		1	18		9	8	557.15	7.74		
Red Leaf Camp day	do		36	1	1	1	1	30		25	10	763.01	3.05		
Ring Thunder Camp day	do		30	1			1	17		14	10	676.72	4.21		
Spring Creek day	do		32	1	1		2	41		31	8	805.76	3.25		
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	do		40	1	1		2	34		29	10	1,008.52	3.48		
White Thunder Creek day	do		30	1	1		2	25		22	9	846.97	4.28		
Sisseton Agency:															
Sisseton Industrial	do	125		5	10	3	12	119	85		10	14,751.81	14.46		
Good Will Mission boarding	By contract	150		1	3		4	101	68		10	5,612.40	6.88	7,281.00	8.93
Yankton Agency:															
Yankton boarding	By Government	125		4	10	11	9	137	113		10	16,560.06	12.22		
St. Paul's boarding	By Government and religious society.	48		2	5	1	6	49	45		10	1,944.97	3.60	5,340.09	9.88
Flandreau: Training	By Government	150		6	7	2	11	110	91		10	16,658.83	15.26		
Pierre: Training	do	180		10	10	9	11	133	102		12	17,316.60	14.15		
Bad River district: Public day †	By contract							12							
UTAH.															
Uintah and Ouray Agency:															
Uintah boarding	By Government	80		3	5		8	78	59		10	9,546.70	13.48		
Ouray boarding	do	80		3	5		8	44	29		10	7,239.04	22.54		
Box Elder County: Public day, district No. 12	By contract							40		15	10	500.98	3.35		
VIRGINIA.															
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	By contract and special appropriation.	150		16	22		38	126	110		12	18,225.45	13.81	21,391.88	16.21

* Destroyed by fire in April.

† No reports received from this school.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employés.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
WASHINGTON.															
Colville Agency:															
Colville boarding	By contract	150	.....	7	8	3	12	94	87	.....	10	97,090.00	98.72	97,976.66	99.47
De Smet boarding	do	300	.....	9	8	.....	17	198	75	.....	12	7,482.53	8.29	8,887.47	9.85
Okenagan boarding	By Government	75	.....	4	9	8	5	75	61	.....	9	11,584.50	21.10	.....	.....
Neah Bay Agency:															
Neah Bay boarding	do	75	.....	5	6	6	5	67	54	.....	10	7,391.00	11.46	.....	.....
Quillehute day	do	.....	60	1	1	.....	2	58	.....	38	10	990.22	2.60	.....	.....
Puyallup (consolidated) Agency:															
Chehalis boarding	do	60	.....	2	5	2	5	62	55	.....	10	8,250.77	12.50	.....	.....
Puyallup boarding	do	150	.....	7	9	4	12	171	137	.....	10	19,377.84	11.79	.....	.....
Quinaielt boarding	do	40	.....	3	2	.....	5	35	31	.....	10	5,404.02	14.53	.....	.....
S'Kokomish boarding	do	60	.....	2	5	2	5	61	51	.....	10	6,343.93	10.37	.....	.....
Jamestown day	do	1	30	1	.....	.....	1	32	.....	25	10	634.60	2.50	.....	.....
Port Gamble day	do	.....	24	1	.....	.....	1	24	.....	14	10	590.00	4.21	.....	.....
Tulalip Agency:															
Tulalip boarding	do	150	.....	6	8	.....	14	118	99	.....	10	10,645.25	8.93	.....	.....
Lummi day	By Government	.....	50	1	.....	.....	1	61	.....	30	10	814.00	2.71	.....	.....
Yakima Agency: Yakima boarding	do	130	.....	3	10	3	10	149	104	.....	10	16,540.68	13.25	.....	.....
North Yakima: St. Francis Xavier boarding	By contract	90	.....	2	6	.....	8	49	38	.....	10	4,193.56	9.20	1,006.50	2.21
King County: Public, day, district No. 37*	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce County: Public, day, district No. 10	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	40.00	4.00	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.															
Green Bay Agency:															
Menomonee boarding	By Government	125	.....	7	10	7	10	135	110	.....	10	16,661.53	12.62	.....	.....
Oneida boarding	do	80	.....	3	10	4	8	104	87	.....	9	11,897.85	15.08	.....	.....
St. Joseph's boarding	By contract	170	.....	6	7	1	12	172	155	.....	10	14,040.00	7.55	8,700.00	4.68
Hobart day	By Government	.....	130	.....	1	.....	1	49	.....	22	10	630.15	2.86	.....	.....
Oneida day No. 1	do	.....	50	1	.....	.....	1	22	.....	6	10	620.09	10.33	.....	.....
South Oneida day	do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	29	.....	17	10	636.95	3.76	.....	.....
Stockbridge day	do	.....	24	.....	1	.....	1	35	.....	17	10	630.81	3.71	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency:															
Bayfield boarding	By contract	50	.....	.....	6	.....	6	36	30	.....	12	3,750.00	10.42	1,109.00	3.08
St. Mary's boarding, Red River Reservation	do	100	.....	1	7	.....	8	77	70	.....	12	5,400.00	8.43	2,387.68	3.84

Bayfield day	do	.....	150	.....	2	.....	2	55	.....	40	10	799.16	2.08	400.00	1.04
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	By Government	.....	98	.....	1	.....	1	45	.....	26	10	783.00	2.98	.....	.....
Fond du Lac day	do	.....	20	1	.....	.....	1	28	.....	13	10	783.33	8.11	.....	.....
Grand Portage day	do	.....	25	1	.....	1	.....	13	.....	9	10	350.00	3.89	.....	.....
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	By contract	.....	80	.....	4	.....	4	93	.....	71	10	1,997.88	1.55	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau day	By Government	.....	40	.....	2	.....	2	35	.....	21	10	1,053.33	5.02	.....	.....
Normanstown day	do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	14	.....	9	10	733.33	8.15	.....	.....
Pabquayabwong day	do	.....	25	1	1	.....	2	51	.....	27	10	1,053.33	3.90	.....	.....
Red Cliff day	By contract	.....	50	.....	2	.....	2	51	.....	38	10	791.48	2.08	400.00	1.05
St. Mary's day Red River Reservation	do	.....	100	.....	2	.....	2	32	.....	20	10	452.61	2.46	.....	.....
Vermillion day	By Government	.....	50	1	1	.....	2	55	.....	26	10	1,053.33	4.05	.....	.....
Witzenberg: Boarding	By contract	160	.....	5	12	2	15	146	133	.....	10	13,940.80	8.73	1,573.05	.98
Ashland County: Public, day, Ashland district	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	8	9	240.00	3.33	.....	.....
Tomah: Training	By Government	185	.....	4	6	1	9	109	97	.....	12	12,636.99	15.59	.....	.....
WYOMING.															
Shoshone Agency:															
Wind River boarding	By Government	150	.....	8	7	5	10	144	103	.....	10	20,014.46	16.19	.....	.....
St. Stephen's Mission boarding	By contract	125	.....	6	9	.....	15	88	76	.....	10	7,382.90	8.62	800.00	.87
Episcopal Mission boarding	do	25	.....	2	3	1	4	24	19	.....	10	2,039.43	8.94	2,472.92	10.87

* No reports received from this school.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	20,742
Capacity of day schools	4,772
Number of employés	2,588
Males	1,030
Females	1,558
Indian	589
White	1,999
Enrollment of boarding schools	17,561
Enrollment of day schools	4,058
Average attendance of boarding schools	14,608
Average attendance of day schools	2,612
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government	$2,084,375.47
To other parties	198,797.49

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	No.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employés.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Boarding	77	7,845	7,631	6,140	1,040	$923,220.99
Day	100	3,667	3,256	2,082	151	77,025.31
Training	20	4,920	4,350	3,609	576	577,643.20
Total Government schools	197	16,432	15,237	11,831	1,767	1,578,489.50
Contract schools:						
Boarding	51	5,868	4,147	3,583	556	330,893.95
Day	16	1,105	598	428	22	8,565.44
Boarding specially appropriated for by Congress	11	1,740	1,281	1,152	201	163,674.21
Total contract schools	78	8,713	6,026	5,163	779	503,133.61
Public schools	25	.....	204	102	.....	2,752.36
Mission schools (boarding)	4	369	152	124	42	.....
Aggregate	304	25,514	21,619	17,220	2,588	2,084,375.47

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, 1894.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Arizona: Tucson industrial boarding	200	150	$125.00	10	199	187	$22,183.29
California:							
San Diego industrial boarding	150	95	125.00	12	95	95	11,875.00
St. Turibius Mission day	40	20	30.00	8	13	8	181.12
Hopland day	50	20	30.00	10	26	15	372.51
Ukiah day	50	20	30.00	10	28	19	527.91
Greenville, Plumas County	100	40	150.00	6	76	38	*1,976.25
		20	36.00	4			*351.00
Pinole day	40	20	30.00	9	15	12	242.67
Idaho: Cœur d'Alène Reservation, De Smet Mission boarding	300	70	108.00	12	108	75	7,462.53
Kansas: Halstead, Mennonite Mission boarding	40	30	125.00	12	29	24	3,065.84
Michigan:							
Baraga: Chippewa boarding	160	50	108.00	12	53	49	5,005.80
Harbor Springs boarding	140	95	108.00	10	145	123	10,290.00
Bay Mills: Point Iroquois day	75	30	30.00	9	37	19	428.05
Minnesota:							
Avoca, St. Francis Xavier's Academy	50	35	108.00	10	39	36	3,780.00
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady	60	50	108.00	12	80	55	5,400.00
Morris: Sisters of Mercy	150	90	108.00	12	92	90	9,588.60
White Earth Reservation, St. Benedict's Orphan	200	90	108.00	10	98	90	9,720.00
Red Lake Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	80	40	108.00	10	61	48	4,320.00
Montana:							
Crow Reservation:							
Industrial boarding	60	50	108.00	10	61	54	5,400.00
St. Xavier's, boarding	200	105	108.00	12	137	117	11,340.00
St. Xavier's Mission boarding	50	.....	.....	12	40	32	1,080.00
Fort Belknap Reservation, St. Paul's boarding	300	150	108.00	12	193	167	16,200.00
Tongue River Reservation, St. Labre's boarding	65	40	108.00	12	54	46	4,320.00
St. Peter's Mission, boarding	400	180	108.00	12	229	206	19,440.00
Nebraska: Omaha Reservation, Mission boarding	60	45	108.00	10	63	47	4,164.30
New Mexico:							
Bernalillo, Sisters of Loretto	125	60	125.00	12	76	72	7,500.00
Santa Fé, University of New Mexico	75	50	125.00	10	72	61	7,197.01
Acoma Pueblo, day	50	25	30.00	10	25	22	463.62
Isleta Pueblo, day	60	30	30.00	10	39	23	528.65
Santa Fé, St. Catherine's boarding	.....	100	125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jemez Pueblo, day No. 1	50	35	30.00	10	51	32	759.39
Santo Domingo, day	100	25	30.00	6	25	24	327.05
Pahuate, day	50	25	30.00	10	36	20	494.15
San Juan, day	50	22	30.00	10	46	35	545.97
Taos, day	50	70	30.00	10	36	30	513.28
North Dakota:							
Turtle Mountain Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	175	130	108.00	10	175	148	13,889.70
Standing Rock Reservation, St. Elizabeth's boarding	40	.....	.....	9	48	35	1,100.17
Oklahoma:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Mennonite boarding (agency)	40	.....	.....	6	18	13	494.83
Mennonite boarding (cantonment)	65	.....	.....	8	71	55	2,094.26
Osage Reservation, St. John's boarding	200	40	.....	10	56	46	4,673.95
St. Louis boarding	125	50	.....	10	85	62	5,769.79
Pottawatomie Reservation, Sacred Heart boarding	200	50	.....	10	52	50	5,400.00
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation:							
M. E. Mission boarding	100	.....	.....	10	40	33	581.17
Cache Creek Mission boarding	40	.....	.....	10	32	31	588.70
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding	40	.....	.....	8	24	18	351.01
St. Patrick's Mission boarding	50	.....	.....	10	54	40	645.27

*Including salary of teacher.

REF0071669

Schools under private control, at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
South Dakota:							
Cheyenne River Reservation, St. John's boarding	50	.....	.....	10	40	35	$1,788.76
Crow Creek Reservation:							
Immaculate Conception boarding	130	95	.....	10	91	88	9,233.63
Grace Howard Mission Home boarding and day	35	30	.....	10	33	32	4,704.50
Pine Ridge Reservation, Holy Rosary boarding	180	125	.....	10	152	132	14,946.73
Plum Creek boarding	30	25	.....	6	5	4	216.00
Rosebud Reservation:							
St. Francis boarding	160	95	.....	10	135	128	10,260.00
Antelope Creek, St. Mary's boarding	45	.....	.....	10	50	45	1,655.36
Sisseton Reservation, Good Will Mission boarding	150	60	.....	10	101	68	5,612.40
Yankton Reservation, St. Paul boarding	48	.....	.....	10	49	45	1,944.97
Springfield, Hope boarding	50	45	.....	10	52	45	4,470.33
Washington:							
Colville Reservation, boarding	150	65	.....	10	94	87	7,030.00
Tulalip Reservation, industrial boarding	150	100	.....	10	118	99	10,645.26
North Yakima, St. Francis Xavier boarding	90	50	.....	10	49	38	4,193.50
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield, boarding	50	30	.....	12	36	30	3,750.00
Bayfield, day	150	30	.....	10	55	40	799.10
Menomonee Reservation, St. Joseph's boarding	170	130	.....	10	172	155	14,040.00
Wittenberg, boarding	160	140	.....	10	146	133	13,940.80
Bad River Reservation:							
St. Mary's boarding	100	50	.....	10	77	70	5,400.00
Day	100	20	.....	10	32	20	492.61
Red Cliff, day	50	30	.....	10	51	38	791.48
Lac Court d'Oreilles, day	80	40	.....	10	93	71	1,097.88
Wyoming:							
Shoshone Reservation:							
Episcopal Mission boarding	25	20	.....	.....	24	19	2,039.43
St. Stephen's Mission boarding	125	75	.....	10	88	76	7,863.90
Total	6,983	3,452	.....	.....	4,745	4,011	339,459.40
Specially appropriated for by Congress.							
California: Banning, St. Boniface's Industrial	125	100	$125.00	12	120	113	12,500.00
Indiana:							
Rensselaer, St. Joseph's Normal Institute	100	60	.....	10	59	56	7,823.00
Wabash, White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute	80	60	167.00	12	72	65	10,020.00
Minnesota:							
Collegeville, St. John's Institute	100	50	.....	10	56	51	7,500.00
Clontarf, St. Paul's Industrial	100	100	.....	12	50	39	5,906.20
St. Joseph, St. Benedict's Academy	100	50	.....	10	54	51	7,500.00
Montana:							
Blackfeet Agency, Holy Family, boarding	125	100	.....	10	123	107	12,500.00
Flathead Agency, St. Ignatius Mission	450	300	.....	10	303	284	42,299.56
Oregon: Umatilla Agency, Kate Drexel Industrial	150	60	.....	10	92	75	6,000.00
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Lincoln Institution	260	200	.....	12	226	201	33,400.00
Virginia: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	150	120	.....	12	126	110	18,225.45
Total	1,740	1,200	.....	.....	1,281	1,152	169,674.21
Aggregate	8,723	4,652	.....	.....	6,026	5,163	503,133.61

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and August 15, 1894.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
Employed under act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., p. 194).			
D. M. Browning	Male	Commissioner	$4,000
F. C. Armstrong	do	Assistant commissioner	3,000
S. E. Slater	do	Financial clerk	2,000
O. F. Larrabee	do	Chief clerk	2,000
W. S. Davis	do	Clerk	1,800
F. T. Palmer	do	do	1,800
G. H. Holtaman	do	do	1,800
J. B. Cox	do	Principal bookkeeper	1,800
W. S. Stewart	do	Clerk	1,800
J. F. Allen	do	do	1,800
J. A. Beckwith	do	do	1,600
R. F. Thompson	do	do	1,600
R. Goodwin	do	do	1,600
L. Y. Ellis	do	do	1,600
J. Olberg	do	Draftsman	1,600
H. M. Brush	do	Clerk	1,600
O. F. Calhoun	do	do	1,600
E. B. Fox	do	do	1,600
M. S. Cook	Female	Stenographer	1,600
M. I. Brittain	Male	Clerk	1,600
K. S. Murchison	do	do	1,600
W. S. Olive	do	do	1,600
O. E. Postley	do	do	1,400
J. R. Bradford	do	do	1,400
T. S. Ball	do	do	1,400
S. A. Summy	Female	do	1,400
H. W. Andrews	Male	do	1,400
W. M. Wooster	do	Stenographer	1,400
M. L. Robinson	Female	Clerk	1,400
J. K. Bridge	Male	do	1,400
O. M. McPherson	do	do	1,400
M. F. Holland	do	do	1,400
M. E. Cromwell	Female	do	1,400
J. H. Hinton	Male	do	1,400
H. Dimick	do	do	1,400
A. B. Rogerson	do	do	1,200
F. La Flesche	do	do	1,200
M. Wakefield	Female	do	1,200
H. T. Galpin	do	do	1,200
J. Henderson	do	do	1,200
O. W. Hastings	Male	do	1,200
A. V. Smith	Female	do	1,200
M. J. Lane	do	do	1,200
O. A. Hamill	do	do	1,200
N. Lowry	do	do	1,200
V. Coolidge	do	do	1,200
M. J. Bishop	do	do	1,200
L. McLain	do	do	1,200
E. F. Whitehead	do	do	1,200
M. E. Gennet	do	do	1,200
A. Barbour	Male	do	1,200
M. L. Venable	do	do	1,200
G. E. Pickett	do	do	1,200
H. W. Harris	do	do	1,200
S. E. De Haven	do	do	1,200
E. A. Duffield	Female	do	1,000
E. J. Campbell	do	do	1,000
M. E. Seabrook	do	do	1,000
F. Govern	Male	do	1,000
B. Drew	do	do	1,000
S. D. Caldwell	do	do	1,000
R. A. Cochran	do	Confidential clerk	1,000
J. S. Dougall	do	Clerk	1,000
Jennie Brown	Female	do	1,000
F. L. Goodale	do	Copyist	900
O. A. King	do	do	900
H. B. Matlox	Male	do	900
W. Musser	do	do	900
F. Cadel	Female	do	900
A. M. Apple	do	do	900
H. W. Shipe	Male	do	900
E. R. Smedes	Female	do	900
F. Kyselka	Male	do	900
J. V. Stewart	do	do	900
A. Amende	do	do	900
Wm. A. Marschalk, jr	do	do	900

REF0071670

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
Employed under act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., p. 194)—Continued.			
W. J. Smith	Male	Messenger	$840
K. S. Hooper	Female	do	840
E. B. Daly	Male	Assistant messenger	720
Ramsey Williams	do	do	720
James Lawler	do	Laborer	660
Asbury Neal	do	Messenger boy	360
E. Carter	Female	Charwoman	240
S. Dorsey	do	do	240
(Employed under act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., p. 286).			
A. H. Boll	Male	Clerk	1,200
Daniel Kent	do	do	1,200
R. F. Putnam	do	do	1,200
John R. Wise	do	do	1,200
M. E. Hodgkins	Female	do	1,000
W. H. Gibbs	Male	do	900
Gustav Friebus	do	Draftsman	1,000
Employed under act of August 3, 1891 (26 Stats., p. 354)			
Fred E. Fuller	Male	Clerk	1,200
F. C. Huebner	do	do	1,000
Frank Conser	do	do	1,000

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Albuquerque school, Albuquerque, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
Frank F. Avery	Superintendent	$1,800	M.	W.	Apr. 27, 1894	
A. L. Mahaffey	Physician	720	M.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Elspeth L. Fisher	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ella Burton	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Fannie J. Dennis	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Clymena M. Sweet	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Anna M. Avery	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 27, 1894	
Etta M. Clinton	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Joseph McDonald	Assistant disciplinarian	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Rebecca Cline	Baker	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Joseph Columbia	Tailor	600	M.	W.	do	
Charles E. Orr	Harness and saddle maker	720	M.	W.	do	
Sam Randall	Assistant engineer	60	M.	I.	do	
Joseph Keestoe	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Catharine D. Owens	Cook	600	F.	W.	do	
Julia Rabin	Assistant cook	100	F.	I.	do	
John Thomas	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	do	
Howard Sandison	do	180	M.	I.	do	
Andrew Rendon	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	do	
Joseph Hoddle	do	60	M.	I.	do	
G. A. Hale	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1894	
Sarah H. Conover	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1894	
Josie Platero	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Charlotte Brohant	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Mary B. Fridley	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 3, 1894	
Noah Longenbaugh	Disciplinarian and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Felix A. Hale	Assistant and issue clerk	800	M.	W.	do	
Hzadah Huston	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	do	
Clara S. Cutler	Nurse	600	F.	W.	May 13, 1894	
Meacham Hendricks	Shoemaker and band teacher.	900	M.	I.	June 1, 1894	
Harvey Townsend	Assistant teacher	600	M.	W.	May 20, 1894	
Bén John	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Jennie King	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Lupe Montoya	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Lizzie Marsh	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Harvey Townsend	do	60	M.	I.	do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Albuquerque school, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
Oliver Wellington	Cadet sergeant	$60	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1894	
Jose Hano	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Martin Luther	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Adam Gaston	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Nathaniel Hawthorne	Stable boy	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1894	
Effie Cook	Female assistant	48	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Catherine Lauts	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Florence Gaston	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Louisa Chicago	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Lola Antonia	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Sarah Evans	do	48	F.	I.	July 1, 1894	
Bessie Oberly	do	48	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Isabel Whittier	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Mattie Drummond	do	48	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Bertha Creager	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Baraga day school, Baraga, Mich.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Mary A. Justine	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1893	
Big Pine day school, Big Pine, Cal.						
Josie Turner	Teacher	600	F.	I.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Birch Cooley day school, Birch Cooley, Minn.						
R. H. C. Hinman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Bishop day school, Bishop, Cal.						
Minnie C. Barrows	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Blackfeet school, Blackfeet Agency, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 618).
W. H. Matson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Horace J. Johnson	Teacher	840	M.	W.	do	
Mary K. Matson	do	720	F.	W.	do	
J. Alfred Moll	do	720	M.	W.	do	
Alice V. Lowe	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Helen M. Pool	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	do	
Zana Olive Groves	Laundress	480	F.	W.	do	
Calvin L. Savage	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1893	
Margaret Morris	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1894	
Amanda Eagles	Assistant cook	420	F.	W.	do	
Peter Cadotte	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Sarah J. Savage	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Jennie Johnson	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	do	
Carlisle training school, Carlisle, Pa.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	1,000				
A. J. Standing	Assistant superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Charles Montezuma	Physician	1,200	M.	I.	July 27, 1893	
W. B. Baittel	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Dennison Wheelock	Clerk and bandmaster	1,000	M.	I.	do	
A. S. Luckenbach	Clerk	600	M.	W.	do	
L. A. Bender	do	720	M.	W.	do	
O. H. Bakeless	Principal teacher	1,200	M.	W.	do	
Emma A. Cutter	Senior teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Anna C. Hamilton	Normal teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Fanny G. Paull	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Florence M. Carter	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Katherine J. Wiest	do	600	F.	W.	do	
N. J. Campbell	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Annie B. Moore	Assistant music teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Lily R. Shaffner	Matron	800	F.	W.	do	
Fannie E. Russell	Assistant matron	640	F.	W.	do	
Lida B. Given	do	720	F.	W.	do	

REF0071671

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Carlisle training school, Carlisle, Pa.—Cont'd.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
Mary E. Campbell	Assistant matron	$600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ned Brace	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
M. S. Barr	Nurse	720	M.	W.	....do	
Clara Anthony	Assistant nurse	480	F.	W.	....do	
W. P. Campbell	Disciplinarian	1,000	M.	W.	....do	
W. Grant Thompson	Assistant disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1893	
Benjamin Caswell	....do	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Chauncy Y. Robe	....do	120	M.	I.	....do	
M. Burgess	Superintendent printing	1,000	F.	W.	....do	
W. R. Claudy	Assistant printer	600	M.	W.	....do	
Levi St. Cyr	....do	240	M.	I.	....do	
O. T. Harris	Blacksmith and wagon-maker.	720	M.	W.	....do	
H. Gardner	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	....do	
A. Woods Walker	Tinner	600	M.	W.	....do	
T. S. Leighter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	....do	
Geo. W. Kemp	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	....do	
W. H. Morrett	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	....do	
Phil Norman	Wagon trimmer and painter.	500	M.	W.	....do	
Harry F. Weber	Engineer	600	M.	W.	....do	
Isaac Forney	Assistant engineer	480	M.	W.	....do	
I. D. Rudy	Fireman	360	M.	W.	....do	
J. Scott Bushman	Farmer	720	M.	W.	....do	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	....do	
Richard Davis	Dairyman	480	M.	I.	....do	
George Foulk	Teamster	360	M.	N.	....do	
J. Edward Masten	Cook	600	M.	N.	....do	
A. M. Worthington	Superintendent sewing room.	660	F.	W.	....do	
Bessie R. Jamison	Assistant superintendent sewing room.	480	F.	W.	....do	
E. Corbett	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	....do	
Mary E. Lininger	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
Lizzie C. Jacobs	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
Susan Zeamer	....do	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
A. S. Ely	Agent for out pupils	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
August Keusler	Storekeeper	660	M.	W.	....do	
Joshua Walker	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	....do	
Edwin Shanandore	Baker	300	M.	I.	....do	
Jennie P. Coolman	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Philip L. Drum	Assistant teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Kate S. Bowersox	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Christina Newman	Assistant laundress	300	F.	N.	....do	
Samuel A. Jordan	Laundress	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
T. L. Deaver	Assistant teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Joseph N. Jordan	Assistant cook	300	M.	N.	May 1, 1894	
Nana Pratt	Clerk	600	F.	W.	....do	
Laura A. Dandridge	Seamstress	300	F.	N.	....do	
Carson training school, Carson, Nev.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
Eugene Mead	Superintendent	1,500				
S. L. Lee	Physician	500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Louis Bevier	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	....do	
Robert Larimer	Principal teacher	800	M.	W.	....do	
Theresa C. Pohl	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Eugene Sweeney	Carpenter	740	M.	W.	July 10, 1893	
James Furlong	Industrial teacher and farmer.	740	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Annie Joe	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	....do	
Lou Benedict	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	....do	
Polly Hicks	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Minnie Dick	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	....do	
John Moore	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Oct. 10, 1893	
John Keefe	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Joe Mandel	Sergeant	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lydia A. Marie	Teacher	540	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Bessie Willena Reid	Cook	600	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1893	
Walter O. Gayhart	Teacher	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Jack John	Sergeant	300	F.	I.	Oct. 10, 1893	
Sarah Adams	Laundress	60	F.	I.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Ruby Winston	Assistant cook	60	M.	I.	Jan. 19, 1894	
James Pierson	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Grant Patterson	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 655).
ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Isaac W. Dwire	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Alice G. Dwire	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Martha S. Russell	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Cynthia Frakes	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Myrtle I. Sponhauer	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	....do	
Casper Edson	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	....do	
Margarite L. Phillips	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Carrie Campbell	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lizzie Holland	....do	48	F.	I.	....do	
Sallie Keown	Laundress	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Lily C. Fees	Baker	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Kate Frakes	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
A. M. Dunn	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Aug. 28, 1893	
Cora M. Dunn	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1893	
Roy Blind	Asst industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Roscoe Conkling	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	....do	
James Starr	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Lula Blind	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	May 1, 1894	
Hattie Smith	....do	48	F.	I.	....do	
H. J. Furry	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 29, 1894	
CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Thomas P. Ullom	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1893	
W. H. Johnson	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Job Fithian	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Solom H. Firesoved	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	....do	
E. J. Firesoved	Baker	400	F.	W.	....do	
Rebecca Hunter	Assistant seamstress	48	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Clinton Starr	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	July 6, 1893	
Eva Fithian	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	July 28, 1893	
Emma Johnson	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1893	
Mary F. Stewart	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1893	
Paul G. Bear	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	Oct. 10, 1893	
Mattie E. Head	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1893	
Sallie R. Neal	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1893	
Maud Black	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1893	
Philip Cook	Tailor	300	M.	I.	Dec. 13, 1893	
Edith Olson	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Kish Hawkins	Asst. industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Feb. 5, 1894	
Leah Sands	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Feb. 6, 1894	
Guy Redcloud	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Clarence A. Churchill	Farmer	720	M.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Lillie Davidson	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	May 22, 1894	
Ota Penn	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	....do	
Pearl Asbury	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	May 28, 1894	
SHORE COLONY TRAINING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
J. H. Seger	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.		
Chas. L. Davis	Clerk and industrial teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Anna O. Hoag	Teacher	630	F.	W.	....do	
Peter P. Ratzlaff	Farmer	720	M.	W.	....do	
Lucinda A. Keown	Cook	420	F.	W.	....do	
Etta Reynolds	Seamstress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1893	
Mary E. Seger	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Oscar Bull Bear	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	July 10, 1893	
Linnie Bosserman	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Florence M. Maust	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 22, 1893	
Anna O. Reynolds	Seamstress	120	F.	I.	Feb. 7, 1894	
Enosta P. Chief	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	
Worsta Gardner	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Laura C. Bear	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Chilocco training school, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
B. S. Coppock	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.		
Eugene Mead	Assistant superintendent and disciplinarian.	1,000	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1894	

REF0071672

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Chilocco training school, Okla.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
Flora E. Harvey	Teacher	$600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Florence E. Nolan	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Julia G. Coppock	Matron	720	F.	W.	....do	
Belle Carson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Annette A. Paxton	....do	500	F.	W.	....do	
Eunice W. Albutson	Nurse	600	F.	W.	....do	
W. H. Day	Carpenter and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	....do	
George Schureman	Gardener and dairyman	600	M.	W.	....do	
W. A. Scothorn	Engineer and fireman	720	M.	W.	....do	
Albert Robinson	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	....do	
Frank Purdy	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	240	M.	I.	....do	
H. S. Friuk	Tailor	600	M.	W.	....do	
Sophia V. French	Assistant tailor	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
James Ahatone	Baker	50	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Albert Mathis	Nurseryman	600	M.	W.	....do	
Catherine Owen	Stewardess	600	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1893	
Emma A. Seaman	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
M. A. Atchison	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	....do	
James A. Cook	Night watchman	360	M.	W.	July 17, 1893	
Bromet Taylor	Herder and butcher	120	M.	I.	Sept. 8, 1893	
James B. Daily	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Sam B. Lincoln	....do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 8, 1893	
Benjamin Marshall	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
John Kimble	....do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Eustace Essaypoybet	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Emma Johnson	....do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Charley	....do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1893	
Lavora Purdy	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Anna Berone	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Ella Grayless	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Alice Kingcade	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1893	
Trice S. Owen	Farmer	900	M.	W.	Aug. 21, 1893	
Ada Smith	Hospital cook	180	F.	I.	Aug. 16, 1893	
Edgar A. Allen	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Aug. 21, 1893	
J. S. Perkins	Physician	900	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1893	
Fanny L. Brigg	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Mary L. Mead	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 27, 1894	
Reuben Cadds	Herder and butcher	120	M.	I.	....do	
Clay Brown	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Wilbur F. Haygood	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	May 16, 1894	
Nancy Thomas	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	....do	
Emma F. Paxton	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	May 22, 1894	
Colorado River boarding school, Colorado River Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
George S. Thomson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1894	
Mabel Snoddy	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Edward G. Murtaugh	....do	720	M.	W.	....do	
Lillian E. Ellis	Matron	720	F.	W.	....do	
Louis C. Ford	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Henrietta R. Mitchell	Cook	600	F.	W.	....do	
Emma B. Palmer	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	....do	
Ocha	Laundress	240	F.	I.	....do	
Ida	Assistant	150	F.	I.	....do	
Hopah	....do	150	F.	I.	....do	
Henry Sokeraconi	....do	150	M.	I.	....do	
Colville boarding school, Colville Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Henry Hanks	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Otto Olston	Teacher	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Lula Ashcraft	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Addie De Santel	Assistant	60	F.	I.	Oct. 18, 1893	
Martha R. Hanks	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Louisa Fisher	Matron	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Nellie Etne	Assistant	60	F.	I.	....do	
Alexander Pointon	Laborer	300	M.	H.	....do	
Albert Toulon	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Caroline Warner	Laundress	500	F.	I.	May 1, 1894	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Crow boarding school, Crow Agency, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
H. D. Arkwright	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
O. B. Arkwright	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
Stella Belanger	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
L. L. Woolston	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Louisa McCormick	Nurse	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Eva Nash	Laundress	480	F.	W.	....do	
O. F. Brown	Industrial teacher	800	M.	W.	Dec. 4, 1893	
M. Clancy	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1894	
M. J. Kimball	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	....do	
M. Arnott	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1894	
E. J. Pierron	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1894	
Emma Carpenter	Cook	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Laura Clark	Baker	540	F.	W.	....do	
Lois Kills with his Brother.	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	....do	
E. Scott	Assistant laundress	360	F.	W.	May 7, 1894	
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 624).
CROW CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ben. F. Taylor	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1894	
M. L. Silcott	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
M. E. Blanchard	Matron	540	F.	W.	....do	
Hannah Lonergan	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Mary J. Le Croix	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Daisy Crow	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Mildred B. Collins	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Maggie Pretty Boy	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 24, 1893	
James Fire Cloud	Asst. industrial teacher	240	M.	I.	Oct. 14, 1893	
Charles M. Gilman	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1893	
Ella Smoke Maker	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Dec. 9, 1893	
Sophia Randell	....do	120	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1893	
Ethel Hawk	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 21, 1893	
Geo. G. Davis	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 12, 1894	
Phebe J. Strong	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Joseph Erwin	Janitor	240	M.	H.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Mary F. Wilson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ HOSPITAL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 624).
Ada J. Porter	Nurse	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belle C. Blanchard	Housekeeper and cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Carrie Yarosh	Laundress	320	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1893	
LOWER BRULÉ BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Geo. W. Nellis	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Emma Foster	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Electa S. Nellis	Matron	500	F.	W.	....do	
Martha E. Fisher	Cook	360	F.	W.	....do	
Rosy Long Fish	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Aug. 26, 1893	
Kate E. Curran	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Helen Old Lodge	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Aug. 26, 1893	
Anasteria Anderia	Laundress	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Annie Driving Hawk	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	....do	
Lewis B. Hull	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Ethel Hawk	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 21, 1893	
Dinah Philbrick	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Feb. 24, 1894	
Lissie A. Richards	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 4, 1894	
GRACE MISSION DAY SCHOOL.						
Mary A. Reason	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	

REF0071673

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1: Wellington Salt						
No. 2: Jed. D. Day	Teacher	$720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
No. 3: Emily Rolette	....do	720	M.	W.	....do	
Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Teacher	720	F.	I.	....do	
FORT TOTTEN TRAINING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
William F. Caufield						
Frank W. Blake	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.		
Edward P. Clark	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Georgia E. Bice	Storekeeper and assistant clerk.	720	M.	W.	....do	
Flora A. Crane	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Carrie O. Ellis	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Marie C. Caufield	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Ellel P. Wells	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	....do	
John A. Troutman	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Charles E. Crandall	Farmer	720	M.	W.	....do	
Howard W. Hastings	Engineer and carpenter	900	M.	W.	....do	
Andrew Benson	Shoe and harness maker and band teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Joseph Fisher	Tailor	600	M.	W.	....do	
Emma V. Blackwell	Baker	500	M.	W.	....do	
Jessine Neane	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Alfred Littlewing	Laundress	540	F.	W.	....do	
William Parker	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1894	
Alexander Venne	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Frances Leader	....do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1894	
Joseph Shorter	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
William H. Smith	....do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Nels Holen	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1893	
John Warren	Cook	600	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1893	
Josephine Olson	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
John Lufkins	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Margaret Jean Page	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Margaret Cleary	Teacher	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Hart	....do	500	F.	W.	....do	
Elizabeth Robinson	Assistant matron	100	F.	W.	....do	
Mary Bender	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Alodia Arseneault	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Mary Rose Renaud	Laundress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Bridget M. Cleary	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 12, 1893	
Eastern Cherokee training school, Cherokee, N. C.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Thomas W. Potter	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1893	
Hartman L. Oberlander	Clerk	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Fanny W. Noble	Cook	540	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1894	
Eunice Warner	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1893	
Emma T. Houts	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1893	
M. E. Best	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893	
Arthur W. Freeman	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Lucy E. Strong	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1893	
Edwin Schanandore	Baker	420	M.	I.	June 4, 1894	
Lillian A. Potter	Teacher	600	F.	I.	May 18, 1894	
Flandreau training school, Flandreau, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
L. D. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
F. A. Spofford	Physician	480	M.	W.	July 10, 1893	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Flandreau training school, Flandreau, S. Dak.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
Moses Locke	Principal teacher	$720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Blanche V. Wood	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Blyth M. Forney	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Olivia Woodbury	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	July 7, 1893	
Jennie Nugent	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belle Mead	Laundress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Florence A. Davis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Mary Coady	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1894	
Charles Lawrence	Night watchman	480	M.	I.	Feb. 27, 1894	
John Eastman	Disciplinarian	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
J. R. Porterfield	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	....do	
Forest City Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 624).
FOREST CITY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John A. Frazier	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Agnes J. Lockheart	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Zada T. Kemp	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1893	
Ella H. Gilmore	....do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Chloe E. Mitchell	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Francis J. Carter	Cook	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Phoebe Nichols	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
E. C. Taylor	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1894	
Mary Log	Baker	120	F.	I.	Mar. 8, 1894	
Christine Holt	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1894	
Maud E. Taylor	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Lizzie V. Davis	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Samuel Jackson	Janitor and helper	120	M.	I.	May 10, 1894	
FORT BENNETT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
J. C. Hart	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Louise Cavalier	Teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
M. L. Smith	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Rebecca Hayes	Cook	360	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1893	
Maggie Larrabee	Laundress	300	F.	H.	Jan. 10, 1894	
J. Coshun	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Emma E. Coshun	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
FOREST CITY DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 5: Joseph F. Estes	Teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
No. 6: Annie Brown	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
No. 7: Marcia De Vinney	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
No. 8: John F. Carson	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
No. 1: Allie L. Snyder	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1893	
Fort Apache boarding school, Fort Apache, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 634).
Benj. F. Jackson	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	May 4, 1894	
William A. Seldomridge	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Aug. 14, 1893	
James Bissett	Engineer and blacksmith	900	M.	W.	Dec. 13, 1893	
Nelson Sago	Blacksmith's apprentice	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Fannie Adair	Cook	540	F.	I.	Jan. 24, 1894	
Anderson De Shay	Carpenter's apprentice	120	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Cora A. Cooley	Assistant matron	600	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1894	

REF0071674

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Belknap boarding school, Fort Belknap, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 634).
L. M. Compton	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Elvira E. Compton	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
J. A. Gambon	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Etta Newlon	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Minnie B. Cushman	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Henry Lodge	Assistant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Irving Black	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Cecelia Breaux	....do	60	F.	H.	....do	
Helen Strong	....do	60	F.	H.	....do	
Lizzie Nixon	Assistant seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Rosa Enemyboy	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Dec. 18, 1893	
Maude Proper	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Mary Brown	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Maria Denner	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Charles N. Damon	Shoemaker	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Vista Gray	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Mar. 13, 1894	
Mary E. Carpenter	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 23, 1894	
Hugh M. Noble	....do	600	M.	W.	June 12, 1894	
Fort Hall training school, Blackfoot, Idaho.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
R. M. Jester	Superintendent and Principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	May 3, 1894	
E. S. Clark	Physician and nurse	900	M.	W.	July 13, 1893	
Ira Funkhausen	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 25, 1893	
Lillian M. Warner	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Anna Scott	Cook	500	F.	W.	....do	
Mary Martin	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Ruth Jackson	....do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
John W. Parker	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	....do	
Mrs. Ira Funkhausen	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	July 25, 1893	
Bertha F. Doud	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Mrs. E. L. Clark	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1893	
John Burns	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Dora N. Odekirk	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1893	
A. M. Farmer	Farmer and industrial teacher.	800	M.	W.	Jan. 7, 1894	
Tom Cosgrove	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Mar. 9, 1894	
Florence Jester	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 3, 1894	
Fort Lapwai training school, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 634).
Ed. McConville	Superintendent	1,500				
Maggie Standing	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Carrie M. Hainline	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Ernestine Ebel	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Minnie Young	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Harriet Spofford	Nurse	500	F.	W.	....do	
D. B. Hilbert	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 16, 1893	
Michael Ketten	Carpenter and wagon maker.	840	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Bertha Standing	Tailor	720	F.	W.	July, 1893	
Charles Broncheau	Baker	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
William M. Smith	Blacksmith and engineer.	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Charlotte Woodin	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	....do	
Priscilla F. Corbitt	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lewis James	Assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Lewis Broncheau	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Annie Grant	....do	60	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Mabel Lowrie	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Basil Broncheau	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Sam Frank	....do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Oliver Lindsley	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Joe McCormick	Issue clerk	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Nora D. Sparks	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Bertha D. Lockridge	....do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Mary Orr	....do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
V. C. McConville	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Nancy Yates	Cook	500	F.	W.	....do	
Isaac Neechel	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Charles Lindsley	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Lapwai training school, Fort Lapwai, Idaho—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
John Frank	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Robert D. Stainton	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
O. J. West	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1894	
Sarah Flynn	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Amanda Green	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	....do	
Annie Minthorn	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	....do	
Willie B. Frank	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Josiah Redwolf	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
John C. Ellwood	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Silas Whitman	Shoe and harness maker.	360	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Janette Ezekiel	Cadet sergeant	60	F.	I.	....do	
Fort Lewis training school, Fort Lewis, Colo.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Thomas H. Breen	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 29, 1894	
Carrie V. Marr	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1893	
Minnie M. Birch	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
J. Glenn Lillibridge	....do	600	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
B. B. Custer	Blacksmith and engineer.	720	M.	W.	July 5, 1893	
Coney Bablo	Baker	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Frank Damon	Assistant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Marlon Simms	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Thomas Damon	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Jesus Lucas	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Lappi Martin	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Dudley Williams	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Reuben Springer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Nov. 14, 1893	
John Carrillo	Cadet captain	60	M.	I.	....do	
Willie Stott	Assistant	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Bert Dunlap	....do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 14, 1893	
Mary McDonald	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1893	
William D. Leonard	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1893	
Sarah Scott	Assistant	30	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Daisy Ellis	....do	30	F.	I.	....do	
Belle Beane	....do	30	F.	I.	....do	
Anna J. Cornell	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1894	
Lucius Lamar	Assistant	30	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Kay Elphba	....do	30	M.	I.	....do	
Christine Vicenti	....do	30	M.	I.	....do	
Mary H. Wite	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1894	
John Mill	Cadet captain	60	M.	I.	Feb. 11, 1894	
Willie Nez	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Crawford Joaquin	....do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
David Talulday	....do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Ada Miller	Cook	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Bessie Harris	Indian assistant	30	F.	I.	Apr. 23, 1894	
John Lee Julien	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Gurnsey Vigil	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Horace Greely	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	May 29, 1894	
Jennie T. Breen	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Fort Mojave training school, Fort Mojave, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 637).
S. M. McCowan	Superinteadent	1,500	M.	W.		
L. N. Charles	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1893	
Moses Collins	Physician and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1893	
Lucy Stillwell	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Emma A. McCowan	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Florence Lovett	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
J. A. Lovett	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1893	
John Asakeet	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
W. E. Stevens	Cook	500	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1893	
Henry Schlegel	Blacksmith and engineer.	720	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1893	
C. L. Porter	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
E. R. Porter	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1894	
Maggie Pohlman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1894	
S. W. Pugh	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1893	

REF0071675

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Peck Agency.						
POPLAR RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
J. H. Welch	Principal teacher	$720	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1894	
Laura B. Cottrell	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1894	
Julia O. Welch	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1894	
W. H. Babcock	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Bessie Carlson	Cook	500	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1894	
Mary Obergfelt	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Frank Howard	Night watchman	600	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1894	
Tessa Blount	Laundress	500	F.	W.	June 2, 1894	
Fort Shaw training school, Fort Shaw, Mont.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
W. H. Winslow	Superintendent and physician.	1,500	M.	W.		
Ida M. Roberts	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Lawrence W. Parker	....do	600	M.	W.	Aug. 26, 1893	
Hallie E. Bell	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1893	
Belle Roberts	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Carrie C. Imboden	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 23, 1893	
M. J. Pleas	Clerk and assistant matron.	900	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
J. H. Pleas	Industrial teacher	800	M.	W.	....do	
Geo. B. Johnson	Blacksmith	800	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1893	
Byron E. White	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
John J. Hall	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Oct. 18, 1893	
P. A. Walter	Tailor	800	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1893	
Clara C. Blanchard	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1393	
Olive B. White	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	....do	
Clara Harrison	Assistant	60	F.	I.	July 6, 1893	
Josephine Mitchell	....do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Josephine Langley	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Nora Joy	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Joseph McKnight	....do	60	M.	I.	Aug. 16, 1893	
Alice O. Johnston	Nurse	600	F.	W.	July 21, 1893	
E. L. Parker	Assistant superintendent and disciplinarian.	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Pearl Dunbar	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Frank Choate	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Reuben Perry	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1894	
Peter Marceau	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Edgar M. Guns	....do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Chas Iron Breast	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Chas. Conway	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Inez Alvers	....do	60	F.	I.	Mar. 13, 1894	
Ella Lizzie Burkles	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Fort Stevenson training school, Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Oliver H. Gates	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Charles S. Dickenson	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
F. W. Parsons	Clerk	900	M.	W.	....do	
Sylvia A. Kneeland	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Fanny Staley	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
James Staley	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
Allie Tower	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	....do	
Daniel Le Roy	Farmer and industrial teacher.	800	M.	W.	....do	
S. S. Latta	Shoe and harnessmaker.	600	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1893	
John Lowe	Tailor	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Annie LeRoy	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Mrs. L. House	Laundress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Lillie Bell	Assistant	60	F.	I.	....do	
Rachel Wolf	Cadet	60	F.	I.	....do	
Grace Parker	....do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Janey Bird	Assistant	60	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1893	
Edward F. Braddock	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1893	
Mrs. H. DeVoe	Cook	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
James B. Noble	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	....do	
Emma Atkins	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Lula French	....do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Peter Beauchamp	Cadet	60	M.	I.	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Stevenson training school, Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Roscoe Conklin	Cadet	$60	M.	I.	May 1, 1894	
Zora Burns	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	May 10, 1894	
Marie L. H. Steer	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Fort Yuma training school, Fort Yuma, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Mary O'Neil	Superintendent	1,200	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
W. T. Hefferman	Physician and clerk	1,200	M.	W.	....do	
Mary O'Connor	Principal teacher	720			....do	
Virginia Franco	Teacher	600			....do	
Lizzie Reilly	Matron	600			....do	
W. V. O'Brien	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	....do	
P. J. Martin	Shoemaker	840	M.	W.	....do	
Anna O'Connor	Cook	600	F.		....do	
Margaret Killion	Seamstress	600			....do	
Rosa Martin	Assistant seamstress	360			....do	
Annie Hipah	Laundress	300			....do	
Mariah Hipah	Assistant laundress	180			....do	
Rosa Hipah	....do	180			Oct. 25, 1893	
Jose Pama	Chief of watch	240			July 1, 1893	
James Jaeger	Watchman	180			....do	
Fred Hashaw	....do	180			Sept. 1, 1893	
Henry Taenoky	Shoemaker	180	M.	I.	....do	
Ambrose Mothonob	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Michael Marin	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Harry Quocott	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Brech Mama	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 11, 1893	
Mark	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Alexander Taneam	Carpenter's apprentice	60	M.	I.	....do	
Richard Sach o nigh	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Dwight Campbell	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Samuel Newman	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
William Thonogama	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
John Gatl hogh	Baker	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Charles Asponwaol	Assistant baker	180	M.	I	Oct. 9, 1893	
Francea Lee Beavers	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Mary Lavin	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1893	
Edward J. Ran	Carpenter	900	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1894	
Genoa training school, Genoa, Nebr.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 636).
James E. S. Bell	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Ella Brinker	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
William Thompson	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1893	
Annie Foster	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Emma Matt	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Henry Fielder	Indian assistant	300	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
George Hill	....do	180	M.	I.	....do	
Louis Archaumbeau	....do	180	M.	I.	....do	
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	400	F.	W.	....do	
W. G. Bentley	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 25, 1893	
Maggie Hill	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Dec. 10, 1893	
Geo. W. Patrick	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Henry Weigman	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
Elizabeth F. Pease	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1894	
A. D. Burr	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1894	
Gussie Stocker	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Sidney Patrick	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1894	
Chas. E. Fromme	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1894	
Ora B. Bryant	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Jesse McCallum	Harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Ruth H. Edelin	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Fannie L. Phillips	Cook	600	F.	W.	May 17, 1894	
Maud Mosher	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ada B. Sisson	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Eldiree Campbell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	....do	
John M. Travis	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	....do	
Joseph Samuels	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Lucy Leten	Assistant	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Louis Goings	....do	300	M.	I.	....do	
Charles Kealear	....do	300	M.	I.	....do	

REF0071676

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Genoa training school, Genoa, Nebr.—Cont'd.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 636).
Charles Lahoe	Assistant	$300	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Frank Mott	....do	300	M.	I.	....do	
Susie Bullock	....do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1893	
Rose Pulliam	....do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1893	
Julia Bullock	....do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 20, 1893	
Sarah J. Bentley	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1893	
Julia Noble	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1893	
Grand Junction training school, Grand Junction, Colo.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 636).
T. G. Lemon	Superintendent	1,500				
Charles H. Schooley	Clerk	900	M.	W.		
M. V. Lemmon	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Heman R. Bull	Physician	450	M.	W.	....do	
Nathan Whitmire	Cook	600	M.	W.	....do	
Adelia Alexander	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Kate Richardson	Laundress	480	F.	I.	....do	
Joe D. Oliver	Shoe and harness maker.	840	M.	W.	Aug. 11, 1893	
Hortense Castilo	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 18, 1893	
James S. Anglea	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Freddie A. Hough	Assistant teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 24, 1894	
Reed J. Snyder	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	900	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1894	
G. B. Jones	Farmer and industrial teacher.	900	M.	W.	June 5, 1894	
Grande Ronde boarding school, Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Rosa Butch	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
John Callaghan	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Margaret T. O'Brien	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1893	
Isabel Petit	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Annie Riland	Matron and seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Clara Studly	Cook and laundress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Eugenia Rees	Assistant cook	360	F.	W.	....do	
Abe Hudson	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
P. W. Mess	Assistant teacher	500	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Green Bay Agency, Wis.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
GREEN BAY DAY SCHOOLS.						
Robert G. Pike	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Burleson	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Jemima W. Cornelius	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Flora McCormick	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
MENOMONEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Leslie Watson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Henry N. Shaw	Teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Huldith Watson	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1893	
Henry Dickey	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 30, 1893	
Mary Weaver	Cook	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Nellie Fowle	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	....do	
Lillie Gardner	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Algerina Jourdan	Laundress	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Peter Waukechon	Shoemaker	600	M.	I.	Aug. 30, 1893	
Catherine C. M. Shaw	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Joseph Pyawhosit	Fireman	120	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Peter Russell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Nellie June Osborne	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1894	
Ida Charles	Assistant nurse	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Etta M. Spencer	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1894	
Bertha J. Dryer	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1894	
Simon Wabanaseum	Teamster	390	M.	I.	Apr. 6, 1894	
Alfred Tourtillott	Assistant industrial teacher.	360	M.	I.	Apr. 16, 1894	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Green Bay Agency, Wis.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
ONEIDA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles F. Peirce	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Henrietta M. Kite	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
George W. Hans	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Matilda A. Sturm	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Maggie E. Harder	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Lizzie E. Sturm	Laundress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Electa A. Cooper	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	July 15, 1893	
Amelia Skenandoah	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Aug. 7, 1893	
Lydia E. Kaup	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1894	
Mary Marshall	....do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1894	
Melissa Reed	Indian assistant	300	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Minnie A. Owens	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 8, 1894	
Greenville day school, Greenville, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Edward N. Ament	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Floy M. Ament	Assistant teacher	300	F.	W.	....do	
Hoopa Valley boarding school, Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Henry A. Kendall	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1893	
Jane Spinks	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Gifford Spinks	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Pleasant Matilton	Assistant	60	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Ben Hostler	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
James Cheabro	First industrial teacher	300	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
James Richards	Baker	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Frederick Snyder	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 24, 1893	
Charles Hank	Second industrial teacher	240	M.	H.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Charles Tracy	Third industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Malcolm W. O'Dell	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 17, 1894	
Condance B. Kendal	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1894	
Maggie M. Brett	Laundress	540	F.	H.	Apr. 9, 1894	
Hot Springs day school, Hot Springs, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Adaline L. Brown	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893	
Keam's Cañon, Ariz						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
KEAM'S CAÑON TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Chas. W. Goodman	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1893	
Mary H. McKee	Physician	1,000	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
H. Eliza Fain	Laundress	600	F.	W.	....do	
Nona Pollock	Cook	600	F.	W.	Oct. 29, 1893	
James M. Gates	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1893	
Polehongeva Kewanhornewa.	Assistant	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Koshera Lachy	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Chucherimshe Honani	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
R. L. Ware	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Mar. 27, 1894	
Mamie D. Ware	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1894	
Lillie Burns	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 24, 1894	
D. C. Reed	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	....do	
Helen S. Goodman	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	....do	
ORAIBA DAY SCHOOL.						
J. M. Russell	Teacher	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Effie M. Russell	Cook and seamstress	480	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
POLACCA DAY SCHOOL.						
C. H. Fain	Teacher	720	M.	W.	May 10, 1894	

REF0071677

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
J. H. Haddon	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Nellie M. Woods	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Nannie B. Moore	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
A. B. Bowman	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Sarah A. Freeman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	....do	
Emma Cooley	Nurse	480	F.	W.	....do	
Martha Dallinger	Cook	480	F.	N.	....do	
Jesse Dallinger	Assistant cook and butcher.	480	F.	N.	....do	
Jennie F. Pierce	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1893	
Cora E. Waller	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1893	
W. M. Holland	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Caspar Mow way	Helper	150	M.	I.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Nannie F. Haddon	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Louise Hugo	Assistant seamstress	150	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Nell Monahay	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	May 1, 1894	
KIOWA (WASHITA) BOARDING SCHOOL.						
B. F. McCormack	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Dora M. Jack	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Mattie Jones	.....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Mattie Smith	.....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Carrie McCormack	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Anna M. Clark	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	....do	
Geo. W. Clark	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	....do	
P. H. Handley	One-half carpenter	360	M.	W.	....do	
Thomas N. Garen	Night watchman and baker.	480	M.	I.	....do	
Martha Williams	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	....do	
Mary E. Daly	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Laura Doanmore	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Mary Green	Cook	480	F.	I.	....do	
Alfred Sloan	Helper	300	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
Mattie Primer	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Charles Goodin	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Cynthia Mah Jope	.....do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Bettie V. Benton	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 26, 1894	
RAINY MOUNTAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
W. H. Cox	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Lucy W. Cox	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Anna M. Waters	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Leda Zimmerman	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 29, 1893	
Nora Halt schan	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1893	
John Horakah	Helper	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Haldee Ewing	Cadet sergeant	30	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
J. W. Thomas	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	....do	
Morgan Camota	Cadet sergeant	30	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Emma L. Miller	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1894	
E. F. Davis	Cook	480	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Nellie Chandler	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	....do	
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
G. L. Pigg	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Alice Shearer	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Anna S. Dyson	Assistant matron and nurse.	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
P. H. Handley	One-half carpenter	360	M.	W.	....do	
William Woods	Night watchman and baker.	300	M.	N.	....do	
Ether Woods	Cook	360	F.	N.	....do	
Mary E. Ridgely	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Winnie Connors	Laundress	360	F.	I.	....do	
John Wolf	Assistant	150	M.	I.	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
J. A. Buntin	Industrial teacher and farmer.	$720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Nellie E. Shedden	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Lizzie Grimes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Phillip Hendricks	Helper	360	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Amanda Moore	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	....do	
Klamath Agency, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Edwin G. Paine	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 24, 1893	
R. Ella Nickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Milton J. Needham	.....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
Cirrilla E. Needham	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Caleb Cherrington	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	....do	
Annie Kirk	Laundress	500	F.	I.	....do	
Geo. L. Nutley	One-half shoe and harness maker.	360	M.	W.	....do	
Rilla White	Assistant	200	F.	I.	....do	
Finley Wilson	Watchman	60	M.	I.	....do	
Mary C. B. Watkins	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Ida Charles	Assistant	200	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1893	
Emma H. Paine	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1893	
J. W. Brandenburg	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 26, 1894	
Melissa Braudenburg	Cook	300	F.	W.	....do	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Levi F. Willits	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Geo. J. Fanning	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	....do	
Frank Terry	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Laura A. Willits	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
William J. Stafford	Industrial teacher and engineer.	720	M.	W.	....do	
Geo. W. Loosley	Sawyer and wagon-maker	800	M.	W.	....do	
Geo. L. Nutley	One-half shoe and harness maker.	360	M.	W.	....do	
Emma T. Loosley	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Homer Hutcherson	Watchman	60	M.	I.	....do	
Ellen Robinson	Laundress	500	F.	I.	....do	
Lula Brown	Cook	300	F.	I.	....do	
Ollie Brown	Assistant	200	F.	I.	Nov. 30, 1893	
Rosa Jackson	.....do	200	F.	I.	Nov. 27, 1893	
Laura E. Terry	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1894	
Oskie Matthews	Matron	500	F.	W.	....do	
L'Anse day school, L'Anse, Mich.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Henry E. Loblin	Teacher	*600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
La Pointe Agency, Wis.						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Fond du Lac: R. E. Lindsey	Teacher	*600	M.	W.	....do	
Lac court d'Oreilles: Nora Morgan	Assistant teacher	*480	M.	I.	....do	
Grand Portage: Moses Madwayosh	Teacher	*600	F.	W.	....do	
Lac du Flambeau: Cordelia Sullivan	Teacher	*600	F.	W.	....do	
Julia Curran	Assistant teacher	*480	F.	W.	....do	
Normantown: Lizzie M. Lampson	Teacher	*600	F.	W.	....do	

* Salary for ten months.

REF0071678

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
La Pointe Agency, Wis.—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Pahquahawong:						
A. F. Geraghty	Assistant teacher	*$600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Carrie Geraghty	....do	*300	F.	W.	....do	
Vermillion Lake:						
O. K. Dunster	Teacher	*600	M.	W.	....do	
Janet Dunster	Assistant teacher	*300	F.	W.	....do	
Lawrence training school, Lawrence, Kans.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 636).
J. A. Swett	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
H. B. Peairs	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	1,500	M.	W.	....do	
O. R. Dixon	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
J. W. Alder	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	....do	
G. W. Jewett	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	....do	
S. M. Wilber	Storekeeper and issue clerk.	900	M.	W.	....do	
Sarah A. Brown	Principal's assistant	800	F.	W.	....do	
Helen W. Ball	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Daisy L. Coure	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Louisa Wallace	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Lucy P. Jones	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Marietta Wood	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Mary C. Williams	....do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Laura Lutkins	Matron	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Emma L. Clark	Dining-room matron	540	F.	W.	....do	
E. L. Johnston	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Julia Ogee	....do	90	F.	I.	....do	
Rachel L. Steeley	Nurse	660	F.	W.	....do	
E. N. Kelso	Disciplinarian and farmer.	900	M.	W.	....do	
R. O. Hoyt	Farmer	900	M.	W.	....do	
R. Z. Donald	Gardener	540	M.	W.	....do	
Moses King	Assistant disciplinarian	140	M.	I.	....do	
A. B. Iliff	Carpenter	780	M.	W.	....do	
W. M. Lindley	Engineer	900	M.	W.	....do	
H. S. Hickey	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	....do	
Henry Ketosh	Assistant engineer	240	M.	I.	....do	
G. R. Dove	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	....do	
J. M. Cannon	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	....do	
David Bunker	Wagon maker	600	M.	W.	....do	
Robert D. Agosa	Tailor	300	M.	I.	....do	
W. H. Moffett	Cook and baker	600	M.	W.	....do	
J. B. Churchill	Painter	600	M.	W.	....do	
Phillip Othel	Assistant baker	120	M.	I.	....do	
Frank Cowtuckmuck	Assistant cook	180	M.	I.	....do	
Anna Fisher	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	....do	
Geneva Roberts	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	....do	
John Buch	Bandmaster	360	M.	W.	....do	
Anthony Caldwell	Night watchman	540	M.	W.	....do	
Hattie A. Patrick	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Henry Bosielle	Assistant laundryman	120	M.	I.	....do	
Elisabeth Hellawell	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Foster Conlon	Assistant farmer	120	M.	I.	Mar. 16, 1894	
William Honse	Teamster	140	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Ida S. Johnson	Assistant matron	600	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Sigrid Anderson	Laundress	540	F.	W.	May 22, 1894	
Ravenel Macbeth	Assistant clerk	900	M.	W.	May 25, 1894	
Lemhi boarding school, Lemhi Agency, Idaho.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Robert Kirkham	Industrial teacher	$720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Maud Johnson	Cook and laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1893	
Hattie G. Mouk	Assistant matron and seamstress.	400	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1894	
Mattie Blackbear	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Feb. 7, 1894	

* Salary for ten months.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Lemhi boarding school, Lemhi Agency, Idaho—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Winfield S. Holsinger	Teacher	$600	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1894	
Susie Metoxen	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	May 14, 1894	
Manchester day school, Manchester, Cal.						
Ella S. Brown	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
Mescalero boarding school, Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Andrew Atchison	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Florence Atchison	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
J. M. Rowland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Rosa Baker	Laundress	420	F.	W	....do	
Albert La Pas	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	....do	
Henry O. Brown	Cook	540	M.	W.	....do	
Mary A. Reed	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
William J. Davis	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 5, 1894	
Dana Evans	Apprentice	120	M.	I.	Feb. 27, 1894	
Charles Bigrope	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
L. L. Wright	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	May 21, 1894	
Mission Agency, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
MISSION DAY SCHOOLS.						
Potero:						
Sarah E. Morris	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Saboba:						
Mary L. Noble	....do	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Coahuilla:						
N. J. Salsberry	....do	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Agua Caliente:						
J. H. Babbitt	....do	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Pachanga:						
Mary J. Platt	....do	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mesa Grande:						
Hylena A. Nickerson	....do	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
La Jolla:						
Flora Golsh	....do	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Rincon:						
Ora M. Salmon	....do	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Martinez:						
Margaret Carroll	....do	600	F.	W.	May 10, 1894	
Mount Pleasant training school, Mount Pleasant, Mich.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 637).
Andrew Spencer	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1893	
Veronica Holliday	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	July 10, 1893	
Minerva A. Spencer	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 30, 1893	
Josephine Ayling	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Fronia Ward	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Charles B. Ward	Night watch	360	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1893	
Agnes Quinn	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
Florence Wawanosh	Assistant cook	250	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Isaac Dakota	First sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Charlotte Sabon	....do	60	F.	I.	May 22, 1894	
Elliot Collins	Second sergeant	48	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Delia Strong	....do	48	F.	I.	May 16, 1894	
John Calse	First corporal	36	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Maggie Parish	....do	36	F.	I.	May 22, 1894	
Minnie McYandell	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 16, 1894	
Maggie Owens	Second corporal	24	F.	I.	May 22, 1894	
Walter D. Crowley	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1894	
Selkirk Sprague	Second corporal	24	M.	I.	May 16, 1894	
Margaret A. Bingham	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 19, 1894	
Mollie J. Owens	Third corporal	12	F.	I.	Feb. 11, 1894	
Geo. W. Dougherty	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1894	

REF0071679

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Mount Pleasant training school, Mount Pleasant, Mich.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 637).
William R. Kennedy	Clerk	$900	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1894	
J. D. C. De Jarnette	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 15, 1894	
Florence I. Miller	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Apr. 6, 1894	
Navajo Agency, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
NAVAJO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
C. A. Merritt	Superintendent	1 000	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Emma DeVore	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
William Korn	Shoemaker	720	M.	W.	....do	
Elisabeth J. Rowland	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	....do	
J. S. Rich	Cook	480	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
W. E. Hildebrand	Carpenter	900	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Stalley Norcross	Tailor	840	M.	I.	Apr. 7, 1894	
Carrie M. Darnell	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Elisa W. Thackera	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1894	
Cass Jackson	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1894	
Annie Thomas	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Feb. 5, 1894	
Kate F. Darnell	Second assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1894	
Nora H. Hearst	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1894	
M. E. Keough	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Emma Dawson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Frank J. Gehringer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1894	
BLUFF CITY DAY SCHOOL.						
Anna C. Egan	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Neah Bay Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
NEAH BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
A. J. Taber	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
G. W. Myers	Teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
David Govan	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Minnie H. Webster	Cook	300	F.	W.	....do	
E. Donnell	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Lucy Brown	Laundress	200	F.	I.	....do	
Carrie Trowbridge	Assistant	120	F.	I.	....do	
E. M. Powell	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 21, 1893	
Pat McCarty	Male assistant	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Charley Smith	....do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 19, 1894	
May Jessie	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	May 20, 1894	
QUILLEHUTE DAY SCHOOL.						
A. W. Smith	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Kate M. Thompson	Assistant teacher	400	F.	W.	....do	
Nevada Agency, Nev.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
PYRAMID LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
David U. Betts	Teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Daisy D. Budden	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
James R. Graham	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 17, 1893	
Mary Sutherland	Cook	360	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1894	
Ida Lowery	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Jan. 5, 1894	
Emma R. Gutelius	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1894	
Eugene Fowler	Issue clerk	600	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1893	
James R. Hastings	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
WALKER RIVER DAY SCHOOL.						
Ellen E. Hammond	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Nevada Agency, Nev.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
WADSWORTH DAY SCHOOL.						
Kitty C. Macaulay	Teacher	$720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Fred C. Campbell	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Marguerite L. Picotte	Teacher	600	F.	I.	....do	
Ella Campbell	Matron	500	F.	W.	....do	
Walter T. Diddock	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Albert O. Ferguson	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	....do	
Jane Johnson	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Charles Woodhull	Assistant industrial teacher.	180	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Nettie Walker	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	....do	
Eugene Jonte	Carpenter and machinist	800	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Olive Lambert	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1894	
WINNEBAGO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Enos B. Atkinson	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Julia Ashford	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1893	
Sara M. Atkinson	Matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Jesse A. Babbitt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Benjamin Lowry	Assistant industrial teacher.	420	M.	I.	....do	
Josie Holsworth	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Lucy A. Heath	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Lotty Holsworth	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1893	
Benjamin Davis	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Osage Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
KAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Eugenia Z. Bryce	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1893	
W. S. Ray	Farmer	480	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
W. D. Thompson	Cook	400	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Lowe	Laundress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Allie C. Smith	Matron	480	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1894	
James W. Riley	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
Fayan Riley	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Joy H. Chain	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Phillip LaVore	Laborer	240	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1894	
Serena Keenan	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	May 22, 1894	
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 342).
C. E. Kendall	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Alice Haines	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Lee Dante Taylor	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
May Nunnelly	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Mary Pollock	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Etta M. French	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
E. A. Marsh	Girls' matron	720	F.	W.	....do	
Flora I. French	Boys' matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Lydia M. Kendall	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	....do	
Ella Spurgeon	....do	400	F.	W.	....do	
M. J. Caldwell	Hospital nurse	400	F.	W.	....do	
Lissie Pike	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Clara Rush	....do	400	F.	W.	....do	
Mary J. Haines	....do	400	F.	W.	....do	
Elda Kenworthy	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Marrietta Hayes	....do	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Ida Luppy	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	

REF0071680

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Osage Agency, Okla.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						Act July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 342).
Zana Baker	Laundress	$480	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1893	
Helen Smith	....do	400	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1893	
Louis Baptiste	Laborer	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Manning Halliday	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1893	
Zachary Reece	Baker	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Edwin Patterson	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1894	
Alcester B. Malaby	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1894	
Jennie M. Uptegrove	Cook	400	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1894	
T. E. Bagnall	Carpenter	900	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1894	
Nannie Evans	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
James Murray	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Pawnee boarding school, Pawnee Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, 634).
G. H. Phillips	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Mary W. Wright	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Julia F. Fish	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Ophelia Jones	Boys' matron	400	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1894	
George Howell	Farmer	280	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
J. W. Suthard	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	....do	
Susie Howell	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	July 31, 1893	
A. C. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Nettie G. Phillips	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Henry Horst	Assistant cook and baker	400	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Louise Horst	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Mamie C. Jones	Nurse	400	F.	W.	....do	
Frona Clark	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Rose L. Howell	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Lena Wagner	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 24, 1894	
Kate Robinson	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1894	
Mary E. Theiss	Matron	540	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Perris training school, Perris, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 630).
M. H. Savage	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mrs. C. E. Savage	Clerk and assistant matron.	900	F.	W.	....do	
Mrs. Kate L. Davis	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Mrs. M. A. Rankin	Matron and teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
Mrs. E. J. Marris	Cook	500	F.	W.	....do	
Frances Majel	Helper	40	M.	I.	....do	
Marguerite Scholder	....do	40	F.	I.	....do	
Samuel Scholder	....do	40	M.	I.	....do	
William H. Roberts	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Claudina Calac	Helper	40	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Ventura Saubel	Assistant	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Joseph Scholder	....do	120	M.	I.	....do	
Hapgood Denton	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Damaso Rodriguez	Indian assistant	80	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Sotero Amago	....do	80	M.	I.	....do	
José Calac	....do	80	M.	I.	....do	
Felipa Amago	Helper	40	F.	I.	....do	
John Ortego	....do	40	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Lyllian E. Harrington	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 2, 1894	
Phœnix training school, Phœnix, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 636).
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
James B. Alexander	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1893	
M. K. Culbertson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1893	
Hugh Patton	Teacher	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Sarah Nott	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
A. G. Matthews	Farmer	750	F.	W.	....do	
José Mesetona	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Blanche Edwards	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Josie Martines	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	....do	
Emma Erastus	....do	60	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Eliza Matthews	Laundress	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Nellie Jackson	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	....do	
Mabel Edwards	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Henry Sentika	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 8, 1893	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Phœnix training school, Phœnix, Ariz.—Cont'd.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 636).
Fanny D. Hall	Matron	$600	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
Cyrus San	Indian assistant	96	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Thomas Lash	....do	48	M.	I.	....do	
Edward Parsons	....do	26	M.	I.	....do	
Geo. N. Quinn	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1893	
Oldham Kescheif	Assistant farmer	180	M.	I.	....do	
Fred Long	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Gertrude Blanche McArthur.	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1893	
Belle R. Zimmerman	Baker	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Lydia Long	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Pearl McArthur	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Clio Setoyant	Assistant cook	60	M.	I.	....do	
Logan D. Dameron	Physician	500	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Nora Holmes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 29, 1894	
James Peters	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Apr. 28, 1894	
Pierre training school, Pierre, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
Crosby G. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.		
Nelson W. Dunn	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 2, 1893	
James R. Wright	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Geo. Taylor	Watchman	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Rita Samco	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1893	
William S. Martin	Storekeeper	600	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Sarah A. Dake	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1893	
J. B. Hann	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1893	
Rosa Dean	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1894	
Theodore Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1894	
Julia A. Baker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1894	
Kesie Vooma	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Albert C. Solberg	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1894	
Pima boarding school, Pima Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
William W. Wilson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 10, 1893	
Esther G. Cotes	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Alice Ischif	Hospital nurse	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Mark Antonio	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Jessie Johnson	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
William Hica	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Calvin N. Emerson	Assistant cook and baker	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Lizzie Schulze	Laundress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Ben Givins	Assistant blacksmith	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Eugene Chiago	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	....do	
T. S. Farris	Farmer and disciplinarian	700	M.	W.	....do	
Mary E. Dennis	Cook and baker	600	F.	W.	....do	
Major P. Dutton	Carpenter and issue clerk	840	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1893	
James E. Kirk	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1893	
Henry Arthur	Assistant blacksmith	60	M.	I.	Nov. 22, 1893	
George Azul	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Lillian H. Webster	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1894	
Rose Emerson	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 25, 1894	
Lucy Ramon	Hospital nurse	60	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Annie R. Osborn	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Julia Garcia	Assistant seamstress	240	F	I.	....do	
Nannie B. Young	Matron	600	F	W.	May 7, 1894	
Cornelia I. Hann	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 31, 1894	
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 624).
OGALLALA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Malk W. Brun	Farmer	900	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Howell Morgan	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1894	
Frank Twiss	Butcher	600	M.	I.	Aug. 18, 1893	
S. S. Cowell	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	Oct. 20, 1893	
John Jessel	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Hobekes I. Crow	Apprentice	150	M.	I.	Feb. 11, 1894	
Thomas Black Bear	....do	150	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Andrew Beard	....do	150	M.	I.	....do	
Santo Rose Martin	....do	150	M.	I.	....do	
Hugh Top Bear	....do	150	M.	I.	....do	

REF0071681

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 624).
PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL.						
M. J. Huston	Nurse	$300	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1893	
Ila A Leek	Assistant nurse	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1: T. A. Hutson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
No. 2: Mary R. Henry	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
No. 4: Z. A. Parker	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
No. 6: H. E. Brown	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
No. 7: E. M. Keith	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
No. 9: M. C. Prescott	....do	600	F.	H.	....do	
No. 11: J. M. Sweeney	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
No. 15: W. M. Robertson	....do	600	F.	H.	....do	
No. 16: E. W. Gleason	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
No. 18: Jessie Craven	....do	600	F.	H.	....do	
No. 19: Julia Draper	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
No. 20: Clarence T. Stars	....do	600	M.	H.	....do	
No. 24: William Garrett	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
No. 21: William H. Barten	....do	600	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1893	
No. 3: E. W. Truitt	....do	600	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1893	
No. 23: John M. S. Linn	....do	600	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893	
No. 17: F. F. Cushman	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1893	
No. 12: H. A. Mossman	....do	600	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
No. 22: Stephen Waggoner	....do	600	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1893	
No. 13: E. L. Seymour	....do	600	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1894	
No. 10: John S. Spear	....do	600	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1894	
No. 4: W. M. Parker	Assistant teacher	300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
No. 5: Lizzie J. Brown	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
No. 6: Elmore L. Chief	....do	300	M.	I.	....do	
No. 7: M. O. Keith	....do	300	F.	H.	....do	
No. 8: H. Long Wolf	....do	300	F.	I.	....do	
No. 9: E. D. Prescott	....do	300	F.	H.	....do	
No. 11: O. A. Sweeney	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
No. 12: James Knight	....do	300	M.	H.	....do	
No. 15: A. A. Robertson	....do	300	F.	H.	....do	
No. 18: O. A. Craven	....do	300	M.	W.	....do	
No. 20: Jennie T. Stars	....do	300	F.	I.	....do	
No. 14: Julia Peck	....do	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 624).
PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
No. 10: John Hutsel	Assistant teacher	$300	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
No. 22: O. J. Waggoner	....do	300	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1894	
No. 24: Mary T. Wells	....do	300	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
No. 3: Mary E. Truitt	....do	300	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1894	
No. 19: Lizzie A. Bullard	....do	300	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1894	
No. 17: Phillipa White	....do	300	M.	I.	....do	
No. 8: Mary Morgan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1894	
No. 14: Hope Locke	Assistant teacher	300	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
No. 21: Angelique Barten	....do	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
No. 23: Olive R. Linn	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
Pipestone training school, Pipestone, Minn.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 637).
C. J. Crandall	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
John H. Heidelman	Physician	360	M.	W.	....do	
F. W. Werts	Teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Fiarna F. Sipe	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1893	
Thamar Richey	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1893	
Emma M. Jeffres	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1894	
Emma J. Werts	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Minnie M. Crandall	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Alexander McKay	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Ponca Agency, Okla						Act Aug. 15, 1876 (19 Stat., 208); act Mar. 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 380).
OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
J. B. Brown	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	June 2, 1894	
Georgiana Stebbins	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
R. K. Ferguson	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Anna I. Deming	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1893	
Annie Miller	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 16, 1893	
H. H. Miller	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 26, 1894	
Ella Long	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 12, 1894	
Mary McQuain	Laundress	400	F.	W.	May 9, 1894	
Kate O. Spaulding	Assistant boys' matron	600	F.	W.	May 30, 1894	
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Joseph D. Elliff	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1893	
Florence Fire Shaker	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Annie Hobbs	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Bertha Black Tongue	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
J. H. Barr	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
William Smith	Laborer	480	M.	W.	....do	
Lou Pyburn	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
J. H. Poor	Baker	400	M.	W.	Oct. 20, 1893	
Maggie Poor	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Mattie L. Adams	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1893	
Allie Staton	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 14, 1894	
Bettie Ansley	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1894	
Willie Barr	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Clara Faber	Assistant matron	240	F.	I.	....do	
Jean S. Elliff	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 14, 1894	

REF0071682

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pottawatomi Agency, Kans.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
IOWA AND SAC AND FOX OF MISSOURI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
T. Marcellus Marshall	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$720	M.	W.	May 22, 1894	
Bell Bartling	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Clara D. True	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1894	
Mattie Rion	Cook	300	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1894	
Jas. E. Jensen	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1894	
Josie Vetter	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	June 4, 1894	
Martha Whelan	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 22, 1894	
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Calvin Asbury	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	May 12, 1894	
Lena M. Scharff	Matron and assistant teacher.	600	F.	W.	July 28, 1893	
Charles L. Atwater	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Anna M. Schaffer	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	....do	
Cora Teter	Cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1893	
Alice M. Battice	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	F.	I.	Dec. 5, 1893	
POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Sept. 26, 1888 (7 Stat., 432).
Fred T. Woodburn	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	M.	W.	June 11, 1894	
Ellen A. James	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Anna Delitz	Cook	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ella Patterson	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	....do	
Anna Erickson	Assistant cook and laundress.	300	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1894	
Isaac M. Gladish	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Mch. 16, 1894	
Mahala Gladish	Matron	480	F.	W.	....do	
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
PUEBLO DAY SCHOOLS.						
Cochita: J. B. Grozier	Teacher	800	F.	W.		
Laguna: Anna M. Sayre	....do	800	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Santa Clara: Thomas S. Dozier	....do	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Zia: Caroline E. Hosmer	....do	800	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Puyallup Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
CHEHALIS BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Andrew H. Vicks	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Chauncey A. Mead	Physician	250	M.	W.	....do	
Emily J. Vicks	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
John F. Gordon	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Fanny Van Eaton	Cook	480	M.	W.	....do	
Lena Heck	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	....do	
Julia Jake	Apprentice	60	F.	I.	....do	
Joseph Choke	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Millie Dohee	Matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1893	
Charles W. Parson	Apprentice	60	M.	H.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Mary James	Assistant cook	150	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Mabel Benn	Apprentice	60	F.	I.	....do	
George Q. James	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
JAMESTOWN DAY SCHOOL.						
John E. Malone	Teacher	60	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Puyallup Agency, Wash.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
PORT GAMBLE DAY SCHOOL.						
Jesse H. Bratley	Teacher	$600	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1893	
PUYALLUP BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Edwin L. Chalcraft	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Henry J. Phillips	Principal teacher	700	M.	W.	....do	
Nellie R. Southwork	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Rachael McGhie	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Eugenie M. Edwards	Assistant matron	450	F.	W.	....do	
Philip R. Churchwood	Industrial teacher	700	M.	W.	....do	
Jno. M. Butchart	Farmer and gardener	700	M.	W.	....do	
Jno. Clanahan	Carpenter	700	M.	W.	....do	
Agatha Holland	Seamstress	450	F.	I.	....do	
Helen M. Miller	....do	450	F.	W.	....do	
Emily Hines	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	....do	
John Milcane	Assistant farmer	480	M.	I.	May 26, 1894	
John Johnson	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
John Allen	....do	60	M.	I.	May 16, 1894	
Mary Woodruff	....do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Nellie O'Dell	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Caroline Peterson	Assistant cook	240	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1892	
John Arquette	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	....do	
Eddie Spott	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Anna Harris	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Elizabeth Ramsey	Cook	400	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
William P. Tabor	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 14, 1893	
Henry Cross	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Lucy Roberts	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Mar. 7, 1894	
QUINAIELT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
R. W. Agar	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Jennie Agar	Matron	450	F.	W.	....do	
Clara Rock	Apprentice	48	F.	I.	....do	
Addie Misp	....do	48	F.	I.	....do	
William J. McAleer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 19, 1893	
George Underwood	Apprentice	48	M.	I.	Aug. 16, 1893	
Ethelia McAleer	Cook	450	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Harry Shale	Apprentice	48	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
S'KOKOMISH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Rodney S. Graham	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Nellie Graham	Matron	500	F.	W.	....do	
Robert D Shutt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Hattie van Eaton	Cook	450	F.	W.	....do	
Mollie Judire	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Graham	Seamstress and assistant teacher.	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Anna Williams	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	....do	
Willie Thomas	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	....do	
Minnie Sherwood	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Hattie Gale	....do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Willie Pulsifer	....do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John J. McKoin	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Abbie W. Scott	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
B. N. O. Walker	....do	600	M.	I.	....do	
Susie McKoin	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Charles T. Orr	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Mamie Webber	Cook	420	F.	W.	....do	

REF0071683

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Sallie Woolf	Seamstress	$420	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mollie Wright	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	....do	
Cora E. Walker	Laundress	420	F.	I.	....do	
Anna Smith	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Aug. 16, 1893	
T. E. Walker	Farmer	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Eva Johnson	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1893	
Hatt'e McNeil	Assistant matron	320	F.	I.	Feb. 24, 1894	
S. J. Kelly	....do	320	F.	W.	....do	
Margaret Bright	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Mar. 12, 1894	
SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
A. J. Taber, jr.	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 22, 1894	
Catherine M. Kilbourne	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	
K. W. Cannon	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Clara Allen	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Dorcas Moore	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Kate Long	Assistant matron	320	F.	I.	July 10, 1893	
Mack Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Selon Perrin	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Cora Pickering	Cook	420	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Della Hicks	Seamstress	420	F.	I.	....do	
Verda Robison	Laundress	420	F.	W.	....do	
Elisa Peckham	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Oct. 2, 1893	
Minnie Spicer	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1893	
Lizzie H. Young	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Josie Lofland	Assistant matron small boys.	320	F.	I.	Feb. 24, 1894	
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Little White River: A. D. Harpold	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Butte Creek: Minnie E. Meade	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Cut Meat Creek: R. C. Bauer	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
Pine Creek: J. M. Corbin	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
Upper Cut Meat Creek: K. A. Thomas	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
Ring Thunder: Sidney D. Purviance	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
He Dogs Camp: J. Franklin House	....do	600	M.	W.	....do	
Lower Cut Meat Creek: Mabel C. Bennet	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Little White River: Rose A. Harpold	Assistant teacher	300	F.	W.	....do	
Cut Meat Creek: Clema Baner	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
Corn Creek: Hattie F. Eaton	....do	300	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Pine Creek: Martha A. Corbin	....do	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Black Pipe: Emelina H. Tripp	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
Agency: Julia Gordon	....do	300	F.	I.	....do	
Upper Cut Meat Creek: Libbie S. Thomas	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
He Dogs Camp: Drusilla House	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
Butte Creek: Ida May Haddon	....do	300	F.	W.	....do	
Ironwood Creek: Capitola C. Butterfield	....do	300	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Spring Creek: Mary McElroy	....do	300	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1893	
Lower Cut Meat Creek: Katie E. Bennet	....do	300	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
White Thunder Creek: Benj. D. West	Teacher	$600	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1893	
Ironwood Creek: Geo. M. Butterfield	....do	600	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
Spring Creek: Isaac M. McElroy	....do	600	M.	W.	Nov. 4, 1893	
White Thunder Creek: Mary O. West	Assistant teacher	300	F.	W.	Dec. 23, 1893	
Milka Camp: Louisa McLane	....do	300	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1894	
Ponca Creek: Elmira R. Greason	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1893	
Milka Camp: D. L. McLane	....do	600	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1894	
Black Pipe Creek: John B. Dripp	....do	600	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Red Leaf Camp: Morton E. Bradford	....do	600	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Oak Creek: Lavina C. Van Horn	....do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Red Leaf Camp: Fannie Bradford	Assistant teacher	300	F.	W.	Apr. 23, 1894	
Oak Creek: Martha S. Carlisle	....do	300	F.	W.	Apr. 23, 1894	
Agency: Lora A. Burton	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Corn Creek: E. R. Goerte	....do	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Round Valley boarding school, Round Valley Agency, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Rose K. Watson	Principal teacher	800	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Dick Wesley	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	Oct. 12, 1893	
Mrs. Margaret A. Peter	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Craddock	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1893	
Mabel Dunlap	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Sac and Fox day school, Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
W. S. Stoops	Teacher	700	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.						
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 639).
DeWitt S. Harris	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
A. D. Allen	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Jennie R. Walbridge	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Angie Allen	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Lucy J. Scott	Laundress	360	F.	I.	....do	
C. K. Peck	Laborer	360	M.	W.	....do	
Nancy Scott	Female assistant	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Ada Lockhart	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1893	
Nellie Warrior	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Louis Tyner	Male assistant	60	M.	I.	Nov. 17, 1893	
Hattie G. Duck	Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1893	
Robinson Crusoe	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Feb. 16, 1894	
Mary E. Cluthier	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 26, 1894	
SAC AND FOX (MISSISSIPPI) BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 621).
J. E. Ross	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary J. Hall	Matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1893	
F. A. Thackrey	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	

REF0071684

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
SAC AND FOX (MISSISSIPPI) BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 621).
Bertha Quigg	Cook	$400	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Fannie Hagemann	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Simon Keleah	Laborer	360	M.	I.	Oct. 11, 1893	
Moses McKeasto	Male assistant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 4, 1893	
Jasper Conger	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Rhoda McCoy	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Dec. 14, 1893	
B. E. Moore	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
E. O. Hughes	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1894	
Sina E. Barnes	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1894	
Sarah Carter	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1894	
Irene Harris	Indian assistant	180	F.	I.	April 1, 1894	
Salem training school, Chemawa, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 636).
O. H. Parker	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	June 13, 1894	
Belle P. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Hattie E. Bristow	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	....do	
Ella Watts	Music teacher	500	F.	W.	....do	
Prudence Miles	Assistant matron	450	F.	W.	....do	
Elizabeth T. Adair	Nurse	450	F.	W.	....do	
Orin G. Savage	Farmer	900	M.	W.	....do	
Henry Rogers	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	....do	
Jacob H. Baughman	Blacksmith and wagon maker.	800	M.	W.	....do	
Axel Peterson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	....do	
Theodore M. Thompson	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	....do	
John F. Lowery	Butcher	60	M.	I.	....do	
Herbert Thornton	Baker	60	M.	I.	....do	
Mary J. Rogers	Cook	450	F.	W.	....do	
Prescott L. Rice	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	....do	
Jonas Laufman	Engineer and plumber	900	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1893	
Dollie Laufman	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1893	
Joseph De Juame	Baker	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
William Turner	Teamster	60	M.	I.	....do	
Geo. W. Rogers	Assistant cook	300	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
C. L. Baker	Principal teacher	1,000	M.	W.	May 1, 1894	
David E. Brewer	Disciplinarian	900	M.	I.	Mar. 2, 1894	
Winefred Watson	Teacher	500	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1894	
John C. Clark	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Emma O. Pinkerton	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1894	
Clara L. Gilman	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Henrietta Baker	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Thomas F. Roberts	Shoemaker	600	F.	W.	June 5, 1894	
San Carlos boarding school, San Carlos Agency, Ariz.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Thomas L. Hogue	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Rachel Lee	Teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
Anna B. Gould	....do	720	F.	W.	....do	
Henry Franck	Shoe and harness maker	840	M.	W.	....do	
Ah Son	Cook	540	M.	C.	....do	
Ella Brown	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	....do	
Rose Lyon	Assistant matron	720	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1893	
Ah Gelp	Laundryman	540	M.	C.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Chas. W. Goodman	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1893	
Santa Fé normal school, Santa Fé, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
Thomas M. Jones	Superintendent					
Edward W. Pike	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 25, 1894	
Anna C. Fagan	Principal teacher	1,000	F.	W.	May 28, 1894	
Mary C. Jones	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 2, 1894	
John Filau	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1894	
Santiago Sais	Baker	480	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1894	
Mina L. Spradling	Cook	600	F.	W.	....do	
Clara D. Pike	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	May 4, 1894	
Dora Jans	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1894	
Reyes Gurule	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	....do	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Santa Fé normal school, Santa Fé, N. Mex.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 635).
Joseph Anderson	Engineer	$300	M.	W.	Jan. 25, 1894	
Theo. F. Bischoff	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Annie Spurlock	Music teacher and assistant matron.	720	F.	W.	May 24, 1894	
Santee boarding school, Santee Agency, Nebr.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 624).
W. J. A. Montgomery	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1893	
Margaretta A. Frank	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Grace Raper	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Maud E. Ira	....do	600	F.	W.	July 18, 1893	
Emma V. Robinson	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Louisa Campbell	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	....do	
John O. Rouillard	Assistant	240	M.	I.	....do	
Harvey M. Abrams	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Birdie Risley	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Mary Moore	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1894	
Geo. G. Lawrence	Indian assistant	360	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Daniel J. Lawrence	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	....do	
Maggie Lawrence	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Jolie A. Palin	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 24, 1894	
Annie A. L. Kirk	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Maggie Brass	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	May 20, 1894	
Angelica Wilson	....do	150	F.	I.	June 1, 1894	
Mary Khune	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	June 4, 1894	
Seminoles, Florida, Fort Myers, Fla.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 628).
J. E. Brecht	Industrial teacher	1,000	M.	W.		
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter and assistant sawyer.	780	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
T. M. Parks	Engineer, blacksmith, and sawyer.	900	M.	W.	....do	
H. K. Stevens	General laborer	600	M.	W.	....do	
T. B. Tippins	Teamster	600	M.	W.	....do	
C. T. Tooke	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Aug. 2, 1893	
Sidney H. Murray	Night watchman	300	M.	W.	Mar. 6, 1894	
Shoshone boarding school, Shoshone Agency, Wyo.						Act March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 636).
Joseph R. Thornton	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Maggie Hauk	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Fred Poney	Cook	600	M.	W.	....do	
Pretty Woman	Laundress	400	F.	I.	....do	
Edward C. Major	Industrial teacher	800	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1893	
Bessie McKenzie	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1893	
Tilla Peterson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Dec 1, 1893	
Edith Steers	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Charles Myers	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Feb. 12, 1894	
Emma Murray	....do	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
E. R. Mason	Fireman and cook	720	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1894	
Lucy Wanstall	Laborer	150	F.	I.	....do	
Oliver C. Edwards	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1894	
Valentine Saal	Assistant cook	480	M.	W.	....do	
William Sherman	Assistant industrial teacher.	480	M.	I.	May 19, 1894	
Siletz boarding school, Siletz Agency, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Lydia L. Hunt	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	F.	W.	July 16, 1893	
Fannie I. Peter	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Kitty Chapman	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Oscar Wood	Teamster	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Minnie Lane	Laundress	300	F.	I.	....do	
Samuel Center	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
M. M. Armstrong	Nurse	500	F.	W.	....do	
Mary McGee	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Maggie Mackay	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Herbert W. Copeland	Teacher	600	M.	W.	May 26, 1894	

REF0071685

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Sisseton boarding school, Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (26 Stat., 1039).
Uriah Spray	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Anna Gardner	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ella O. Siverling	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
P. E. Johnson	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Gustave Geisler	Harness and shoe maker	500	M.	W.	....do	
Marie DeLeauw	Cook	420	F.	W.	....do	
Sophia Vanderhuyden	Laundress	360	F.	I.	....do	
Mary D. Peters	Baker	360	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Hannah Clother	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1894	
Chas. R. Turner	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1894	
Etta White	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1894	
Mary Spray	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Peter Peterson	Fireman	300	M.	W.	Mar. 7, 1894	
Eva Garfield	Indian assistant	180	F.	I.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Felix Cloutier	....do	180	M.	I.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 624).
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Martin Kenel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Bernardine Walker	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
Rhabana Stoup	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Adela Eugster	Matron	480	F.	W.	....do	
Felix Hoheisel	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Edward C. Meagher	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	....do	
Rosalia A. Doppler	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Cecilia Cameuzind	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Theresa Markle	Laundress	360	F.	W.	....do	
Mary Walkingelk	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Benedict White	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Irena Blacklightning	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1893	
Maud Traversie	....do	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
James Brown	....do	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Agnes G. Fredette	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1893	
Mary Y. Rodger	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Clara Fredette	Assistant matron	480	F.	H.	Nov. 6, 1893	
Jennie Hill	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Mary F. Buckley	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Joseph J. Huse	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Charles Whitebull	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Isidore Waters	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Mary Gelvin	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Nora Bravecrow	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	....do	
Maude Mosher	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Beatrice B. Sondereger.	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Elizabeth G. Schonle	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
Seraplime E. Ecker	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Bridget McCalligan	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Placida Schaefer	Matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ada Heart	Assistant nurse	240	F.	I.	....do	
Joseph Heinig	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Petronilla Uhing	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Walburga Huse	Hospital cook	360	F.	W.	....do	
Ann B. Pleets	Seamstress	480	F.	H.	....do	
Alphonsa Bright	Laundress	360	F.	W.	....do	
Oscar J. D. Hodgkiss	Night watchman	300	M.	H.	....do	
Benedict Ramsey	Assistant	240	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Octavia Valandre	....do	240	F.	H.	....do	
Thecla Huse	Hospital nurse	360	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Albert Walker	Assistant	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Katie Means	....do	240	F.	H.	Mar. 1, 1894	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Bullhead:						
James Pheasant	Janitor	$180	M.	I.	Oct. 7, 1893	
Antoine De Rockbraine.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Cannon Ball:						
C. C. Witzleben	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Agnes V. Witzelben	....do	500	F.	H.	....do	
Louis Hat	Janitor	180	M.	I.	....do	Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 624).
Marmot, No. 1		600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Simon H. Drum	Teacher	180	M.	I.	....do	
Leo Struckmany	Janitor					
Marmot, No. 2:						
J. L. Hazard	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1894	
Henry Kaddy	Janitor	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Tomah training school, Tomah Wis.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 637).
S. C. Sanborn	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.		
Mrs. Lizzie A. Richards	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Miss Sue O. Smith	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Miss Mary E. Hoye	Matron	720	F.	W.	....do	
Mrs. Jessie E. Emery	Cook	500	F.	W.	....do	
Billy Hopkins	Watchman	240	M.	I.	....do	
Annie Folsom	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Frank H. Pond	Engineer	720	M.	W.	....do	
Patrick McEvoy	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Mch. 1, 1894	
Sadie Johnson	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Tongue River Agency, Mont., day school.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Emma C. Hogan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Nellie A. Wilson	Cook	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Tulalip Agency, Wash., day school.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 286).
D. Evans	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.						Act June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 204); Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Lewis D. Waters	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Sarah Waters	Matron	720	F.	W.	....do	
Christena Mease	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
Albert Rube	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Kate Culler	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Sallie Duvall	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
O. H. Johnson	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Katie Connor	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 1 1893	
UINTAH BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
J. S. Binford	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Allie B. Busby	Teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
Libbie C. Stanley	....do	720	F.	W.	....do	
Minnie J. Binford	Matron	720	F.	W.	....do	
B. R. Shimp	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Ella Calkins	Cook	500	F.	W.	....do	
Olive M. Wayman	Laundress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Lillian Malaby	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Umatilla boarding school, Umatilla Agency, Oreg.						Act Aug. 5, 1892 (22 Stat., 298).
Mollie V. Gaither	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Elsie Coffin Bushee	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ella Briggs	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Lizzie C. Morris	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	

REF0071686

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Umatilla boarding school, Umatilla Agency, Oreg.—Cont'd.						Act Aug. 5, 1892 (22 Stat., 298).
Emma Crawford	Seamstress	$400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Margaret McCann	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Rosa Pambrun	Indian assistant	180	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1894	
James Mason	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Jennie Lightfoot	Laundress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Uklah day school, Uklah, Cal.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
Martha B. Glazier	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.						Act Mar. 3 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
SIMNASHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
S. L. Hertzog	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Kate Lister	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Peter Kalauna	Industrial teacher	720	M.	I.	....do	
Gertie Lliard	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lizzie Sherrard	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Kate Heisler	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Hattie Morgan	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Jackson Queh pah mah	Assistant	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Sarah Luxillo	....do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1894	
WARM SPRINGS BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Eugene C. Nardin	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Paul Bannock	Assistant	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Nugen Kautz	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1893	
Lucy Smith	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Mary Bello Clay	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1893	
Ruth Cooper	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Grace Albert	Assistant	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Martha Washumpa	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Jan. 27, 1894	
Mrs. Nugen Kautz	Principal teacher and cook.	480	F.	H.	Mar. 20, 1894	
Western Shoshone boarding school, Western Shoshone Agency, Nev.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
George W. King	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 12, 1894	
Mary L. Bowerx	Matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
W. Vincent Graves	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Martha S. King	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1894	
William R. Bower	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Jennie M. Boldan	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Ada D. Graves	Laundress	400	F.	W.	....do	
White Earth Agency, Minn.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 632).
LEECH LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Krauth H. Cressman	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
William Braunchaud	Janitor	300	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Emily H. Peake	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	Jan. 23, 1894	
Stella Cress	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Lenore H. Wolfe	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Mary R. Campbell	Cook	360	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Mary Taylor	Laundress	300	F.	I.	....do	
PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John A. Oakland	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
White Earth Agency, Minn.—Cont'd.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 632).
LEECH LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Minnie Phillips	Teacher	$600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Etta Nickerbocker	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Jennie Tibbetts	Assistant matron	120	F.	H.	....do	
Emma C. Knickerbocker	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Isabelle Farr	Laundress	360	F.	W.	....do	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	360	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Julius H. Brown	Janitor	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
H. E. Wilson	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary C. English	Assistant teacher	500	F.	H.	....do	
Tania M. Wilson	Matron	300	F.	W.	....do	
Elizabeth Graves	Seamstress	200	F.	I.	....do	
Madeline Jourdan	Laundress	240	F.	H.	....do	
Casper Thompson	Janitor	300	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Fanny Fern	Cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1894	
WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
S. M. Hume	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Jackson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Nellie E. Grantham	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Martha H. Tindall	Matron	480	F.	W.	....do	
Carrie Boutwell	Assistant matron	300	F.	H.	....do	
J. E. Louzon	Carpenter and industrial teacher.	840	M.	W.	....do	
Mary A. McMartin	Cook	300	F.	H.	....do	
Mary Donnell	Laundress	300	F.	H.	....do	
Mitchell Viznor	Janitor	300	M.	H.	....do	
Rose Viznor	Assistant	60	F.	I.	Jan 1, 1894	
Robert Beaulieu	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Sarah J. Little	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Viola Cook	Superintendent	840	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Nettie L. Knickerbacker	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Edith M. Cunliff	Cook	360	F.	H.	....do	
Julia Chandounett	Seamstress	480	F.	H.	....do	
Julia H. Onsager	Laundress	360	F.	W.	....do	
O. Chandounett	Janitor	300	M.	W.	....do	
Carrie A. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Yakima boarding school, Yakima Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
John W. Clendening	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 12, 1893	
Alice Simpson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Maggie Kishbaugh	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Pearl Haynicar	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1893	
Mary Billy	Laundress	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Fred Sam	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Oct. 16, 1893	
Samuel Enyart	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Lester Pearne	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 19, 1893	
Thomas Beason	....do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 14, 1893	
Ortis Tom	....do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 7, 1893	
Nora Watters	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 16, 1893	
Mary Wikle	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1893	
H. J. Kilgour	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1893	
Jacob O. Holt	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 4, 1894	
Charles Hadley	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1894	
Alice Catlin	Cook	660	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1894	
Jenny D. Banks	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1894	
Annie Allen	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1894	
Florence I. Kilgour	Matron	720	F.	W.	June 17, 1894	

REF0071687

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Color.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Yankton boarding school, Yankton Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 634).
E. D. Wood	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
M. E. Wood	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
M. F. Wagner	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
H. Conrmoyer	Indian assistant	480	F.	I.	....do	
M. C. Ellis	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
E. E. Ely	Cook	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
C. V. Craig	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
I. Ellis	Assistant	120	F.	I.	....do	
J. Chotean	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	
J. Stricker	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	
L. Jones	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	
C. Wool	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
J. Thomas	Cook	480	F.	I.	Oct. 25, 1893	
L. A. Allen	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Nov. 2, 1893	
P. Blank	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Nov. 3, 1893	
M. I. Bonnin	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Dec. 5, 1893	
M. Eddy	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1894	
W. M. Jayne	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 3, 1894	
F. M. Lamont	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	....do	
S. Ashes	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1893, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
TERRITORY OF ALASKA.				
George Kostrometinoff.	I.	Captain of police.	$15	
Edmond Armstrong	I.	Lieutenant		15
Rudolph Walton	I.	Private		10
James Jackson	I.	....do		10
Augustus Bean	I.	....do		10
Saginaw Jake	I.	....do		10
Kent a kouse	I.	....do		10
Ia ka Nahk	I.	....do		10
Don a Wak	I.	....do		10
John Williams	I.	....do		10
Andrew Planteth	I.	....do		10
John Shadesty	I.	....do		10
Edward Benson	I.	....do		10
Thomas Tuxivana	I.	....do		10
Ca chuck tee	I.	....do		10
William Shoskin	I.	....do		10
Simon Keith	I.	....do		10
George Shaaka	I.	....do		10
Thomas Skloalkah	I.	....do		10
Don Wak Ish	I.	....do		10
BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.[1]				
Capt. Lorenzo W. Cooke.	W.	Act'g agent	None.	
H. L. McIntyre	W.	Civil engr.	$2,000	
E. C. Garrett	W.	Clerk	$1,200	
George S. Martin	W.	Physician	1,200	
Charles Abrey	W.	Farmer	900	
Silas G. Crandell	W.	Carpenter	900	
T. C. Price	W.	....do	900	
L. J. Cooke	W.	Issue clerk	900	
Martin Hawkins	W.	Blacksmith	900	
Charles Peterson	W.	Assistant farmer.	720	
Marion F. Gleeson	W.	....do	720	
Jack Miller	I.	Herder	180	
Joseph Trombley	I.	Butcher	480	
Louise Sanderson	I.	Interpreter	300	
Charles Rose	I.	Laborer	240	
Frank Vielle	I.	....do	240	
Edward Jack	I.	....do	240	
Louis Trombley	I.	....do	240	
Henry Robare	I.	....do	240	
Alex. Guardipee	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	150	
Paul Austin	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	150	
Harrison Tearing Lodge.	I.	Judge		$10
David Littledog	I.	....do		10
Stephen Bullshoo	I.	....do		10
Peter Champine	I.	Captain of police.		15

[1] Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.—continued.				
John Middlecalf	I.	Lieutenant		$15
Miles Fourhorns	I.	Sergeant		10
Frank Bird Rattle	I.	Private		10
Frank Curly Bear	I.	....do		10
Daniel Duck Head	I.	....do		10
Richard Kipp	I.	....do		10
Robert White Grass	I.	....do		10
Wilder Wild Gun	I.	....do		10
James Longtime sleeping.	I.	....do		10
William Upham	I.	....do		10
Joseph Bearspaw	I.	....do		10
Charles Afterbuffalo	I.	....do		10
John Medicinecowl	I.	....do		10
James Nightgun	I.	....do		10
Samuel Bigspring	I.	....do		10
Louis Champine	I.	....do		10
Albert Iron Pipe	I.	....do		10
Simon Scabby Robe	I.	....do		10
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, OKLA.[1]				
Capt. Albert E. Woodson.	W.	Act'g agent	None.	
S. H. Jones	W.	Clerk	$1,200	
Geo. R. Westfall	W.	Physician	1,200	
Philip W. Pitt	W.	Carpenter	900	
K. F. Smith	W.	Blacksmith	900	
Wm. F. Darlington	W.	Miller and engineer	900	
F. Glassbrenner	W.	Property clerk.	900	
S. G. Skinner	W.	Issue clerk	800	
O. S. Rice	W.	Ass't clerk	720	
Heinrich Kliewer	W.	Additional farmer.	720	
Roy Hall	W.	....do		75
George E. Coleman	W.	....do	720	
James H. Hammon	W.	....do	720	
Samuel B. Bush	W.	....do	720	
Jesse Hinkle	W.	....do	720	
James M. Jarboe	W.	....do	720	
Eliza Lambe	W.	Field matron		60
William Fletcher	I.	Additional farmer.	720	
Andrew Tasso	I.	....do	720	
Robert Burns	I.	Issue clerk	600	
John C. Goodwin	W.	Teamster and laborer.	360	
Jeff. Brown	W.	Butcher	360	
John Hansell	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	300	
John Otterby	I.	Interpreter	300	
Dan Tucker	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	300	
Waldo Reed	I.	Assistant carpenter.	300	
Colonel Horn	I.	Teamster and laborer.	180	
Joseph Williams	I.	....do	180	
Lewis H. Miller	I.	....do	180	
Joseph Wawtaliaw	I.	Captain of police.		15
Reuben N. Matarm	I.	1st lieut		15
Henry Sage	I.	2d lieut		15
Henry S. Bull	I.	Sergeant		$10
Simon Euen wock ko	I.	Private		10
Ed Be kawn	I.	....do		10
Jimmy Euen chaz ne	I.	....do		10
Bob Tall Wolf No. 3	I.	....do		10
Theok Raven	I.	....do		10
Frank W. Wolf	I.	....do		10
Mart Ha woo tanz	I.	....do		10
James O. Bull	I.	....do		10
Jah Seger	I.	....do		10
Moore Vanhorn	I.	....do		10
John Stanton	I.	....do		10
William Wassance	I.	....do		10
James Red Hair	I.	....do		10
John Na was	I.	....do		10
T. R. Bird	I.	....do		10
Hudson Hawkan	I.	....do		10
Cleaver Warden	I.	....do		10
Frank Ista ouif tsan	I.	....do		10
Tony Pedro	I.	....do		10
Standing Bird	I.	....do		10
Joi Hamilton	I.	....do		10
Henry Roman Nose	I.	....do		10
Joseph Bawnee	I.	....do		10
Clarence Watson	I.	....do		10
Howling Water	I.	....do		10
COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZ.				
Charles E. Davis	W.	Agent	$1,500	
H. J. Palmer	W.	Clerk	1,000	
Leonidas M. Hardin	W.	Physician	1,000	
Samuel G. Rogers	W.	Blacksmith and carpenter.	800	
R. E. L. Daniels	W.	Additional farmer.	720	
Sctiu ma	I.	....do	360	
Sam na mi va	I.	Butcher	240	
Charley Nelse	I.	Engineer	240	
Man ita ha	I.	Interpreter	240	
Chu vla co mo homa	I.	Herder	120	
Chu vla co mo homa	I.	Apprentice	120	
Moses	I.	....do	60	
Ah wan yu thinna	I.	Private		10
John Crook	I.	....do		10
Mut que se nla	I.	....do		10
So we cha	I.	....do		10
Ah che viel ye wha	I.	....do		10
COLVILLE AGENCY, WASH.[2]				
Capt. John W. Bubb	W.	Act'g agent	None.	
C. R. Bubb	W.	Clerk	1,200	
C. K. Smith	W.	Physician	1,200	
E. H. Latham	W.	....do	1,200	
James R. Walker	W.	....do	1,200	
E. J. Thomas	W.	....do	1,100	
E. Glasgow	W.	Sawyer and miller.	900	
Lew Wilmot	W.	....do	900	
Chas. Van Amburgh	W.	Engineer	900	
A. L. Stahl	W.	Farmer	900	
George F. Steel	W.	Carpenter	900	
Henry M. Steel	W.	Additional farmer.		75

[1] Also treaty of October 28, 1867. [2] Also agreement of July 4, 1884, and act March 3, 1891.

REF0071688

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
COLVILLE AGENCY, WASH.—continued.				
Joseph Peavy	W.	Blacksmith	$900	...
C. M. Hinman	W.	do	900	...
George A. Sheldon	W.	Miller	840	...
Wm. J. Kipp	W.	Sawyer	840	...
John Schwleckert	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
Robert Flett	I.	Interpreter.	400	...
Lot Whist le po som.	I.	Judge		$8
Cornelius Skosh lock in.	I.	....do		8
Thomas S. Garry	I.	....do		8
Jim Chil quen to	I.	Captain of police.		15
Aeneas Ai a sa	I.	Lieutenant		15
Joseph Qui se	I.	Private		10
Asa Doll	I.	....do		10
Mack Chil alt sa	I.	....do		10
Alex Skumtal	I.	....do		10
Alex Sin ha sa lock	I.	....do		10
St. Paul	I.	....do		10
Louie Quil Quil taken.	I.	....do		10
Andrew Quil Quil taken.	I.	....do		10
John Huff	I.	....do		10
Titus Garry	I.	....do		10
John Williams	I.	....do		10
Joseph Gray la way	I.	....do		10
St. Paul Casmere	I.	....do		10
Frank O'Brien	I.	....do		10
Long Antoine	I.	....do		10
Charlie Hill	I.	....do		10
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK.[1]				
Crow Creek.				
Frederick Treon	W.	Agent	1,800	...
J. C. Fitzpatrick	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
T. M. Bridges	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Joseph Wertez	W.	Miller	900	...
William Fuller	W.	Carpenter	840	...
R. Ryerson	W.	Blacksmith	840	...
J. F. Griegoldt	W.	Storekeeper and overseer.	800	...
Joseph Sutton	W.	Farmer	800	...
S. M. Childers	W.	Additional farmer.		75
Emret Siverton	W.	Laborer	540	...
Fire Tail	I.	Herder	400	...
Alfred Saul	I.	Assistant miller.	360	...
John Pattee	I.	Assistant carpenter.	360	...
Mark Wells	I.	Interpreter.	300	...
William Walker	I.	Blacksmith.	240	...
Joseph Nimrod	I.	Tinner	240	...
James Rondell	I.	Laborer	240	...
Charlie Eagle	I.	....do	240	...
Frank Black	I.	Assistant carpenter.	240	...
Willie Jones	I.	Whl'wright	240	...
John Lariat	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	...
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Crow Creek—Cont'd.				
Peter St. John	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	$180	...
George Banks	I.	Captain of police.		$15
Robert Philbrick	I.	Judge		10
Jas. Wounded Knee	I.	....do		10
Burned Prairie	I.	....do		10
James Black	I.	Private		10
David Horn	I.	....do		10
Charles Eagle	I.	....do		10
Robert Whipper	I.	....do		10
Joseph Ocobo	I.	....do		10
Thomas Eagle Man	I.	....do		10
Two Heart	I.	....do		10
Louis Male	I.	....do		10
Samuel Face	I.	....do		10
Amos Shield	I.	....do		10
Lower Brulé.				
Luke C. Hays	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Ambler Caskie	W.	Physician	1,200	...
R. O. Davis	W.	Additional farmer.		75
Andrew H. Green	W.	Blacksmith	840	...
Thomas J. Campbell	W.	Carpenter	840	...
George S. Stone	W.	Storekeeper and overseer.	800	...
J. B. Smith	W.	Farmer	720	...
M. Langdeau	I.	Assistant farmer.	540	...
John De Soulet	I.	Herder	400	...
P. L. La Roche	W.	Laborer	360	...
Chas. De Shenquette	I.	Interpreter	300	...
George Eates	I.	Tinner	240	...
Joseph Thompson	I.	Assistant carpenter.	240	...
Reuben Eates	I.	Assistant Blk'smith.	240	...
George Thompkins	I.	Laborer	240	...
Thomas Bow	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	...
Peter Bear Heart	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	180	...
Big Mane	I.	Judge		10
Eagle Star	I.	....do		10
Samuel White Bird	I.	....do		10
Stephen Spotted Horn.	I.	Captain of police.		15
George Elk	I.	Private		10
Samuel White	I.	....do		10
Phillip Hawk	I.	....do		10
Paul Councillor	I.	....do		10
Henry H. Elk	I.	....do		10
Thomas O. Lodge	I.	....do		10
Thomas T. Kettle	I.	....do		10
John B. Partisan	I.	....do		10
George Scott	I.	....do		10
David E. Whistle	I.	....do		10
Charles Shooter	I.	....do		10
Daniel E. Thunder	I.	....do		10
James B. Heart	I.	....do		10
William B. Shield	I.	....do		10
Isaac N. Moccasin	I.	....do		10

[1] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
CROW AGENCY, MONT.[1]				
Lieut. J. W. Watson	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
C. H. Barstow	W.	Clerk	$1,200	...
Portus Baxter	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Robert L. Reading	W.	Issue clerk	1,000	...
W. H. Steele	W.	Farmer	900	...
F. Sucher	W.	Blacksmith	900	...
R. C. Howard	W.	Herder	900	...
E. M. Hammond	W.	Carpenter	900	...
R. W. Cummins	W.	Supt. of irrigation	900	...
C. C. Kreidler	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
John Welton	W.	....do	720	...
Harold Brown	W.	....do	720	...
F. L. Benson	W.	....do	720	...
F. E. Sener	W.	....do	720	...
J. A. Gogarty	W.	Asst. clerk	720	...
S. Williams	W.	Miller	600	...
T. Laforge	I.	Interpreter	400	...
Leads a White Horse.	I.	Assistant herder.	360	...
Takes Among the Enemy.	I.	....do	360	...
George Thomas	I.	Laborer	300	...
Chester A. Birdshirt	I.	....do	300	...
M. Two Belly	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	300	...
Ralph Saco	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	...
Charles Clawson	I.	Assistant farmer.	180	...
Frank Bethenel	I.	....do	180	...
Paul Harry Wolf	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	180	...
Clifford White Shirt	I.	....do	180	...
Andrew Wallace	I.	Saddler's apprentice.	180	...
E. Black Hawk	I.	Assistant farmer.	180	...
R. White Bear	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	...
H. Red Shirt	I.	Assistant farmer.	180	...
A. Anderson	I.	....do	180	...
Bears Claw	I.	Captain of police.		$15
Boy that Grabs	I.	Lieutenant		15
Medicine Tail	I.	....do		15
White Arm	I.	Private		10
Fire Bear	I.	....do		10
Big Medicine	I.	....do		10
Shield Chief	I.	....do		10
Flat Boy	I.	....do		10
Takes a Horse	I.	....do		10
Round Rocks	I.	....do		10
Takes Among the Enemy.	I.	....do		10
Gives Away	I.	....do		10
Old Rabbit	I.	....do		10
John Wallace	I.	....do		10
Blanket Bull	I.	....do		10
The Iron	I.	....do		10
Little Dog Light	I.	....do		10
Know his Loss	I.	....do		10
Bird Bull	I.	....do		10
Does Everything	I.	....do		10
Josh Buffalo	I.	....do		10
High Gun	I.	....do		10
DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK.				
Ralph Hall	W.	Agent	$1,200	...
Peter J. McClory	W.	Clerk and storekeeper.	1,000	...
Charles H. Kermott	W.	Physician	1,000	...
William Grant	W.	Farmer	720	...
Louis Schle	W.	Additional farmer.		$75
E. W. Brenner	W.	....do		75
John Stewart	W.	Teamster, laborer.	600	...
R. D. Cowan	W.	Physician	400	...
Wamb ollwi casta	I.	Blacksmith.	360	...
Sunka ho waste	I.	Carpenter.	360	...
Charles White	I.	Interpreter.	300	...
Martin J. Rolette	I.	....do	300	...
Peter McCloud	I.	Assistant farmer.	300	...
Joseph Mead	I.	Additional farmer.	240	...
Wiyakamaza	I.	Captain of police.		15
Iyayuhmain	I.	Private		10
Wakaubotanina	I.	....do		10
Oyesna	I.	....do		10
Tunkanwayagmani	I.	....do		10
Patankaduzahena	I.	....do		10
Caupaksa	I.	....do		10
Washeasanamain	I.	....do		10
Alexis Montriel	I.	Captain		15
John B. Turcott	I.	Private		10
Francis Montreil	I.	....do		10
Charles Poitra	I.	....do		10
Louis Gaurneau	I.	....do		10
Moses Wallette	I.	....do		10
Joseph Lafrombois	I.	....do		10
Wakaksen	I.	....do		10
Matoh Kikta	I.	....do		10
Hu pa huwak an kan	I.	....do		10
FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.				
Joseph T. Carter	W.	Agent	1,500	...
Vincent R. Ronan	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
John Dade	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Robert Watson	W.	Miller and sawyer.	1,000	...
L. Forrest	W.	Carpenter	1,000	...
John F. O'Neil	W.	Miller and sawyer.	900	...
E. E. Chapman	W.	Engineer		75
Archie McLeod	W.	Carpenter	800	...
Alex. Matte	I.	Blacksmith.	800	...
Joseph Blodget	W.	Farmer	750	...
Charles Gardiner	W.	....do	750	...
Benjamin Welsh	W.	Assistant miller.	540	...
Michael Revais	I.	Interpreter.	300	...
Partee ke kee shee	I.	Judge		10
Emas Otstoo	I.	....do		10
Joseph Catullayent	I.	....do		10
August Celo	I.	....do		10
Newman Blodget	I.	Teamster		20
Louis Conville	I.	....do		20
Pierre Catullayent	I.	Captain of police.		15
Charles Comcomcepoo.	I.	Private		10

[1] Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.

REF0071689

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.—continued.				
Paul Kakishco	I.	Private		$10
Joseph Enteimechinshin	I.	....do		10
Lasa Kekouchence	I.	....do		10
John Peter Hskeonch	I.	....do		10
Little Michael	I.	....do		10
Baptiste Matte	I.	....do		10
Olliver Gebeau	I.	....do		10
Sam Pierre	I.	....do		10
Deaf Louie	I.	....do		10
Peless Chumwheck	I.	....do		10
August Kumwha	I.	....do		10
Nichola Epemia	I.	....do		10
FOREST CITY AGENCY, S. DAK.[1]				
Peter Couchman	W.	Agent	$1,500	
Eugene Motley	W.	Physician	1,200	
D. F. Carlin	W.	Clerk	1,200	
Wm. D. Hodgkiss	I.	....do	1,200	
Fred. Winterbottom	W.	Issue clerk and storekeeper.	900	
John P. Brehl	W.	Blacksmith	800	
J. K. Sechler	W.	Head farmer	800	
R. G. Morton	W.	Master mechanic.	800	
C. A. Conklin	W.	Assistant farmer.	720	
M. A. Christenson	W.	Additional farmer.	540	
William Larrabee	I.	Supt. work, acting interpreter.	540	
Joseph Yardley	I.	Butcher	540	
Henry LeBeau	I.	Blacksmith	480	
Wounds the Enemy	I.	Wheelright	480	
Jas. A. Robb	I.	Issue clerk and copyist.	360	
Peter LeBeau	I.	Assistant carpenter.	360	
James Crowfeather	I.	District blksmith.	360	
Mike Martin	I.	Stableman	360	
Harry A. Kingman	I.	Assistant carpenter.	250	
John Long Rock	I.	Laborer	240	
Oscar Hawk	I.	....do	240	
Vital Le Compte	I.	Physician's assistant.	180	
Jackson Kills the White Man.	I.	Assistant carpenter.	180	
Wm. Nichols	I.	Janitor and messenger.	150	
Sarah Marshall	I.	Laborer	120	
Swan	I.	Judge		10
Abraham No Heart	I.	....do		10
Alexander Swift Bird	I.	....do		10
Moses Straight Head	I.	Captain of police.		15
Joshua Scarce the Hawk.	I.	Lieutenant		15
James Crane	I.	Private		10
The Man No. 2	I.	....do		10
John Black Hawk	I.	....do		10
FOREST CITY AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Joseph Warrior	I.	Private		$10
Joseph Gray Spotted	I.	....do		10
Thomas Breast	I.	....do		10
Charles Corn	I.	....do		10
Puts on his Shoes	I.	....do		10
John Make it Long	I.	....do		10
High Hawk	I.	....do		10
John Crow	I.	....do		10
Mathew Bear	I.	....do		10
Dennis Brings the Horse.	I.	....do		10
Dennis Buck	I.	....do		10
Charley Bad Hair	I.	....do		10
Henry Black Eagle	I.	....do		10
Samuel Smiley	I.	....do		10
William Fish Guts	I.	....do		10
Joseph High Hawk	I.	....do		10
Isaac Butcher	I.	....do		10
Little Dog Joseph	I.	....do		10
John Paplin	I.	....do		10
Daniel Black Antelope.	I.	....do		10
Charley White Weasel.	I.	....do		10
Red Bear	I.	....do		10
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.[2]				
Maj. Jos. M. Kelley	W.	Act'g agent	None.	
A. J. Wilcox	W.	Clerk	$1,200	
John V. Carroll	W.	Physician	1,200	
R. H. Frazier	W.	Engineer	900	
William J. Allen	W.	Head farmer	900	
W. P. Bradley	W.	Carpenter	720	
Hiram Day	W.	Blacksmith	720	
Benjamin H. Brown	W.	Issue clerk	720	
John T. Bell	W.	Assistant farmer.	720	
William McConnell	W.	....do	720	
Chas. Perry	I.	Butcher	720	
Belknap F. Fisher	I.	Teamster	480	
Hailstone	I.	Herder	360	
Gone High	I.	....do	360	
George Bent	I.	Interpreter	300	
Philip Shade	I.	Laborer	240	
Raymond Feather	I.	....do	240	
Big Beaver	I.	....do	240	
Many Cows	I.	....do	240	
Dry Bones	I.	....do	240	
Thunder Pipe	I.	....do	240	
Chas. Sebastian	I.	Blksmith's apprentice.	120	
Frank Wheeler	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	120	
Chas. Wetan	I.	....do	120	
Jerry Running Fisher	I.	Captain of police.		15
Otter Robe	I.	Lieutenant		15
Wetan	I.	Sergeant		10
No Bear	I.	Private		10
Skunk	I.	....do		10
Lizard	I.	....do		10
The Bull	I.	....do		10
Shaking Bird	I.	....do		10
Tall Youth	I.	....do		10
Robt. Took Shirt	I.	....do		10

[1] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
[2] Also agreement of May 1, 1868.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.—con.				
Horse Boy	I.	Private		$10
Bear Shirt	I.	....do		10
Horseback	I.	....do		10
Edward Strong	I.	....do		10
First Raised	I.	....do		10
Three White Cows	I.	....do		10
Wm. H. Berry	I.	....do		10
Lame Chicken	I.	Sergeant		10
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK.[1]				
Capt. Wm. H. Clapp	W.	Act'g agent	None.	
Mattoon F. Gleun	W.	Clerk	$1,200	
J. R. Finney	W.	Physician	1,200	
A. O. Davis	W.	Head farmer	900	
C. E. Farrell	W.	Sawyer, carpenter, and miller.	840	
F. E. Toble	W.	Farmer	840	
Chas. Malmourie	I.	....do	840	
H. McLaughlin	W.	Engineer and laborer	780	
James S. Ballantyne	W.	Harness maker.	780	
George Wilde	I.	Blacksmith	480	
Thomas Smith	I.	Interpreter	400	
White Man	I.	Assistant farmer.	300	
Stephen Bidell	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	240	
Peter Sherwood	I.	....do	240	
Thomas Rogus	I.	Shepherder.	25	
George Lewis	I.	Harness makers apprentice.	240	
Thomas Enemy	I.	....do	240	
William Deane	I.	Laborer	240	
Byron Wilde	I.	Blksmith's apprentice.	240	
Sitting Bear	I.	Judge		10
Good Bear	I.	....do		10
Black Eagle	I.	....do		10
White Face	I.	Captain of police.		15
Henry Bad Gun	I.	Private		10
Rabbit Head	I.	....do		10
Little Soldier	I.	....do		10
Four Rings	I.	....do		10
John Butcher	I.	....do		10
Flat Bear	I.	....do		10
White Duck	I.	....do		10
Young Wolf	I.	....do		10
English Woman	I.	....do		10
Black Cross	I.	....do		10
Joseph Ward	I.	....do		10
Bull's Eye	I.	....do		10
Samuel Newman	I.	....do		10
FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO.[2]				
Capt. John T. Van Oradale.	W.	Act'g agent	None.	
Howard L. Dunble	W.	Physician	1,200	
Chas. B. Persons	W.	Clerk	1,000	
FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO—cont'd.				
P. J. Johnson	W.	Blacksmith and miller.	$840	
L. J. Porter	W.	Additional farmer.	840	
George Rodh	W.	....do	840	
Edwin Watson	W.	Farmer	840	
Thomas M. Norris	W.	....do	840	
L. C. Main	W.	....do	840	
W. H. Reeder	W.	Carpenter and wheelwright.	720	
Edward Lavatta	I.	Butcher	600	
Ben Willets	I.	Herder	600	
Joseph Rainey	I.	Interpreter	500	
Raphael Lavatta	I.	....do	500	
J. D. Yandell	I.	Issue clerk	300	
Hubert Tetoby	I.	Blksmith's apprentice.	200	
Johnny Stevens	I.	Laborer	180	
Joe Wheeler	I.	Judge		$10
Billy George	I.	....do		10
Jacob Meeks	I.	....do		10
Sam Wahuna	I.	Captain of police.		15
Edmo Pocatello	I.	Private		10
William House	I.	....do		10
Rufus Tinoke	I.	....do		10
Box Sumner	I.	....do		10
Jack Hurley	I.	....do		10
Charley Pizoka	I.	....do		10
Jack Mosha	I.	....do		10
Charley Mink	I.	....do		10
Coffee Grounds	I.	....do		10
Wash Pocatello	I.	....do		10
Ben Snowvine	I.	....do		10
Frank Wine	I.	....do		10
George Hardy	I.	....do		10
Albert California	I.	....do		10
FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT.[3]				
Capt. H. W. Sprole	W.	Act'g agent	None.	
Chas. McIntyre	W.	Civil eng'r	2,000	
F. A. Hunter	W.	Clerk	1,200	
J. L. Atkinson	W.	Physician	1,200	
J. K. Chase	W.	Farmer	900	
C. B. Lohmiller	W.	Commissary clerk.	900	
C. M. Bartlett	W.	Sawyer and engineer.	720	
W. S. Patch	W.	Carpenter	720	
Henry Weidman	W.	Blacksmith	720	
J. P. Larson	W.	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720	
John Koon	W.	Butcher	600	
O. Baillefer	W.	Chiefherder	600	
William Sibbitts	W.	Stableman		40
John Long Dog	I.	Farmer	480	
Nicholas Alvares	I.	Assistant farmer.	400	
East Bear	I.	....do	360	
Crazy Bull	I.	....do	360	
Frank Redstone	I.	Storekeeper		30
Philip Alvares	I.	Interpreter	300	

[1] Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.
[2] Also treaty of July 3, 1868.
[3] Also treaty of May 1, 1883.

REF0071690

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT.—continued.				
Henry Archdale	I.	Interpreter	$300	...
Jas. Melbourne	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	240	...
Clouded Heart	I.	Waterman	180	...
Black Dog	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	120	...
Big Foot	I.	Assistant farmer.	120	...
Spotted Bull	I.	....do	120	...
Hugh Topp	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	120	..
Rush After Crow	I.	Judge		$10
Black Luck	I.	....do		10
Spotted Bull No. 2	I.	....do		10
Gives the Blanket	I.	Captain of police.		15
Thunder Hawk	I.	....do		15
Finds the Bear	I.	Private		10
Bear Eagle	I.	....do		10
Black Fox	I.	....do		10
Lying White Man	I.	....do		10
Gray Bear	I.	....do		10
Bear Comes Out	I.	....do		10
Young Man	I.	....do		10
Yellow Horse	I.	....do		10
Standing Elk	I.	....do		10
Standing	I.	....do		10
Fast Horse	I.	....do		10
Lone Soldier	I.	....do		10
Little Bull	I.	....do		10
Dan Martin	I.	....do		10
Sailing Hawk	I.	....do		10
J. A. Garfield	I.	....do		10
Pretty Bear	I.	....do		10
GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, OREG.				
Jno. F. T. B. Brentano	W.	Agent	1,200	...
Andrew Kershaw	W.	Physician	1,600	...
J. B. Trullinger	W.	Miller and sawyer.	780	...
Andrew Smith	I.	Additional farmer.	600	...
James Winslow	I.	Carpenter	500	...
George Zollner	W.	Blacksmith	500	...
William Hartless	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	120	...
Joseph Shangarata	I.	Judge		10
Sevus Tipton	I.	Carpenter's apprentice	100	...
Frank Quenel	I.	Private		10
Robert Metcalf	I.	....do		10
David Lano	I.	....do		10
Moses Allen	I.	....do		10
Isaac Stevens	I.	....do		10
James Foster	I.	....do		10
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.[1]				
Thomas H. Savage	W.	Agent	2,000	...
Patrick E. Doyle	W.	Supt. of log.	1,800	...
Edwin R. Parks	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Jos. T. D. Howard	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Patrick Mulroy	W.	Assistant logging.		100
J. E. Loftus	W.	Asst. clerk		75
Theodore Eul	W.	Farmer	900	...

[1] Also interest on Menomonee funds.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.—continued.				
Richard Cox	W.	Miller	$800	...
Augusta Meemoun	W.	Hospital matron.	150	...
Catherine Cullen	W.	Assistant matron.	400	...
John Blacksmith	I.	Blacksmith	400	...
Louis Dechain	I.	Wagonm'k'r	400	...
Gabriel Nohwahnah tuck.	I.	Teamster	400	...
Mitchell Macchy	I.	Blacksmith		$10
Emma Zahner	W.	Hospital cook.	350	...
Mary Meagher	W.	Hospital attendant.	$300	...
John Archiquette	I.	Captain		15
Frank Graf	W.	Chore boy		10
Simeon Hill	I.	Private		10
Thomas Wheelock	I.	....do		10
Louis Metoxen	I.	....do		10
Thomas Cornelius	I.	....do		10
David Istaca	I.	....do		10
Edward Waukatch	I.	....do		10
Louis Shawano	I.	....do		10
Frank Kack Kak	I.	....do		10
Petwawasenm	I.	....do		10
Joseph F. Gawthler	I.	....do		10
Neopet	I.	....do		5
Chickeny	I.	....do		5
Ne ah tah wah pang	I.	....do		5
HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.				
Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty.	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
Francis A. Harlow	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Samuel Dorpke	W.	Clerk	720	...
John Hall	W.	Carpenter	720	...
Francis A. Hemsted	W.	Miller and sawyer.	720	...
William Swanston	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
George Latham	I.	1st farmer	240	...
William Kentuck	I.	2d farmer	240	...
George Simpson	I.	3d farmer	240	...
Edward Pratt	I.	Additional farmer.	240	...
John Colgrow	I.	Interpreter	180	...
Richard Haden	I.	Additional farmer.	120	...
Edward Armstrong	I.	Messenger	84	...
John Matilton	I.	Private		10
William Matilton	I.	....do		10
Cicero Nuvell	I.	....do		10
David Johnson	I.	....do		10
Robert Senalton	I.	....do		10
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.[1]				
Lieut. Maury Nichols.	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
S. M. Ely	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
C. R. Hume	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Chas. Drury	W.	Miller, engineer, and sawyer.	750	...
Fred. Schlegal	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
H. P. Pruner	W.	Carpenter	720	...

[1] Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.				
Arthur L. Yeckley	W.	Blacksmith	$720	...
J. H. Dunlap	W.	Carpenter	720	...
E. F. Burton	W.	Asst. clerk	720	...
W. C. Smoot	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
Miles Norton	W.	Issue clerk	670	...
C. M. Wray	W.	Forwarding agent.	600	...
F. B. Farwell	W.	Herder	600	..
G. D. Madera	W.	Farmer	600	..
Martin Long	W.	....do	600	...
Thos. F. Woolward	W.	Storekeeper	600	...
Bud. Chandler	I.	Interpreter	300	...
William Adams	W.	Stableman	240	...
John Moore	W.	Laborer	240	...
Edmund Willis	W.	....do	240	...
James Gaudaloupe	I.	Butcher	240	...
Charles Chachagoots	I.	Assistant miller and engineer.	240	...
George Washington	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	240	..
Nathan Corlis	I.	Wood chopper.	240	...
W. Yellowfish	I.	Assistant herder.	240	...
Arche Laco	I.	Assistant carpenter.	180	...
James Behoe	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	120	...
George Parton	I.	Judge		$10
Quanah Parker	I.	....do		10
Jno. Chaddlecksaungky	I.	....do		10
Jesse Tanepeahby	I.	Captain of police.		15
Bert. Arko	I.	Lieutenant		15
Charles Ohettoint	I.	Sergeant		10
George Koyon	I.	Private		10
Harry Kaeaso	I.	....do		10
Henry Tawhaw	I.	....do		10
Pungo Guy	I.	....do		10
Harry G. Ware	I.	....do		10
John Tsoel tsi sah	I.	....do		10
Charles Nouche	I.	....do		10
Paddy Quitap	I.	....do		10
Marcus Poco	I.	....do		10
Thos. Aung ko to ye	I.	....do		10
George Aquo vote	I.	....do		10
Eugene Red Buffalo	I.	....do		10
James Toganete	I.	....do		10
Samuel Sattnet	I.	....do		10
Joe Nahoite	I.	....do		10
Earl Pardoke	I.	....do		10
Cornelius Heresa	I.	....do		10
Samuel Tohua	I.	....do		10
John Williams	I.	....do		10
Na da ya ka	I.	....do		10
Haiupo	I.	....do		10
Edward Pahbe	I.	....do		10
KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG.				
D. W. Matthews	W.	Agent	1,200	...
Horace W. Cox	W.	Physician	1,000	...
John F. Loosley	W.	Sawyer, miller, wagon maker.	800	...
KLAMATH AGENCY OREG.—continued.				
Seldon K. Ogle	W.	Additional farmer.	$840	...
Will W. Nickerson	W.	Clerk	600	...
Joseph Kirk	I.	Blacksmith	360	...
Bob Hook	I.	Captain of police.		$15
Henry Blowe	I.	Private		10
Henry Jackson	I.	....do		10
Charley Pitt	I.	....do		10
John Wesley	I.	....do		10
Jamea Dowase	I.	....do		10
Scott Modoc	I.	....do		10
Isaac Modoc	I.	....do		10
James Nonco	I.	....do		10
LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.				
Lieut. W. A. Mercer	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
R. G. Rodman, jr	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
James H. Spencer	W.	Physician	1,200	...
J. E. Mullowney	W.	Asst. clerk	900	...
Fred J. Vine	W.	Additional farmer.		75
Roger Patterson	W.	....do		75
H. M. Hewitt	W.	....do		75
Geo. E. Wheeler	W.	Blacksmith	700	...
Daniel Sullivan	W.	Additional farmer.	600	...
William G. Walker	W.	....do	600	...
W. C. Strong	W.	Stableman	500	...
Joseph Stoddard	I.	Private		10
Henry Condecon	I.	....do		10
John Kawashish	I.	....do		10
Frank Houde	I.	....do		10
Joe Na ga nab	I.	....do		10
John Whitefeather	I.	....do		10
James Gray	I.	....do		10
Antoine Slater	I.	....do		10
Pe nash a	I.	....do		10
Frank Demarrah	I.	....do		10
Peter Bear	I.	....do		10
Mish ka gi fig	I.	....do		10
Frank Porter	I.	....do		10
LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO.				
George H. Monk	W.	Agent	1,200	...
F. S. Wright	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Geo. D. C. Hibbs	W.	Clerk	900	...
Will Kadletz	W.	Blacksmith and carpenter.	840	...
R. B. Stocker	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
John Calico	I.	Private		10
John Toomuzzo	I.	....do		10
William Burton	I.	....do		10
Jim Stern	I.	....do		10
George Matsaw	I.	....do		10
Charles Bachu	I.	....do		10
ME-CALERO AGENCY, N. MEX.				
Capt. Levi F. Burnett	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
Frank I. Otis	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
Nathaniel J. Kennedy	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Thomas W. Keeney	W.	Blacksmith	720	...

REF0071691

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX.—continued.				
John F. Priest	W.	Farmer	$720	...
Samuel F. Miller	W.	Chief herder and butcher.	720	...
S. A. Utter	W.	Teamster	480	...
Sam Puer	I.	Assistant farmer.	120	...
Nantzila	I.	Judge		$5
Alex. Notogotin	I.	....do		5
Peso	I.	Captain of police.		15
Patricio	I.	Private		10
Magoosh	I.	....do		10
Chimal	I.	....do		10
Chino	I.	....do		10
Chlenco	I.	....do		10
Bouesbi	I.	....do		10
Ello	I.	....do		10
Chihuhu	I.	....do		10
Oneaco	I.	....do		10
Joe Treas	I.	....do		10
Peter Wheeler	I.	....do		10
Roman Chiquito	I.	....do		10
Fred Pelman	I.	....do		10
MISSION AGENCY, CAL.				
Francisco Estudillo	W.	Agent	1,600	...
C. C. Wadsworth	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Noel Davenport	W.	Clerk	900	...
Andrew J. Stice	W.	Additional farmer.		75
Adelade T. Stice	W.	Field matron.		60
Anna Hayward Johnson.	W.	....do		48
Julia M. French	W.	....do		48
Pasqual Abablo	I.	Private		10
José Maria Silvas	I.	....do		10
Francisco Chatfincat	I.	....do		10
Phillipi Alejoncio	I.	....do		10
George Escalante	I.	....do		10
Chuppo	I.	....do		10
Cl[illegible]	I.	....do		10
P[illegible]o	I.	....do		10
Jelly	I.	....do		10
Joaquin	I.	....do		10
José Carac	I.	....do		10
Gabriel Conelo	I.	....do		10
Guillermo Leo	I.	....do		10
Juan Diego La Chusa	I.	....do		10
Marcus Aurelius	I.	....do		10
NAVAJO AGENCY, ARIZ.				
Lieut. Edward H. Plummer.	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
J. F. LaTourrette	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
T. L. Craig	W.	Physician	1,100	...
R. H. Goings	W.	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	900	...
Wm. Meadows	W.	Engineer and sawyer.	900	...
J. D. Williams	W.	Additional farmer.		75
C. H. McCaa	W.	....do		75

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
NAVAJO AGENCY, ARIZ.—continued.				
Mary R. White	W.	Field matron.		$60
Jefferson D. Gionletto	I.	Ox driver	$600	...
Louis Watchman	I.	Interpreter	400	...
Mogul	I.	Laborer	360	...
Jack Watchman	I.	Laborer at sawmill.	360	...
George Watchman	I.	Watchman at sawmill.		30
Will Price	I.	Teamster and watchman.	240	...
John Watchman	I.	Laborer	180	...
Wa nee ka	I.	Judge		10
Nah ll at lo	I.	....do		10
Utsiddy yazzy begay	I.	....do		10
Captain Sam	I.	Captain of police.		15
Bo ko di be tah	I.	Lieutenant		15
Hosteen Tsess	I.	Private		10
Becinta Begay	I.	....do		10
Chester Arthur	I.	....do		10
Hosteen Dez	I.	....do		10
Captain Tom	I.	....do		10
Denet el socee gay	I.	....do		10
Denet Chillee	I.	....do		10
Belid al soy	I.	....do		10
Big Horse	I.	....do		10
Sawt li	I.	....do		10
Yeo et a chi	I.	....do		10
Ol chi nez	I.	....do		10
Sam	I.	....do		10
Hosteen bitsen begay	I.	....do		10
Belone	I.	....do		10
NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.				
W. Leven Powell	W.	Agent	1,200	...
W. G. Ramsey	W.	Physician	1,100	...
Shubld Hunter	I.	Carpenter	420	...
Frank Smith	I.	Teamster	300	...
Joe Pullen	I.	Judge		10
Chestoqua Peterson	I.	....do		12
Charles Williams	I.	....do		10
Schuyler Coalfax	I.	....do		10
Henry Hudson	I.	....do		10
Yucalada	I.	....do		10
Peter Brown	I.	Captain of police.		15
Frank Parker	I.	Private		10
William Kallappa	I.	....do		10
Jimmie Howe	I.	....do		10
Luke Hobucket	I.	....do		10
Charley White	I.	....do		10
Talsum	I.	....do		10
Jeff Davis	I.	....do		10
NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.[1]				
Isaac J. Wootten	W.	Agent	1,500	...
Charles W. Jones	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
Rodney H. Richardson	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Charles L. Lowry	W.	Farmer	840	...
Lambert A. Ellis	W.	....do	840	...
George W. Bailey	W.	Carpenter	800	...
John W. Davies	W.	Blacksmith	800	...

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.—continued.				
Joseph Morgan	I.	Judge		$10
William Frazier	I.	....do		10
William Stevens	I.	....do		10
James Benjamin	I.	Captain of police.		15
Dave Numana	I.	....do		15
David Man Wee	I.	Private		10
James Natches	I.	....do		10
Henry Clay	I.	....do		10
Jackson Hickory, jr	I.	....do		10
James King	I.	....do		10
Patrick O'Day	I.	....do		10
Nasby Elee	I.	....do		10
Joseph Wadsworth	I.	....do		10
Patrick Walker	I.	....do		10
John Bolivar	I.	....do		10
James Moore	I.	....do		10
George B. Henry	I.	....do		10
James Watson	I.	....do		10
NEW YORK AGENCY, N. Y.				
A. W. Ferrin	W.	Agent	1,000	...
Ella C. Casler	W.	Messenger	400	...
A. D. Lake	W.	Physician	200	...
Harrison Halftown	I.	Interpreter	100	...
NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY, IDAHO.[2]				
Joseph Robinson	W.	Agent	1,600	...
W. S. Noblitt	W.	Physician	1,200	...
J. S. Martin	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
John A. Campbell	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
James T. Conley	W.	Farmer	720	...
D. W. Thornton	W.	Miller and sawyer.	720	...
George T. Black	W.	Carpenter	720	...
Dolman Robinson	W.	Laborer	480	...
James Grant	I.	Judge		10
Stephen Reublus	I.	....do		10
James Stuart	I.	....do		10
Seth	I.	Private		10
Abraham Johnson	I.	....do		10
Peter Pliter	I.	....do		10
Benjamin Harrison	I.	....do		10
Eugene Lowery	I.	....do		10
Pile of Clouds	I.	....do		10
Darwin Corbitt	I.	....do		10
Alex. Johnson	I.	....do		10
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.				
Capt. Wm. H. Beck	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
John B. Beck	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
W. J. Stephenson	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Smith H. Grant	W.	Farmer	800	...
Henry Neibhur	W.	....do	800	...
Charles H. Prophet	I.	Carpenter	400	...
Charles Decora	I.	Blacksmith	400	...
David St. Cyr	I.	Interpreter	500	...
John Pilcher	I.	....do	300	...
Alex. Payer	I.	Private		10
George Thunder	I.	....do		10

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.—continued.				
Henry Decora	I.	Private		$10
Hugh Hunter	I.	....do		10
OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA.[3]				
Maj. H. B. Freeman	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
Fred. Morris	W.	Clerk	$1,200	...
W. H. Todd	W.	Physician	1,200	...
L. W. B. Long	W.	....do	1,200	...
Francis A. Halliday	W.	....do	1,200	...
Morris Robacker	W.	Chief of police.	1,200	...
Anna B. Cochran	W.	Asst. clerk	1,050	...
J. C. Keenan	W.	Clk. charge Kaw sub agency.	1,000	...
S. F. Parker	W.	Stableman	600	...
John Mosier	I.	Interpreter	200	...
Eugene Mosier	I.	Laborer and messenger.		20
Franklin Revard	I.	Private		10
J. B. Townsend	I.	....do		10
Wilson Kick	I.	....do		10
Otwin Pappan	I.	....do		10
Ed. Pollard	I.	....do		10
E. A Brant	I.	....do		10
Cheke-kohla	I.	....do		10
PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.				
J. Roe Young	W.	Agent	1,800	...
E. C. Osborne	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
A. E. Marden	W.	Physician	1,200	...
W. C. Bascom	W.	Miller	840	...
D. J. Landers	W.	Carpenter	800	...
W. C. Haynes	W.	Blacksmith	800	...
Ralph Blackwater	I.	Engineer	480	...
Juan Enos	I.	Laborer	336	...
Four	I.	Teamster	360	...
Azul Harry	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Juan Thomas	I.	Judge		10
Pablo	I.	....do		10
Francisco	I.	....do		10
Kistoes Jackson	I.	Captain of police.		15
Conver	I.	Private		10
Jose Pedro	I.	....do		10
Carlos Rios	I.	....do		10
Chenopris	I.	....do		10
Jose Enos	I.	....do		10
Chester Arthur	I.	....do		10
Jose Maguire	I.	....do		10
Joe Howard	I.	....do		10
Clayton Bulwer	I.	....do		10
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.[3]				
Capt. C. G. Penney	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
George P. Comer	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Z. T. Daniel	W.	Physician	1,200	...
A. L. Clybourne	W.	Carpenter	600	...
L. Woodhouse	W.	Wheelwright	900	...
George C. Getchell		Engineer and sawyer.	900	...

[1] Also treaty of June 9, 1863.
[2] Also treaty of November 1, 1837, and Osage interest fund.
[3] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.

REF0071692

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
J. O. Ahplan	W.	Blacksmith	$500	...
R. O. Pugh	W.	Issue clerk	900	...
Thos. J. Henderson	W.	Chiefherder	900	...
Fred E. Durbin	W.	Stenographer and typewriter	900	...
R. J. Gleason	W.	Additional farmer.	...	$75
Joseph Rooks	W.	....do	...	75
Charles Dalkenberger	W.	....do	...	75
John J. Boesh	W.	....do	...	75
James Smalley	W.	....do	...	75
E. G. Bettelyoun	I.	Asst. clerk	720	...
Robt. J. Coates	W.	Telegraph operator.	600	...
Louis Menard	I.	Interpreter	600	...
Harold Dixon	I.	Chiefherder	600	...
John Riter	I.	Stablemau	...	50
Raymond Smith	I.	Watchman	500	...
Benjamin Mills	I.	Herder	480	...
James Mousseau	I.	....do	480	...
Thomas Spotted Bear	I.	....do	480	...
Edgar Fire Thunder	I.	Assistant farmer.	...	40
Charles Troiss	I.	....do	...	40
Thomas Tyon	I.	....do	...	40
Alex. Le Bull	I.	....do	...	40
Louis P. Mousseau	I.	....do	...	40
Frank Martinus	I.	Laborer	360	...
A. Livermore	I.	Assistant blk'smith.	360	...
John Cotlier	I.	Assistant carpenter.	360	...
J. E. Livermore	I.	Asst. wheelwright.	360	...
Frank Cross	I.	Laborer	240	...
Paul Good Eagle	I.	....do	240	...
J. Gabreno	I.	....do	180	...
Frank B. Necklace	I.	....do	180	...
Jacob R. Against	I.	....do	180	...
William White Wolf	I.	....do	180	...
Frank Yellow Boy	I.	....do	180	...
William P. Fire	I.	....do	120	...
Frank F. Horse	I.	Judge	...	10
Geo. Grass	I.	....do	...	10
William White Bird	I.	....do	...	10
John Holy	I.	....do	...	10
George Sword	I.	Ct'k. Indian court.	...	10
John T. Bear	I.	Captain of police.	...	15
Jos. Bush	I.	1st lieut	...	15
Chas. T. Bull	I.	2d lieut	...	15
Jas. Running Hawk	I.	....do	...	15
Austin Red Hawk	I.	Sergeant	...	10
John Sitting Bear	I.	....do	...	10
John Blunt Horn	I.	....do	...	10
Stanley Red Feather	I.	....do	...	10
Noah B. R. I. Woods	I.	....do	...	10
Amos Red Owl	I.	....do	...	10
Thos. Two Lance	I.	....do	...	10
Joshua Bear Lonse	I.	....do	...	10
Austin Little Bull	I.	....do	...	10
John Ghost Bear	I.	Private	...	10
Oliver Lone Bear	I.	....do	...	10
George Charging	I.	....do	...	10
Jas. R. C. Lodge	I.	....do	...	10
Horace Two Tails	I.	....do	...	10
John White Horse	I.	....do	...	10
Joshua M. Elk	I.	....do	...	10
Grover Short Bear	I.	Private	...	$10
Henry Black Elk	I.	....do	...	10
Horace Brown Ears	I.	....do	...	10
Henry Crow	I.	....do	...	10
Ambrose Mexican	I.	....do	...	10
Jas. Clinches	I.	....do	...	10
Jas. No Ears	I.	....do	...	10
Jos. Dog Chief	I.	....do	...	10
Henry Yellow Shield	I.	....do	...	10
Jas. Diamounts Thrice	I.	....do	...	10
John Red Horse	I.	....do	...	10
Chas. Little Hoop	I.	....do	...	10
Jos. Medicine Boy	I.	....do	...	10
Wilson Yellow Bull	I.	....do	...	10
Aaron Long Horn	I.	....do	...	10
Francis Black Fox	I.	....do	...	10
Harry Three Stars	I.	....do	...	10
Jno. Little Commander.	I.	....do	...	10
Jackson Bisonette	I.	....do	...	10
Grover Yellow Boy	I.	....do	...	10
Geo. P. Back	I.	....do	...	10
John Big Mouth	I.	....do	...	10
William Black Heart	I.	....do	...	10
Jas. Little Moon	I.	....do	...	10
Thos. Crown	I.	....do	...	10
Jacob One Feather	I.	....do	...	10
Fay Running Horse	I.	....do	...	10
John Grass	I.	....do	...	10
Wm. Hunts Horse	I.	....do	...	10
George White Face	I.	....do	...	10
Filmore Loud Voice Hawk.	I.	....do	...	10
Felix Spotted Eagle	I.	....do	...	10
Thos. Kills in Timber.	I.	....do	...	10
Morris Wounded	I.	....do	...	10
Wm. Big Charger	I.	....do	...	10
Grant Weasel Bear	I.	....do	...	10
Samuel Rock	I.	....do	...	10
John Bad Elk	I.	....do	...	10
Wm. Running Horse	I.	....do	...	10
Frank Forehead	I.	....do	...	10
Frank Meat	I.	....do	...	10
Phillip Slow Dog	I.	....do	...	10
Jas. White Wolf	I.	....do	...	10
Louis Hawkins	I.	....do	...	10
Howard Slow Bull	I.	....do	...	10
Guy Belt	I.	....do	...	10
William Brown	I.	....do	...	10
John Rooks	I.	....do	...	10
Frank Bear Nose	I.	....do	...	10
Luke Little Hawk	I.	....do	...	10
Charles Smith	I.	....do	...	10
Vincent Sears	I.	....do	...	10
Howard Sand	I.	....do	...	10
Albert Sitting Eagle	I.	....do	...	10
PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND, OKLA.				
James P. Woolsey	W.	Agent	$1,500	...
Ponca.				
A. W. Hurley	W.	Superintendent and clerk.	1,200	...

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND, OKLA.—cont'd.				
Ponca—Continued.				
H. W. Newman	W.	Physician	$1,000	...
R. S. Steel	W.	Asst. clerk	720	...
F. M. Braly	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
H. C. Lowdermilk	W.	Miller and carpenter.	720	...
G. H. Justice	W.	Blacksmith and engineer.	720	...
John Bull	I.	Captain of police.	...	$15
John Delodge	I.	Private	...	10
Paul Delodge	I.	....do	...	10
Edward Le Clair	I.	....do	...	10
George Eagle	I.	....do	...	10
Charles Roy	I.	....do	...	10
Larmie Cerre	I.	....do	...	10
Rough Face	I.	....do	...	10
Pawnee.[1]				
W. B. Webb	W.	Clerk in charge.	1,200	...
C. W. Driesbach	W.	Physician	1,000	...
W. H. Ferguson	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
F. B. Brashears	W.	Engineer and miller.	720	...
J. E. Faves	W.	Carpenter	480	...
Louis Bayhylle	I.	Assistant miller.	408	...
Abram Pratt	I.	Additional farmer.	360	...
David Gillingham	I.	....do	360	...
Joseph Howell	I.	....do	360	...
Samuel Thomas	I.	Laborer	300	...
William Brown	I.	Blacksmith	240	...
Rosseau Pappan	I.	Interpreter	240	...
Nathaniel Mannington.	I.	Assistant carpenter.	240	...
Harry Coone	I.	Captain of police.	...	15
Alfred Murie	I.	Private	...	10
Allen W. White	I.	....do	...	10
Wm. Sutton	I.	....do	...	10
Julius Cæsar	I.	....do	...	10
Captain Jim	I.	....do	...	10
U. S. Grant	I.	....do	...	10
Louis Matlack	I.	....do	...	10
Otoe.[2]				
W. J. Mills	W.	Clerk in charge.	1,000	...
W. McKay Dongan	W.	Physician	1,000	...
John R. Wimberly	W.	General mechanic.	720	...
I. S. Brashears	W.	Blacksmith	600	...
W. J. Putnam	W.	Farmer	600	...
T. J. Elmore	W.	Carpenter	600	...
George Washington	I.	Captain of police.	...	15
James Barnes	I.	Private	...	10
Otoe—Continued.				
Harry Childs	I.	Private	...	$10
Ben Rich	I.	....do	...	10
Joseph Jeans	I.	....do	...	10
James Homoratha	I.	....do	...	10
William Burgess	I.	....do	...	10
Bert Diamond	I.	....do	...	10
Oatland.				
Sherman Miles	I.	....do	...	10
William Stevens	I.	....do	...	10
POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS.[3]				
Joseph A. Scott	W.	Agent	$1,200	...
F. F. Lyden	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
J. R. Collard	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Daniel T. Collins	W.	Blacksmith	600	...
James Price	W.	....do	600	...
J. L. Ferguson	W.	Wheelwright	600	...
Henry Cadue	I.	Apprentice	120	...
Charles A. Sheppard	I.	Captain of police.	...	15
Peter Bourdon	I.	Private	...	10
Shabonah	I.	....do	...	10
Richard Rice	I.	....do	...	10
Frank A. Bourbonny	I.	....do	...	10
John Wahwassuck	I.	....do	...	10
Joseph E. Nadeau	I.	....do	...	10
Belone Dervin	I.	....do	...	10
J. Wahthatoshuck	I.	....do	...	10
John Masquequa	I.	....do	...	10
Daniel Kawkekat	I.	....do	...	10
John Roubbloux	I.	....do	...	10
PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY, N. MEX.				
Capt. John L. Bullis	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
Pueblo.				
Robert Harvey	W.	Clerk	900	...
Francisco Lucero	W.	Interpreter	300	...
Jicarilla.				
Paul J. Hogan	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
Edwin R. Fouts	W.	Physician	1,000	...
John B. Benton	W.	Farmer and butcher.	900	...
John L. Gaylord	W.	Carpenter and blacksmith.	720	...
Robert Ewell	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
Edward J. Mix	W.	Teamster	480	...
Edward Ladd	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Truche	I.	Apprentice	120	...
George Garces	I.	....do	120	...

[1] Also treaty of September 24, 1857.
[2] Also treaty of March 15, 1854.
[3] 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.

REF0071693

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY, N. MEX.—continued.				
Jicarilla—Continued.				
Antonio Maria	I.	Captain of police.		$15
Grande Garcea	I.	Private		10
Pantuclich	I.	do		10
Vicentito	I.	do		10
Elote	I.	do		10
Juan Duran	I.	do		10
Juan Gonzales	I.	do		10
Augustine Velando	I.	do		10
Henry Fiznado	I.	do		10
Jose Dejesus	I.	do		10
Zaas Fargo	I.	do		10
PUYALLUP AGENCY (CONSOLIDATED), WASH.				
Edwin Eells	W.	Agent	$1,600	
Thomas R. Wilson	W.	Clerk	1,200	
Philip B. Swearingen	W.	Physician	1,200	
Robert J. Huston	W.	do	1,000	
Edmund Barry	W.	do	1,000	
Charles McIntyre	W.	Teamster and farmer.	600	
Joe Swyall	I.	Private		10
Shele	I.	do		10
Dick Lewis	I.	do		10
Johnson Waukenas	I.	Judge		5
James Jackson	I.	do		3
William J. Garfield	I.	do		3
Arthur Pope	I.	Clerk of court		2
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.[1]				
George S. Doane	W.	Agent	1,400	
Henry E. Williams	W.	Clerk	1,200	
J. S. Lindley	W.	Physician	1,200	
B. A. Mudeater	I.	Additional farmer.	600	
C. O. Lemon	W.	Blacksmith	400	
C. H. Mason	W.	do	400	
Knoles Shaw	W.	do	350	
L. S. Lolland	W.	Carpenter and wheelwright.	300	
Perry Bracken	W.	Laborer	300	
R. A. Dawson	I.	Captain of police.		15
Joe Bigknife	I.	Private		10
Moses Pooler	I.	do		10
Louis Miller	I.	do		10
Amos Vallier	I.	do		10
John Enbor	I.	do		10
Alfred Whitecrow	I.	do		10
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK.[2]				
J. George Wright	W.	Agent	2,200	
Frank Mullen	W.	Clerk	1,200	
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK.—cont'd.				
A. J. Morris	W.	Physician	$1,200	
Frank Robinson	W.	Farmer	900	
H. W. Dunbar	W.	Issue clerk	900	
Frank Sypal	W.	Additional farmer.		$75
James A. McCorkle	W.	do		75
R. B. Howell	W.	Wagonmaker.	800	
S. H. Kimmel	W.	Carpenter	800	
John Brown	W.	Master of transportation.	800	
Carroll F. Burritt	W.	Asst. clerk	800	
Charles Roubideau	I.	Blacksmith	800	
Wm. F. Schmidt	I.	Assistant issue clerk.	720	
M. W. Griswold	W.	Additional farmer.		60
H. J. Caton	W.	do		60
Louis Bordeaux	I.	do		60
Charles Bernard	W.	Butcher	520	
Kate Morris	W.	Instructor, domestic economy.		50
Mary J. Griswold	W.	do		50
Louis Roubideau	W.	Laborer	480	
Amos Randall	W.	Watchman	440	
Joseph Claymore	I.	do	360	
John Bullman	I.	do	360	
Henry Knife	I.	do	360	
Raymond Stewart	I.	do	360	
Reuben Quick Bear	I.	Interpreter	360	
Henry Pratt	I.	Laborer	360	
Samuel Spanlard	I.	do	360	
Samuel David	I.	do	240	
Charles Derserse	W.	Janitor	180	
John White Blanket	I.	Apprentice	180	
Norris Shield	I.	do	180	
John Yellow Wolf	I.	do	180	
John Pawnee	I.	do	120	
George Stead	I.	Assistant farmer.	120	
Alex Deserse	I.	do	120	
Oliver Prue	I.	do	120	
William Horse Ring	I.	do	120	
Michael Ghost Face	I.	do	120	
John Frost	I.	do	120	
Thomas Larvie	I.	do	120	
Fred M. Bighorse	I.	do	120	
George Whirlwind Soldier.	I.	do	120	
George White Eagle	I.	do	120	
Jared Good Shield	I.	Captain of police.		15
Constant Black Bear	I.	1st lieut		15
James Holy	I.	2d lieut		15
Alfred Little Elk	I.	2d sergeant		10
Jesse One Feather	I.	3d sergeant		10
Antonie Ladoux	I.	4th sergeant		10
Alfred Afraid of Bear.	I.	Private		10
George Bear Man	I.	do		10
Thomas Bear Dog	I.	do		10
James Braids His Forehead.	I.	do		10

[1] Also treaties of May 13, 1833, Quapaw; July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, Senecas and Shawnees.
[2] Also agreement approved February 28, 1877, and treaty of April 29, 1868.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK.—cont'd.				
Paul Black Bull	I.	Private		$10
Johnson Brave Heart	I.	do		10
George Black Tail Deer.	I.	do		10
Jos. Bad Hand	I.	do		10
Homer C. Thunder	I.	do		10
Wm. Cloud	I.	do		10
David Coffee	I.	do		10
Jos. Charging Elk	I.	do		10
Richard Hahi Water	I.	do		10
John Foolish Elk	I.	do		10
George Killa Little	I.	do		10
Samuel Killa Two	I.	do		10
Richard L. White Cow.	I.	do		10
Lewis Lance	I.	do		10
Robert Muggins	I.	do		10
Rufus Punch Him	I.	do		10
Charles Ree	I.	do		10
Alfred Shoot Him	I.	do		10
Norris Stands for Them.	I.	do		10
Jesse Short Picket Pin.	I.	do		10
Wm. Sorrel Horse	I.	do		10
Robert Scout	I.	do		10
Jas. Stands by Him	I.	do		10
Jno. Snow Fly	I.	do		10
Charles B. Chief	I.	do		10
Ernest White Horse	I.	do		10
George Weeds	I.	do		10
Grover Mountain Sheep.	I.	do		10
Daniel Hawk	I.	do		10
Hoke Red Thunder	I.	do		10
Richard Ellston	I.	do		10
George Beads	I.	do		10
Thomas Money	I.	do		10
Edward K. Enemy	I.	do		10
John Lodge Skin	I.	do		10
Ell Wooden Ring	I.	do		10
John Spotted Bird	I.	do		10
James Iron Heart	I.	do		10
George Yellow Bull	I.	do		10
Geo. White Feather	I.	do		10
Geo. Thunder Hawk	I.	do		10
Jonah Crow	I.	do		10
Joseph Red Man	I.	do		10
ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.				
Lieut. Thos. Connolly	W.	Act'g agent	None	
Henry W. Montague	W.	Clerk	$1,000	
Claude H. Kinnear	W.	Physician	1,000	
J. A. Jeter	W.	Additional farmer.		75
J. L. Dunlap	W.	Carpenter	720	
P. G. Tuttle	W.	Herder	720	
John Wilsey	I.	Blacksmith	360	
Alex. Frazier	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	120	
Walter Updegraff	I.	Assistant harness-maker.	120	
James Jamison	I.	Assistant carpenter.	120	
Jack Anderson	I.	Hostler	120	
ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.—cont'd.				
Enoch Pollard	I.	Private		$10
David Lincoln	I.	do		10
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA.				
Wallace R. Lessel	W.	Agent	$1,000	
Albert Cory	W.	Interpreter	50	
John McIntosh	W.	Additional farmer.		50
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA.[1]				
Edward S. Thomas	W.	Agent	1,200	
John H. Lawrence	W.	Clerk	1,000	
J. C. Sutton	W.	Physician	1,000	
B. F. Hamilton	W.	do	1,000	
Alonzo Egnew	W.	Blacksmith	700	
J. D. Trogdon	W.	do	700	
J. S. Tinksley	W.	Additional farmer.	600	
Thomas C. Davis	W.	do	600	
Mary Clothier	I.	Asst. clerk	600	
Elizabeth Test	W.	Field matron.		40
George Cole	W.	Laborer	300	
Alex Connolly	I.	Captain of police.		15
Peter Washington	I.	Private		10
U. S. Grant	I.	do		10
Isaac McCoy	I.	do		10
Talbert White	I.	do		10
John F. Monroe	I.	do		10
Robert Deer	I.	do		10
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.				
Capt. Albert L. Myer	W.	Act'g agent	None	
Carl Hyldahl	W.	Clerk	1,200	
George S. Lesher	W.	Physician	1,200	
Julius Silberstein	W.	do	1,200	
W. M. Cornelius	W.	Engineer and miller.	900	
Frank K. Finn	W.	Carpenter and wheelwright.	900	
Joseph Schwarts	W.	Blacksmith	900	
Joseph Neunhuber	W.	Issue clerk	840	
Edward Hays	W.	Additional farmer.	840	
William O. Tuttle	W.	do	840	
James H. Kemble	W.	Farmer and saddler.	840	
James Warren	W.	Additional farmer.	840	
W. H. Kay	W.	do	840	
Albert Morse	W.	Miller	840	
Thomas Armer	W.	Additional farmer.	840	
Don Juan	I.	Ox driver	480	
Fanst Nose	I.	Assistant miller.	420	
Edward Hatyalo	I.	Ox driver	360	
Andrew Pat	I.	do	360	
Frank Panya	I.	do	360	
Al Sieber	I.	do	360	
Constant Broad	I.	Interpreter	300	

[1] Also treaty of October 11, 1842, Sac and Fox.

REF0071694

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.—continued.				
Reuben Whiteman	I.	Interpreter.	$300	...
Laban Loco Jim	I.	....do	300	...
Parker W. West	I.	Assistant issue clerk.	300	...
Napoleon Nabo'acne	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	240	...
Wood Nashezey	I.	Assistant wh'lwright.	240	...
James Fortice	I.	....do	240	...
Go Klish	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	240	...
Charley Nas kot	I.	Guard for sawmill.	240	...
Cladis Kahgale	I.	Captain of police.		$15
Eskeen Chegay	I.	Private		10
Jose Klegay	I.	....do		10
Tom Traha	I.	....do		10
Beno. Skogy	I.	....do		10
No Nato'th	I.	....do		10
To Naya	I.	....do		10
Nay Taylay	I.	....do		10
Marshall P. to	I.	....do		10
Chase Mutton	I.	....do		10
Agnus Loco	I.	....do		10
Edward Bacon	I.	Captain		15
Socrates Charlie	I.	Lieutenant		15
Tom Shaggy	I.	Private		10
Frank Wah	I.	....do		10
Dago Till	I.	....do		10
Scipio Seguthlo	I.	....do		10
Agool Kahy	I.	....do		10
Justin Shade	I.	....do		10
Brian E. Bird	I.	....do		10
Donald Water	I.	....do		10
Alfred Nasehuga	I.	....do		10
Toute Jim	I.	....do		10
Thomas Dithyon	I.	....do		10
Richard Water	I.	....do		10
Moses Gila	I.	....do		10
Edward Parson	I.	....do		10
John Nesta	I.	....do		10
Harry Chetine	I.	....do		10
SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.[1]				
Joseph Clements	W.	Agent	1,200	...
George W. Ira	W.	Physician	1,200	...
William A. Posey	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
William B. Rapier	W.	Farmer and overseer.	900	...
L. A. Douglas	W.	Field matron.		60
Pearl B. Gordon	W.	Head farmer	720	...
Henry Jones	I.	Issue clerk	700	...
Joseph Kitto	I.	Blacksmith	700	...
Joseph M. Campbell	I.	Engineer	720	...
Oliver LaCroix	I.	Carpenter	600	...
Vines P. Mitchell	I.	Miller	600	...
Louis Robinett	I.	Teamster	480	...
James Roy	I.	Blacksmith	400	...
Thomas O. Knudson	I.	Carpenter	400	...
Patrick Henry	I.	Harness maker.	360	...
Thomas Arrow	I.	Overseer	300	...
Eugene Hoffman	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	300	...
Joseph Young	I.	Engineer's apprentice.	$240	...
V. N. Swan	W.	Physician	200	...
William Abraham	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	150	...
Levi F. Trudell	I.	District farmer.	150	...
John Bill	I.	....do	150	...
Daniel Graham	I.	....do	150	...
Solomon Ross	I.	....do	150	...
Smoke Maker	I.	Private		$10
SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO.[2]				
Capt. P. H. Ray	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
Ferdinand Robricht	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
F. H. Welty	W.	Physician	1,200	...
S. T. Major	W.	Engineer and store-keeper.	900	...
George W. Shell	W.	Clerk	800	...
L. S. Clark	W.	Butcher and issue clerk.	800	...
John Niklas	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
John Henry Wahlens	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
J. M. Kirk	W.	....do	720	...
Thomas A. Adams	W.	Carpenter	720	...
John J. Callaghan	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Levi W. Vandervoort	W.	Carpenter	720	...
John Sinclair	I.	Herder	600	...
James McAdams	I.	....do	600	...
Noskok	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Henry Lee	I.	....do	300	...
Esau Nesau	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	60	...
Carey Shotgun	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	60	...
Bears Behind	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	60	...
Tourcvook	I.	Judge		10
Bahugorahia	I.	....do		10
Eagle Chief	I.	....do		10
Bull Gun	I.	....do		10
John Brazill	I.	Captain of police.		15
Sherman Sage	I.	Lieutenant		15
Shoyo	I.	Private		10
Ed Brazill	I.	....do		10
Garfield Wolf	I.	....do		10
Quiver	I.	....do		10
Peter Toohia	I.	....do		10
Dave Musharrah	I.	....do		10
Seth Willow	I.	....do		10
Charley Littleant	I.	....do		10
Tinzond	I.	....do		10
David D. Hill	I.	....do		10
Pipfera	I.	....do		10
William Shakespeare	I.	....do		10
Fitzhugh Lee	I.	....do		10
SILETZ AGENCY, OREG.				
Beal Gaither	W.	Agent	1,200	...
Charles A. Curl	W.	Physician	1,000	...
J. J. Gaither	W.	Clerk	900	...

[1] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
[2] Also treaty of July 3, 1868, and treaty of May 10, 1868.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
SILETZ AG'CY, OREG.—continued.				
Calvin R. Ellsworth	W.	Additional farmer.	$720	...
Ned Evans	I.	Teamster	100	...
Robert Felix	I.	Ferryman	100	...
Charles Howard	I.	Interpreter		$15
John Logaden	I.	Judge		8
Charles Depoe	I.	....do		8
U. S. Grant	I.	....do		8
John Spencer	I.	Captain of police.		15
Jacob Johnson	I.	Private		10
Barney Williams	I.	....do		10
Wm. Smith	I.	....do		10
Wm. Klamath	I.	....do		10
James Thompson	I.	....do		10
F. W. Carson	I.	....do		10
William Metcalf	I.	....do		10
SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK.				
Anton M. Keller	W.	Agent	1,500	...
E. C. McMillan	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Agnes P. Rice	I.	Clerk	1,000	...
Eben Taplin	W.	Carpenter and mill superintendent.	720	...
N. W. Robertson	I.	Ass't clerk	480	...
Geo. Wa him yan wi ca kte	I.	Blacksmith	400	...
Chas. A. Robertson	I.	Wh'lwright	300	...
Peter La Belle	I.	Teamster	240	...
John Beer	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	180	...
T. K. Simons	I.	Private		10
Job Ni na i yopte	I.	....do		10
Joseph Hart	I.	....do		10
John Do wan ku	I.	....do		10
Hin ham ro ta	I.	....do		10
Solomon Pi ya	I.	....do		10
SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLO.[1]				
David F. Day	W.	Agent	1,400	...
Frank C. Blackly	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Max A. Brachvogel	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
Stanley A. Day	W.	Farmer	840	...
Allen Brown	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
John Taylor	W.	Assistant farmer.	600	...
Job A. Cooper	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.		15
John Lyon	I.	Captain of police.		15
Charles Buck	I.	Private		10
Peter Snow	I.	....do		10
Aaron Bear	I.	....do		10
John Toldas	I.	....do		10
Isaac Lord	I.	....do		10
Jacob Wing	I.	....do		10
Nathan Bird	I.	....do		10
Benjamin North	I.	....do		10
John Dale	I.	....do		10
White Frost	I.	....do		10
Burchard Hayes	I.	....do		10
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.[2]				
James McLaughlin	W.	Agent	$1,800	...
William Dobson	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
James Brewster	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Joseph Primeau	I.	Issue clerk	1,000	...
Thomas J. Reedy	W.	Head farmer	900	...
Edward Foote	W.	Carpenter	900	...
Frank B. Steinmetz	W.	Blacksmith	900	...
Henry Ten Broek	W.	Harness maker	900	...
William Whitesell	W.	Additional farmer.		$75
Cepolat	I.	Clerk	720	...
Lucy B. Arnold	W.	Instructor, domestic economy.	720	...
M. L. McLaughlin	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Jame - Yellow	I.	Assistant carpenter.	300	...
William McLean	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	300	...
Aaron C. Wells	I.	Additional farmer.		75
Samuel Brughier	I.	....do		75
George Crow	I.	Assistant carpenter.	300	...
Louis Killed	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	300	...
Phillip Onehawk	I.	Stableman	300	...
Tall Woodpecker	I.	Laborer	300	...
Baptiste Pierre	I.	Assistant farmer.	300	...
Charles Marshall	I.	....do	300	...
Nick Cadotte	I.	....do	300	...
Charles De Rockbrain	I.	....do	300	...
Thomas Kidder	I.	Harness maker.	240	...
Meinrad Whitehorse	I.	Assistant carpenter.	240	...
John Brown	I.	....do	180	...
Luke Chase Alone	I.	....do	180	...
John Highbear	I.	Asst. harnessmaker.	180	...
Alfred Redhorse	I.	Janitor and physician's assistant.	180	...
Frank Defender	I.	Assistant carpenter.	120	...
Edward Shana	I.	Assistant bl'ksmith.	120	...
John Eagleman	I.	District farmer.	120	...
Walter Two Bulls	I.	....do	120	...
Anthony Ireland	I.	....do	120	...
Mark Redish	I.	....do	120	...
Eugene Highbear	I.	....do	120	...
John Hatanke	I.	....do	120	...
Felix Bighead	I.	....do	120	...
Miles Walker	I.	....do	120	...
George Skiakah	I.	....do	120	...
Bede Bringwater	I.	....do	120	...
Frank Yellow	I.	....do	120	...
Henry Pitchcart	I.	....do	120	...
Martin Smellbear	I.	....do	120	...
Francis Madbear	I.	....do	120	...
William Disputing	I.	....do	120	...
John Grass, jr	I.	....do	120	...
William Gooddog	I.	....do	120	...

[1] Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868, and the 5 per cent interest fund.
[2] Also treaty April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

REF0071695

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.—cont'd.				
Charles Longfeather	I.	District farmer.	120	...
David Runninghorse	I.	....do	120	...
Andrew One Elk	I.	....do	120	...
Peter Bullhead	I.	....do	120	...
Richard Blackbird	I.	....do	120	...
Leo Bearweasel	I.	....do	120	...
Henry Bearstib	I.	....do	120	...
Marcellus Redtomahawk	I.	Captain of police.		$15
George Flyingly	I.	1st lieut		15
David Chatkah	I.	2d lieut		15
Joseph Brownwolf	I.	1st sergeant		10
John Loneman	I.	2d sergeant		10
Martin Higheagle	I.	3d sergeant		10
Antoine Onefeather	I.	4th sergeant		10
Mark Goodwood	I.	5th sergeant		10
Francis Fearless	I.	1st corporal		10
Paul Red Hail	I.	2d corporal		10
Jacob Crossbear	I.	3d corporal		10
Henry Butcher	I.	4th corporal		10
Alexander Middle	I.	Private		10
Henry Medicine	I.	....do		10
James Reddog	I.	....do		10
Hugh Swifthawk	I.	....do		10
Paul Fasthorse	I.	....do		10
Robert Bearaghost	I.	....do		10
Luke Whitebuffalo	I.	....do		10
Henry Redthunder	I.	....do		10
Phillip Bullhead	I.	....do		10
George Keepeagle	I.	....do		10
John Twoshields	I.	....do		10
Eugene Littlesoldier	I.	....do		10
Tiberius Many Wounds.	I.	....do		10
Faustinus Chargingeagle.	I.	....do		10
Charles Take the Gun	I.	....do		10
Paul Ironcedar	I.	....do		10
Charles Hawk	I.	....do		10
Leon Badhorse	I.	....do		10
William Taken Alive	I.	....do		10
Elias Brownman	I.	....do		10
Oliver Lookingelka	I.	....do		10
Emeran Holy Medicine.	I.	....do		10
Joseph Rosebud	I.	....do		10
Richard Runninghawk.	I.	....do		10
Dennis Take the Hat	I.	....do		10
William Redbear	I.	....do		10
Louis Goodeagle	I.	....do		10
Peter Magpieeagle	I.	....do		10
Joseph Otterrobe	I.	....do		10
Pius Brought	I.	....do		10
Grover Eagleboy	I.	....do		10
Charles Bear Soldier	I.	....do		10
Thomas Stoneman	I.	....do		10
David Many Bulls	I.	....do		10
George Little Eagle	I.	....do		10
John Grass, sr	I.	Judge		10
Gabriel Gray Eagle	I.	....do		10
David Standing Soldier.	I.	....do		10
TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT.[1]				
Capt. G. W. H. Stouch	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
H. D. Hogan	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT.—cont'd.				
Chas. J. Finnegan	W.	Physician	$1,000	...
Harold Telleson	W.	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720	...
C. W. Wilson	W.	Farmer	720	...
H. C. Goodale	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
William Bixby	W.	Asst. farmer	400	...
Eugene Standing Elk	I.	Additional farmer.	400	...
Wolf Voice	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Arthur Standing Elk	I.	Apprentice	120	...
Edward Bird Bear	I.	Judge		$10
Chester Crawling	I.	....do		10
Jack Sue Bear	I.	....do		10
Martin W. Shield	I.	Captain of police.		15
Geo. Bear Tusk	I.	Private		10
Dick Walks Behind	I.	....do		10
Martin Bull Sheep	I.	....do		10
Wm. Wolf Name	I.	....do		10
Frank Red Bird	I.	....do		10
Sam'l Little Sun	I.	....do		10
John Scalp Cane	I.	....do		10
Charles Blackstone	I.	....do		10
John Rodger	I.	....do		10
TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.				
Chester C. Thornton	W.	Agent	1,200	...
E. Buchanan	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Frederick S. Sommers	W.	Clerk	900	...
Wm. McCluskey	I.	Millwright	720	...
Wm. Shelton	I.	Sawyer	600	...
Ed. Bristow	W.	Additional farmer.	600	...
R. Simpson	W.	....do	600	...
J. Y. Roe	W.	....do	600	...
James Thomas	I.	Captain of police.		15
James Seattle	I.	Private		10
Sam Currier	I.	....do		10
Ed. Preston	I.	....do		10
Robert James	I.	....do		10
Wm. Neason	I.	....do		10
Wm. Adams	I.	....do		10
Charles Hillaire	I.	....do		10
David Tense	I.	Judge		8
Dick Shoemaker	I.	....do		8
Norbert Hillaire	I.	....do		8
John Davis	I.	....do		8
Charles George	I.	....do		8
William Daniels	I.	....do		8
Charles Qua ka	I.	....do		8
Charles Yuk ton	I.	....do		8
Robert James	I.	....do		8
Henry Fumagh	I.	....do		8
Hillaire Crockett	I.	....do		8
UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH.				
Maj. Jas. F. Randlett	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
Uintah.[2]				
J. A. Muse	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Howard C. Reamer	W.	Physician	1,200	...

[1] Also treaty of May 10, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
[2] Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868, and 5 per cent Ute interest fund.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH—continued.				
Uintah—Continued.				
George Shelledy	W.	Engineer and miller.	$1,000	...
A. C. Davis	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
L. Weekom	W.	Carpenter	720	...
M. W. Wayman	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
T. P. Moorhead	W.	....do	720	...
Henry E. Harris	I.	Issue clerk	700	...
John McIntire	W.	Teamster		$15
Wm. Wash	I.	Herder	480	...
Paul Paga Roose	I.	Stableman	400	...
John Reed	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Andrew Frank	I.	Apprentice	60	...
Will Reed	I.	....do	60	...
James Toopanjeok	I.	Captain of police.		15
Frank Doctor	I.	Private		10
Cyrus Terrats	I.	....do		10
Ralph Redcap	I.	....do		10
Bob. Ridley	I.	....do		10
Albert Chapoose	I.	....do		10
Wm. Jenkins	I.	....do		10
Geo. Washington	I.	....do		10
Ed. Zocheff	I.	....do		10
Martin Van	I.	....do		10
Ouray.				
T. A. Byrnes	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
W. P. Robinson	W.	Physician	1,200	...
John McAndrews	W.	Chief herder	900	...
J. J. Newcomb	W.	Carpenter	720	...
McClure Wilson	W.	Farmer	720	...
Wilmer J. Burgess	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
J. M. Smith	W.	Issue clerk	720	...
Ben New Cow re	I.	Assistant herder.	480	...
John Smith	I.	....do	480	...
John Nachoop	I.	....do	480	...
Isaac Ashta	I.	Laborer	400	...
James Kanopatch	I.	Apprentice	150	...
Albert Ceajsoch	I.	....do	60	...
James Wynsket	I.	Captain of police.		15
John McCook	I.	Sergeant		10
Tim Elkhart	I.	Private		10
John Jones	I.	....do		10
Sam Atchee	I.	....do		10
Dick Wara	I.	....do		10
James Little	I.	....do		10
UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG.				
George W. Harper	W.	Agent	1,200	...
R. J. Pilkington	W.	Physician	1,000	...
John A. Guyer	W.	Clerk	900	...
Carl Jansen	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Joseph T. Glenn	W.	Carpenter and wheelwright.	720	...
J. M. Biglee	W.	Laborer and teamster.	480	...
Frank He ya tee mil kin.	I.	Captain of police.		15
Peter Ta mo sin	I.	Private		10
UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG.—continued.				
Edward Briabols	I.	Private		$10
Joe Allen	I.	....do		10
Luke Minthorn	I.	....do		10
Frank Pal e net hi hi	I.	....do		10
Isaiah Two creeks	I.	....do		10
George Molack	I.	....do		10
Thomas Wike Wike	I.	....do		10
John Tib a quots	I.	....do		10
Little Pete Kalyton	I.	....do		10
UNION AGENCY, IND. T.				
Dew. M. Wisdom	W.	Agent	$1,500	...
J. Fentress Wisdom	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Milton P. Kennedy	W.	Asst. clerk	1,200	...
J. W. Ellis	I.	Private		10
Simp. Bennett	I.	....do		10
John Childers	I.	....do		10
W. A. Thompson	I.	....do		10
Brown Hitchcock	I.	....do		10
C. W. Plummer	I.	....do		10
R. T. Walker	I.	....do		10
Wiley B. Mayes	I.	....do		10
Charles La Flore	I.	Captain of police.		15
Thomas R. Knight	I.	Lieutenant		15
Alfred McCay	I.	....do		15
B. Cobb	I.	Sergeant		10
William Foreman	I.	....do		10
B. T. Kell	I.	....do		10
R. L. Murray	I.	....do		10
Joseph Ward	I.	....do		10
George W. Adams	I.	Private		10
L. Alexander	I.	....do		10
Riddle Benge	I.	....do		10
E. Bohanan	I.	....do		10
William Burgess	I.	....do		10
Grove E. Chase	I.	....do		10
Chuk u le sa	I.	....do		10
Joshua Cudjo	I.	....do		10
Mitchell Ellis	I.	....do		10
David Folsom	I.	....do		10
C. W. Foreman	I.	....do		10
Scott Gentry	I.	....do		10
D. M. Lee	I.	....do		10
Solomon H. Mackay	I.	....do		10
Robert Marshall	I.	....do		10
George W. Mayes	I.	....do		10
Isaac N. McDonald	I.	....do		10
Wiley McIntosh	I.	....do		10
Joseph McKellop	I.	....do		10
Luke Six Killer	I.	....do		10
William Vann	I.	....do		10
John C. West	I.	....do		10
George W. Elders	I.	....do		10
WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG.				
Lieut. E. E. Benjamin	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
Commodore P. Richards.	W.	Physician	900	...
Junior Parrish	W.	Clerk	800	...
Louie Giraud	I.	Additional farmer.	720	...
W. T. Hatten	W.	Blacksmith	600	...
Warren McCorkle	I.	Sawyer	500	...
Wm. Van Belt	I.	Teamster		30

REF0071696

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
WARM SPRINGS AG'CY, OREG.—continued.				
Charles Pitt	I.	Interpreter	$150	...
Antoine Pepino	I.	Captain of police.	...	$15
Lee Queh pah mah	I.	Private	...	10
Ike Ow hi	I.	....do	...	10
Lemuel Semo	I.	....do	...	10
King Bruno	I.	....do	...	10
Joseph Sidwalder	I.	....do	...	10
Charles Wewa	I.	....do	...	10
Benjamin Holliday	I.	....do	...	10
Seppah	I.	....do	...	10
WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.				
Wm. L. Hargrove	W.	Agent	1,500	...
John F. Turner	W.	Physician	1,000	...
M. Tobias	W.	Clerk	900	...
O. H. Ballenger	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Eugene Parks	W.	Carpenter	...	60
Adam Washington	I.	Farmer	360	...
Eddie Tyler	I.	....do	360	...
Samuel Fat	I.	Mail carrier	240	...
George Jefferson	I.	Laborer	120	...
W. T. Smith	W.	Forwarding agent.	100	...
Charles Thacker	I.	Captain of police.	...	15
Richard Rose	I.	Judge	...	10
Capt. Charly	I.	....do	...	10
Captain Sam	I.	....do	...	10
George Washington	I.	Private	...	10
Sergent Mike	I.	....do	...	10
William Ruby	I.	....do	...	10
Charles Damon	I.	....do	...	10
Samuel Oregon	I.	....do	...	10
Samuel Galconda	I.	....do	...	10
John Brown	I.	....do	...	10
WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.				
Robert M. Allen	W.	Agent	1,800	...
Robert J. Holland	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
F. W. Wyman	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Geo. S. Davidson	W.	....do	1,200	...
Edward S. Hart	W.	Physician and overseer.	1,200	...
John C. Lawler	W.	Overseer and farmer.	1,000	...
John C. Brooks	W.	Asst. clerk	900	...
W. H. Jackson	W.	....do	900	...
Thomas Sweeney	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Jacob Detling	W.	....do	720	...
William Leeming	W.	....do	720	...
Mart Branchard	I.	....do	720	...
Lawrence Roberts	I.	....do	720	...
John Beaulieu	I.	Additional farmer.	...	75
J. B. Parrante	I.	....do	...	75
Daniel S. Morrison	I.	Asst. clerk	600	...
Paul M. Fairbanks	I.	Teamster	400	...
David McArthur	I.	....do	400	...
William Bonga	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Peter Graves	I.	....do	300	...
Truman Beaulieu	I.	....do	300	...
WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.—continued.				
Edward Rose	I.	Teamster	$300	...
Alex. Jourdon	I.	....do	300	...
Mly Sha he ge shig	I.	Millovers'r	180	...
Albert Fairbanks	I.	Captain of police.	...	$15
Peter Parker	I.	Sergeant	...	10
John B. Pemberton	I.	Private	...	10
Winfield Smith	I.	....do	...	10
Paul Villebrun	I.	....do	...	10
Martin Bisson	I.	....do	...	10
Peter Bellecourt	I.	....do	...	10
John Sloan Rock	I.	....do	...	10
Dan Brown	I.	....do	...	10
Edward Tanner	I.	....do	...	10
Peh quay cub	I.	....do	...	10
Gay bay gah bow	I.	Captain	...	15
Henry Defoe	I.	Sergeant	...	10
Wein Ding	I.	Private	...	10
Be wah bick o gwon	I.	....do	...	10
She mah gun	I.	....do	...	10
Way nit e goshcence	I.	....do	...	10
Waiu je mah dub	I.	....do	...	10
James King	I.	Captain	...	15
Wm. Martin	I.	Private	...	10
Ne gon e gwon abe	I.	....do	...	10
Ne bid ay ge say	I.	....do	...	10
Kay qua tah be tung	I.	....do	...	10
Mish ah ke a mung	I.	....do	...	10
Sam Martin	I.	....do	...	10
YAKAMA AGENCY, WASH.				
Lewis T. Erwin	W.	Agent	1,800	...
Albert Wilgus	W.	Physician	1,200	...
J. L. Banks	W.	Clerk	1,100	...
H. M. Havinear	W.	Additional farmer.	...	75
H. E. Ramsaur	W.	Engineer	840	...
R. I. Watson	W.	Carpenter and wagonmaker.	840	...
Emily C. Miller	W.	Field matron.	...	20
Samuel Jackson	I.	Blacksmith	840	...
Hampton Lumby	I.	Sawyer	840	...
Peter Klickitat	I.	Captain of police.	...	15
Chas. Miller	I.	Private	...	10
Stephen Allen	I.	....do	...	10
Isaac Asa	I.	....do	...	10
Jas. Warpah	I.	....do	...	10
Yah Yowan	I.	....do	...	10
William Nehemiah	I.	....do	...	10
Taylor Martin	I.	....do	...	10
Stick Joe	I.	Judge	...	5
Satus Shustel	I.	....do	...	5
Thomas Cree	I.	....do	...	5
YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.[1]				
James A. Smith	W.	Agent	1,600	...
E. D. Maybry	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
C. A. May	W.	Physician	1,200	...
G. A. Lance	W.	Farmer	900	...
F. H. Craig	W.	Supt. shops	900	...

[1] Also treaty of April 19, 1858.

List of employés under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1894, ETC.—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Per month.
YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
J. Hunsinger	W.	Additional farmer.	...	$75
B. A. Voy	W.	....do	$720	...
R. J. Powers	W.	....do	...	60
C. H. Bonnin	I.	Issue clerk	720	...
S. C. De Fond	I.	Additional farmer.	480	...
D. Zephier	I.	....do	480	...
P. T. Brunot	I.	....do	480	...
J. B. Cournoyer	I.	....do	480	...
C. C. Smith	W.	Asst. issue clerk.	400	...
L. Claymore	I.	Blacksmith	400	...
O. F. Picotte	I.	Interpreter	300	...
S. Spider	I.	Teamster	300	...
F. Lyman	I.	Painter	300	...
C. Brugnier	I.	Saddle and harness maker.	300	...
E. Sherman	I.	Tinsmith	300	...
S. Packard	I.	Wagonmaker.	300	...
D. Ree	I.	Carpenter	300	...
W. Beau	I.	....do	300	...
G. Rouse	I.	Groom	300	...
Batiste St. Cloud	I.	Blacksmith	300	...
J. Butcher	I.	Butcher	120	...
J. Gray	I.	Apprentice	60	...
John Hare	I.	....do	60	...
J. Grayface	I.	Captain of police.	...	15
A. Sitoka	I.	Private	...	10
C. Wainkiya	I.	....do	...	10
F. Hawk	I.	....do	...	10
P. Hejana	I.	....do	...	10
W. Provost	I.	....do	...	10
White Swan	I.	....do	...	10
Pedain	I.	....do	...	10
D. Tatekiya	I.	Judge	...	10
D. Rays	I.	....do	...	10
R. I. Clarkson	I.	....do	...	10
RUSHVILLE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR.				
Solomon V. Pitcher	W.	Receiving and shipping clk.	1200	...
RUSHVILLE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR.—con'd.				
T. W. Corner	W.	Asst. receiving and shipping clk.	$600	...
G. N. Popplewell	W.	Asst. clerk and telegraph operator.	600	...
VALENTINE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR.				
John T. Oglesby	W.	Receiving and shipping clk.	1,200	...
John T. Keeley	W.	Asst. receiving and shipping clk.	600	...
MOQUI INDIANS UNDER SUPERINTENDENT OF KEAMS CANYON SCHOOL, ARIZ.				
Peter Stauffer	W.	General mechanic.	900	...
Henry Naphy	I.	Apprentice	...	$15
Nalli	I.	Private	...	10
Adam	I.	....do	...	10
YAVAPAI INDIANS UNDER SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT MOJAVE SCHOOL, ARIZ.				
Samuel A. Pleasants	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
Annie C. Pleasants	W.	Instructor domestic economy.	...	30
INDIANS OF THE FORT M'DERMITT RESERVATION, NEV.				
Henry F. Ross	W.	Additional farmer.	...	75

REF0071697

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS, VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.								RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.				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.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	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 civil courts.	
ARIZONA.																													
Colorado River Agency.																													
Mojave	685	250	435	100	75	12		23	2	50	50											8	14					6	6
Mojave at Fort Mojave	700	800	200	206	600					90	10										2								
Mojave at Needles	667								50																				
Hualapais	600																												
Chimehuevis	a 100																												
Navajo Agency.																													
Navajo	20,500			500	137	200	50		a 150	18	100			1	1			b $465								1		3	
Moquis Pueblo	2,029	1		250	101	125	14		51	1	100			2	1			$250	3,000										
Pima Agency.																													
Pima, Gila River Reservation	3,297																												
Maricopa, Gila River Reservation	203																												
Maricopa, Salt River Reservation	94																												
Pima, Salt River Reservation	544	5,500	1,000	525	600	25		300	75	90	10		3		115	3		3,000	5	4		87	56	2				60	4	25
Papago, Gila Bend Reservation	70																												
Papago, nomadic	1,800																												
Papago, San Xavier Reservation	492	492		15	5	4		56	1	100			2		170	1	(c)	(c)	9			20	16						5	5
San Carlos Agency.																													
Coyotero Apache	607																												
San Carlos Apache	1,116																												
Tonto Apache	345																												
White Mountain Apache	1,711	250	2,900	126	150			27	6	33	17	50	2				(f)	(f)	2		79	141	97	2	1	1		46	2	
Mojave	456																												
Yuma	d 44																												
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.																													
Suppai	a 215																												
CALIFORNIA.																													
Hoopa Valley Agency.																													
Hoopa	486	486		77	450			106	2	80	16	4								3		17	12					15		3
Klamath	505	505			450	6		113		20	80					4														
Mission Tule River Agency																													
Serranos	266	266																											
Cahuillas	761	761								100			1	1			1,000													
Dieguinos	272	272			a 698	1,429			491																					
San Luis Rey	1,466	1,466								100										1		65	80					9	1	
Tule River	184	184							35																					
Yuma	713	600	113	200	300				12	67	33																			
Round Valley Agency.																													
Concow	152																												
Little Lake and Redwood	131	602		230	590	44		110	5	95		5	1	1					600	2		15	19							
Ukie and Wylackie	265																													
Pitt River and Nowe Lackie	54																													

a Taken from last year's report.
b For field matron work; also a quantity of clothing, seeds, sewing material, etc. Salaries of missionaries not reported.
c Not reported.
d Reported 204 last year; clerical error.
e For statistics by villages see agent's report, p. 127.
f Dwelling and schoolhouse built by Lutherans, cost not reported.

REF0071698

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 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.	
CALIFORNIA—continued.									
Indians in California not under agent.									
Wichumni, Kaweah and others a	6,995								
COLORADO.									
Southern Ute Agency.									
Moache Ute	273	25	100	5	10	1		25	1
Capota Ute	190								
Weminuchee Ute	553								
FLORIDA.									
Seminole	450		250	50	20				
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall Agency.									
Bannack	405	300	1,043	140	500	20	5	150	1
Shoshone	938								
Lemhi Agency.									
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	459	30	110	42	25	6		30	
Nez Percé Agency.									
Nez Percé	1,829	720	750	345	500	15		300	
Indians in Idaho not under agent.									
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais	533								
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Quapaw Agency.									
Peoria	162	162		61	64	4		40	
Ottawa	160	160		60	125	10		27	
Quapaw	218	218		93	149			75	
Modoc	57	57		24	30			22	
Seneca	278	278		114	148	6		40	
Eastern Shawnee	89	89		45	30			18	
Miami	85	85		25	60	5		32	
Wyandotte	285	285		60	145	6		65	
Union Agency.(a)									
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	392	75	300	60	a 200	2		a 38	

a Taken from last year's report.

Indians, together with religious, 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 civil courts.	
10	40	50	1								1	23	16				1			
	100			1				1,000												
50	25	25		1			2,500			1		15	27	37				4		4
40	30	30								1	1	11	10	17			1			
90	5	5	2	1	935	3		(b)	15	3		(b)	25					14	1	1
100			2		40	1			2			4	5							
100			2		60	1		600	1	1		5	3							
100			2		23	1	100	500	2			6	7							
80		20	1	1	50	1		200	1			3	2							
100			2		10	3		300	2	2		7	11							
100			8		5	1						6	1							
100			2		13				1			6	5							
100			6		98	4		1,500	2			6	5							
45	5	850		1			500	500				14	15						4	2

b Not reported.

REF0071699

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 use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.									
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	554	421	133	275	230	5	.....	162	....
Kickapoo	233	233	.....	116	197	9	.....	49	1
Iowa	179	179	.....	a 83	155	17	.....	50	....
Sac and Fox of Missouri	87	87	.....	42	60	1	.....	25	....
Chippewa	26	87	.....	53	87	.....	.....	13	....
Munsee (or Christian)	61								
MICHIGAN.									
*Not under an agent.**									
L'Anse and Vieux Sert	a 721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River	a 630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron	a 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa and Chippewa	a 6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.									
Mississippi Chippewa, White Earth	1,287								
Mississippi Chippewa, White Oak Point	702								
Mississippi Chippewa, Gull Lake	316								
Mississippi Chippewa, Mille Lac	976	7,132	.....	1,500	1,625	30	41	790	....
Red Lake Chippewa	1,276								
Pembina Chippewa	311								
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	1,141								
Cass and Winnebagoshish Chippewa	421								
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa	702								
MONTANA.									
Blackfeet Agency.									
Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan	1,811	728	1,083	467	582	11	.....	531	5
Crow Agency.									
Crow	2,126	716	1,410	327	340	6	3	353	6
Flathead Agency.									
Kootenai from Idaho	67								
Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenai	1,654								
Spokane	106	700	1,385	486	700	25	.....	625	25
Lower Kalispel	65								
Charlot's band of Flatheads	173								
Fort Belknap Agency.									
Gros Ventre	645	350	300	335	400	27	.....	278	8
Assiniboine	782								
Fort Peck Agency.									
Yanktonnais	1,296	1,996	.....	357	200	.....	.....	601	3
Assiniboine	710								

* Formerly under Mackinac Agency, which has been discontinued.

Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.	RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL.					
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—	Missionaries.		Indian church members.		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.				Indian criminals punished.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.		Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	
75	a 25	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	a 15	.....	.....	.....	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	6	1	.....	11	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	1	18	1	.....	480	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	20	20	12	4	1,500	11	225	18,710	65	.....	43	248	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
16	.....	84	2	1	300	1	3,255	2,065	17	.....	26	66	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	3
37	.....	63	5	.....	.....	4	22,297	(c)	6	1	12	88	129	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	
90	2	8	4	.....	.....	2	11,766	.....	40	.....	.....	92	44	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
20	10	70	3	.....	150	1	2,760	(b)	11	3	15	33	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	.....	75	3	1	20	2	.....	1,775	13	1	10	(b)	43	.....	.....	2	.....	17	.....	

a Taken from report of last year. b Annuity payments. c Not reported.

REF0071700

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 use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
MONTANA—continued.									
Tongue River Agency.									
Northern Cheyenne	1,227	90	1,137	64	34	10	.....	87	2
NEBRASKA.									
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.									
Winnebago	1,194	597	597	370	500	.....	.....	100	.....
Omaha	1,170	630	540	375	450	10	1	300	7
Santee Agency.									
Santee Sioux	904	904	.....	755	430	.....	10	250	6
Santee Sioux, of Flandreau	302	302	.....	220	120	.....	5	65	.....
Ponca in Nebraska	205	205	.....	80	105	.....	.....	40	.....
NEVADA.									
Pah-Ute, at Pyramid Lake	498	1,080	.....	148	600	.....	.....	36	.....
Pah-Ute, at Walker River	582								
Western Shoshone Agency.									
Western Shoshone	411	623	.....	105	450	2	.....	45	.....
Pi-Ute	212								
Indians in Nevada not under an agent.	a 6,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.									
Mescalero Agency.									
Mescalero Apache	454	1	124	65	38	.....	.....	13	.....
Pueblo Agency.									
Pueblo	8,536	200	3,500	800	.....	.....	.....	a 2,155	.....
Jicarilla Apache	812	30	a 782	65	35	70	.....	210	2
NEW YORK.									
New York Agency.									
Allegany Reservation:									
Seneca	920	992	.....	510	700	2	.....	302	.....
Onondaga	72								
Cattaraugus Reserve:									
Seneca	1,279	1,484	.....	1,000	1,200	3	.....	400	.....
Onondaga	34								
Cayuga	171								
Oneida Reserve:									
Oneida	182	182	.....	70	125	.....	.....	16	.....
Onondaga Reserve:									
Onondaga	379	463	.....	160	335	1	.....	110	.....
Oneida	84								
St. Regis Reserve:									
St. Regis	1,157	1,157	.....	360	500	.....	.....	220	.....
Tonawanda Reserve:									
Seneca	540	540	.....	255	340	1	.....	151	.....
Tuscarora Reserve:									
Tuscarora	377	417	.....	232	325	1	.....	120	.....
Onondaga	40								

a Taken from report of last year.

Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	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 civil courts.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
MONTANA—continued.																					
Tongue River Agency.																					
Northern Cheyenne	10	.....	90	.....	.....	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	45	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEBRASKA.																					
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.																					
Winnebago	100	.....	.....	1	.....	15	1	.....	897	5	.....	4	31	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Omaha	100	.....	.....	1	.....	90	2	$2,750	$3,000	6	5	13	41	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Santee Agency.																					
Santee Sioux	50	.....	50	.....	.....	430	5	.....	.....	6	3	.....	18	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Santee Sioux, of Flandreau	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 180	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca in Nebraska	90	.....	10	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEVADA.																					
Pah-Ute, at Pyramid Lake	60	28	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	20	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pah-Ute, at Walker River																					
Western Shoshone	33	34	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pi-Ute																					
Indians in Nevada not under an agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.																					
Mescalero Agency.																					
Mescalero Apache	5	5	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Agency.																					
Pueblo	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jicarilla Apache	25	.....	75	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW YORK.																					
New York Agency.																					
Allegany Reservation:																					
Seneca	90	10	.....	2	.....	165	.....	3,200	1,450	3	.....	.....	39	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Onondaga																					
Cattaraugus Reserve:																					
Seneca	90	10	.....	3	.....	275	3	.....	975	6	.....	.....	43	57	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....
Onondaga																					
Cayuga																					
Oneida Reserve:																					
Oneida	100	.....	.....	2	.....	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga Reserve:																					
Onondaga	100	.....	.....	3	.....	103	3	.....	1,000	1	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida																					
St. Regis Reserve:																					
St. Regis	90	10	.....	3	.....	a 373	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	28	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda Reserve:																					
Seneca	90	10	.....	3	.....	109	3	.....	275	2	.....	.....	17	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Tuscarora Reserve:																					
Tuscarora	100	.....	.....	3	.....	210	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga																					

b Not reported.

REF0071701

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	Citizens' dress. In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee Agency.									
Eastern Cherokee in Qualla Boundary and Graham and Cherokee counties	1,471	1,471		317	476	64		377	
Scattered elsewhere *a*	1,414	1,414							
NORTH DAKOTA.									
Devils Lake Agency.									
Sioux	1,098	1,090	8	200	28	3		230	3
Turtle Mountain Chippewa: Full blood	287								
Mixed blood	1,647	1,734	200	550	600	10		310	
Mixed blood on reserve but not recognized by commission of 1892	103								
Mixed blood removed to reserve since commission of 1892	78								
Fort Berthold Agency.									
Arickaree	426								
Gros Ventre	468	*a* 965	182	222	222			*c* 280	5
Mandan	253								
Standing Rock Agency.									
Sioux, Yanktonnai, Hunkpapa and Blackfeet bands	3,824	3,700	124	900	500	23		1,003	12
OKLAHOMA.									
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.									
Arapaho	1,020								
Cheyenne	2,056	525	2,000	717	783	10	1	91	4
Kiowa Agency (a).									
Kiowa	1,017								
Comanche	1,592								
Apache	324								
Caddo	507								
Keechie	93	298	3,350	120	372			50	
Delaware	94								
Towaconie	128								
Waco	37								
Wichita	153								
Osage Agency.									
Osage	1,656	825	180	524	750	45		700	
Kaw	218	100	30	75	110			59	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.									
Ponca	588	255	322	200	250	5	5	91	2
Pawnee	731	150	175	275	300	91		205	3
Otoe and Missouria	340	112	222	120	155	3	7	46	2
Tonkawa	57	25	32	16	54		2	8	

a Taken from last year's report.

b Clothing for the poor.

Indians, together with religious, 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 civil courts.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
80	20	....	2	....	*a*700	4	.....	(*b*)	3	.....	.....	56	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
85	....	15	4	....	350	6	.....	$1,300	11	....	5	27	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	....	8
40	40	20	1	....	800	3	$3,410	.....	14	....	3	72	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	3
55	5	40	2	....	190	2	7,200	7,589	34	2	.....	49	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
30	....	70	12	18	1,356	13	4,617	16,825	77	1	17	155	141	1	.....	.....	.....	77	....	4
40	10	50	4	....	61	2	3,790	600	14	....	33	143	153	....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3
50	....	50	7	6	150	7	4,300	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	....	....	3	1	230	2	800	(*c*)	....	1	14	98	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	139
100	....	....	....	....	15	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	....	....	1	....	75	1	.....	.....	8	1	4	29	19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	....	....	1	....	75	1	.....	.....	8	1	6	40	68	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
100	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a In expectation of allotments, old houses have been allowed to fall into decay.

REF0071702

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 use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
OKLAHOMA—continued.									
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	512								
Iowa	87								
Absentee Shawnee	576	1,591	492	1,600	1,700	26		790	
Mexican Kickapoo	281								
Citizen Pottawatomie	627								
OREGON.									
Grand Ronde Agency.									
Rogue River	46								
Santian	25								
Clackama	63								
Luckamute	33								
Cow Creek	29	385		138	350			164	2
Wapeto	24								
Marys River	27								
Yam Hill	34								
Calipooia	22								
Umpqua	80								
Klamath Agency.									
Klamath, Modoc, Snake (or Pi-Ute), and Pitt River	950	950		480	900	6		160	12
Siletz Agency.									
Siletz	519	519		170	330	3	1	130	
Umatilla Agency.									
Cayuse	419								
Walla Walla	460	500	450	275	280	1		103	
Umatilla	225								
Warm Springs Agency.									
Warm Springs	500								
Wasco, Tenino, John Day, and Dee Chutes	460	400	514	300	400	4	2	100	
Pi-Ute	114								
Indians in Oregon not under an agent	a 600								
SOUTH DAKOTA.									
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.									
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,054	1,030	24	660	360	8		300	4
Lower Brulé Sioux	978	400	578	315	250	30		150	6
Forest City Agency.									
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,502	2,200	302	350	275	24		649	2

a Taken from report of last year.

Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION. Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS. Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL. Indians killed during the year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.		
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Men now living in polygamy.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
75		b 25	1	1	220	1	$1,500	$400	2				16							
95		5	1		c 100	1			4								1			
90	10		1	1	200	2			8	1		10	37							
63	12	25	2		120				6	1		17	29					12		1
10	20	b 70	5	11	400	2	8,000		20	6		31	41	1				35	20	175
33	67		2	2	128	2		4,000	16			30	25		1					
25		75	6		250	4	3,001	266	13		6	48	43				1	5		
25		75	2	2	456	4		520	20		11	34	43					11		3
50		50	17	3	1,006	13	9,729	2,972	26	4	3	60	50				2	25		

b By annuity money. c Churches supported.

REF0071703

Table relating to population, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who can speak English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apostates.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.									
Pine Ridge Agency.									
Sioux	6,230	1,767	1,775	1,570	1,400	238	.....	1,066	8
Cheyenne	74								
Rosebud Agency.									
Brulé, Loafer, Wazaziah Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux	4,227	1,023	1,227	1,001	756	43	.....	754	4
Sisseton Agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,969	1,859	.....	267	267	14	.....	400	7
Yankton Agency.									
Yankton Sioux	1,738	1,738	.....	472	496	2	13	29	4
TEXAS.									
Indians in Texas not under an agent.									
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskogee	a 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.									
Uintah and Ouray Agency.									
Uintah Ute, at Uintah	457	50	330	40	60	4	2	20	2
White River Ute, at Uintah	366	19	200	21	30	3	1	16	
Uncompahgre Ute, at Ouray	995	.....	1,018	11	40	10	1	50	2
White River Ute, at Ouray	23								
Pah Vant	a 134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goship Ute	a 250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON.									
Colville Agency.									
Colville	266	266	.....	36	53	3	.....	78	.....
Coeur d'Alene	506	506	.....	110	280	5	.....	160	.....
Upper and Middle Spokane on Coeur d'Alene reserve	91	91	.....	.....	3	.....	32	32	.....
Lake	349	349	.....	52	55	2	.....	62	.....
Lower Spokane	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane reserve	137	501	.....	51	123	4	.....	199	1
Columbia (Moses' band)	364	85	349	2	4	1	.....	14	.....
Okanogan	518	518	.....	130	196	26	.....	106	.....
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	142	6	137	3	11	.....	.....	5	1
Nespelim and San Puell	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calispel	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay Agency.									
Makah	436	436	.....	115	140	3	.....	138	7
Quillehute	341	330	4	52	52	5	.....	100	.....
Hoh	88								

a Taken from last year's report.

Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL.					
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.		Indian church members.		Amount contributed by religious and other societies.							Indians killed during the year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.		
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Church buildings.		For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Men now living in polygamy.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	Whiskey sellers prosecuted.
.....	.....	100	15	3	473	15	$3,753	$1,450	12	17	50	296	265	2	.....	2	.....	56	.....	.....
20	2	78	18	7	945	15	5,000	6,900	30	.....	55	170	219	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
100	.....	.....	9	.....	681	9	7,281	109	4	1	13	47	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
60	15	25	5	1	642	7	5,340	4,050	12	.....	8	44	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	24	1	1	.....	61	1	7,975	.....	2	.....	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	8,837	.....	7	.....	.....	28	34	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	25	1	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	13	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
58	40	2	2	.....	37	2	.....	228	6	1	.....	28	9	1	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....
20	80	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	8	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	45	1	1	.....	40	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	20	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	36	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
75	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b From land rents.

REF0071704

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 use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
WASHINGTON—continued.								
Puyallup Agency.								
Puyallup	607	607		220	295		123	
Chehalis	183	183		82	82		38	
Nisqually	118	118		32	57		28	
Squaxin	117	117		35	60		28	
S'Klallam	337	337		100	193		119	
S'Kokomish	218	218		80	132		57	
Quinaielt	93	917		55	130	3	61	
Queet	64							
Georgetown	51							
Hamptulip	5							
Oyhut	5							
Tulalip Agency.								
Tulalip	433	433		160	350	1	197	23
Madison	153	153		23	93		39	
Muckleshoot	177	177		47	100	2	38	
Swinomish	273	273		60	200		34	
Lummi	341	341		81	270		50	
Yakama Agency.								
Yakama, Klickitat, Wasco, and others	1,927	500	1,000	500	700	8	150	7
Yakama not on reserve	100							
Not under an agent.								
Nooksack	a 200							
WISCONSIN.								
Green Bay Agency.								
Oneida	1,837	1,837		565	727	27	326	1
Menomonee	1,902	1,902		520	700	9	310	
Stockbridge and Munsee	503	503		306	503		35	
La Pointe Agency.								
Chippewa at Red Cliff	555	555		450	480	3	80	
Chippewa at Bad River	655	655		500	500	3	135	
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,116	1,116		350	a 614		200	
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	794	794		160	250	25	81	
Chippewa at Fond du Lac, Minn	759	759		300	500	3	84	
Chippewa at Grand Portage, Minn	324	324		170	160	3	62	
Chippewa at Boise Forte, Minn	760	760		300	250	4	110	
Indians in Wisconsin not under agent.								
Winnebago	a 930							
Pottawatomie	a 280							
WYOMING.								
Shoshone Agency.								
Shoshone (or Snake)	937	600	500	400	200	100	225	5
Northern Arapaho	826							
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Miami in Indiana	a 318							
Old Town Indians in Maine	a 410							

a Taken from last year's report.

Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION. For cent of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS. Mission-arian. 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 civil courts.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
100			1			2		$941				26	27							
100			1			1						4	4							
100			1			2						2	2							
100			1			1						9	9							
100			1			2						12	9							
100			1		47			711	1			12	8							
75	25											11	14					20		
90	10					1						10	10					20		4
80	20		1		34	1						9	6					25		
100			1		57	1						11	13					5		
100			1		122	1						9	4							
90	10		1		200	1						8								
91	9		1	1	a 150	4	$1,006	(b)	25	4		41	40	1		1		15		85
100			1		570	3		343	10			57	46					7		21
100			1		a 650	3	3,700	2,600	8			51	54						2	
100					15				2	1		10	5							
80	13	7	1		400	1	3,838	300	21			26	13						3	10
95	3	2	1		455	2			5			16	24						3	8
80	40	10	1		550	2			11		2	27	26						2	5
72	15	13	1		45	1			4		2	33	19						5	
90	5	5			220	2			3			9	10							
50	38	12	1		50	1			3			18	11							
50	38	12	1		60		1,100	440	2		3	27	15							
50	6	44				2	3,273		14	1	40				1		1	9		

b Not reported.

REF0071705

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	261,987

Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

Population	121,467
Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly	80,455
in part	37,527
Indians who can read	35,327
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	38,233
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	21,[illegible]
Dwellings built by Indians	1,251
for Indians	123
Indian apprentices	527
Missionaries (not included under the head of teachers)—	
Male	237
Female	77
Church members, Indians (communicants)*	19,[illegible]
Church buildings	[illegible]
Contributed by State of New York for education	$10,[illegible]
Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education†	$[illegible]
for church work and other purposes‡	$[illegible]
Formal marriages among Indians during the year	788
Divorces granted Indians during the year	89
Indian men now living in polygamy‡	588
Births‡	3,480
Deaths‡	2,582
Indians killed during the year by Indians	33
by whites	7
Suicides	19
Whites killed during the year by Indians	3
Indian criminals punished during the year by court of Indian offenses	893
by civil courts	182
by other methods	339
Whisky sellers prosecuted	561

* Only partially reported; several reports last year overestimated.

† This includes $61,204 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools:

‡ Only partially reported.

Tucson, Ariz	$4,892	Morris, Minn	$2,914
Ukiah, Cal	28	St. Peter, Mont	5,500
Greenville, Cal	500	Carlisle, Pa	1,582
Pinole, Cal	201	Lincoln, Pa	2,420
Mogelumi, Cal	40	Springfield, S. Dak	543
Wabash, Ind	2,202	Hampton, Va	21,203
Rensselaer, Ind	2,000	Wittenberg, Wis	1,573
Chamberlain, Minn	2,200		

REF0071706

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Irrigable annually during year and cultivated in crops.	Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fences.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made by Indians.
			Acres broken.	Rods made during year.							
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.	Acres.	Acres.		Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
Mojave (on reserve)	a 200	150	45	740	.....	200	.....	200	175	17	.....
Mojave (off reserve)	1,000	100	1,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	1,000	.....	.....
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	c 6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d)	.....	(d)	(d)	.....	.....
Moqui	2,500	.....	975	1,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	700	.....	.....
Pima Agency.											
Pima and Maricopa	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	45,000	20,000	.....	500	.....	.....
Papago on San Xavier Reserve	250	20	2,000	200	60	2,500	200	400	200	100	.....
San Carlos Agency.											
Apache, Mojave, and Yuma	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	2,971	12,000	12,000	274	1,000	.....
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	600	7	300	600	.....	2,000	2,512	100	1,040	420	.....
Klamath	50	.....	.....	250	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Mission Agency.											
Mission, Tule River, and Yuma	2,000	.....	2,000	200	.....	.....	.....	200	700	50	100
Round Valley Agency.											
Concow, Little Smoke, Redwood, Ukiah, Wylackie, Pitt River and Nome Lackie	1,100	500	4,000	1,000	40	10,000	2,000	500	1,050	975	.....
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche Ute	100	.....	700	.....	.....	500	2,000	.....	150	200	.....
FLORIDA.											
Seminole	.....	.....	0	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Shoshone and Bannock	1,000	200	2,000	1,000	.....	7,000	7,000	20	2,000	2,000	100

a Taken from report of last year.
b And 20 barrels.
c And 10 barrels.
d Not reported.
e And 100 barrels; the 100,000 horses are ponies of small value.
f And 2,000 barrels.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
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.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by Indians.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M. feet.	Cords.	M. lbs.												
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	6500	b 100	25	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	5	10
.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,200	c 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
200	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	c 100,500	1,200	.....	.....	1,000,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	450	117	61,457	.....	2,000	f 1,000	500	20	5,000	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000	200	600	4,000	16,000	g 4,100	5,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	6,700	c 174	240	6	.....	.....	450	8	1	200
.....	40,000	.....	.....	20,000	12,000	14,704	2,000	.....	.....	70	2,000	.....	17	200
100	200	.....	.....	1,000	400	204	201	244	.....	.....	1,000	12	45	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	25	.....	.....	2,000	f 1,000	1,700	20	.....	195	450	2,000	3	10	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	111	.....	.....	200	5,000	210	1,275	250	.....	.....	.....	200	1	5	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	120	90	200	.....	h 5,000	60	.....	.....	12,000	2,000	50	.....	15	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	.....	200	15,000	2,400	500	40	.....	.....	.....	500	5	5	40

f And 500 barrels.
g And 25 barrels.
h And 200 barrels.
i And 25 barrels and hides.
k Wool clipped, 10,000 pounds.

REF0071707

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.	Fences.		Pasturing naturally during the year and cultivated lands lying fallow and in meadow.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made by Indians.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
IDAHO—continued.											
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	*Acres.* 275	*Acres.* 45	250	*Rods.* 501		*Bush.* 15	*Bush.* 600	*Bush.*	*Bush.* 1,000	*Tons.* 50	*Lbs.*
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	19,975	8,000	30,000	65,000	240	250,000	60,000	5,000	16,000	800	
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Quapaw Agency.											
Peoria	b6,000	200	25,000	3,000		10,000	5,000	15,000	1,100	100	
Ottawa	200		2,000	1,000		12,000	3,000	20,000	1,000	200	
Quapaw	1,000	150	5,000	1,000		15,000	2,000	30,000	1,000	200	1,000
Miami	300		15,000	1,000		10,000	1,000	20,000	1,000	100	
Eastern Shawnee	200	7	2,000	1,000		2,000	500	10,000	500	100	
Confederate Shawnee	150	7	2,000	1,000		2,000	500	10,000	500	100	
Wyandotte	1,700	50	4,000	1,000	60	15,000	1,200	40,000	500	50	4,000
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox	300	40	300				400	f5,000	500	30	
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.											
Pottawatomie, Prairie band	2,045	1,200	12,000	12,000	60	7,500		75,000	500	7,000	500
Kickapoo	7,000	500	11,000	3,000		7,250		75,000	500	500	
Iowa	7,000	1,200	10,000		45	6,500	2,000	50,000	500	50	250
Sac and Fox of Missouri	6,000		8,012		22	2,000	500	65,000	270	50	150
Chippewa and Munsee	700	97	2,475	80	13	1,100	500	5,810	500	100	600
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa	9,125	900	15,321	1,200	800	43,000	20,165	525	3,100	7,500	4,500
MONTANA.											
Flathead Agency.											
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	313	300	2,500	4,000			300		600	2,972	900
Crow Agency.											
Crow	1,270	270	14,500	1,700	470	1,425	23,405	230	4,614	5,100	
Flathead Agency.											
Lower Kalispel	10,700	700	19,000	1,550		200	500		200	200	
Pend d'Oreilles						3,000	2,000		1,000	2,000	
Spokane						17,000	12,000		5,000	2,000	175
Kootenai						200	100		200	200	

a 30,000 feet of timber marketed.

b Taken from report of last year.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
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.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M. feet.	*Cords.*	*M. lbs.*												
.....	100	25	$264	$617	$975	2,451	7	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....
c100	250	20	206	940	2,000	20,018	15,000	1,200	.....	.....	15,000	15	20	450
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	600	1,500	500	.....	.....	2,000	.....	12	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	450	60	300	.....	.....	2,000	15	50	100
75	250	344	344	.....	15,000	450	60	300	.....	.....	2,000	15	50	100
c15	60	.....	.....	.....	15,000	125	40	200	.....	.....	1,000	.....	2	c
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	125	400	200	.....	.....	1,000	.....	2	c
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,500	200	25	375	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	25	150	.....	.....	750	10	10	c
d200	200	.....	.....	.....	9,250	215	600	1,000	500	.....	2,000	10	10	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	c500	10	100	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,105	1,200	500	.....	.....	1,500	.....	5	20
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	6,500	125	45	100	.....	.....	500	5	.....	.....
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	15,500	300	92	500	1	.....	1,000	5	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	200	200	.....	6	300	.....	.....	.....
.....	297	.....	.....	.....	3,000	62	111	155	.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,500	2,000	500	2,261	5,010	1,400	705	1,900	150	125	41	450	25	50	600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,200	955	2,427	3,083	800	6,502	9,626	25	.....	3	150	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	100	403	2,311	3,265	70,225	13,500	13,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	40	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
700	1,000	600	279	.....	13,000	7,000	15,000	1,000	.....	.....	2,000	30	10	30

c 1,000 feet marketed.

d 5,000 feet marketed.

c 400 of them are ponies.

f Crops seriously injured by drought.

REF0071708

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.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made by Indians.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
MONTANA—cont'd.											
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assiniaboine	*Acres.* 1,800	*Acres.* 55	1,900	*Rods.* 3,250	.....	*Bush.* 1,820	*Bush.* 4,620	*Bush.* 125	*Bush.* 12,130	*Tons.* 625	*Lbs.* .....
Fort Peck Agency.											
Yanktonnai and Assiniaboine	533	79	3,200	1,000	5	.....	.....	600	1,100	2,000	.....
Tongue River Agency.											
Northern Cheyenne	314	15	2,500	1,500	.....	.....	.....	796	3,468	450	.....
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	3,000	400	50,000	500	250	9,000	2,500	31,000	3,700	6,000	3,500
Winnebago	3,544	150	45,000	1,500	200	9,500	4,000	6,000	4,675	7,000	.....
Santee Agency.											
Santee Sioux	3,495	147	3,495	250	250	490	100	1,000	150	500	150
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	1,250	.....	600	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Ponca [c]	771	125	1,200	35	13	1,800	1,250	6,200	550	550	1,550
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Ute	1,479	70	3,200	1,130	.....	1,500	800	.....	250	1,047	.....
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Western Shoshone and Piute	500	50	2,500	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	327	6	1,060	450	.....	.....	550	200	.....	20	.....
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	5,500	350	4,000	.....	.....	11,500	8,250	2,000	5,750	600	.....
Jicarilla Apache	350	350	5,000	6,000	210	500	400	150	275	800	.....
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany Reservation: Seneca and Onondaga	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	400	2,000	7,200	5,940	4,000	70
Cattaraugus Reservation: Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga	4,500	.....	5,500	.....	.....	2,000	4,000	15,000	18,150	25,000	1,750
Onondaga Reservation: Onondaga and Oneida	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	3,000	5,220	500	3,000
St. Regis Reservation: St. Regis	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	500	7,500	4,000	1,190	400	3,000

[a] 50,624 feet marketed.
[b] 30,000 feet marketed.
[c] 20,000 feet marketed.
[d] 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.		
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.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M. feet. [a] 228	*Cords.* 125	*M. lbs.* 750	$771	$1,200	$1,500	2,400	3,000	70	.....	.....	700	...	5	95
(b)	200	225	650	2,150	7,000	1,918	1,685	.....	2,860	.....	125	...	...	....
.....	.....	247	2,604	500	.....	2,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	496	...	...	....
(c) [d] 23	450 1,000	25	53	500 650	15,000 20,000	906 446	300 100	450 200	.....	.....	2,500 3,000	2 3	50 50	155 400
.....	300	86	138	300	100	533	462	105	.....	.....	2,775	...	2	480
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	300	.....	.....	.....	500	...	...	....
.....	156	14	21	.....	2,500	164	192	125	.....	.....	1,050	...	...	30
.....	238	406	2,177	1,719	3,000	1,154	120	.....	.....	.....	200	6	10	1,120
.....	250	189	3,539	3,328	.....	1,403	500	20	.....	.....	150	2	25	230
.....	190	.....	.....	975	100	[e] 985	124	.....	11	.....	41	...	5	100
....	1,000 20	....	....	 170	 3,000	[g] 4,000 [h] 1,540	3,500 10	700	10,000 2,200	2,500 200	3,000 400	... 4	... 15	....
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	1,000	150	400	200	17	.....	1,500	...	3	....
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	3,000	406	600	350	40	.....	5,000	...	6	....
.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000	80	200	150	.....	.....	1,100	...	...	....
.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	2,500	503	500	200	.....	.....	1,000	...	...	....

[e] Taken from last year's report.
And 146 burros.
[g] And 2,000 burros.
[h] And 100 burros.

REF0071709

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.	Fences.		Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made by Indians.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
NEW YORK—continued.											
New York Agency.											
Tonawanda Reservation: Seneca	*Acres.* 3,000	*Acres.*	4,000	*Rods.*	.....	*Bush.* 3,500	*Bush.* 5,150	*Bush.* 1,800	*Bush.* 2,800	*Tons.* 300	*Lbs.* 3,000
Tuscarora Reservation: Tuscarora and Onondaga	5,000	.....	5,000	500	.....	3,000	2,100	1,400	2,000	2,000	3,000
Oneida Reservation: Oneidas	120	.....	60	.....	16	.....	.....	75	123	50	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Eastern Cherokee	3,554	291	5,264	7,099	.....	540	1,963	29,750	12,440	64	6,771
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Devils Lake Agency.											
Sioux	4,000	100	472	320	270	12,000	1,000	300	450	3,000	.....
Chippewa at Turtle Mountain	2,340	126	2,486	5,000	.....	3,462	2,269	.....	2,670	7,850	.....
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	1,700	100	(d)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....
Standing Rock Agency.											
Hunkpapa, Blackfeet, and Yanktonai Sioux	5,000	50	5,000	.....	.....	.....	1,900	4,000	6,850	11,250	2,500
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	5,563	1,648	23,625	26,600	280	2,420	13,245	24,725	23,150	.....	200
Kiowa Agency. a											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, Caddo, Towaconie, Keechie, Waco, and Delaware	5,000	.....	75,000	.....	.....	2,000	7,300	10,000	1,750	500	.....
Osage Agency.											
Osage	24,023	7,000	85,000	.....	.....	a100,000	a5,300	a250000	a3,225	a8,000	.....
Kaw	9,900	400	10,400	.....	.....	a 2,200	.....	a16,000	a 700	a 700	a 165
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Ponca	1,320	120	3,000	5,700	75	16,621	500	3,000	.....	75	50
Pawnee	1,960	68	16,380	20,000	125	3,000	2,000	40,000	230	800	.....
Otoe	1,566	470	2,500	2,080	23	6,800	2,000	6,000	425	350	.....
Tonkawa	150	.....	400	1,500	a7	125	.....	.....	120	50	.....

a Taken from last year's report.
b 1,800 feet marketed.
c Ponies.
d Fences falling into decay.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
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.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M feet.	*Cords.* 1,000	*M. lbs.*	.....	.....	.....	93,000	154	180	450	.....	.....	1,700	.....	.....
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	184	225	150	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....
b 17,094		41	961	61,200	3,000		90	1,048	1,416	200	4	7,410	2	25 1,038
.....	1,500	.....	.....	2,250	15,000		500	260	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	.....
.....	2,000	172	172	250	35,000		c 947	547	94	.....	.....	1,912	.....	.....
c 120	200	200	1,415	2,400	.....		604	1,256	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
.....	1,220	1,962	7,208	23,191	16,500		4,490	13,565	180	.....	.....	8,000	70	544
f 103	611	1,103	3,645	1,250	2,000		g 6,075	1,255	210	.....	.....	1,690	.....	27
.....	600	948	2,370	500	.....		10,300	10,000	5,000	.....	50	1,000	.....	.....
.....	1,200	109	271	2,170	.....		c 5,760	c23,000	c12,240	.....	c 10	c5,700	.....	.....
.....	.....	17	42	.....	.....		c 152	c 350	c 400	.....	.....	c 500	.....	.....
50	600	57	57	.....	.....		488	28	55	.....	.....	288	.....	.....
25	600	123	435	300	1,500		1,207	c23,000	c12,240	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
100	.....	36	72	.....	1,150		367	45	25	.....	2	600	.....	.....
.....	.....	11	22	.....	.....		70	.....	20	.....	1	500	.....	.....
											9	400	.....	.....

c 177,000 feet marketed
f 84,000 marketed.
g And 19 barrels.

REF0071710

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.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made by Indians.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, Citizen Pottawatomie, and Iowa	*Acres.* 9,500	*Acres.* 8,070	18,500	*Rods.* 9,000	935	*Bush.* 1,500	*Bush.* 5,000	*Bush.* 260,000	*Bush.* 2,400	*Tons.* 1,000	*Lbs.* 1,000
OREGON.											
Grande Ronde Agency. [a]											
Rogue River, Santiam, Clackamas, Luckamute, Cow Creek, Wappato, Marys River, Yam Hill, Calapooia, and Umpqua	1,268	.....	6,000	.....	97	1,000	7,000	.....	2,005	800	210
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, Snake, and Pitt River	3,000	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	2,755	.....	300	1,975	.....
Siletz Agency.											
Siletz	610	.....	2,500	400	110	200	10,000	.....	4,500	400	600
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla	10,000	1,000	60,000	5,000	50	50,000	.....	.....	23,000	2,000	1,000
Warm Springs Agency.											
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, Des Chute, and Pi-Ute	3,090	300	6,150	10,000	112	1,000	800	500	2,900	.....	200
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	3,850	680	5,500	2,500	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	500
Lower Brulé Sioux	680	250	2,000	6,000	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....
Forest City Agency.											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	1,400	90	2,209	.....	160	.....	2,000	6,000	2,900	1,200	.....
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Sioux and Cheyenne	3,332	520	13,650	13,500	.....	500	4,800	4,500	4,510	5,831	620
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Lower, Wazinziah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux	4,450	715	7,827	3,194	130	2,195	3,760	4,472	3,204	10,644	820

a Taken from report of last year. b Also 200 bales cotton. c 152,000 feet marketed.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
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.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M feet. 5	*Cords.* 250	*M. lbs.* 125	$700	$375	$6,500	4,460	2,449	7,083	42	.....	11,800	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	700	641	.....	248	1,400	.....	.....	.....
c 103	400	106	1,597	1,040	2,000	2,200	1,800	100	.....	.....	200	12	....	300
120	350	100	400	1,557	2,000	250	390	316	423	.....	518	...	25	240
.....	2,000	.....	.....	905	35,000	6,030	1,500	1,200	.....	.....	15,000	6	30	300
100	500	101	2,030	5,220	500	d 10,303	1,000	200	5,000	.....	500	5	50	600
.....	300	1,048	2,470	1,211	500	2,500	4,400	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	623	1,673	7,340	.....	650	1,400	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....
.....	250	500	3,000	13,520	1,000	4,660	8,403	60	.....	.....	500	...	150	....
275	960	2,500	12,500	37,049	.....	e 12,358	22,381	50	.....	.....	2,388	...	150	200
.....	1,747	3,002	15,808	37,947	1,959	5,538	14,177	223	.....	9	2,213	...	63	39

d 10,000 of these are ponies. e And 6 burros.

REF0071711

Table 1.—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.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made by Indians.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
SOUTH DAKOTA—con'd.											
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	*Acres.* a 5, 247	*Acres.* 633	1196	*Rods.*	320	*Bush.* 3, 966	*Bush.* 1, 808	*Bush.* 382	*Bush.* 1, 217	*Tons.* 4, 570	*Lbs.* 244
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	5, 037	792	2, 000	500	550	8, 960	545	10, 000	600	4, 000	900
UTAH.											
Uintah and Ouray Agency.											
Uintah Ute	1, 290	96	3, 000	2, 800		1, 300	2, 500		1, 100	450	2, 000
White River Ute											
Uncompahgre and White River Ute	350	75	750	2, 500		250	1, 485	120	322	125	
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Colville	1, 976	276	3, 476	3, 620		3, 622	9, 914	225	2, 535	276	432
Cœur d'Alène	11, 960	2, 997	47, 440	10, 791		45, 000	45, 846	805	2, 654	2, 605	2, 982
Upper and Middle Spokane on Cœur d'Alène Reserve (d)											
Lake	2, 766	266	3, 263	3, 341		5, 600	13, 189	196	1, 754	531	462
Upper, Middle, and Lower Spokane on Spokane Reserve	1, 961	263	2, 755	13, 886		1, 896	4, 532	256	1, 009	723	467
Columbia	275	275	4, 012	500		527	652	12	893	560	153
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	100	40	510	150		150	500	75	100	162	
Okonagan	1, 350	357	6, 521	4, 212		2, 115	13, 183	196	5, 719	1, 222	1, 686
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah		15		250	100				55	40	
Quillehute		20	3	40	100		75		600	15	
Hoh									100	12	
Puyallup Agency.											
Puyallup	2, 100		2, 800	1, 393	155	765	7, 842	146	31, 496	1, 100	350
Chehalis	274	4	980	200	40	1, 200	1, 400		1, 500	100	566
Nisqually	227		1, 324	710	20	200	700		4, 288	241	
Squaxon	50		220	40	24		160		1, 008	45	
S'Klallam	110	10		240					2, 200	60	
S'Kokomish	284	5	1, 400	289	48		400	25	1, 967	219	
Quinaielt, Quoet, Georgetown, Humptulip, and Oyhut	60		22	275					850	30	
Tulalip Agency.											
Tulalip	700	70	1, 850	50	85		500		9, 110	500	600
Madison	30		216	96	19				1, 942	19	
Muckleshoot	418	8	490	60		100	2, 000		970	250	250
Swinomish	42		450		44		2, 000				
Lummi	680	80	1, 219	248	60	400	10, 298		10, 703	851	650
Yakama Agency.											
Yakama and others	10, 000	500	25, 000	3, 000	400	10, 000	11, 000	200	3, 150	13, 000	3, 000

a Taken from last year's report.
b 199,000 feet marketed.
c And 1 burro.
d No statistics to be given; Indians recently located on reserve.
e Also 12,000 shingles.
f 208,000 feet marketed.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
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.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days, laborers, by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M feet.	*Cords.*	*M. lbs.*												
.....	456	365	$456	$812	$4, 000	1, 434	46	67	16	.....	2, 753	.....	.....	.....
.....	400	800	2, 200	3, 030	1, 200	1, 982	1, 824	400	50	.....	4, 400	...	10	57
b 178	1, 500	231	2, 313	5, 400	1, 500	c 3, 012	1, 500	10	50	25	125	.....	.....	.....
.....	45	113	2, 257	363	1, 450	c 3, 012	500	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
.....						6, 600	1, 025	.....	3, 500	.....	175	.....	.....	.....
.....														
.....														
.....													

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.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made by Indians.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Oneida	3,220	108	6,345	5,865	300	3,462	45,248	10,491	9,118	1,517	50,504
Menomonee	1,962	60	3,350	2,718	.....	675	16,335	2,660	13,150	620	980
Stockbridge and Munsee	400	.....	500	200	16	50	500	70	240	50	100
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Cliff	40	30	200	300	43	.....	250	150	2,650	100	400
Chippewa at Bad River	600	2	5,000	50	60	.....	.....	200	3,150	300	400
Chippewa at Lac Coeart d'Oreilles	500	.....	500	.....	110	.....	.....	650	1,400	200	50
Chippewa at Grand Portage	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	50	.....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	430	25	430	100	26	.....	100	50	7,015	500	.....
Chippewa at Boise Forte	250	10	80	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	5,808	75	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	144	30	144	300	75	.....	.....	3,000	6,316	40	.....
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Arapaho	1,500	300	12,000	2,000	.....	500	85,000	200	6,035	200	.....

b And 76,080 feet marketed.
c Also 13,430,000 feet marketed.
d 2,178,500 feet marketed.
e And 45 burros.

SUMMARY.

Cultivated dur'ng the year by Indians	acres..	*841,054
Broken during the year by Indians	do....	41,858
Land under fence	do....	†1,003,435
Fence built during the year	rods..	315,284
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty		8,359
Crops raised during the year by Indians: ‡		
Wheat	bushels..	§827,900
Oats and barley	do....	868,021
Corn	do....	911,695
Vegetables	do....	286,135
Hay	tons..	213,144
Melons	number..	279,714
Pumpkins	do....	261,200
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter made	pounds..	194,980
Lumber sawed	feet..	7,479,030
Timber marketed	do....	9,134,724
Wood cut	cords..	21,235

* Quapaw Agency reports 60,000 acres less than formerly. Umatilla Agency reports 41,000 acres less than last year, lands cultivated by white lessees having been reported last year and dropped this year.
† Osage Agency reports 700,000 acres less than formerly.
‡ Great falling off in crops owing to drought.
§ Over 850,000 bushels wheat raised on Umatilla Reservation by *white lessees* was reported last year and dropped this year.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
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.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days' labor on, by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M. feet.	*Cords.*	*M. lbs.*												
b 281	6,858	.....	.....	$625	$600	632	638	283	75	.....	3,926	1	5	20
c 200	735	.....	.....	1,232	600	492	199	175	.....	.....	3,000	3	10	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	30	25	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
.....	400	500	$600	.....	4,000	10	100	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	2	25
(*d*)	140	.....	.....	.....	8,000	74	58	.....	.....	.....	400	3	8	270
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	9,500	*e* 47	190	50	.....	.....	600	18	5	2,610
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2	10
(*f*)	25	.....	.....	123	6,000	27	75	.....	.....	.....	1,000	24	16	300
.....	50	.....	.....	200	2,000	7	6	15	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
(*g*)	150	.....	.....	.....	1,500	90	4	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,000	227	605	12,192	8,000	*h* 8,150	500	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....

f 501,030 feet marketed.
g 6,218,280 feet marketed.
h And 25 burros.

SUMMARY.

Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses and mules		219,810
Burros		5,232
Cattle		215,706
Swine		45,961
Sheep		1,035,498
Goats		209,883
Domestic fowls		196,823
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams	pounds..	21,900,000
Amount earned by such freighting		$605,977
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians to Government		$247,725
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians to other parties		$614,380
Roads made by Indians	miles..	157
Roads repaired by Indians	do....	1,247½
Days' labor by Indians on roads		13,762
Number of Indians who have worked on roads		7,341

REF0071713

REF00717I4

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, Aris	Yuma, Aris.
Navajo	Capt. Constant Williams, U. S. Army	Fort Defiance, Aris., via Gallup, N. Mex	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pima	J. Roe Young	Sacaton, Pinal County, Aris	Casa Grande, Aris.
San Carlos	Capt. Albert L. Myer, U. S. Army	San Carlos Agency, Aris	San Carlos Agency, Aris., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, U. S. Army	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal	Eureka, Cal.
Mission, Tule River (consolidated)	Francisco Estudillo	San Jacinto, San Diego County, Cal	San Jacinto, Cal.
Round Valley	Lieut. Thos. Connelly, U. S. Army	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Cahto, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	David F. Day	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Thos. B. Tater	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	Julius A. Andrews	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Perés	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	Muscogee, Ind. T.	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Horace M. Rebok	Toledo, Tama County, Iowa	Tama, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Lewis F. Pearson	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth	Robt. M. Allen	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Geo. Steell	Pikgan P. O., Teton County, Mont	Blackfeet Station, Mont.
Crow	Lieut. J. W. Watson, U. S. Army	Crow Agency, Mont	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead	Joseph T. Carter	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	Maj. Jos. M. Kelly, U. S. Army	Harlem, Choteau County, Mont	Harlem Station, Great Northern R. R.
Fort Peck	Capt. Henry W. Sprole, U. S. Army	Poplar Creek, Mont	Poplar Station, Mont.
Tongue River	Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, 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	Joseph Clements	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	Lieut. Victor K. Stottler	Mescalero, Dona 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	Joseph R. Jewell	Olean, N. Y	Olean, N. Y.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	Ralph Hall	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	Capt. Wm. H. Clapp, U. S. Army	Elbowoods, N. Dak	Minot, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	John W. Cramsie	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	Capt. F. D. Baldwin, U. S. Army	Anadarko, Okla	Anadarko, Okla., via Rush Springs.
Osage	Maj. Henry R. Freeman	Pawhuska, Okla	Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland	James P. Woolsey	Ponca, Okla	White Eagle, 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, Yamhill County, Oreg	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	Marshall Peiel	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Siletz	Beal Gaither	Siletz, Lincoln County, Oreg	Toledo, Oreg.
Umatilla	Geo. W. Harper	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	Lieut. C. W. Farber, U. S. Army	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	Frederick Treon	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Cheyenne River	Peter Couchman	Cheyenne Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak	Gettysburg, 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	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Anton M. Keller	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak	Wilmot, S. Dak.
Yankton	Jas. A. Smith	Greenwood, S. Dak	Springfield, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	Maj. Jas. F. Randlett, U. S. Army	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.

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.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Capt. John W. Reich, U. S. Army	Miles, Fort Spokane, Wash	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay	W. Loren Powell	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Neah Bay, Wash.
Tulalip	Daniel C. Govan	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
Yakima	Lewis T. Erwin	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Thos. H. Savage	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer, U. S. Army	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
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.
Indian Canyon, Ariz	Sam'l L. Hartzog	Holbrook, Apache County, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz.
Phœnix, Ariz	Harwood Hall	Phœnix, Ariz	Phœnix, Ariz.
Perris, Cal	Edgar A. Allen	Perris, Riverside County, Cal	Perris, Cal.
Fort Lewis, Colo	Thos. H. Breen	Fort Lewis, via Hesperus, Colo	Hesperus, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo	T. G. Lennon	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Dunnellon, Fla	W. E. Breckle	Myers, Lee County, Fla	Myers, Fla.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Wm. McConville	Fort Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho	Webb Walla, Wash.
Haskell Institute, Kans	Alfred Sweet	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Andrew Kenney	Mount Pleasant, Mich	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipestone, Minn	De Witt S. Harris	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	J. E. Ross	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Carson, Nev	Eugene Morel	Carson, Nev	Carson, Nev.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	John J. McKee	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Santa Fé, N. Mex	Thos. M. Jones	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Cherokee, N. C	Thos. W. Foster	Cherokee, N. C	Cherokee, N. C. via Whittier.
Fort Totten, Dak	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Arkansas City, Kans	Boyd F. Taylor	Arkansas City, Kans	Arkansas City, Kans.
Sac and Fox, Okla	John H. Seger	Seger, Colony, Okla	Seger, Okla.
Chemawa, Marion County, Oreg	R. H. P. L. Chalcraft	Chemawa, Marion County, Oreg	Salem, Ind. T.
Carlisle, Pa	R. H. Pratt, captain, U. S. Army	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Flandreau, S. Dak	Leslie D. Dwight	Flandreau, S. Dak	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak	Crosby G. Dorian	Pierre, S. Dak	Pierre, S. Dak.
Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash	E. M. Morrison	Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Oneida, Wis	Chas. F. Pierce	Oneida, Wis	Oneida, Wis.
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.
H. B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

William H. Able, of Louisville, Ky.
Simri R. Murphy, of Hamilton, Ga.
John Lane, of Spokane Falls, Oreg.
Marcus D. Shelby, of Morrilton, Ark.
James G. Dickson, of St. Louis, Mo.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

William H. Hallman, 1404 Bacon street, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Charles D. Rakestraw, of Lincoln, Nebr.
William M. Moss, of Bloomfield, Ind.
Arnold H. Heinemann, of Illinois.

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. Joseph 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., Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York.
Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.
Friends, Orthodox.
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. William 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.

REF0071715

DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ON RIGHTS OF DELAWARES AND SHAWNEES IN CHEROKEE NATION, AND ON CLAIM OF SHAWNEES VS. UNITED STATES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[No. 619.—October term, 1894.]

The Cherokee Nation and the United States, appellants, *v.* Charles Journeycake, principal chief of the Delaware Indians, appellee. Appeal from the Court of Claims.

[November 19, 1894.]

On July 19, 1866, the United States and the Cherokee Nation entered into a treaty (14 Stat., 799), the fifteenth article of which is as follows:

"The United States may settle any civilized Indians, friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, within the Cherokee country, on unoccupied lands east of the ninety-sixth degree, on such terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribe and the Cherokees, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, which shall be consistent with the following provisions, viz: Should any such tribe or band of Indians settling in said country abandon their tribal organization, there being first paid into the Cherokee national fund a sum of money which shall sustain the same proportion to the then existing national fund that the number of Indians sustain to the whole number of Cherokees then residing in the Cherokee country, they shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect with native citizens. And should any such tribe thus settling in said country decide to preserve their tribal organizations and to maintain their tribal laws, customs, and usages, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, they shall have a district of country set off for their use by metes and bounds equal to 160 acres, if they should so decide, for each man, woman, and child of said tribe, and shall pay for the same into the national fund such price as may be agreed on by them and the Cherokee Nation, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and in cases of disagreement the price to be fixed by the President.

"And the tribe thus settled shall also pay into the national fund a sum of money to be agreed on by the respective parties, not greater in proportion to the whole existing national fund and the probable proceeds of the lands herein ceded or authorized to be ceded or sold than their numbers bear to the whole number of Cherokees then residing in said country, and thence afterwards they shall enjoy all the rights of native Cherokees. But no Indians who have no tribal organizations, or who shall determine to abandon their tribal organizations, shall be permitted to settle east of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude without the consent of the Cherokee national council, or of a delegation duly appointed by it, being first obtained. And no Indians who have and determine to preserve their tribal organizations shall be permitted to settle, as herein provided, east of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude without such consent being first obtained, unless the President of the United States, after a full hearing of the objections offered by said council or delegation to such settlement, shall determine that the objections are insufficient, in which case he may authorize the settlement of such tribe east of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude."

Prior to that time, and in 1839, the Cherokee Nation had adopted a constitution, section 3 of Article I and section 5 of Article III being in these words:

"SEC. 2. The lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property, but the improvements made thereon and in the possession of the citizens of the nation are the exclusive and indefeasible property of the citizens respectively who made or may rightfully be in possession of them: *Provided*, That the citizens of the nation possessing exclusive and indefeasible right to their improvements, as expressed in this article, shall possess no right or power to dispose of their improvements in any manner whatever to the United States, individual States, or to individual citizens thereof; and that whenever any citizen shall remove with his effects out of the limits of this nation and become a citizen of any other government, all his rights and privileges as a citizen of this nation shall cease: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the national council shall have power to readmit, by law, to all the rights of citizenship any such person or persons who may at any time desire to return to the nation, on memorializing the national council for such readmission."

"SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the national council but a free Cherokee male citizen who shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years.

"The descendants of Cherokee men by all free women, except the African race, whose parents may have been living together as man and wife, according to the customs and laws of this nation, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this nation as well as the posterity of Cherokee women by all free men. No person who is of negro or mulatto parentage, either by the father's or the mother's side, shall be eligible to hold any office of profit, honor, or trust under this government." (Const. and Laws, Cherokee Nation, ed. of 1892, pp. 11, 12, and 14.)

Immediately following the treaty the Cherokee Nation amended these sections, first adopting the following preamble:

"Whereas by the treaty executed at Washington, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1866, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, through its delegation, ratified by the Senate and officially promulgated by the President of the United States, August 11, 1866, certain things were agreed to between the parties to said treaty, involving changes in the constitution of the Cherokee Nation, which changes can not be accomplished by the usual mode; and,

"Whereas it is the desire of the people and government of the Cherokee Nation to carry out in good faith all of its obligations, to the end that law and order be preserved, and the institutions of their government maintained."

The sections, as amended, read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property until the national council shall request the survey and allotment of the same, in accordance with the provisions of article 20th of the treaty of 19th July, 1866, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation."

"SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the national council but a male citizen of the Cherokee Nation, who shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and who shall have been a *bona fide* resident of the district in which he may be elected, at least six months immediately preceding such election. All native-born Cherokees, all Indians, and whites legally members of the nation by adoption, and all freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion, and are now residents therein, or who may return within six months from the 19th day of July, 1866, and their descendants, who reside within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, shall be taken and deemed to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation." (Constitution and Laws Cherokee Nation, ed. 1892, pp. 31, 32, and 33.)

In pursuance of this treaty, and under this amended constitution, the Cherokees and Delawares came together and entered into an agreement of date April 8, 1867, which, after referring to certain treaties, among them this of July 19, 1866, and reciting that a "full and free conference has been had between the representatives of the Cherokees and the Delawares, in view of the treaties herein referred to, looking to a location of the Delawares upon the Cherokee lands, and their consolidation with said Cherokee Nation," stipulates as follows:

"Now, therefore, it is agreed between the parties hereto, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, as follows:

"The Cherokees, parties of the first part, for and in consideration of certain payments, and the fulfillment of certain conditions hereinafter mentioned, agree to sell to the Delawares, for their occupancy, a quanity of land east of the line of the 98° west longitude, in the aggregate equal to one hundred and sixty acres for each individual of the Delaware tribe, who has been enrolled upon a certain register made February 18, 1867, by the Delaware agent, and on file in the Office of Indian Affairs, being the list of Delawares who elect to remove to the 'Indian country,' to which list may added, only with the consent of the Delaware council, the names of such other Delawares as may, within one month after the signing of this agreement, desire to be added thereto, and the selections of the lands to be purchased by the Delawares may be made by said Delawares in any part of the Cherokee Reservation east of said line of 98°, not already selected and in possession of other parties, and in case the Cherokee lands shall hereafter be alloted among the members of said nation, it is agreed that the aggregate amount of land herein provided for the Delawares, to include their improvements according to the legal subdivisions when surveys are made (that is to say, one hundred and sixty acres for each individual), shall be guaranteed to each Delaware incorporated by these articles into the Cherokee Nation, nor shall the continued ownership and occupancy of said land by any Delaware so registered be interfered with in any manner whatever without his consent, but shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as are by the laws of the Cherokee Nation imposed upon native citizens thereof: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall confer the right to alienate, convey, or dispose of any such lands, except in accordance with the constitution and laws of said Cherokee Nation.

"And the said Delawares, parties of the second part, agree that there shall be paid to the said Cherokees from the Delaware funds now held or hereafter received by

REF0071716

the United States, a sum of money equal to one dollar per acre for the whole amount of one hundred and sixty acres of land for every individual Delaware who has already been registered upon the aforesaid list, made February 18, 1867, with the additions theretofore provided for.

"And the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and requested to sell any United States stocks belonging to the Delawares to procure funds necessary to pay for said lands; but in case he shall not feel authorized, under existing treaties, to sell such bonds belonging to the Delawares, it is agreed that he may transfer such United States bonds to the Cherokee Nation, at their market value, at the date of such transfer.

"And the said Delawares further agree, that there shall be paid from their funds, now or hereafter to come into possession of the United States, a sum of money which shall sustain the same proportion to the existing Cherokee national fund that the number of Delawares registered as above mentioned and removing to the Indian country sustains to the whole number of Cherokees residing in the Cherokee Nation. And for the purpose of ascertaining such relative numbers, the registers of the Delawares herein referred to, with such additions as may be made within one month from the signing of this agreement, shall be the basis of calculation as to the Delawares, and an accurate census of the Cherokees residing in the Cherokee Nation shall be taken under the laws of that nation within four months, and properly certified copies thereof filed in the Office of Indian Affairs, which shall be the basis of calculation as to the Cherokees.

"And that there may be no doubt hereafter as to the amount to be contributed to the Cherokee national fund by the Delawares, it is hereby agreed by the parties hereto that the whole amount of the invested funds of the Cherokees, after deducting all just claims thereon, is $678,000.

"And the Delawares further agree, that in calculating the total amount of said national fund there shall be added to the said sum of $678,000 the sum of $1,000,000, being the estimated value of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, thus making the whole Cherokee national fund $1,678,000; and this last-mentioned sum shall be taken as the basis for calculating the amount which the Delawares are to pay into the common fund.

"*Provided*, That as the $678,000 of funds now on hand belonging to the Cherokees is chiefly composed of stocks of different values, the Secretary of the Interior may transfer from the Delawares to the Cherokees a proper proportion of the stocks now owned by the Delawares of like grade and value, which transfer shall be in part of the *pro rata* contribution herein provided for by the Delawares to the funds of the Cherokee Nation; but the balance of the *pro rata* contribution by the Delawares to said fund shall be in cash or United States bonds, at their market value.

"All cash, and all proceeds of stocks, whenever the same may fall due or be sold, received by the Cherokees from the Delawares under the agreement, shall be invested and applied in accordance with the 23d article of the treaty with the Cherokees of August 11, 1866.

"On the fulfillment by the Delawares of the foregoing stipulations, all the members of the tribe registered as above provided, shall become members of the Cherokee Nation, with the same rights and immunities, and the same participation (and no other) in the national funds as native Cherokees, save as hereinbefore provided.

"And the children hereafter born of such Delawares so incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, shall in all respects be regarded as native Cherokees."

In pursuance of this agreement, which was approved by the President of the United States as stipulated in article 15 of the treaty, 965 Delawares removed to the territory of the Cherokees, paid $157,600 for the lands set apart for them, contributed $121,824.28, their share of the national fund as provided, and became incorporated into the Cherokee Nation.

At the time of this treaty the Cherokee Nation was possessed of the following tracts or bodies of lands:

	Acres.
"Strip" lands in Kansas (about)	400,000
"Neutral" lands in Kansas (about)	1,000,000
Lands west of 96°, Indian Territory (about)	8,000,000
Lands east of 96°, Indian Territory, Home Reservation (about)	5,000,000

By article 17 of the treaty the strip lands and the neutral lands were ceded to the United States, to be sold for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation. The sum expected to be realized from the sale of the neutral lands was, by the agreement between the Cherokees and the Delawares, considered as already received and a part of the Cherokee national fund. The proceeds of the sale of the strip lands were subsequently appropriated to the uses of the Cherokee Nation as a nation, and not for the benefit of the native Cherokees alone, leaving as still the property of the Cherokee Nation the two bodies of land in the Indian Territory (sometimes known as the "Home Reservation" and the "Cherokee Outlet"). Certain sums of money were

subsequently by the Cherokee Nation for the rental of the Cherokee Outlet. These sums the Cherokee council determined belonged wholly to the native Cherokees, to the exclusion of the Delawares. This brought about a controversy between the native Cherokees and the Delawares, involving not merely the right to share in these proceeds, but also the interest of the Delawares in the reservation and the outlet. On October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 636), an act of Congress was passed providing for a reference to the Court of Claims of that controversy. Thereupon, on October 29, 1890, this suit was brought, the United States being made a party defendant, not as having any adverse interest, but as trustee, holding the funds of the Indians. The opinion of that court was filed April 24, 1893 (28 C. Cls., 281), the conclusion being that the Delawares were incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, and, as members and citizens thereof, were entitled to equal rights in these lands and their proceeds. On May 22, 1893, a decree was entered in accordance with these views, from which decree the Cherokee Nation and the United States have appealed to this court.

Mr. Justice Brewer delivered the opinion of the court:

This case hinges on the status of the individual Delawares as members and citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and the rights secured to them by the agreement of April 8, 1867. In order to a correct understanding of this agreement it is necessary to refer to the provisions of article 15 of the treaty of 1866. That article contemplated the settlement of other Indians within the limits of the Cherokee country east of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, and provided for such settlement in two ways: One in which the Indians settled should abandon their tribal organization, in which case, as expressed, they were to "be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation on equal terms in every respect with native citizens." The other was where the removal of the tribe to the Cherokee country should involve no abandonment of the tribal organization, in which case a distinct territory was to be set off, by metes and bounds, to the tribe removed. The one contemplated an absorption of individual Indians into the Cherokee Nation; the other a mere location of a tribe within the limits of the Cherokee Reservation. If the removed Indians were to be absorbed into the Cherokee Nation, they were to be absorbed on equal terms in every respect with native citizens.

In this connection reference may be had to article 16 of the treaty, which authorized the Government to settle friendly Indians in any part of the Cherokee country west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude. This article differs from article 15 in that it contemplated a location of any friendly tribe as a tribe, authorized the Government to place it anywhere within the reservation west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, on a tract in compact form, and provided for a conveyance of such tract in fee simple to the located tribe. It thus provided for taking a body of land out of this part of the Cherokee Reservation, and removing it wholly from the jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation, making a new reservation for the occupancy of the tribe to whom it was conveyed; while in the case of Indians removed under the provisions of article 15, even though the tribal organization was preserved, the general jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation over the territory occupied by the removed tribe was not disturbed.

Turning now to the agreement itself, its purpose, as expressed in its preliminary language, was "a location of the Delawares upon the Cherokee lands and their consolidation with the said Cherokee Nation." There is no provision for the setting apart of a distinct body of land in any portion of the reservation for the Delaware tribe, but the agreement is to sell to them for their occupancy a quantity of land equal in the aggregate to 160 acres for each individual Delaware who may "elect to remove to the Indian country," and "the selection of the amounts to be purchased by the Delawares may be made by said Delawares in any part of the said Cherokee Nation east of said line of 96 degrees, not already selected and in possession of other parties." This contemplates personal selection of separate tracts by individual Delawares. Further, there is a guarantee "to each Delaware incorporated by these articles into the Cherokee Nation" of the lands thus by him purchased, and that his ownership and occupancy shall not be interfered with in any manner without his consent—not the consent of the Delaware tribe—and also that it shall be subject to the "same conditions and restrictions as are by the laws of the Cherokee Nation imposed upon native citizens thereof." But we are not limited to the plain inferences to be drawn from these expressions. The positive provision at the close of the agreement is as follows:

"On the fulfillment by the Delawares of the foregoing stipulations, all the members of the tribe, registered as above provided, shall become members of the Cherokee Nation, with the same rights and immunities, and the same participations (and no other) in the national funds as native Cherokees, save as hereinbefore provided.

"And the children hereafter born of such Delawares so incorporated into the Cherokee Nation shall in all respects be regarded as native Cherokees."

If nothing were presented other than the language of the agreement, the conclusion would seem irresistible that the registered Delawares, that is, those of the

REF0071717

tribe who chose to remove from Kansas to the Indian Territory, were not only to become members of the Cherokee Nation, but also to stand equal with the native Cherokees in all the rights springing out of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. Whatever rights the Cherokees had, the registered Delawares were to have, and it was an equality not limited to the living Delawares; but to guard against any misconception there was the express declaration that the children of the registered Delawares should in all respects be regarded as native-born Cherokees. This last clause was not inserted with the view of giving additional rights to such children, but to prevent any question as to their inheritance of all the rights which their fathers received under the agreement.

That the 13,000,000 acres, whether appropriately styled its "common property" or its "public domain," belonged to the Cherokee Nation as a nation, is beyond dispute. By the treaty of May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311), it was provided in article 2 that "the United States agree to possess the Cherokees, and to guarantee it to them forever, and that guarantee is hereby solemnly pledged, of seven million acres of land, to be bounded as follows: * * * In addition to the seven million of acres thus provided for, and bounded, the United States further guarantee to the Cherokee Nation a perpetual outlet, west, and a free and unmolested use of all the country lying west of the western boundary of the above-described limits, and as far west as the sovereignty of the United States and their right of soil extend."

By subsequent treaties, of February 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414), and December 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478), certain changes were made in the boundaries of the reservation and the outlet, and by article 3 of the latter treaty it was provided that "the United States also agree that the lands above ceded by the treaty of February 14, 1833, including the outlet, and those ceded by this treaty shall all be included in one patent executed to the Cherokee Nation of Indians by the President of the United States according to the provisions of the act of May 28, 1830."

Under these treaties, and in December, 1838, a patent was issued to the Cherokees for these lands. By that patent, whatever of title was conveyed was conveyed to the Cherokees as a nation, and no title was vested in severalty in the Cherokees, or any of them. The constitution of the Cherokee Nation, both as originally adopted in 1839 and as amended in 1866, declares in article 1, section 2, that "the lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property," and while the amendment contemplates a time at which these lands shall cease to be common property, it is only when, by article 20 of the treaty of 1866, the national council shall request that they be surveyed and allotted in severalty to the Cherokees. Not only does the Cherokee constitution thus provide that the lands shall be common property, but also the legislation of the Cherokee Nation from 1839 on to the present time abounds with acts speaking of these lands as "public domain" or "common property" of the Cherokee Nation. Quite a number of these acts are collected in the opinion of the Court of Claims in this case.

Now, if these lands be the public domain, the common property of the Cherokee Nation, all who are recognized as members and citizens of that nation are alike interested and alike entitled to share in the profits and proceeds thereof. Given, therefore, the two propositions that the lands are the common property of the Cherokee Nation, and that the registered Delawares have become incorporated into the Cherokee Nation and are members and citizens thereof, it follows necessarily that they are equally with the native Cherokees the owners of and entitled to share in the profits and proceeds of these lands.

As against this conclusion the argument of the counsel for the Cherokees runs along these lines: First, that the terms "rights and immunities" refer only to political rights and immunities, and do not include property rights; second, that as it is specifically provided that the registered Delawares shall have equal participation in the national funds, while no mention is made of these lands which constituted the bulk of the Cherokee property, it is to be taken that no interest therein was intended to be transferred; third, that this is strengthened by the fact that there was a stipulation for the purchase of certain lands at $1 per acre; and, fourth, that the contribution of the Delawares to the national property was so small, and the value of these lands so great, that it could not have been in the contemplation of the parties that the Delawares were to receive any interest in them.

Commenting generally upon this line of argument, it is rather an endeavor to induce the court to reconstruct the contract and frame one more in accord with what, from the present standpoint, would seem to have been equitable, than to interpret the contract which the parties made, in accordance with the plain import of the language which they used.

It is true that "rights and immunities" are often used as descriptive of only political rights and immunities, and do not necessarily include property rights, so that if these were the only words by which the intent of the contracting parties was to be determined, there would be room for the argument that only political rights and immunities were intended to be granted. But it must be borne in mind that the

rights and interest which the native Cherokees had in the reservation and outlet sprang solely from citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and that the grant of equal rights as members of the Cherokee Nation naturally carried with it the grant of all rights springing from citizenship. So far as the provision in the agreement for the purchase of homes is concerned it will be perceived that no absolute title to these homes was granted. We may take notice of the fact that the Cherokees in their long occupation of this reservation had generally secured homes for themselves; that the laws of the Cherokee Nation provided for the appropriation by the several Cherokees of lands for personal occupation, and that this purchase by the Delawares was with the view of securing to the individual Delawares the like homes; that the lands thus purchased and paid for still remained a part of the Cherokee Reservation. And as a further consideration for the payment of this sum for the purchase of homes the Delawares were guaranteed not merely the continued occupancy thereof, but also that in case of a subsequent allotment in severalty of the entire body of lands among the members of the Cherokee Nation, they should receive an aggregate amount equal to that which they had purchased, and such a distribution as would secure to them the homes upon which they had settled, together with their improvements.

So that if, when the allotment was made, there was for any reason not land enough to secure to each member of the Cherokee Nation 160 acres, the Delawares were to have at least that amount, and the deficiency would have to be borne by the native Cherokees pro rata. In other words, there was no purchase of a distinct body of lands, as in the case of the settlement of other tribes as tribes within the limits of the Cherokee Reservation. The individual Delawares took their homes in and remaining in the Cherokee Reservation, and as lands to be considered in any subsequent allotment in severalty among the members of the Cherokee Nation. All of this was in the line of the expressed thought of a consolidation of these Delawares with and absorption of them into the Cherokee Nation as individual members thereof. If it be said that all of the Delaware trust funds were not turned into the national fund it will be remembered that there was no impropriety in the reservation of a part thereof in order to enable the Delawares to make such improvements as they might desire on the tracts that they selected for homes, and also that there was no certainty that all the members of the Delaware tribe would elect to remove to the Cherokee country, and that those who remained in Kansas were entitled to their share in the Delaware national funds.

With regard to the claim that the Delawares paid an inconsiderable sum, if it was the intent that they should share equally with the native Cherokees in this vast body of lands included in the reservation and outlet, it will be borne in mind that the alleged gross inadequacy depends largely upon the value of these 13,000,000 acres. Counsel for the Cherokees place this value at $1.25 per acre, the minimum price for Government lands, and upon that valuation base their claim of inadequacy of consideration. They point to the fact that the neutral lands in Kansas were estimated in the agreement to be worth $1.25 an acre, and infer therefrom that the lands in the Indian Territory were of like value. But that is a mere inference, and over against it may be placed such facts as these: On June 14, 1866, only about a year before this agreement, the Creeks, by treaty, sold to the Government a tract in the Indian Territory estimated to contain 3,250,560 acres, at the price of 30 cents per acre. (14 Stat., 706.) The Seminoles, on March 21, 1866, likewise ceded a tract estimated at 2,169,080 acres, at the rate of 15 cents an acre (14 Stat., 756), and on April 28, 1866, the Choctaws and Chickasaws ceded a large tract, also in the Territory, for the gross sum of $300,000, a sum which, as counsel for the appellees stated, was only at the rate of about 5 cents an acre. (14 Stat., 769.) The significance of these figures is not destroyed by the fact that in 1889 Congress appropriated a large sum for both the Creeks and Seminoles, to wit: To the Creeks the sum of $2,280,857.10, and to the Seminoles the sum of $1,912,942.02 (25 Stat., 758, 1004), apparently in further payment of these lands. For while this may tend to show that Congress then felt that the Creeks and Seminoles had not received a full price for their lands, it is not inconsistent with the claim that in 1866 the contracting parties considered the lands to be worth only the stipulated price. Further than that, in pursuance of the provisions of the fifth section of the act of May 29, 1872 (17 Stat., 190), an appraisement was made of the Cherokee lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian, which appraisement, approved by the President, fixed the value of a portion of such lands (230,014.04 acres) at 70 cents, and the balance (6,344,562.01 acres) at 47.49 cents per acre.

It may well be that land within the limits of a rapidly growing State were worth at the time of this agreement $1.25 per acre, while lands within the Indian Territory, situate as these were, were of much less value. Neither should too much weight be given to the fact that the Delawares were to pay for their homes at the rate of $1 an acre, for by that purchase they acquired no title in fee simple, and it is not unreasonable to believe that the price thus fixed was not merely as compensation

REF0071718

for the value of the lands (to be taken in the eastern portion of the reservation, where the body of the Cherokees had their homes, and therefore probably the most valuable portion of the entire reservation), but also as sufficient compensation for an interest in the entire body of lands, that interest being like that of the native Cherokees limited to a mere occupancy of the tracts set apart for homes, with the right to free use in common of the unoccupied portion of the reserve, and a right to share in any future allotment. At any rate, with the uncertainty that exists as to its value, it can not be said to be clear that there was such gross inadequacy of consideration as is urged by the counsel for the Cherokees; certainly nothing which would justify a court of equity in setting aside the contract on the ground of inadequacy.

But further, the thought of sale—at least of an early sale—was evidently not in contemplation of the parties, or in line with the then policy of the Government. This Indian Territory was looked upon as the permanent home of the Indians. The Government was making the effort to bring within its limits all the Indians from all parts of the land, and it was not in the contemplation of the Government, or of these contracting parties, that at any early day these lands would be thrown open to settlement and sale, but rather the idea was that they were to be continued as their permanent place of abode. Considered as such, so long as each individual Indian, whether Delaware or Cherokee, had his particular tract for occupancy as a home, it was not unnatural or unequal that the vast body of the lands not thus specifically and personally appropriated should be treated as the common property of the nation, in respect to which all who were members thereof, whether by birth or adoption, should be entitled to equal rights and privileges. That there might come a time when an allotment in severalty would be advisable, was something that was contemplated and provided for. And while if allotment had been made at the time among the 13,573 Cherokees there would have been enough land to have given each nearly 1,000 acres, yet, with the expected coming in of other tribes, either to take certain selected portions of the reservation as tribes by an absolute title, or to enlarge the numbers of the Cherokee Nation by adoption (as in the case of these Delawares), it was foreseen that the time might come when the allotment might not secure even 160 acres to each individual, and so was added the express guarantee that the purchasing Delawares should obtain at least that amount in the allotment. True, the course of events has not been what was then contemplated, but in order to determine the meaning of this contract we must place ourselves in the circumstances of the parties at the time, with their surroundings and expectations. In that light we see nothing in the matters suggested by counsel sufficient to overthrow the plain import of the language used in the agreement, and must conclude that by such agreement the Delawares became incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, became members thereof, and, as such, entitled equally with the native Cherokees to all their rights in the reservation and outlet.

Further, it may be remarked that the action of the Cherokee Nation up to the year 1882 was in the line of the construction we have placed upon this contract, for up to that date there was no distinction made between the native Cherokees and these Delawares in the distribution of funds from whatever source obtained. Out of the moneys received by the Cherokee Nation on account of lands west of the ninety-sixth degree set apart for the Osage Indians, under the act of June 5, 1872, $200,000 was distributed per capita, in which distribution the Delawares shared equally with the native Cherokees. And again, when, on account of sales west of the ninety-sixth degree, Congress on June 16, 1880, appropriated $300,000, such sum was also paid out per capita, the Delawares sharing equally with the native Cherokees. Such action is of significance in determining the understanding of the parties to the contract. It is a practical interpretation by the parties themselves of the contract they made. It is also worthy of note that when in 1883 a bill passed the National Council for the payment to the native Cherokees alone of a certain sum of money received as rental from the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, which so far as appears was the first manifestation of a claim of a difference between the native Cherokees and the registered Delawares as to the extent of their interests in the lands or the proceeds thereof, it was vetoed by D. W. Bushyhead, the then principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, on the ground that such action was in violation of the agreement of 1867. It is true the bill was passed over his veto. While the veto message is too long to quote in full, these extracts sufficiently disclose the reasons upon which it is based:

"3d. The 'patent' was made to the 'Cherokee Nation' in 1838, and the Cherokee Nation was then composed of citizens by right of blood, and so continued to be until the exigencies of the late war arose, when, in 1866, it became necessary to make a new treaty with the United States Government. By this treaty, made by and with this nation, other classes of persons were provided to be vested with all the rights of 'native Cherokees' upon specified conditions. These conditions have been fulfilled as regards the acknowledged colored citizens of this nation and the so-called Delaware and Shawnee citizens. I refer you to article 9th of said treaty in regard to colored citizens, and article 15th, first clause, as regards Indians provided to be settled

east of 96°. The language is, they shall have all the rights of native Cherokees 'and' they shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation on equal terms in every respect with native Cherokees.

* * * * * * *

"6th. If the lands of the nation were and are the common property of citizens, then no citizen can be deprived of his or her right and interest in the property without doing an injustice, and without a violation of the constitution which we are equally bound to observe and defend. While the lands remain common property, all citizens have an equal right to the use of it. When any of the land is sold under provisions of treaty, all citizens have an equal right to the proceeds of their joint property, whether divided *per capita* or invested.

"Senators, such is the treaty and such is the constitution. I have referred you to them, and stated their evident meaning in the premises to the best of my ability, as is my duty. To the classes of citizens this bill would exclude, attach 'all the rights and privileges of citizenship according to the constitution.' To three of these classes attach also all the rights of 'native Cherokees,' according to treaty."

Further comment on this case is unnecessary. We see no error in the conclusions of the Court of Claims, and its decree is affirmed.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[No. 622.—October term, 1894.]

The United States, appellant, v. Johnson Blackfeather. Appeal from the Court of Claims.

[November 19, 1894.]

This was a claim by the Shawnee tribe of Indians under a special act of Congress passed October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 636), conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims, subject to an appeal to this court, to hear and determine the just rights in law or in equity of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians under certain treaties with the Government.

The fourth section of the act authorizes the Shawnees to bring suit to recover "any amount of money that in law or equity is due from the United States to said tribes in reimbursement of their tribal fund for money wrongfully diverted therefrom."

The original petition in the case was filed December 10, 1890. An amended petition was filed by leave of the court February 3, 1891, to which the defendants filed a traverse.

On July 6, 1892, an amended and supplemental act of Congress was passed (27 Stat., 86) authorizing the Shawnees to present to the Court of Claims "all their claims against the United States and the Cherokee Nation, or against either or both of them, of every description whatsoever, arising out of treaty relations with the United States, rights growing out of such treaties, and from contracts, expressed or implied, under such treaties, made and entered into by and between the said Shawnees and Cherokees, and between them or either of them, and the United States."

Subsequently, on July 21, 1892, the appellee filed a second amended petition in the Court of Claims, introducing claims not embraced in the former petition.

The United States interposed a general denial of the allegations of the petition and also made a counterclaim of $12,182.03, alleged to have been overpaid, under a treaty of 1825.

The case having been heard by the Court of Claims, the court, upon the evidence, made the following findings of fact (28 C. Cls., p. 448):

I. The following is the Spanish grant to the Shawnee Indians, to which reference is made in the preamble of the treaty between the United States and the Shawnees in Missouri, proclaimed December 30, 1825:

"Delawares and Shawnees, claiming a tract of country between the river St. Coure and Cape Gira'deau, and bounded on the east by the Mississippi and west by the White Water, district of Cape Gira'deau, produced to the board as follows, to wit:

"The Baron de Carondelet, knight of the faith of St. John, colonel of the royal armies, governor intendant-general, subprefect of the provinces of Louisiana, west Florida, and inspector of their troops, &c. Be it known by these presents, that in consideration of the good and faithful services that the said Louis Lorimer has rendered to the State since he has been a subject of His Catholic Majesty, we allow him to settle with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians who are under his control in such places as he may select in the province of Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi, from the Missouri to the Arkansas River, which may have no governor, and

REF0071719

both to hunt and plant thereon for the support of their families, and no commandant, officer, or King's subject shall have the power to oppose him in occupying the lands by him and the said Indians sown, planted, or settled, so long as they shall think proper to abide there; provided, in case they abandon them to move elsewhere they will be considered as vacant; and as for the house that the said Sir Louis Lorimer built at Cape Gira'deau, it shall remain in his possession, not to be taken from him for any reason except the sole ones of illicit commerce or corresponding with the enemies of the State.

"Wherefore we have given these presents, signed by our hand and countersigned by the secretary of this Government, and to which we have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed at New Orleans, on January 4, 1793.

"LE BARON DE CARONDELET.
"ANDRES LOPEZ ARMESTO.

"By order of his lordship."

II. The Missouri band of Shawnees have received payments in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1825, but the following balance remains unpaid, $1,152.78.

III. The lands which the treaty of 1831, between the United States and the Ohio band of Shawnees, ceded to the defendant herein, were received and sold. Of these lands, between December 24, 1832, and December 31, 1832, 9,841.27 acres were sold at public sale to the highest bidder at the rate of $2.08¼ per acre. The total amount received for these lands is shown in Finding VI. The rest of the land so ceded was sold at private sale at the rate of $1.25 per acre. Some of the land sold at this rate of $1.25 per acre had improvements upon it, but most of the land so sold was unimproved. The lands were sold with reasonable expedition; the last sale was June 30, 1840. The total amount of the lands ceded was 96,051.48 acres.

The amount of land to be reserved to Francis Duquochet (article 11, treaty of 1831) was 320 acres.

The amount of land to be reserved to Joseph Parks (article 13) was 640 acres. The amount of land the price of which was to be reserved to the Michigan Shawnees (article 13) was 640 acres.

IV. Whether the Shawnees, who, in 1831, resided on the River Huron, Michigan, have expressed a desire to follow the Shawnees of Wapaghkonnetta to their residence west of the Mississippi does not appear, nor does it appear that they have expressed a desire not to do so. Their wishes upon this subject are not disclosed.

V. Out of the proceeds of the land sales in Ohio the United States has retained (at 70 cents per acre) the amount shown in Finding VI; also $6,994.40, the cost of the gristmill and sawmill; also $1,011, the cost of surveying; also $13,000 for improvements.

VI. The following is the account between the United States and the Shawnee tribe under treaty of 1831:

	Acres.	
Total amount of land ceded		96,051.48
Less:		
Reserved for Joseph Parks	640.00	
Reserved for Francis Duchouquet	320.00	
Reserved for Hurons (the price to be held as shown in treaty)	640.00	
Difference between plats and abstracts	5.43	
		1,605.43
Acres		94,446.05

Of these acres there were sold, at $2.08¼ per acre, 9,841.27 acres, yielding $20,543.65.

There remained (acres) 84,604.78, which, at $2 per acre, would have yielded $169,209.56; adding this to the $20,543.65 gives a total of $189,753.21.

There has been paid to the Shawnees:

Per fifth article treaty of 1831	$13,000.00
Per fourth article treaty of 1831	6,994.00
Per seventh article treaty of 1831 (surveying)	1,011.00
Amount retained from sales, at 70 cents per acre	66,252.23
Total	87,257.63
From the amount due as shown above	189,753.21
Subtract	87,257.63
Balance (in 1840)	102,495.58
Paid to the Shawnees (September 28, 1852) under the seventh article of the treaty of 1831	87,180.58

Interest on $102,495.58 from June 30, 1840, to June 12, 1893, at 5 per cent	$271,357.04
Interest on $87,180.58 from September 28, 1852, to June 12, 1893, at 5 per cent.	75,672.80
Difference	195,684.24
Subtract amount paid	37,180.58
Balance	158,503.66
Add (*see supra*)	102,495.58
Total	260,999.24
Add amount unpaid under treaty of 1825	1,152.78
Total	262,152.02

VII. Difficulties arose as to the 100,000 acres which the second article of the treaty of 1831 provided should be given the Indians, and the United States failed to perform their stipulation in this regard; because of this failure the United States paid the Ohio Shawnees $66,246.23, and received receipts stating that the moneys thus paid were "in full payment of all claims under that part of the treaty of 1831 which has relation to the grant of 100,000 acres of land in fee simple to the Ohio Shawnees." It does not appear that the amount so paid the Ohio Shawnees was insufficient compensation.

VIII. Owing to laches or dishonesty, certain moneys due to orphan children under the treaty of 1854 with the Shawnees, to be distributed under the last clause of article 8 thereof, was lost to them. The President deemed best to pay their money over in severalty. The Shawnee council created certain so-called guardians of the orphan children, and to them the defendants paid a portion of the orphans' money, which by laches or dishonesty never reached the orphans. Another portion of the orphans' money was committed to a United States Indian superintendent for distribution; he embezzled it, and this money was lost to the orphan children.

The total amount lost to the orphan children in the manner above set forth was $10,506.39. On this amount the United States recovered from the Indian superintendent's sureties $1,068.77, and in 1864 appropriated the balance, $9,437.62, but no payment has been made, as the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs deemed that the whole amount of the money should not go to the Shawnees as a tribe, but a part at least "should be paid directly to the parties to whom it belongs."

IX. There was paid the Shawnees for blacksmiths from 1825 to 1854 the sum of $17,408.73.

Upon these findings, the Court of Claims entered a decree to the effect that there was due to the Shawnees from the United States on June 12, 1893, the date of the decree, principal and interest, the sum of $262,152.02, and the further sum of $10,506.39, due to certain infant Shawnees, which was ordered to be paid to said orphans or their personal representatives under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. It was further ordered that there be paid to counsel for the Shawnees as compensation the sum of $26,215, which does not exceed 10 per cent of the amount recovered by said Indians, and which is to be paid out of and deducted from the said above-mentioned sum of $262,152.02. The opinion of the court is reported in 28 C. Cls. 447.

From this judgment the United States appealed to this court.

Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court:

As the claimant took no appeal from the judgment of the court below, of course we are not called upon to consider the numerous errors assigned in his brief to its action in refusing to make certain allowances claimed in his petition. (*The Stephen Morgan*, 94 U. S., 599.) We are concerned only with the appeal of the Government from the allowances actually made, and shall limit our decision to the errors assigned by the Attorney-General in his brief.

1. Prior to December 30, 1825, a portion of the Shawnee Indians were individually and collectively in possession of a tract of land about 25 miles square near Cape Girardeau in the State of Missouri, under a permit from the Spanish Government, granted to them on January 4, 1793, by the Baron de Carondelet. A translated copy of this grant constitutes the first finding of the court below. This tract of land was acquired by the United States under the treaty of cession with the French Republic of April 30, 1803 (8 Stat., 200), commonly known as the "Louisiana purchase." The sixth article of this treaty obligated the United States to carry out such treaties and articles as might have been agreed upon between Spain and the Indian tribes, until by mutual consent of the United States and said tribes other suitable articles should be agreed upon.

On December 30, 1825, a treaty was made by the United States with these Indians (7 Stat., 284), under which the Indians ceded to the United States the lands in question, in consideration of which the United States agreed to give to the Shawnees residing within the State of Missouri, "for themselves and for those of the same

REF0071720

nation now residing in Ohio, who may hereafter emigrate to the west of the Mississippi, a tract of land equal to 50 miles square, situated west of the Missouri, and within the purchase lately made from the Osages." The United States further agreed to make certain payments in money to the Shawnees as an equivalent for the loss and inconvenience which the tribe would sustain by removal, to enable them to obtain supplies, and to satisfy certain claims made against citizens of the United States for spoliations. It appears that the Shawnees received payments under this account, but the second finding of the court is that a balance remains unpaid of $1,152.78. As this is a finding of fact upon the evidence, it is not controverted by the Government, and no error is assigned to its allowance. The claim of the appellees that interest should have been allowed upon this residue can not be considered, as no appeal was taken from such refusal.

The only question connected with this branch of the case arises from a counterclaim by the Government, under the fourth article of the treaty, by which the Government undertook to support and keep a blacksmith for the use of the Indians on the land thereby assigned to them, for the term of five years, "or as long as the President may deem it advisable; and it is further stipulated, that the United States shall furnish for the use of the Shawnees, the tools necessary for the blacksmith's shop and 800 pounds of iron annually, to be furnished at the expense of the United States." The court finds that there was paid the Shawnees for blacksmiths from 1825 to 1854 the sum of $17,106.73. As there is no finding how much of this sum was expended during the five years, or the extended period deemed "advisable" by the President, during which the Government was bound to keep up the blacksmith shop, the finding is too indefinite to be made the subject of a set-off. Indeed, for all that appears, the President may have deemed it advisable to continue the shop until 1854. His discretion was absolute as to the time the shop should be continued. We can only say that, as the shop was established and equipped *under* the treaty, it was probably continued under the discretion vested in the President *by* the treaty. It is clear that the amount expended is not available as a set off.

2. The second and principal assignment of error arises from an allowance of the sum of $260,990.24, based upon a treaty made August 8, 1831 (7 Stat., 355), with a branch of the Shawnees residing in Ohio, under which they ceded to the United States their lands in Ohio, the Government agreeing to give in exchange certain lands upon the western side of the Mississippi.

The seventh article of the treaty provided as follows:

"The United States will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, in the manner of selling the public lands, the tracts of land herein ceded by the said Shawnees. And after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the sum of seventy cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying, the cost of the gristmill, sawmill, and blacksmith shop and the aforesaid sum of thirteen thousand dollars, to be advanced in lieu of improvements; it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the avails of the lands, after sale as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future necessities of said tribe, parties to this compact, on which the United States agree to pay to the chiefs, for the use and general benefit of their people, annually, five per centum on the amount of said balance, as an annuity. Said fund to be continued during the pleasure of Congress, unless the chiefs of the said tribe, or band, by and with the consent of their people, in general council assembled, should desire that the fund thus to be created should be dissolved and paid over to them; in which case the President shall cause the same to be so paid, if in his discretion he shall believe the happiness and prosperity of said tribe would be promoted thereby."

The court found (finding 6) the total amount ceded under this treaty to have been 96,051.48 acres, less certain reservations amounting to 1,605.43 acres; that of this amount there was sold at public sale to the highest bidder between December 24 and December 31, 1832, 9,841.27 acres at the rate of $2.08½ per acre, or a total of $20,543.65.

The remainder of the land so ceded was sold at private sale at the rate of $1.25 per acre. Some of the land sold at this rate of $1.25 per acre had improvements upon it; but most of the land so sold was unimproved. The lands were sold with reasonable expedition; the last sale being June 30, 1840.

In respect to this the Government is alleged to have violated its trust in selling the lands at private sale, the covenant of the treaty being to expose the land to public sale to the highest bidder, in the manner of selling public lands. In this connection the court found that by the act of May 18, 1796 (1 Stat., 464), entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States beyond the territory northwest of the river Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," it was provided that the land should be surveyed and laid out in sections of 640 acres, and by section 4 that they "shall be offered for sale at public vendue under the direction of the governor or secretary of the western Territory and the surveyor-general, * * * provided always, that no part of the lands directed by this act to be offered for sale shall be sold for less than two dollars per acre." So by an act of May 10, 1800, amendatory of this (2 Stat., 73), it was further provided, section 5, "that no lands

shall be sold by virtue of this act, at either public or private sale, for less than two dollars per acre."

Construing the treaty of 1831 in connection with these acts, the court was of opinion that "the United States failed in their duty, when they sold any of these lands otherwise than *at public sale, to the highest bidder*, in the manner of selling the public land, and as trustees of these Indians and their guardians, are liable to them for any loss which the Shawnees may have thus sustained;" and that the best evidence of the amount these lands would have produced if sold according to the treaty stipulations was contained in the statutes above cited, and was, therefore, fixed by the court at $2 per acre.

Assuming that the court was correct in its legal proposition that the Government was bound to expose all these lands to public sale to the highest bidder, we think it was mistaken in its inference that the land would have brought $2 per acre if so sold. The attention of the court does not seem to have been called to the act of April 24, 1820 (3 Stat., 566), entitled "An act making further provisions for the sale of public lands," the third section of which provided "that from and after the first day of July next, the price at which the public lands shall be offered for sale, shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, * * * and all the public lands which shall have been offered at public sale before the first day of July next, and which shall then remain unsold, as well as the lands which shall thereafter be offered at public sale, according to law, and remain unsold at the close of said public sales, shall be subject to be sold at private sale, by entry at the land office, at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, to be paid at the time of making such entry as aforesaid." Now as this act was in existence at the time of the treaty of 1831, and was the latest act upon the subject, the reasoning of the court would indicate that the value of the land should have been fixed at $1.25 per acre instead of $2. By the express terms of the act of July 14, 1832 (4 Stat., 601), the lands covered by this treaty were "attached to, and made to form a part of, the land districts in which the same are respectively situated, and liable to be sold as other public lands in the State of Ohio."

In view of the act of 1820, above cited, permitting lands which remained unsold after having been offered at public sale to be sold at private sale at $1.25 per acre, and the act of July 14, 1832, attaching these lands to their several land districts and permitting them to be sold as other public lands in the State of Ohio, it may admit of some doubt whether the Government can be held by this court to have been guilty of a violation of its trust in selling these lands at private sale. If it had appeared that the Government had "exposed" these lands to public sale, to the highest bidder, and failing to find a bidder above the statutory price of $1.25 per acre, had then sold them at private sale at that price, its obligation would have been completely discharged. But as there is no evidence that they were ever exposed to public sale, we incline to the view expressed by the court below that, as between the Government and the Indians, there was a failure on the part of the former to observe the stipulation of the treaty and a violation of its trust. The obligation being expressed to expose them to public sale, it was incumbent upon the Government to show, either that it had done so and failed to find a bidder, or for some other reason it had been released from the provisions of the treaty. The privilege of selling the lands "in the manner of selling the public lands" does not nullify the obligation to expose them at public sale, which still remained; but it required them to be sold subject to the conditions and in the manner prescribed by the act of 1820.

The difficulty, however, is in estimating the damages the Shawnees suffered by its failure of duty in that particular. We can not assume that, because a portion of the tract sold at auction brought $2.08½ per acre, the whole tract *might* have been sold at that price, at least in the absence of evidence that all was of equal value, since the part so sold may have been the most valuable of the entire tract. We have shown that the estimate of $2 per acre was based upon a statute fixing the price of public lands, which had been repealed. In the absence of any proof of the actual value of these lands at this time, there would seem to be no method of estimation except by taking the price at which public lands were subject to be sold at private sale, namely, $1.25 per acre. Not only is there some presumption that the Government would not sell them for less than they were worth, but the very fact that at that time all public lands were subject to entry at $1.25 per acre, would render it impossible to sell them at a greater price, unless by reason of their peculiar location, abundant timber, or extraordinary fertility, they were exceptionally valuable. We are not informed why the land sold at auction brought the price it did, but if the other lands were of like value, there is every reason to believe that the Government, charged as it was with a trust to dispose of them at a public sale for the best price that could be obtained, would have exposed them to sale in the same manner. The inference is that it was deemed for the best interests of the beneficiary to dispose of them at private sale for the statutory price, and while this may not excuse the Government for a failure to comply with its obligation to sell them at auction, it tends strongly to show that the Indians in reality suffered no damage by such action.

REF0071721

It results from this that from the total of $139,738.21, given as the yield of this trust, there must be deducted 75 cents per acre upon 84,864.78 acres, or $63,648.58, leaving $126,290.63. Subtracting from this the amount paid to the Shawnees, as found in the sixth finding, $87,257.63, leaves $39,042 as the balance due in 1840.

3. Are the Indians entitled to interest upon this amount? By Revised Statutes, section 1091: "No interest shall be allowed upon any claim up to the time of the rendition of judgment thereon by the Court of Claims, unless upon a contract expressly stipulating for the payment of interest." The real question here is whether there was a contract expressly stipulating for the payment of interest, or is this a mere claim for unliquidated damages?

By the seventh article of the treaty it was agreed that the proceeds of the lands, after making the several deductions, "should constitute a fund for the future necessities of said tribe, parties to this compact, on which the United States agree to pay to the chiefs, for the use and general benefit of their people annually, 5 per cent on the amount of said balance, as an annuity. Said fund to be continued during the pleasure of Congress, unless the chiefs of the said tribes or band, by and with the consent of their people, in general council assembled, should desire that the fund thus to be created should be dissolved and paid over to them." While this is not literally an agreement to pay interest, it has substantially that effect. It is true it is called an annuity, but the amount of the annuity is measured by the interest paid upon funds held in trust by the United States (Rev. Stat., sec. 3659) upon investments for Indians (sec. 2096), as well as by the interest paid upon an affirmance by this court of judgments of the Court of Claims (sec. 1090).

A case somewhat analogous is that of United States *v.* McKee (91 U. S., 442), which was a claim of the heirs and legal representatives of one Vigo, on account of supplies furnished in 1778 to troops acting under a commission from the State of Virginia. As the act, under which the Court of Claims took jurisdiction of the case, directed it to be governed by the rules and regulations theretofore adopted by the United States in the settlement of like cases, and as the case was similar to those in which interest had been allowed by the act of 1790, under which act the claim would have been made but for the statutes of limitation, the interest was allowed, though it was not claimed that there was literally a contract expressly stipulating for the payment of interest.

While the treaty bound the Government to pay a 5 per cent annuity until the dissolution of the fund, which dissolution took place September 28, 1852, when the sum of $37,180.58, the amount of the fund resulting from actual sales, was paid over to the chiefs of the tribe, this dissolution terminated the stipulation for the annuity only *pro tanto*. If the Government had originally accounted for the whole amount for which the court below held it to be liable, it would have paid 5 per cent upon this amount until the whole fund was paid over. The fund as to this amount being not yet distributed, the obligation to pay the 5 per cent annuity continues until the money is paid over. Upon the whole we think the court did not err in allowing interest.

4. An allowance of $10,506.39, based upon the eighth article of the finding, arose from a failure of certain orphan children to receive the annuity stipulated to be paid them by a treaty of May 10, 1854 (10 Stat., 1053). By this treaty the Shawnees ceded their lands to the United States, and as part consideration therefor received 200,000 acres in the State of Kansas, the Government further agreeing to pay the sum of $829,000 in certain installments. The eighth article of the treaty provided that "such of the Shawnees as are competent to manage their affairs shall receive their portions of the aforesaid annual installments in money. But the portions of such as shall be found incompetent to manage their affair, whether from drunkenness, depravity, or other cause, shall be disposed of by the President, in that manner deemed by him best calculated to promote their interests and the comfort of their families, the Shawnee council being first consulted with respect to such persons whom it is expected they will designate to their agent. The portions of orphan children shall be appropriated by the President in the manner deemed by him best for their interests." Under the discretion vested in him by the last clause of the section, the President deemed it best to pay their money over in severalty. The Shawnee council created certain so-called guardians of the orphan children, and to them the defendants paid a portion of the orphans' money, which by laches or dishonesty never reached the orphans. Another portion of the orphans' money was committed to a United States Indian superintendent for distribution. He embezzled it, and this money was lost to the orphan children. The total amount thus lost was $10,506.39.

Conceding that the Government is justly liable for such portion of this money as was committed to the Indian superintendent for distribution, and embezzled by him, it does not follow that it is liable for such portion as was paid over to guardians of the orphan children created by the Shawnee council. The President was authorized to appropriate the portions of these children in the manner deemed best for their interests. He adjudged, probably wisely, that it should not be paid directly to the children. To whom should he pay it if not to their guardians—guardians who were created by a council of the tribe, which is now seeking to repudiate its own act and hold the Government responsible for the misfeasances of its own agent? The finding does not show when the money was paid, but from the fact that the obligation to pay arose in 1854, it may safely be assumed that the payments were made before the act of July 5, 1862, the sixth section of which, embodied in Revised Statutes, section 2108, prohibited money to be paid to any person appointed by any Indian council to receive money due incompetent or orphan Indians. There can certainly be no presumption that it was paid in the face of an act expressly inhibiting such payment.

While there may be a moral obligation on the part of the Government to reimburse the money embezzled by the Indian superintendent, and, in fact, an appropriation appears to have been made for that purpose (23 Stat., 247), it is by no means clear that, under the acts of 1890 and 1892, the Shawnees were authorized to recover and collect from the Government any other moneys than those which they claimed in their tribal relation or capacity. The money in question is not due the tribe as such, but to certain individual orphans, who claim to have been defrauded. But whether this be so or not, there is nothing in the record to indicate how much of this money was embezzled by the guardians created by the Indian council, and how much by the Indian superintendent, so that there is in reality no basis for a decree in their favor. In this particular we think there was error in the decree of the court below. Whether in a suit by the individual orphans they would be held bound by the receipt of the money by the guardians appointed by the council of their tribe, may be a different question.

5. Exception is also taken to the decree of the court directing a payment of 10 per cent of the amount recovered to the attorney and counsel of the Shawnees as his compensation, to be deducted from the total amount of the decree in their favor. By the third section of the act of 1890 (26 Stat., 636), by which this suit was first authorized, it was enacted that "the said Shawnees, Delawares, and freedmen may be represented by attorneys and counsel. And the court is hereby authorized to decree the amount of compensation of such attorneys and counsel fees, not to exceed ten per centum of the amount recovered, and order the same to be paid to the attorneys and counsel of the said Shawnees, Delawares, and freedmen." It is true that this provision, literally interpreted, refers only to compensation in suits authorized in the second section of the act, to be brought against the Cherokee Nation and the United States, to recover from the Cherokee Nation moneys unlawfully diverted by it; but we think that within the true intent and spirit of the act the fourth section, which authorizes the suit in question against the United States to recover money wrongfully diverted from their tribal fund, should be read in the same connection. This view is emphasized by the fact that by the final clause of section 4 "the right of appeal, jurisdiction of the court, process, procedure, and proceedings in the suit here provided for, shall be as provided for in sections one, two, and three of this act." It was evidently intended by this provision that section 3 should be read into and made a part of section 4, so far as the same could be made applicable. There was no error in authorizing a compensation to counsel of 10 per centum on the amount recovered, and the action of the court in that particular was correct.

The judgment of the court below must therefore be reversed and the case remanded with directions to recompute the amount due to the Indians and their counsel in conformity with this opinion, and enter a decree accordingly.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

[No. 16856.]

Johnson Blackfeather, the principal chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, *v.* The United States and the Cherokee Nation.

FINDINGS OF FACT.

This case having been heard by the Court of Claims, the court, upon the evidence, find the facts as follows:

I.

June 7, 1869, the Cherokee Nation and Shawnee tribe, at the city of Washington, entered into the following articles of agreement:

Articles of agreement, made and entered into at Washington, D. C., this seventh day of June, A. D. 1869, by and between H. D. Reese and William P. Adair, duly authorized delegates representing the Cherokee Nation of Indians, having been duly

REF0071722

appointed by the national council of said Cherokees, parties of the first part, and Graham Rogers and Charles Tucker, duly authorized delegates representing the Shawnee tribe of Indians, parties of the second part:

Witnesseth, whereas it is provided by the fifteenth article of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, concluded July 19th, 1866, that the United States may settle any civilized Indians, friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, within the Cherokee country, on unoccupied lands east of 98°, on such terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribe and the Cherokees, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, which shall be consistent with certain provisions specified in said article; and

Whereas the Shawnee tribe of Indians are civilized and friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, and desire to settle within the Cherokee country on unoccupied lands east of 98°;

It is therefore agreed by the parties hereto that such settlement may be made upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

That the sum of five thousand dollars belonging to the Shawnee tribe of Indians, and arising under the provisions of treaties between the United States and said Shawnee Indians, as follows, viz:

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, 1795, and third article treaty tenth of May, 1854, one thousand dollars;

For interest at five per centum on forty thousand dollars for educational purposes, per third article treaty 10th May, 1854, two thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty 29th September, 1817, and third article, 10th May, 1854, two thousand dollars;

Shall be paid annually to Cherokee Nation of Indians, and that the annuities and interest, as recited, and the investment or investments upon which the same are based, shall hereafter become and remain the annuities and interest and investment or investments of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, the same as they have been the annuities and interest and investment or investments of the Shawnee tribe of Indians. And that the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be paid to the said Cherokees as soon as the same shall be received by the United States for the said Shawnees from the sale of the lands in the State of Kansas known as the Absentee Shawnee lands, in accordance with the resolution of Congress approved April 7th, 1869, entitled "A resolution for the relief of settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas," and the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Shawnee tribe of Indians, concluded May 10th, 1854; and also that the said Shawnees shall abandon their tribal organization.

And it is further agreed by the parties hereto that in consideration of the said payments and acts agreed upon, as hereinbefore stated, that the said Cherokees will receive the said Shawnees—referring to those now in Kansas, and also to such as properly belong to said tribe who may be at present elsewhere, and including those known as the Absentee Shawnees now residing in Indian Territory—into the country of the said Cherokees, upon unoccupied lands east of 98°; and that the said Shawnees shall be incorporated into and ever and after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect and with all the privileges and immunities of native citizens of said Cherokee Nation: *Provided*, That all of said Shawnees who shall elect to avail themselves of the provisions of this agreement shall register their names, and permanently locate in the Cherokee country as herein provided within two years from the date hereof, otherwise they shall forfeit all rights under this agreement.

In testimony whereof the parties hereto have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals on the day and year first above written.

H. D. REESE. [SEAL.]
WM. P. ADAIR. [SEAL.]
Delegates representing the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

GRAHAM ROGERS. [SEAL.]
CHARLES TUCKER. [SEAL.]
Delegates representing the Shawnee tribe of Indians.

Attest:
W. R. IRWIN.
H. E. MCKEE.
A. N. BLACKLIDGE.
JAS. B. ABBOTT.

Said articles of agreement were approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the President June 9, 1869.

II.

Seven hundred and seventy-two Shawnee Indians registered their names, and permanently settled in the said Cherokee Nation; and they or their descendants are now there living in the number hereinafter shown.

III.

The Cherokee Nation has received from the said Shawnees under said articles of agreement the sum of $150,000.

The estimated value made by the Cherokee national council of the amount of money stipulated to be paid under the agreement was $195 for each one of said Shawnees.

IV.

The Shawnees were received and recognized by the Cherokee Nation on the unoccupied lands east of 98° and were incorporated into the Cherokee Nation on equal terms and with all the privileges and immunities of a native Cherokee.

The Cherokee Nation, under an act of Congress approved June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 248), received from the United States, in part payment for the sale of Cherokee lands west of 98°, or west of the Arkansas River, the sum of $300,000, and which amount was paid out by the Cherokee Nation per capita to all Cherokee citizens, share and share alike, and these said Shawnees were included in the said payment. The per capita payment at this time was $16.55.

The Cherokee Nation, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, received from the United States, as aforesaid, $48,389.46. This fund was distributed pro rata to the general school and orphan funds; no part was paid per capita. Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 624), the Cherokee Nation received from the United States, as part payment for the sale of Cherokee lands west of 98°, the sum of $300,000, of which said amount they paid out $274,500 per capita to citizens of Cherokee blood only. The Shawnees were by the Cherokee Nation excluded from receiving any per capita share of said money. The per capita amount of this payment was $15.50.

Afterwards Congress by act of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat., 608), appropriated out of the funds of the Cherokee Nation a sufficient amount of money to pay to these said Shawnees per capita the $15.50, which was paid to them December 17, 1891.

Afterwards the Cherokee Nation received from the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, for grazing, leasing, and occupying the defendants' land west of 98°, $500,000. Out of this the Cherokee Nation paid per capita to Cherokees (by blood only) $295,000. This per capita payment was $15.95. The Shawnees were by the Cherokee Nation excluded from receiving any share of said money.

Afterwards the Cherokee Nation received from the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association $300,000 for the leasing and grazing the lands aforesaid, and out of this amount the Cherokee Nation paid per capita the sum of $268,625 to citizens of Cherokee blood only. This per capita payment was $13.70.

VI.

December 19, 1891, a commission agreed with the Cherokee Nation for the sale and cession of certain land to the United States for the sum of $8,595,736.12 (sec. 14, act March 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 1005).

The following is determined as the population of the Cherokee Nation (year 1890):

Cherokees by blood	21,232
Adopted whites	2,011
Delawares	759
Shawnees	624
Creeks	82
Choctaws	11
Negroes	2,052
Total	26,771

The sum paid out to Cherokees by blood was $293,625. The total population being 26,771, the per capita rate of distribution to the Shawnees would be 22^{1}/_{100}$, amounting in all to $13,834.08.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

[No. 16856.]

Johnson Blackfeather, principal chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, *v.* The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

DECREE (FILED JUNE 12, 1893).

This cause coming on to be heard upon the petition, answers, proofs, and arguments submitted by the parties, respectively, and the court having heard the same, and considered the just rights in law and equity of the Shawnee Indians who are settled and incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, in pursuance of the authority

REF0071723

vested in the court by the act of Congress entitled "An act to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890;

And it appearing to the court that under the provision of article 15 of the treaty of July 19, 1866, made by and between the United States and the Cherokee Nation and the agreement between the Cherokee and Shawnees, dated June 7, 1869, approved by the President June 9, 1869, the said Shawnee Indians were admitted into and became a part of the Cherokee Nation, entitled to equal rights and immunities and to participation in the Cherokee national funds and common property in the same manner and to the same extent as Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood;

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that so much of the acts of the Cherokee national council of May 18, 1883, and of November 25, 1890, as restricts the distribution of funds which were derived from the public domain to citizens of the nation by blood be held and deemed contrary to and in derogation of the constitution of the Cherokee Nation, and that the said Cherokee Nation or its trustees, the United States, account for, render, and pay to the said Shawnees, out of any funds of the said nation in its national treasury or in the custody of the United States, as trustees, not specifically appropriated by law to other purposes, or out of funds that may hereafter come to the possession of said trustees belonging to the Cherokee Nation, a sum equal to the aggregate amount which the Shawnees would have received if the before-mentioned unconstitutional restrictions in said statutes had not existed.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the claimants in this suit and those whom they represent, being citizens of the Cherokee Nation of Shawnee blood or parentage, be adjudged and decreed to be entitled to participate hereafter in the common property of the Cherokee Nation in the same manner and to the same extent as Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood or parentage may be entitled, and that in the distribution of the proceeds and avails of the public domain or common property of the nation among the citizens thereof by distribution per capita at any time hereafter, the defendants the Cherokee Nation, and the defendants the United States, as trustees of the Cherokee Nation, be enjoined and prohibited from making any discrimination between Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood or parentage and Cherokee citizens of Shawnee blood or parentage to the injury or prejudice of the latter.

And it is further adjudged and decreed as to the participation of the Shawnees in the two funds referred to in the two statutes of the Cherokee Nation hereinbefore declared to be unconstitutional, which sums amount in the aggregate to $593,625, that such distribution shall be based on the agreed census of the native adopted citizens as ascertained and agreed upon, to wit, 26,771 being taken as the whole number of Cherokee citizens of all descriptions, and the said Shawnees being taken as 624 of said whole number, and that the fund so ascertained, to wit, the sum of $13,834.06, be paid by the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation or by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States to the individual Shawnees, per capita (according to the above numbers of 26,771 and 624), who would have been entitled to the same if the unconstitutional restrictions and discriminations in said statutes had not existed.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the respondent, the Cherokee Nation, pay the costs of this suit.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the compensation to be paid to Charles Brownell, the attorney and counsel of the Shawnee tribe, or his heirs, administrators, and executors, or assigns, in this cause, be 10 per centum of the amount that the said complainants shall receive under this decree, which compensation is hereby ordered to be paid upon the adjustment and receipt of the amounts as ascertained and paid over or set apart to said Shawnees, to wit, 10 per centum of $13,834.06, being $1,383, and that if any further recovery be had under this decree, the right of the claimant's attorney to further cost and allowance be reserved to be hereafter determined and fixed by the court.

And it is further ordered and decreed that if the judgment hereinbefore declared be not carried out and satisfied within six months from the time a copy of this decree shall have been served on and delivered to the principal chief of the Cherokees and the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, the claimants may apply to the court for such further order, relief, or remedy as may be meet.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[No. 671.—October term, 1894.]

The United States and the Cherokee Nation, appellants, *v.* Johnson Blackfeather, principal chief of the Shawnee Indians. Appeal from the Court of Claims.

[November 19, 1894.]

Mr. Justice Brewer delivered the opinion of the court:

This case is similar to that just decided in which the same parties were appellants, and Charles Journeycake, principal chief, etc., defendant. The petition was filed under the authority of the same act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 636), and to enforce the claim of the Shawnee Indians domiciled in the Cherokee Nation to an equal interest in the Cherokee Reservation and Outlet, and the proceeds and profits thereof.

In pursuance of article 15 of the treaty of July 19, 1866, an agreement was, on June 7, 1869, entered into between the Shawnees and the Cherokee Nation, through their representatives, the substantial portions of which are as follows:

"Whereas the Shawnee tribe of Indians are civilized and friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, and desire to settle within the Cherokee country on unoccupied lands east of 96°: It is, therefore, agreed by the parties hereto that such settlement may be made upon the following terms and conditions, viz: That the sum of five thousand dollars belonging to the Shawnee tribe of Indians and arising under the provisions of treaties between the United States and the said Shawnee Indians as follows, viz, for permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty 3d of August, 1795, and third article treaty 10th of May, 1854, one thousand dollars; for interest at five per cent on forty thousand dollars for educational purposes, per third article of treaty 10th of May, 1854, two thousand dollars; for permanent annuity in specie for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty 29th of September, 1817, and third article 10th of May, 1854, two thousand dollars, shall be paid annually to the Cherokee Nation of said Indians, and that the annuities and interests as recited and the investment or investments upon which the same are based shall hereafter become and remain the annuities and interest and investment or investments of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, the same as they have been the annuities and interest and investments of the Shawnee tribe of Indians. And that the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be paid to the said Cherokees as soon as the same shall be received by the United States for the said Shawnees from the sales of the lands in the State of Kansas known as the Absentee Shawnee lands in accordance with the resolution of Congress approved April 7, 1869, entitled 'A resolution for the relief of settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas,' and the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Shawnee Indians concluded May 10, 1854, and also that the said Shawnees shall abandon their tribal organizations.

"And it is further agreed by the parties hereto that in consideration of the said payments and acts agreed upon as hereinbefore stated that the said Cherokees will receive the said Shawnees—referring to those now in Kansas and also to such as properly belong to said tribe who may be at present elsewhere and including those known as the Absentee Shawnees now residing in the Indian Territory—into the country of the said Cherokees upon unoccupied lands east of 96°, and that the said Shawnees shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation on equal terms in every respect and with all the privileges and immunities of native citizens of said Cherokee Nation: *Provided*, That all of the said Shawnees who shall elect to avail themselves of the provisions of this agreement shall register their names and permanently locate in the Cherokee country, as herein provided, within two years from the date hereof; otherwise they shall forfeit all rights under this agreement."

The rights of the petitioners are to be determined by this agreement in the light of article 15 of the treaty. The principal difference between this contract and that made between the Cherokees and the Delawares consists in the fact that in this there is no provision for the purchase of "homes" or any payment of moneys on account thereof into the national fund of the Cherokees; but, nevertheless, there is the express stipulation "that the said Shawnees shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect, and with all the privileges and immunities of native citizens of said Cherokee Nation."

For the reasons stated in the opinion in the former case it must be held that this stipulation secured to the Shawnees equal rights with the native Cherokees in that which was the common property of the Cherokee Nation, to wit, the reservation and the outlet, as well as all profits and proceeds thereof.

So far, therefore, as the appellants are concerned, there was no error in the decree.

There is an application by the appellee for a modification of the decree increasing the sums awarded per capita to the Shawnees. It is enough to say in reference to this application that no appeal was taken by the appellee. Without an appeal a party will not be heard in an appellate court to question the correctness of the decree of the trial court. (*The Stephen Morgan*, 94 U. S. 599.)

The decree of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

REF0071724

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	AGENCIES.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Cœur 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.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS II.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																
Cerebro-spinal fever						2										
Chicken pox	9							2						2		
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)														10		
Epidemic roseola (German measles, Röthein														1		
Influenza (la grippe)	12	10				23	37	69	16		15	215	16	46	59	32
Measles	1	1				11										
Mumps					4			1			3	67		9	1	
Scarlet fever								4						5		
Smallpox (variola)	2															
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, etc	75	16	6	22	10	9	6	29	40	5	15	4	25	36	11	34
Typhus fever											1					
Whooping cough		15				12		12						1		
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																
Chancroid																
Erysipelas	1		5						5						1	
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc)	1	1		1		2	5	6	1	1	13					
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	3	3	2	3	4	3	7			45		0	29	3	4	2
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)				1			2				1					
Syphilis, primary, etc																
Tetanus (lockjaw)	7	3	4	3		1			2				5			7
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.													1			
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)		8	1				1	22		5						8
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	1	5						2		4	7					6
Diarrhœa	6	41	19	9	2	27	19	34		83	15	5	51	40	8	11
Dysentery	2	1	2				2	22	22	2	11	2	7	10	1	4
Enteric fever (typhoid)	2	3							2		1		1			
Typho-malarial fever											1					
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)		111		2		10		3	1	11	4					
Remittent fever	2	10	1			1			3		4					
Pernicious fever						1			1		2					
Other diseases of this class														2		
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																
Bronchocele (goiter)																
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)																*3
Gout				1	1											
Hydrocephalus (chronic)																
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)														2		
Rheumatism							1									
Rickets (rachitis)	7		39	13	12	1	15	21	8	21	18		16	2	45	2
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.																1
Adenoma																
Carcinoma														1	1	
Cystoma						1		2			1			2	1	
Enchondroma											1					
Fibroma					1			1								1

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

DISEASES, ETC.	AGENCIES.																				
	Fort Hall, Idaho.	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.	Mackinac, Mich.	Moscciero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, Cal.	Moqui (Indians), Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Grey Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
CLASS II.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																							
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																							
Cerebro-spinal fever																							
Chicken pox			16			8					1				5		3		3				
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)						2																	
Epidemic roseola (German measles, Röthein								1															
Influenza (la grippe)			109		280		101	39	34	12		39	1303			26	72	28	56	304	76	23	15
Measles	2					15					87		1		46		108		2				4
Mumps						1						1					65		2				
Scarlet fever																					2		
Smallpox (variola)																							
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, etc	8	2	40	4	1	36	1	36	9	4	6	6	24	1	1	12	1	22	13	39	72	2	1
Typhus fever	1					19	170	7					6				33	25					
Whooping cough																							
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																							
Chancroid																							
Erysipelas		1		2				6											2	1			
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc)	1				4	1	1	1			1				1					2	6	12	1
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	10	4	25	24	1	7	56	6		9	8		62	1	38	7	40	1		1	7		1
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)											1	1							1				
Syphilis, primary, etc				1		1										1							
Tetanus (lockjaw)	13	3	50	1		1	42			1	1		18			2				14	1		
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																							
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)						9	2	2	3		12	1		81			19		1	21	10		
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)					19									1			1	1	8	8			3
Diarrhœa	2	4	120		18	48	23	81	2	13	12		19		41	121	16	5	12	9	85	24	23	
Dysentery	9		40	41		11	3	6		1		3	78	3	12	6		3	5	4		8	3
Enteric fever (typhoid)	3		1								2		5	1			1			4			
Typho-malarial fever																				1	2	2	1
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																							
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)							3	321	2			4				13	179	3	21	9	159	35	28
Remittent fever			80		11			5	1			1			1		3		5	28	47	31	
Pernicious fever																							1
Other diseases of this class																1			6				
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																							
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																							
Bronchocele (goiter)						4							1					1					
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)						7					2		6					25					
Gout																							
Hydrocephalus (chronic)																							
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)																		2					
Rheumatism																							
Rickets (rachitis)	32	1	76		1	65	94	56	8	11	1	6	208	21	110	41	164	46	14	72	23	3	4
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.																							
Adenoma																							
Carcinoma										2													2
Cystoma											1												
Enchondroma											1		2										
Fibroma				1									1					1					

REF0071725

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	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.	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	Flathead, Mont.	Forest City, S. Dak.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Cont'd.																
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS—Continued.																
Fibro-myoma									1							
Lymphoma															1	
Sarcoma									1							
Xanthoma (fibrous fatty tumor)																2
Other new formations																
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																
Difficult dentition															2	1
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)						2		1					3	1	1	2
Hydrocele		2														
Malformations (of bladder, cheeks, feet, etc.)																
Paraphymosis					1											
Phymosis																
Talipes (clubfoot)																
Other affections of this order														2	2	
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																
Angina pectoris										1						1
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)															1	
Catalepsy									1							
Convulsions		1	1			2		2	1					2		1
Chorea (St. Vitus's dance)	1							1			1	1			2	
Embolism, cerebral (embolic apoplexy)						1										
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)																
Epilepsy	1			1				2								1
Headache	1	9		12	2	1	7	1	1	34	11	10			5	
Hemiplegia			1													
Hysteria									2							
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)																
Insomnia									1							
Meningitis	1					1	2		2			1				
Neuralgia	6	10	18	7	14	12	4	13	20	4	7	23	35	7	17	13
Neurosthenia																
Neuritis																
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)			1	1	2	4	1	2	2			1		1	1	1
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)																
Softening														1		
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)	1															
Vertigo																
Other diseases of this order	1															
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																
Aneurism																
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)											6	2			1	
Debility, cardiac											4					
Degenerations (arterial, cardiac)																
Failure, cardiac (syncope)											1	1		1		
Functional cardiac derangement															1	
Grave's disease											7					
Thrombosis	1															
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)		1						2								
Varix		1							1							1
Other diseases of this order													1		1	

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

AGENCIES.																								
Fort Hall, Idaho.	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.	Mackinac, Mich.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, Cal.	Moqui (Indians), Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
												1										
1																						
		1	1			1					2	15					1		1			
										1									1			
										2												
			1							2												
			1																			
					1						2					7		2				
																				1		
3		1			2					3				1				1	1	3	1	1
													1									
																				1		
					1												1				1	
18		11	8		3	6	49	1	5	6	3	482		46			13	18		1		1
		1															1					
												1										
					1		1															
14		126	8	5	14	2	83		7	7	2	460		22	7	2	29	8	63	6	1	1
																	1		1			
1						2									1	1					1	
								1														
2										1					1			1				
																	2					
							3	1				4				1	2					
											1						1					

REF0071726

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Couz d'Alène), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, 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.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																
Aphonia											1					
Asthma (bronchial spasm)	1							4	1		2	1				
Bronchitis	34	102	7	28	63	19	18	19	20	28	36	60	15	8	65	26
Catarrh, nasal			4	2		1	2				2	7				
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)			2	1			1			2	3	1				5
Deflection of nasal septum																
Epistaxis														1	3	2
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)																
Hæmoptysis		1				2		6	3		6			7	4	
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)																1
Laryngitis	1			3		1	2	6	2		4	1	1	4	2	5
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)																
Ozœna									1							
Pharyngitis	6	4							2	5	2	4		2	1	1
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	2	1			1		3	6	1	1	13	2			3	1
Pneumonia	5			2	2	12	1	7	2	1	55		7		8	5
Rhinitis																
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																
Section A.—Obstetrical.																
Abortion		2				1								1	1	1
Abscess, mammary			1	1			2					2				1
Extra-uterine pregnancy																
Fissure of nipple														1		
Hemorrhage, post partum		1						1	1							
Inflammation, mammary																
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)																1
Placenta prævia																
Premature labor												1			1	1
Presentations, faulty														1	27	48
Presentations, natural		4	1											1		
Retained placenta								2						1		
Stillbirth																
Section B.—Gynæcological.																
Abscess (pelvic, vulvo-vaginal)																1
Amenorrhœa	2	2									2					1
Anteflexion (cervical, etc.)																1
Cellulitis (pelvic, perluterine)																
Degeneration (cervix, uterine mucous membrane)						1										
Dysmenorrhœa		1				1	2				2		1	1	1	1
Endometritis			1								1		1			
Hemorrhage				1												
Leucorrhœa										1	3					1
Menopause											3					
Menstrual suppression									2		1					
Peritonitis, pelvic																
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)																1
Salpingitis																
Subinvolution, uterine																1
Vaginitis																

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	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.	Mackinac, Mich.	Moscalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, Cal.	Moqui (Indians), Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																							
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																							
Aphonia																							
Asthma (bronchial spasm)																							
Bronchitis	78		39	192		266	370	142	12	27	8		241	35	37	20		103	44	49	27		
Catarrh, nasal			8	2		4		6									1	2					
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)										1										1		7	
Deflection of nasal septum				1																			
Epistaxis								1		1	1				3								
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)																							
Hæmoptysis	1		1		1	1	4	1		5				1	12		1			2			
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)	2					7		46	6	5		3		5		5			5	8			
Laryngitis	1															1							
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)																							
Ozœna																							
Pharyngitis	3			4		3					3												
Pleuritis (pleurisy)				1			18		1	1		2	69	1				1	3				
Pneumonia	5		16			13	4	6	1	1	5		29		7	2	5		4	4	4	11	3
Rhinitis																	6		1				
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																							
Section A.—Obstetrical.																							
Abortion																							
Abscess, mammary	1							3			1						2		1				1
Extra-uterine pregnancy				1			4		2							1				2			
Fissure of nipple									1														
Hemorrhage, post partum						1		1			1												
Inflammation, mammary						1		1			1				3					2			
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)															1				1			1	1
Placenta prævia	2				2		3			1									2	1		1	
Premature labor											1												
Presentations, faulty	2																					1	
Presentations, natural	3																						5
Retained placenta									2														
Stillbirth										1										1			
Section B.—Gynæcological.																							
Abscess (pelvic, vulvo-vaginal)																							
Amenorrhœa																							
Anteflexion (cervical, etc.)							2		1	3			146				2	1					
Cellulitis (pelvic, perluterine)																							
Degeneration (cervix, uterine mucous membrane)										1													
Dysmenorrhœa																							
Endometritis	6		3		1	1			1	1	1		144	1					1	1	7		
Hemorrhage	1			1														1					
Leucorrhœa	2					1	6		1		3		2										
Menopause													145										
Menstrual suppression																				2			
Peritonitis, pelvic						3			1														1
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)												1									1		
Salpingitis																							
Subinvolution, uterine							1																
Vaginitis						1		1												2			

REF0071727

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	AGENCIES.																
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Conr d'Alene), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, 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.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																	
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.																	
Section C.—Male and urinary.																	
Abscess, renal (pyelitis)			1												1		
Balinitis				2			2										
Congestion of kidneys												1					
Cystitis	1		1						6			1			3		
Diabetes			1														
Epididymitis	1														1		
Hematuria									1					1	1		
Ischuria (suppression of urine)															1		
Incontinence of urine			1														
Nephritis (Bright's disease)								1			4					1	
Other diseases of this order								1		1					4		
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																	
Abscess (pancreatic, etc.)																	
Ascites									1								
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)														1			
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)	1											6					
Dilatation (gastric, œsophageal)											1						1
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	9	1		7	1	11		4		12	1	6		5	18	1	
Enteritis	5							1			3	4					
Gall stone								1						1			
Gastritis	3		1		2			1	2		1						
Gleositis															1	1	
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)																	
Hepatitis, acute											4				1		
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)															1		
Jaundice																	
Obstruction (constipation, etc.)	2	35		5			4	3	1	76	63			45	65		
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)	8	6		1		2	1		13		1	2		26	7		
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	4		3	5		4		13		7	4	7		4	3	8	
Stomatitis, ulcerative	7	1		3										1	1		
Thrush (aphthæ)		7	3	1		4		1							3	1	
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)																	
Other diseases of this order	1							1			2				1		
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																	
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																	
Abscess		1			1	12	10	3				2					
Acne	1	3				1	1				3	7					1
Dermatitis, exfoliate																	
Eczema	8	27	8	25	9	11	6	5	3	12		8		2	12	4	
Erythema (chilblain)																	
Furuncle (boils)		3		2													
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)	2	5		2			1	1				1			2	1	
Phtheriasis (lice)		3												1			
Pruritis (prurigo)																	
Psoriasis (dry tetter)								1			1						
Scabies (itch)		7							2		3	22					
Scrofuloderma				2					5								
Seborrhœa																	
Syphiloderma	5																
Ulcer		1		2		1	4	2							5		
Urticaria				1			1	2	1								
Whitlow (onychia)					1										1		
Other diseases of this order																	

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

AGENCIES.																					
Fort Hall, Idaho.	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.	Mackinac, Mich.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, Cal.	Moqui (Indians), Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
																	1					
																	2					
3		2	5		5		7	1	3		1						1		1	1		
																				2		
			1							1							1					
		1	2						1													
4				1											1							
																	3	2	2			
									1		1											
1												3	1			1				2		
				1			2										1					
8					1		34	2	2		1	328	2		2		37	9	62	1	1	
								3							1			6		2	2	
1			2					1							3			10				
				2		2						1					3		1			
1					1		1	4												2		
20		1					84	8	1	1								4	51			
2		103			20	6	32	1		2		113			4					2		2
5		15	24	13	18	36	5	5	3		9		6	197	12	46	10	3	20			2
3			1				17	1										5				
1		33	18	3	4	8							8	3	3	2		2				
								1										1				
1									1		2		1		1			14				
2			2		1		19	1	1					1	3			10	3	6	11	
															3		1					
41					5		46	2	3			1	7	29	2	1	5	2	4		4	
							4															
1			1		6		1	2	1				1	6		1			9		3	
			3	2	5		42	1														
					7																	
		4					4														1	
						33	35	4				202			18		2					4
												6										
			41																			
2																						
1		16	10		2		1						2		2			11	6	3		1
																			5			
			1				1									37	2					

REF0071728

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

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 Brule, 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.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																
Abscess of caruncle																
Abscess of cornea					1							4				2
Cataract														1		
Cellulitis, orbital								1								
Conjunctivitis	15	72	24	35	21	42	14	41	29	87	34	24		20	58	35
Contusion of globe					1											
Exophthalmos																
Fistula, lachrymal																
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc										1						1
Glaucoma																
Injuries (orbital)																
Irido-choroiditis														1		
Iritis											1					1
Kerato-conjunctivitis	4						3								1	2
Kerato-iritis											3					1
Occlusion of pupil											1					
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)	3			4			1									
Panophthalmitis		1														
Perforating wound of cornea					1			2								
Presbyopia (long sight)																
Pterygium														2	8	
Retinitis																
Staphyloma							1	2								1
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)								1							2	2
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																
Abscess (external meatus, etc)		1						1								
Deafness				2												
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)				7		2	1	1	1			8			1	6
Impacted cerumen																
Mastoiditis																
Otalgia		1	1	1		1				19						
Otitis	9	1	1		6		3		1	3		2		4	3	
Rupture (of manubrial plexus, etc.)					1											
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																
ORDER I.—POISONS.																
Alkalies																
Alkaloids and their salts																
Nonmetals																
Plants				2				1	1					6	1	
Poisonous stings and bites		1		1												
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																
Section A.—Bones and joints.																
Anchylosis (fibrous, osseous)							1									
Caries								5								2
Dislocations		1										1				2
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)																
Fractures (simple comminuted, complicated, compound)	2	1	2	2	2	4		5	2					1	2	2
Sprains	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2			1			1	4	4
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)		1													1	2
Synovitis														1	1	
Other diseases of this section	1							1				1			1	

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma (Indians at), Cal.	Grand Ronde, Ore.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, etc., Okla.	Klamath, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mackinac, Mich.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tula, Cal.	Moqui (Indians), Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																							
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																							
Abscess of caruncle								2															
Abscess of cornea								4				1						1					
Cataract																			1				
Cellulitis, orbital																							
Conjunctivitis	99	1	96	48		31	20	168	21	26		45	373	78	92	47	226	7	53	36	85	25	21
Contusion of globe																	2						
Exophthalmos				2																			
Fistula, lachrymal																	1						
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc																	1		1				
Glaucoma																							
Injuries (orbital)													1							3			
Irido-choroiditis							1						1										
Iritis	3					10							1										
Kerato-conjunctivitis						1																	
Kerato-iritis																				1			
Occlusion of pupil																							
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)																							
Panophthalmitis																							
Perforating wound of cornea																							
Presbyopia (long sight)	4																		1				
Pterygium																							
Retinitis																			1				
Staphyloma			11			3		11															
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)																							
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																							
Abscess (external meatus, etc)	1							31															
Deafness	2							5	1							1		2		3			
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)										1	1									2			
Impacted cerumen						2														1			2
Mastoiditis	3														46		2			3	3	2	
Otalgia				2		3	1		1	1		3											
Otitis																							
Rupture (of manubrial plexus, etc.)																							
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																							
ORDER I.—POISONS.																							
Alkalies	1																						
Alkaloids and their salts	1			1			3		3				1		1	1		1		2			1
Nonmetals																							
Plants																							
Poisonous stings and bites																							
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																							
Section A.—Bones and joints.																				1			
Anchylosis (fibrous, osseous)									1	2		2			1			1		1	1		
Caries																				1			
Dislocations				1																			
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)													2		6	7	2	1	12	3	3	1	2
Fractures (simple comminuted, complicated, compound)	1		3			8	1	1	2							17	4						
Sprains	3							1	3	6	3						2				1		
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)																				2			
Synovitis													1										
Other diseases of this section				2																			

REF0071729

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Conn'd'Alene), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, 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.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.																
ORDER II.—SURGICAL—Continued.																
Section B.—The soft parts.																
Abscess				1				2	1			5		1	3	1
Bites, nonpoisonous																
Burns	1	2	3		5	1		2						6	1	1
Contusion (bruise)		3	7	3	9			6			4			1	17	6
Extravasation (blood, intestinal contents, etc.)																
Frostbite	1				1									1		5
Gangrene (acute, etc.)																
Laceration	3				3					1					1	2
Piles (hæmorrhoids)						3										3
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gun-shot wounds	5	1	3	1	4	25		7	3	1				6	5	1
OPERATIONS.*																
Abscission of cornea, etc.																2
Amputations						1	1			2		1				
Aspirating																3
Caustics																
Dilatation (of urethra, of anus)																4
Divisions or direct cuttings (colotomy, etc.)																
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)																2
Excision (of elbow, etc.)																1
Fracture setting								5								1
Incision and drainage of abscesses																2
Ligature (in aneurisms, etc.)																1
Tapping (paracentesis)																3
Other operations, including extraction of teeth														1		19
DEATHS.*																
Death by accident	1		2	1		1	1		1						1	
Death by homicide				2			2									
Suicide				1				1								
BIRTHS.																
Male	22	3	4	8		20	2	22	16	2	12	18		27	12	23
Female	21	1	5	5	3	18	4	29	15	7	12	6		24	30	24
Indians	29	2	8	7	3	33	1	50	31	8	19	7		37	30	42
Halfbloods	14			6		5	5	1		1	5	16		13	11	4
Whites		2	1									1		1	1	1
VACCINATED.																
Successfully		4				39	29						350			74
Unsuccessfully		2				20	4						100			86

* Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Mojave (Indians at), Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma (Indians at), Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Klowa, etc., Okla.	Klamath, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mackinac, Mich.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission Tule, Cal.	Moqui (Indians), Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.																							
ORDER II.—SURGICAL—Continued.																							
Section B.—The soft parts.																							
Abscess						2				1					1				1				
Bites, nonpoisonous							1																
Burns	4	1		4		1	2	7	3	3				1	32	4			2	2	1		
Contusion (bruise)				5		1	4		2	2					8	5			16		1	2	
Extravasation (blood, intestinal contents, etc.)			1																		2		
Frostbite	1		2			1		1		2													
Gangrene (acute, etc.)			1																				
Laceration									1			1				3			4				
Piles (hæmorrhoids)			5			4						1			2						8		
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gun-shot wounds	5		1			7	3		2	4	1	2				8			4				
OPERATIONS.*																							
Abscission of cornea, etc.																							
Amputations			1	1		1		1															
Aspirating																							
Caustics																							
Dilatation (of urethra, of anus)											1		1										
Divisions or direct cuttings (colotomy, etc.)													3										
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)															2								
Excision (of elbow, etc.)						1	1																
Fracture setting																							
Incision and drainage of abscesses																							
Ligature (in aneurisms, etc.)						1																	
Tapping (paracentesis)																							
Other operations, including extraction of teeth																							
DEATHS.*																							
Death by accident	1			1									1	1		1	1		2				1
Death by homicide	1					1					1	1											
Suicide			1							1													
BIRTHS.																							
Male	8			8	3	15	8	71	5	1	4	14	95		33	8	17		4	24	3	3	6
Female	9			5	1	27	13	59	6	5	3	10	79		23	3	11		4	22	4	3	1
Indians	16			13	4	33	20	130	8	6	5	21	124		49	10	28		6	37	5	5	2
Halfbloods	1					9	1		3		2	2	50		6	1			2	9	2	1	4
Whites												1			1	1							1
VACCINATED.																							
Successfully												3								207			
Unsuccessfully												1								18			

REF0071730

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

Number.	AGENCIES.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining last report.	Total.
		Male.	Female.		
1	Blackfeet, Mont	160	132	0	292
2	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla	304	264	28	596
3	Colorado River, Ariz	106	71	5	182
4	Colville, Wash	131	102	8	241
5	Neapelim, Wash	103	88	0	191
6	Cœur d'Aléne, Wash	158	135	12	305
7	Tonesket, Wash	95	101	9	205
8	Crow Creek, S. Dak	200	206	27	433
9	Lower Brulé, S. Dak	132	123	8	263
10	Crow, Mont	213	180	13	406
11	Devils Lake, N. Dak	265	150	3	438
12	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak	357	259	14	630
13	Flathead, Mont	130	82	30	242
14	Forest City, S. Dak	194	152	65	411
15	Fort Belknap, Mont	277	246	1	524
16	Fort Berthold, N. Dak	167	173	66	406
17	Fort Hall, Idaho	277	180	13	470
18	Fort Mojave (Indians), Ariz	12	5	12	29
19	Fort Peck, Mont	633	427	151	1,211
20	Fort Yuma (Indians), Cal	224	240	13	477
21	Grand Ronde, Oreg	214	152	5	371
22	Green Bay, Wis	353	366	12	731
23	Hoopa Valley, Cal	547	590	29	1,166
24	Kiowa, Okla	829	654	5	1,488
25	Klamath, Oreg	97	69	5	171
26	Lemhi, Idaho	138	42	1	181
27	Mackinac, Mich	111	81	4	196
28	Mescalero, N. Mex	87	87	7	181
29	Mission Tule, Cal	1,986	2,498	400	4,884
30	Moqui Indians, Ariz	199	203	38	440
31	Navajo, N. Mex	407	396	1	804
32	Neah Bay, Wash	195	147	8	350
33	Nevada, Nev	535	470	8	1,013
34	New York, N. Y	191	226	75	492
35	Nez Percé, Idaho	217	198	22	437
36	Winnebago, Nebr	543	429	28	1,000
37	Osage, Okla	280	263	9	552
38	Gray Horse, Okla	111	109	4	224
39	Kaw, Okla	71	39	18	128

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

RESULTS.										Number.
Deaths.						Discontinued treatment.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.	
Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.		Total deaths.						
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.		
8	9	7	2	26		21	123	100	22	1
5	5	6	6	22		9	294	262	19	2
3	2	1	1	7		8	99	68	0	3
4	3	3		10		20	97	83	31	4
3		1	1	5		2	91	74	19	5
10	3	3	6	22		8	142	125	8	6
		2		2		16	86	94	7	7
11	13	6	12	42		33	173	175	10	8
10	8	1	10	32		1	108	01	31	9
1	2			3		1	216	174	12	10
4	5			9		1	281	145	2	11
9	13	4	3	28		155	252	176	19	12
2	5			8		0	128	70	36	13
14	13	4	5	36		1	179	141	54	14
17	16	3	5	41		6	253	221	3	15
11	9	10	7	37		0	134	143	92	16
	7		2	9		27	245	158	31	17
				0		17	10	2	0	18
13	9	5	6	33		44	600	395	139	19
5	3			8		7	212	232	18	20
7	3			10			220	141	0	21
3	10	9	5	27		28	326	337	13	22
1	3	3	5	12		6	546	581	21	23
4	2		3	9		246	691	542	0	24
6	7	3		16		0	87	68	0	25
2	1	1	1	5		2	133	36	5	26
3	4		1	8		3	105	74	6	27
3	3	4	3	13		10	73	72	13	28
29	24	1	1	55		3	1,921	2,428	477	29
1	2	2	1	6		2	198	195	39	30
1	1			2			466	395	1	31
4	2	2	3	17		46	161	120	12	32
2	1		1	4		3	524	462	20	33
3	1			4		14	179	203	92	34
1	5	3	2	11		29	196	175	26	35
16	9	5	6	36		0	532	419	18	36
8	8		2	18		60	243	234	2	37
3	3	1		7		1	102	105	9	38
5	3	1		9		1	69	40	9	39

REF0071731

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	AGENCIES.																			
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Pueblo (Jicarilla), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.					
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54					
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																				
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																				
Chicken pox							1							3						
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	3													5						
Epidemic roseola (German measles, Röthein)			1																	
Influenza (la grippe)	60	65		31	22		1	8	37	62	1	8	47	40	35					
Measles				53	11		10	10					75		6					
Mumps			1						1	6				3						
Scarlet fever										1										
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, etc	19	56	17	6	6	1	6	7	2	13	1	14	8	15	12					
Whooping cough			3				2							7	14					
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																				
Chancroid	3						3			1					1					
Erysipelas	10	20	4	1	1		2			2	1			19						
Gonorrhœa (adenitis, buccal, etc)	17	2	3	8			17			2		2		5	11					
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	1													1	1					
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)		1	2	1																
Syphilis, primary, etc	10	1			1		3		3	6					6					
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																				
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)	10	7	15	3					2	1	1		1							
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	3			4	10		9			1					5					
Diarrhœa	123	30	69	162	14	7	39	8	7	21		1		35	36					
Dysentery	74	4	14	77	52		1		1	1			3	10	9					
Enteric fever (typhoid)	3									4					1					
Typho-malarial fever				1									1							
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																				
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)			65	60	69	19	72	3		4			67	1	1					
Remittent fever		1	10	265	2		2				1		4	4	7					
Pernicious fever																				
Other diseases of this class																				
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																				
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																				
Bronchocele (goiter)		3							2						1					
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)	2	2	4											1						
Leucocythæmia (leukæmia)			1												2					
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)																				
Rheumatism	19	16	22	10	1	4	38	11	4	23	4	4	5	14	97					
Rickets (rachitis)	1																			
Other diseases of this order											1									
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.																				
Adenoma		2													1					
Carcinoma															1					
Cystoma																				
Enchondroma		1																		
Epithelioma										2										
Fibroma		1																		
Lymphoma															7					
Other new formations																				

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

	AGENCIES.																			
	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Sitka, 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.
	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
	2		1		2						1				16				3	1			
								261											35				
	11	15	65		51	14	200	3		256	110	15	69			22	66	71	26	100		49	94
		2			8	9															6		
					15								5										
	5	2	17	2	23	1	134	18	19	4	26	4	18	9	2	16	16	5	6	11	2	25	67
	10	7			23	4	19					1						6	4				
			2							5				1							1		
			1		10	6		1	1	2	5	2	5	1		3	2		2	1	2		9
	6	11	22	2	1		22			38	2		4	4	14	14		11	11	10	7	7	
										1					1						2		
		7																1					
			6		2			2		3			1		1				2	3	2	6	
			1							8	5		11						39		5		11
					12					3	1		2	7		12			25	7	3		
	8	15	32		43	27		2	1	72	33	30		30		10	2	3	10	9	6	30	107
		2		1	6	9				22	6	2		6		2		4	13	9		12	
																1	2		2	3	1		
																1			1				
	35	16	5	3		11		3								23	20	1	9	11		31	
	1	5	1		4	13		1		25	13		8		2		6	2	3			8	1
	1																						
			1																				
					1					3		51		1	3								4
										2						3		19					
							5														1		
	1	1	41	11	7	15	129	14	1	12	4	9	37	1	1	6	7	29	9	8	3	39	25
																							1
									45														1
																				1		1	
																						1	
									1								1	4			1		

REF0071732

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	AGENCIES.															
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Texas.	Pueblo (Jicarilla), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Cont'd.															
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.															
Difficult dentition	11	2													
Hare lip															
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)	1	2								1				1	
Hydrocele															
Imperforate anus	1														
Paraphymosis															
Phymosis					2										
Other affections of this order															
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.															
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
Anæmia, cerebral		4												1	
Angina pectoris															1
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)			1					1	1						
Convulsions	12	1	2	2	1			1		1				12	7
Chorea (St. Vitus's dance)		13		1										3	
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)															
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)		1												1	
Epilepsy		1												3	1
Headache	5	11	5				1	1		2		2		2	37
Hemiplegia															
Hysteria	1			1			2				1				
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)		1							1						
Insomnia	1														
Meningitis	2									2				2	
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)										1					
Neuralgia	31	35	33	3	8	3	7		1	11		7		2	48
Neurasthenia														2	
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)		2					1							1	1
Spasm (hlstrionic, etc.)															
Vertigo	1														1
Other diseases of this order			1												
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.															
Aneurism															1
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)															
Debility, cardiac															4
Degenerations (arterial, cardiac)										1					
Failure, cardiac (syncope)															1
Functional cardiac derangement		1													1
Phlebitis															
Thrombosis											1				
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)	1	1								1	1				
Varix	1														
Other diseases of this order	2														
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.															
Apoplexy, pulmonary															
Asthma (bronchial spasm)		2													
Bronchiectasis		1								4				4	
Bronchitis	116	59	108	172	6	15	35	5	7	64	18	2	3		91
Catarrh, nasal	11	6													2

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

AGENCIES.																						
Sac and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Sllets, 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.	Yakuma, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
															1						1	
							1					1			2	1	3	1				
																					1	
													1		1							
							2											1		2		
		2					2					3										
				1	1				2			1			1						1	
1	1	1		10			1					3						4		3	2	4
				2				1	1		2										2	
				1											2						1	
1		2																	1			4
		7	20		6	22			18	40	2		63				33	1	2		17	50
							1			3								* 1		2	1	
									2												1	
				1				1	1	1						2			1			
4	2	11	20	4	13	52	3		5	4	6	1	9				11	3	24		3	30
																4	2					
			1	1						1					1				1		1	
			1																			
	1			2			1										1		1			
			1	1								1					1					
																		1				
								1														
		4	1				1			1		6					2		1			
									1													
																	1					
										1												
							1			2												
												1										
46	4	70	26		11	233	9	96	9	32	23	172	22	1	9	1	66	14	64	3	35	3
		1			11						6	1					1				12	

* Sent to an asylum in Minnesota.

REF0071733

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	Tima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Pueblo (Zuñi), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.															
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION—Continued.															
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)											3			49	77
Emphysema															
Epistaxis	9	1	1				1							2	
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)	1									1					1
Hemoptysis		4	5	1			1		1	2		1		1	9
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)										5					
Laryngitis	44	7	3	7			1		1	1	1	24		1	3
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)		1													
Ozœna															
Pharyngitis	41	19					1								32
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	3		2				1		1	3				6	
Pneumonia	12	7	9	4	2	1	4			3			8	4	5
Rhinitis															
Tracheitis															
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc															
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.															
Section A—Obstetrical.															
Abortion	3	2		1			1			1	1				2
Abscess, mammary	5	2			1			1						1	1
Agalactia	4														
Albumenuria										1					
Extra-uterine pregnancy										1					
Fissure of nipple	2	1								1					
Galactorrhœa	1														
Hemorrhage, post partum	1									1				1	
Hydrorrhœa (false waters)															
Inertia, uterine				1											2
Inflammation, mammary			3								2				1
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)		1					1			1					
Premature labor	1									1					
Presentations, faulty															1
Presentations, natural	12						1				2			8	3
Retained placenta		1		2						1					
Still birth															
Other affections of this order															
Section B—Gynæcological.															
Amenorrhœa	3	1								1				1	5
Anteflexion (cervical, etc.)															
Dysmenorrhœa	20	1	2	2						2				5	5
Endometritis			1												
Hematocele (pudendal, pelvic, etc.)		1													
Hemorrhage		5													
Leucorrhœa				2			1								
Menopause	1														
Menstrual suppression	1													1	
Peritonitis, pelvic															
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)														1	
Retroflexion, uterine							1								
Subinvolution, uterine						1				2					1
Vulvitis										2					
Vaginitis				1										1	

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	San and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Pawnee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Sioux, 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.	Yakama, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																							
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION—Continued.																							
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)			7			1				4	12											4	4
Emphysema																			1				
Epistaxis				4		7				7	5	1	1							1			
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)																							
Hemoptysis			1			1		1			2	1	1										
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)											2												
Laryngitis			1	1		2		1			9		1					45			1	1	2
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)			1																				
Ozœna										6													
Pharyngitis	2		4								1	10							16	3			
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	4	1	1	1	2	2		6		1	16		3			1	1			2			5
Pneumonia	1	9	2	1	8	3	3	6		3	17	5	7	8	1	9	2	10	5	3	18	2	12
Rhinitis			1			3						1					1						
Tracheitis																1							
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc									4														
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																							
Section A—Obstetrical.																							
Abortion			1	1	4	1				4						5				1	1		
Abscess, mammary												3				4							
Agalactia																							
Albumenuria																							
Extra-uterine pregnancy																							
Fissure of nipple			1			4										1		1					
Galactorrhœa																							
Hemorrhage, post partum						1																	
Hydrorrhœa (false waters)											1												
Inertia, uterine											1												
Inflammation, mammary								1															
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)																4				1			
Premature labor								1															
Presentations, faulty								2				1											
Presentations, natural			1									3				1						1	
Retained placenta						1																	
Still birth												2											1
Other affections of this order								1															
Section B—Gynæcological.																							
Amenorrhœa													3					2				2	1
Anteflexion (cervical, etc.)																	1						
Dysmenorrhœa	3	1	1			7		1		4		3	3		2	1	1	5	1				
Endometritis		1	3								2							1					
Hematocele (pudendal, pelvic, etc.)									1														
Hemorrhage																						1	
Leucorrhœa			1			2				2		1				1		4					
Menopause																1							
Menstrual suppression																							
Peritonitis, pelvic					3						1							1					
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)						1		1															
Retroflexion, uterine																							
Subinvolution, uterine						2																	
Vulvitis						1				1	1	1										1	
Vaginitis																							

REF0071734

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service.

DISEASES, ETC.	AGENCIES.														
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Potawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Pueblo (Jemez), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46 47		48	49	50	51	52	53	54
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.															
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.															
Section C.—Male and urinary.															
Atrophy, renal															
Abscess, renal (pyelitis)															
Balinitis															1
Calculi (gravel)	1														
Congestion of kidneys														1	
Cystitis	2		1				1					1		2	3
Diabetes		1													
Epididymitis		2							1	1					
Hæmaturia	1	1	2												2
Isoluria (suppression of urine)				1											
Incontinence of urine	4			2					2					2	2
Nephritis (Bright's disease)	1						1			1					1
Varicocele		1													
Other diseases of this order									1						2
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.															
Abscess (pancreatic, etc.)											1				13
Ascites										2				1	
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)															
Dilatation (gastric, œsophageal)															
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	5	13	2			1	3				1	1		7	120
Elongated uvula				1											
Enteritis	4		14			1				6		1			
Fistula, salivary															
Gall stone			1							1					1
Gastritis	1	3	31			1	2		10	6		1		5	
Glossitis	1		2								1				
Hæmorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)				1											
Hepatitis, acute		4					1			1					
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)											1				9
Jaundice	3	1					2			3					
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)		23	14			5	2		4					6	3
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)	10	24	1	5			3	1		2	1			6	
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	12		6	6			5	1		9	1	5		16	10
Stomatitis, ulcerative	1	1								3				1	6
Thrush (aphthæ)	20		5	12			2			1		1			
Other diseases of this order		54	1					1		1				2	
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.															
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.															
Abscess	4		1				2	3	1	1	1			16	1
Acne	1	3					2		1	3					
Dermatitis, exfoliate		2								1					
Eczema	32	9	6				47	15	1	14	3		1	2	40
Erythema (chilblain)			1											3	10
Furuncle (boils)	8						3			5				1	
Herpes (zoster, etc.)		1		4			1			2				3	1
Lentigo	2														
Lichen	14									2					
Pemphigus															1
Pediculosis (lice)	15										1			1	1

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	AGENCIES.														
	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Menomonee Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Uncompahgre, Utah.
	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.															
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.															
Section C.—Male and urinary.															
Atrophy, renal															
Abscess, renal (pyelitis)															
Balinitis															
Calculi (gravel)											1			1	
Congestion of kidneys		1													
Cystitis	1		1		1					1					
Diabetes												1			
Epididymitis															
Hæmaturia															
Isoluria (suppression of urine)			2								1				
Incontinence of urine												4			
Nephritis (Bright's disease)															
Varicocele					1			1							
Other diseases of this order			1		1			1							
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.															
Abscess (pancreatic, etc.)															
Ascites															
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)								1			1	1			
Dilatation (gastric, œsophageal)		1										1			
Dyspepsia (indigestion)			5	14			66	3		1		6	2		
Elongated uvula								2							
Enteritis			25						25					1	1
Fistula, salivary						2						1			
Gall stone															
Gastritis		1	14				3			1		10	1		
Glossitis			1			2		3			1				
Hæmorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)				1											
Hepatitis, acute								1							
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)					2								1		
Jaundice															
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	1			2											
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)			39	4			66	6						1	1
Quinsy (tonsilitis)			1	2	15			1				14			
Stomatitis, ulcerative		1	5	2	14	1		3		25	1	26	13		9
Thrush (aphthæ)		4	1							1	1	1			
Other diseases of this order			15	1	9	2						2			
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.			1	1								1			
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.															
Abscess															
Acne															
Dermatitis, exfoliate															
Eczema			4	3		1		1							
Erythema (chilblain)															
Furuncle (boils)			39	8	7		61	5		2	9	5		9	4
Herpes (zoster, etc.)				1							1				
Lentigo		1	5	3		3				1	1	11		2	
Lichen											5				
Pemphigus															
Pediculosis (lice)		6	1	1						15				8	3

DISEASES, ETC.	AGENCIES.														
	Umatilla, Oreg.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.							
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77							
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.															
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.															
Section C.—Male and urinary.															
Atrophy, renal															
Abscess, renal (pyelitis)			1												
Balinitis			1												
Calculi (gravel)				1											
Congestion of kidneys															
Cystitis		2	3		1										
Diabetes															
Epididymitis				1											
Hæmaturia															
Isoluria (suppression of urine)			1												
Incontinence of urine	2							6							
Nephritis (Bright's disease)				1											
Varicocele															
Other diseases of this order		1	1												
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.															
Abscess (pancreatic, etc.)															
Ascites															
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)			1												
Dilatation (gastric, œsophageal)															
Dyspepsia (indigestion)			2				1	1							
Elongated uvula								16							
Enteritis			2												
Fistula, salivary		14													
Gall stone															
Gastritis	3		5			1	2	5							
Glossitis															
Hæmorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)															
Hepatitis, acute															
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)															
Jaundice															
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	1	1	1	25				3							
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)															
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	9	4	3		2	9	4	20	3						
Stomatitis, ulcerative							1	1							
Thrush (aphthæ)		1	7					24							
Other diseases of this order															
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.															
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.															
Abscess			4	3			1	2							
Acne															
Dermatitis, exfoliate															
Eczema			3												
Erythema (chilblain)															
Furuncle (boils)	2	2	8				1	4							
Herpes (zoster, etc.)															
Lentigo	7	2	1			1	3	1							
Lichen															
Pemphigus															
Pediculosis (lice)	5			1											

REF0071735

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.	Pueblo (Jicarilla), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.															
ORDER I.—THE SKIN—Continued.															
Pityriasis	8														
Porrigo															
Pruritis (prurigo)		4					1							1	
Psoriasis (dry tetter)		1													
Scabies (itch)	18			1			4			5	5	32		4	
Scorbutus							1								
Scrofuloderma		1					4			8				22	
Trychophytosis											1				
Ulcer	4	1		9			1	2	1		1	1		2	5
Urticaria	4	8		2											8
Wen															
Whitlow (onychia)	8			3											
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER II.—THE EYE.															
Abscess of caruncle					1										
Abscess of cornea	1														
Cataract									2						
Conjunctivitis	165	103	49	193	3	2	50	28	15	27	6	12	47	24	72
Contusion of globe	3														
Ectopia pupillæ															
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc	4														
Injuries (orbital)	2										1				
Iritis	1								3			3			
Kerato-conjunctivitis		2	3						1	7					2
Kerato-iritis															2
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)		2													
Panophthalmitis		1												6	
Pterygium	1														2
Scleritis															
Staphyloma			1												
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)	1	1		4				3			1				1
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER III.—THE EAR.															
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)	2											2		3	2
Aspergillus															
Fissure of lobule (from earrings)	1														
Foreign bodies in external meatus	2														1
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)															6
Impacted cerumen															
Labyrinth, diseases of	1														
Mastoiditis															
Otalgia		5					1							1	10
Otitis	3	7	18				13	9	6	6				1	
Ulcer of auricle	1							1							
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.															
ORDER I.—POISONS.															
Acids															1
Alcohols															
Anæsthetics, etc		1													
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc		1													
Metals and their salts															
Nonmetals															
Plants	1	4		3										3	1
Poisonous stings and bites	11			1			1		1						3
Ptomaines and toxalbumens	2														

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Stanton, 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.
	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
												4				1							
			1							1													
		12		6	5			4				10	2	2	12	8			1				
		1		1																			
			2	3				4				1	4					7				6	
					2																	3	
																1							
												1				1				1			1
																						37	
																				2			
	22	11	135	64	58	10	129	5	71	45	105	58	37	35	1	55	29	99	4	25	5	73	128
																		1					
			1	1				1				1							1				
				1																			
			2					1		4		3											
										1													
			6																			2	
																						1	
												2				1	1						
					5						1							1					
			7		2						1												5
					1																		
													4			2							
					1			2								3							
			1							1													
	2	1	25	1		4				3	2	4						4		4	1	3	
																						1	
											1						1						
			2	3	6									5		1		1					5
			3														1					1	

REF0071736

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES, ETC.	AGENCIES.																				
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Pueblo (Jicarilla) N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.						
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54						
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.																					
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																					
Section A.—Bones and joints.																					
Anchylosis (fibrous, osseous)		2						1													
Caries										1											
Dislocations	4	3	1					1			1				2						
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)	2																				
Fractures (simple comminuted, complicated, compound)		3	2							3			1	1	2						
Sprains	4	3					1			1		1		4	14						
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)	1																				
Synovitis		2								1		1									
Section B.—The soft parts.																					
Abscess	4	8		2			2				1	1			9						
Bites, nonpoisonous			1																		
Burns	12	3							2		1	3		2	2						
Contractions (arm, arteries, etc)	3																				
Contusion (bruise)	9	10					3		3			1		10	20						
Extravasation (blood, intestinal contents, etc.)	1																				
Frostbite		2												2							
Laceration	1	5	1											1	8						
Nævus (birth mark)																					
Piles (hæmorrhoids)		2	1											3							
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gun-shot wounds	21	2					1	1			2			4	8						
*Operations.**																					
Acupressure in aneurism, etc										2											
Amputations	2	1					1	1													
Aspirating	1																				
Circumcision for phymosis							1														
Divisions or direct cuttings (colotomy, etc.)	1						1														
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)																					
Fracture, setting		1																			
Incision, and drainage of abscesses	3																				
Lithotrity in gravel																					
Tunneling (the prostate, or urethra)															1						
Other operations, including extraction of teeth																					
DEATHS.*																					
Death by accident	1	1		1										1							
Death by homicide																					
Suicides																					
BIRTHS.																					
Male	42	48	9	14	11		1		2	8	3	7	22	69	5						
Female	45	61	10	25	10					11	4	9	17	60	9						
Indians	78	76	19	38	20		1		2	16	6	9	21	122	9						
Halfbreeds	11	31		2	1					3	1		18	6	4						
Whites				1								1									
VACCINATED.																					
Successfully																					
Unsuccessfully																					

* Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

AGENCIES.																					
Sac and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	White Mountain Apache, Ariz.	Santee, 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.	Yakama, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
							1															
					1					1	1		1		3		2			2	1	3
		1	1	3		2	2	1	1	1	1		1		8	1	1	1		1	8	1
		4	1			3			3	5	4	4	4		1		16					
		1	1														3					
		14					1				2				2							
1		22	10	4		2			3	2	6	1	3		3	1	10				7	
1		15	9				2					3			2	1	7			2	2	
																				1		
		2	3									1			4	1	3				4	
		1	2		5	1					2					1						3
		7	5				2	1	2	1	1				1	1	13		3	2	6	
										1	1									1		
																				1		
																					4	
							2			1												
																	13					
		1	4			1	1			1			1		1				1			
		1	1			1		1		1			3			1						
						1																
1	5	35	8	11		40	2	7		76	1	27	7		12	2	3	7	6	2	15	20
1	5	36	13	9		60	6	7		79	7	18	5	5	7	4	5	8	8	5	27	28
	10	71	21	8		93	8	8		154	5	29	8	5	13	6	8	13	14	4	31	43
2				9		7		5		1	3	16	4		6			2		1	11	3
				3				1														
									42													
									53													

REF0071737

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

Number.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining last report.	Total.
		Male.	Female.		
	AGENCIES.				
40	Pima, Ariz	632	547	25	1,204
41	Pine Ridge	409	351	66	826
42	Ponca, Okla	351	226	14	591
43	Pawnee, Okla	582	552	27	1,161
44	Otoe, Okla	133	80	9	222
45	Oakland, Okla	38	23	2	63
46	Pottawatomie, Kans	252	188	6	446
47	Kickapoo, Kans	67	53	8	128
48	Pueblo (Jicarilla), N. Mex	71	52	0	123
49	Puyallup, Wash	192	200	8	400
50	S'Kokomish, Wash	42	28	23	93
51	Quinaielt, Wash	81	56	0	137
52	Quapaw, Ind. T	137	134	21	292
53	Rosebud, S. Dak	198	260	5	463
54	Round Valley, Cal	599	431	24	1,024
55	Sac and Fox, Okla	89	71	6	166
56	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla	62	59	0	121
57	San Carlos, Ariz	369	296	17	682
58	White Mountain Apache, Ariz	227	137	5	369
59	Santee, Nebr	208	182	21	411
60	Ponca, Nebr	129	88	1	218
61	Shoshone, Wyo	599	640	68	1,307
62	Siletz, Oreg	197	212	15	424
63	Sisseton, S. Dak	134	137	9	280
64	Southern Ute, Colo	369	273	1	643
65	Standing Rock, N. Dak	158	364	25	547
66	Tongue River, Mont	227	150	14	391
67	Tulalip, Wash	212	171	65	448
68	Uintah, Utah	161	75	7	243
69	Ouray, Utah	49	26	35	110
70	Umatilla, Oreg	159	123	23	305
71	Warm Springs, Oreg	111	97	4	212
72	Western Shoshone, Nev	370	210	17	597
73	White Earth, Minn	135	104	8	247
74	Leech Lake, Minn	181	145	48	374
75	Red Lake, Minn	57	34	6	97
76	Yakama, Wash	276	240	27	543
77	Yankton, S. Dak	307	310	32	649

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

RESULTS.										Number.
Deaths.				Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.		
Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.								
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			
14	12	4	2	32	27	508	524	23	40	
3	4	1	2	10	33	407	365	11	41	
4	5	.....	1	10	20	338	223	0	42	
7	6	4	3	20	0	560	540	41	43	
8	5	2	2	17	1	126	74	4	44	
1	1	.....	.....	2	0	38	23	0	45	
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	251	186	6	46	
1	1	.....	.....	2	5	63	52	6	47	
2	.....	.....	.....	2	11	62	47	1	48	
7	4	8	3	22	14	168	176	20	49	
.....	3	3	1	7	3	41	28	14	50	
1	3	.....	1	5	1	77	54	0	51	
9	8	.....	1	18	0	132	125	17	52	
5	6	1	6	18	14	185	245	1	53	
7	10	2	.....	19	13	564	420	8	54	
2	1	.....	2	5	0	88	71	2	55	
1	4	1	3	9	0	60	53	0	56	
3	1	.....	1	5	117	520	236	4	57	
2	1	.....	1	4	11	203	127	24	58	
5	6	2	3	16	0	201	170	24	59	
1	2	.....	.....	3	0	129	86	0	60	
24	24	11	8	67	0	534	492	114	61	
8	8	5	3	24	19	171	185	25	62	
2	2	1	1	6	12	99	96	67	63	
1	1	.....	2	4	13	357	261	8	64	
2	2	.....	.....	4	0	160	379	4	65	
1	2	5	.....	8	18	212	144	9	66	
12	13	8	7	40	17	192	168	81	67	
3	7	1	.....	11	1	159	69	3	68	
2	3	.....	.....	5	25	51	29	0	69	
8	5	2	1	16	3	142	108	86	70	
0	2	4	3	15	2	99	88	8	71	
2	2	.....	.....	4	2	368	211	12	72	
6	5	3	4	18	9	123	97	0	73	
12	2	3	3	20	56	141	121	36	74	
10	6	1	1	18	3	45	27	4	75	
15	10	8	7	40	7	242	210	44	76	
30	18	7	12	67	0	255	262	65	77	

REF0071738

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																								
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapahoe, S. Dak.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Forest City, S. Dak.	St. Johns, S. Dak.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Grande Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.	Klamath and Yainax, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Moqueleo, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																									
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																									
Cerebro-spinal fever																									1
Chicken pox		10						8		25			7	20	8				1	14					
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)													1												
Influenza (la grippe)	43	3		122	47			19		8	24	30			5	4	37	15	6	5	3	16	21	34	45
Measles										1			3									47			
Mumps		6						10		1										1					
Scarlet fever					1																				
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, etc	11	10		1	14	12	1	12	3	3	4		10			8					1		3	4	8
Whooping cough													15	33	3										
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																									
Erysipelas	1	1			3		2																1	1	2
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)																									
Hydrophobia		1																							
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)																									
Syphilis, primary, etc	1										4			1											
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																									
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)		1										7											11		
Diarrhœa		17			5		9	5		1	8	5	3		2			1	2	1	2	1	2	5	3
Dysentery																								1	
Enteric fever (typhoid)		1			1									1					1						
Typho-malarial fever															1										
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																									
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)		18			7								5	8	23				2			25	3	1	108
Remittent fever		1	1							4	3	4	1	2	1				1	2				7	11
Pernicious fever																									
Other diseases of this class										4											1				
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																									
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC OR PREDISPOSED.																									
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)																									1
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)		2								2									2						
Rheumatism	1			1	3	1	2	1			1					3			4		3		1	4	4
Other diseases of this order																					1				
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.																									
Adenoma																				1					
Epithelioma																		4			1				
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																									
Paraphymosis																							1		
Other affections of this order	1																								

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																								
	Kaw, Okla.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.											
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39											
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																									
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																									
Cerebro-spinal fever																									
Chicken pox	6							14																	
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)																									
Influenza (la grippe)		54	3		32	16	20	7	19	3			1	31											
Measles					45			21				110		8											
Mumps									129																
Scarlet fever					2																				
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, etc		4	8						4	1	9	60	8	1											
Whooping cough													22	5											
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																									
Erysipelas			3																						
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)												2		1											
Hydrophobia														1											
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)																									
Syphilis, primary, etc									1																
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																									
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	11				12																				
Diarrhœa		32	1	16	10	7	2	2	5	2	2		2	1											
Dysentery	1				8	2				1				4											
Enteric fever (typhoid)																									
Typho-malarial fever				1																					
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																									
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	11			27	24	2	4	1	3			93	31	24											
Remittent fever				7	65		2	2	1	1		5	1	5											
Pernicious fever													1												
Other diseases of this class																									
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																									
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC OR PREDISPOSED.																									
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)	1													1											
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)		1		1																					
Rheumatism			1		2			2	4	1	2														
Other diseases of this order																									
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.																									
Adenoma																									
Epithelioma																									
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																									
Paraphymosis					1																				
Other affections of this order																									

REF0071739

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapahoe, S. Dak.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Forest City, S. Dak.	St. Johns, S. Dak.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Grande Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																
Anæmia, cerebral																
Angina pectoris																
Convulsions			1								1		1			
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)						1	1						2			
Epilepsy																
Headache		8			2						1	2		6	2	
Hysteria							1									
Neuralgia		4		1	1					1	1	4		3	1	
Neuritis																
Somnambulism																
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)																
Other diseases of this order														1		
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																
Failure, cardiac (syncope)																
Functional cardiac derangement																
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)																
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																
Bronchitis	2	11		6	1		8	1		2	32	1	117	150		2
Catarrh, nasal		1	21								1		1	1		
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)						2					2		1			
Epistaxis									1		2	1	1			
Hæmoptysis					1	1					2					
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)																
Laryngitis					2			1			1		3		5	
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)		1														
Pharyngitis	6	6		3	4		2				5		14		1	
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	1			1			1				2	1				
Pneumonia	2	1	1		1		2			2			1			5
Rhinitis																
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																
Section A.—Obstetrical.																
Abortion		2														
Albuminuria																
Presentations, natural		1														
Section B.—Gynæcological.																
Amenorrhœa																
Distention of fallopian tube																
Dysmenorrhœa				1					1				2			
Endometritis																
Leucorrhœa													1			
Menstrual suppression						1										
Peritonitis, pelvic											1					
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)																
Retroversion																
Section C.—Male and urinary.																
Balanitis																
Cystitis					1											
Epididymitis	1										1					
Ischuria (suppression of urine)																
Incontinence of urine			10	2	2			1						1		
Nephritis (Bright's disease)																
Other diseases of this order																

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894—Continued.

AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																					
Klamath and Yainax, Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Moqueloro, 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.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
											1						1					
																	2					
										2												
			1													2						
			6			22		1		1		1	2	1	1		1			1		
								31		2		1	2		1		1					
4						3	3	16		15	2	1	1				7		4		2	
																	1				2	
1																						
																	1					
																	1					
															1							
12			3	5		5	8	2		32		48	39	1	6	5	32	1	7	21	7	2
1																						2
										1	1		1									
												1	1									
5		3		2		3				15		2			1				20		6	1
3										4	3						13				4	
2			6			1	3	9	1	1	1	7	2	4			2			13		14
																	1					
																	1					
2													1				2		4	1		
						1				5		1					5	1		3	2	
															1							
			2									1					13					1
	1					4						1	1								2	1
																	2					

REF0071740

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapahoe, S. Dak.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Forest City, S. Dak.	St. John, S. Dak.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Grande Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.																
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)																
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	2			2	1						7					
Elongated uvula					1											
Enteritis	1															
Gastritis												1	1			
Hepatitis, acute												2				
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)																
Jaundice											1					
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)								3		1	1					
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)						3										
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	2	1	4		7	3				3	4	8	15	21		
Stomatitis, ulcerative				2		1					1					
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)											1					
Other diseases of this order					2											
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																
Abscess	1	2		11	5					5				2		
Acne		1														
Callosity																
Clavus																
Eczema	1	5		3	8	3				1	4					
Furuncle (boils)		1	1	15	4			1		2						
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)		2		4	5				1	1						
Keratosis pilaris																
Lichen																
Phthiriasis (lice)													4			
Porrigo				1												
Psoriasis (dry tetter)																
Scabies (itch)		5				1					1					
Scrofuloderma																
Sycosis																
Syphiloderma																
Trychophytosis																
Ulcer		1			6					1						
Urticaria																
Whitlow (onychia)		1		2						1						
Other diseases of this order																
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																
Abscess of caruncle											1					
Astigmatism																
Conjunctivitis	4	47	1	5	55	38	14	38		4	18		20	1	23	19
Contusion of globe										1	3					
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc																
Injuries (orbital)					2											
Iritis		1														
Kerato-conjunctivitis	1			1									4			
Kerato iritis					1											
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)						3										
Pterygium										1						
Staphyloma					1											
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)					1					6	1		1		1	1

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—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.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.																							
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																							
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)																							3
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	1				1		4	5				4											
Elongated uvula																							
Enteritis	3												6										
Gastritis										1			10		1		1	8	1				
Hepatitis, acute																		1					
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)	4																	3					
Jaundice	1																	1					
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	1															1		1	2				
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)				2					2			1											3
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	21			7	26	2		4		3		3		2	1		2	5	14	2	3	5	2	
Stomatitis, ulcerative																							
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)																							
Other diseases of this order					1																		
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																							
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																							
Abscess	2				1	1				22		2			2			1	1				
Acne																			3				
Callosity												1											
Clavus												2											
Eczema	8			3			12			6		29		8			6	3	14				1
Furuncle (boils)			2			3				7		4			1								
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)															9				1				
Keratosis pilaris																							
Lichen	3																						
Phthiriasis (lice)												45											
Porrigo																							
Psoriasis (dry tetter)												1											
Scabies (itch)	16				18					3								9		21	15		
Scrofuloderma																		8					
Sycosis																		1					
Syphiloderma																2							1
Trychophytosis																							
Ulcer	4			1	3		6				3	1		2				1		2			
Urticaria											1												
Whitlow (onychia)	7					1								2		1		1	1				
Other diseases of this order					24																		
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																							
Abscess of caruncle																							
Astigmatism																		1					
Conjunctivitis	35	5	35	82	18	11	34	27	91	12	59	18	60	39		9	18	55	19	8	159	15	29
Contusion of globe																							
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc																		2					
Injuries (orbital)																							
Iritis	1																						
Kerato-conjunctivitis							1					3						16					
Kerato iritis	1																						
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)																		1					
Pterygium																							
Staphyloma																							
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)													3	2			1	10					

REF0071741

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																								
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne and Arapahoe, S. Dak.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Forest City, S. Dak.	St. Johns, S. Dak.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.	Klamath and Yahas Oreg.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																									
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																									
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)										1	1			2				1							
Foreign bodies in external meatus											3														
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)					5	1												2							2
Impacted cerumen														3											
Otalgia					3		1																		
Otitis							2				3		3				1	2	1	2	1	14		7	
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																									
ORDER I.—POISONS.																									
Plants		2		17					4		8		8												
Poisonous stings and bites																									
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																									
Section A.—Bones and joints.																									
Caries																									
Dislocations		1								1	1													1	
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)																									
Fractures (simple, comminuted, complicated, compound)		12	1					1		1							1			2	1			2	
Sprains		1	2		1			2		2	4						1	1		3				1	
Synovitis						1																			
Other diseases of this section																	1								
Section B.—The soft parts.																									
Abscess		1	1			3	3			1	2					1	1							3	
Bites, nonpoisonous										1	1														
Burns			1		1						5						7			5			1		
Contractions (arm, arteries, etc.)																								1	
Contusion (bruise)		1	5		7	1		1		3	20			1			1			1	2			3	
Frostbite					2			2																	
Laceration					1	2	1			1	4						1								
Other diseases and injuries of this section					3	1	1				6		2	1			2	1		2	1			10	1
*Operations.**																									
Acupressure in aneurism, etc								2																	
Amputations																						1			
Aspirating																									
Incision and drainage of abscesses																								4	
DEATHS.*																									
Death by accident																		2							
Suicide														1											
VACCINATED.																									
Successfully		71		97						94				79				6		70					
Unsuccessfully		33		12						9				20						15					

* Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																								
	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash	S'Kaumish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Sac and Fox, Okla	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.													
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39											
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															
Impacted cerumen																									
Otalgia		1																							
Otitis							1			1															
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																									
ORDER I.—POISONS.																									
Plants			2																						
Poisonous stings and bites																									
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																									
Section A.—Bones and joints.																									
Caries																									
Dislocations																									
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)																									
Fractures (simple, comminuted, complicated, compound)																									
Sprains																									
Synovitis																									
Other diseases of this section																									
Section B.—The soft parts.																									
Abscess																									
Bites, nonpoisonous																									
Burns																									
Contractions (arm, arteries, etc.)																									
Contusion (bruise)																									
Frostbite																									
Laceration																									
Other diseases and injuries of this section																									
*Operations.**																									
Acupressure in aneurism, etc																									
Amputations																									
Aspirating																									
Incision and drainage of abscesses																									
DEATHS.*																									
Death by accident																									
Suicide																									
VACCINATED.																									
Successfully																									
Unsuccessfully																									

REF0071742

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

Number.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining last report.	Total.
		Male.	Female.		
	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
1	Blackfeet, Mont	41	41	1	33
2	Cheyenne and Arapaho, S. Dak	52	110	34	215
3	Colorado River, Ariz	40	10	0	50
4	Colville, Wash	104	96	6	206
5	Crow Creek, S. Dak	96	122	0	218
6	Lower Brulé, S. Dak	37	42	2	81
7	Crow, Mont	19	32	14	65
8	Forest City, S. Dak	44	62	23	129
9	St. Johns, S. Dak	0	9	2	11
10	Fort Belknap, Mont	49	43	3	95
11	Fort Hall, Idaho	89	108	0	197
12	Grand Ronde, Oreg	35	30	0	65
13	Green Bay, Wis	88	152	3	243
14	Hoopa Valley, Cal	123	140	0	263
15	Kiowa, Okla	17	45	0	62
16	Wichita, Okla	29	42	0	71
17	Klamath and Yainax, Oreg	104	94	8	206
18	Lemhi, Idaho	11	21	3	35
19	Mescalero, N. Mex	48	21	9	78
20	Navajo, N. Mex	102	17	0	119
21	Neah Bay, Wash	56	43	6	105
22	Nevada, Nev	47	55	0	102
23	Omaha, Nebr	74	88	4	166
24	Winnebago, Nebr	58	44	0	102
25	Osage, Okla	188	200	0	388
26	Kaw, Okla	25	11	1	37
27	Pima, Ariz	176	176	4	355
28	Pine Ridge, S. Dak	20	45	5	70
29	Ponca, Okla	122	83	3	208
30	Pawnee, Okla	186	177	6	319
31	Otoe, Okla	15	19	0	34
32	Pottawatomie, Kans	30	34	0	64
33	Kickapoo, Kans	45	36	2	83
34	Puyallup, Wash	289	145	7	441
35	S'Kokomish, Wash	28	15	11	54
36	Quinaielt, Wash	65	18	2	85
37	Quapaw, Ind. T	236	254	11	501
38	Sac and Fox, Okla	66	78	7	151
39	Absentee Shawnee, Okla	95	45	0	140

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

RESULTS.										Number.
Deaths.				Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.*	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.		
Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.								
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			
	1			1	1	56	36	9	1	1
2				2	2	79	128	4	2	2
					1	39	10	0	0	3
1				1	6	103	96	0	0	4
				0	11	92	115	0	0	5
				0	2	36	40	3	0	6
				1	0	16	32	16	7	7
1				1	1	57	63	7	8	8
	1			1	0		6	4	9	9
	1			1	3	46	42	1	10	10
	1			0	1	89	101	6	11	11
				0	0	35	30	0	12	12
					1	88	153	1	13	13
					1	123	139	0	14	14
					0	17	45	0	15	15
						29	42	0	16	16
2				2	3	102	97	2	17	17
				0	2	11	22	0	18	18
					2	49	25	2	19	19
						99	17	3	20	20
1	2			3	0	51	45	6	21	21
					0	47	55	0	22	22
1				1	20	66	79	0	23	23
1					0	58	44	0	24	24
1				1	0	186	199	3	25	25
				0	1	25	10	1	26	26
					6	173	171	5	27	27
1	1			2	5	19	44	0	28	28
				0	11	118	79	0	29	29
1	1			2	0	181	180	6	30	30
					1	30	33	0	31	31
					0	46	37	0	32	32
1				1	3	275	144	18	33	33
	1			1	0	30	15	8	34	34
	2	1	1	4	1	62	17	1	35	35
2	1			3	4	232	234	3	36	36
	3			3	0	86	76	6	37	37
1				1	1	93	45	0	38	38

* Left school, etc.

REF0071743

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	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.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.															
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.															
Chicken pox		15					12				8	4			
Epidemic roseola (German measles, Röthein)				2							7				
Influenza (la grippe)		65	51	70	18			7	33	52	26	16		61	47
Measles									1				13		
Mumps															
Scarlet fever															
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)		7		4	3			1	2	8					2
Whooping cough											38				
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.															
Chancroid						1									
Erysipelas		1			1				3						5
Gonorrhœa (edenitic, buccal, etc.)															
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)															
Syphilis, primary	1								1						
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS OR FILTH-PRODUCED.															
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)															
Diarrhœa	1	7						1			1		4	5	
Dysentery											3	1			
Enteric fever (typhoid)									1						
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.															
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	3	2						3		2	6			4	
Remittent fever		2			4		2		2						
Other diseases of this class															
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.															
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC OR PREDISPOSED.															
Bronchocele (goitre)															
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)								1		2					
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)															
Rheumatism		4	1	3			1	1	1		2			4	
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.															
Adenoma (glandular tumor)															
Lymphoma (lymphatic tissued tumor)															
Other new formations										2					
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.															
Hare lip															
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.,)															
Phimosis															
Other affections of this order															

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Okla.	Flandreau, S. Dak.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Lewis, Colo.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keams Canyon, Ariz.	Lawrence, Kans.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pipestone, S. Dak.	Salem, Oreg.	Seger, Okla.	Tomah, Wis.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	1		5															3		24	
124	86	1	101	23	101	8	25	17		11	10	13	2	22	44	46		20	11	16	40
			1							4		19			133			5			
8	1	1					1			23		49		83				19			30
													4	1				1			
6	16	2	8	6	4	1	3		20	10		17	3		9		5	5	8		3
	7																				
	3																				
	3			2						5					5			3	1	1	2
	7															1					
	5									1									1		
1			2				2												2		
	10				1					2		1						1	1		
1	4		25	2		2	1			3			2	12	4	3		3	13	43	
	2		4		1		1								2						
1	1			4		3										13					
4	15	2	39				2	7		6		1			18				287	24	
19	10		6	1			2			1					20				23	2	
	3			1	1																
	1		5			1			1				1								
	2					3								1							
11	14		3		1	3				2		6		3	2	3			42	3	
																			39		
	1			6								2				1					
											1										
				1															1		
	1				2							6				1					

REF0071744

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	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.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.															
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
Convulsions															
Chorea (St. Vitas' dance)		1													
Epilepsy															
Headache	1					1									
Hypochondriasis									3	4				6	
Hysteria				2											
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)															
Insomnia															
Meningitis															
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)															
Neuralgia	1	1						3	1	1	1	2		6	
Neurasthenia															
Neuritis															
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio, dura, etc)														1	
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)															
Vertigo															
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.															
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)															
Debility, cardiac															
Functional cardiac derangement	1														
Grave's disease															
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)															
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.															
Aphonia															
Bronchitis	21		62		4	3		4	1	2	4			3	
Catarrh, nasal									11						
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)		1							1					2	
Dislocation of nasal cartilage															
Epistaxis									2						
Hæmoptysis	1								1						
Laryngitis									13						
Pharyngitis	1									1				5	
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	1		1	1	2			1		1					
Pneumonia					3	2		2	6					2	3
Rhinitis		1													
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc								1							
Other diseases of this order									2						
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.															
Section A.—Obstetrical.															
Abortion															
Inflammation, mammary							1								
Section B.—Gynæcological.															
Amenorrhœa															
Dysmenorrhœa						1	1	2	1	2					
Hemorrhage, pudendal															
Leucorrhœa												1			
Menopause															
Menstrual suppression							1								
Peritonitis, pelvic															
Retroflexion, uterine										1					
Other diseases of this order															

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

DISEASES.	TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																				
	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Okla.	Flandreau, S. Dak.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Lewis, Colo.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keams Canyon, Ariz.	Lawrence, Kans.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pipestone, S. Dak.	Salem, Oreg.	Soger, Okla.	Tomah, Wis.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																						
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																						
Convulsions				1	1																	
Chorea (St. Vitas' dance)				1					1											1		1
Epilepsy								1					1							1		
Headache	3	52		1	4	5		2		3	1				2				15		31	1
Hysteria	3																4					
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)	1																					
Insomnia					1										1						3	
Meningitis																						
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)				1																		
Neuralgia	8	22			5	3	2	1		2	2		1		2	1	2		2	189	9	2
Neurasthenia	1																1					
Neuritis																				1		
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio, dura, etc)	1	1																				
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)		3													1							
Vertigo																			7			
Other diseases of this order																						
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																						
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)	1																					
Debility, cardiac	3										1									1		
Functional cardiac derangement											1											
Grave's disease																						
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)	1			1	2																	
Other diseases of this order						1																
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																						
Aphonia															1							
Bronchitis		138	3	4	20	11	21	2		14	4	224		2	41	4	5		5	172		1
Catarrh, nasal		1		3	1												1	1	5	12		
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)									1		1											
Dislocation of nasal cartilage		1																				
Epistaxis																						
Hæmoptysis		7		1	1						1											
Laryngitis				10	1				2		6			2			6	3		2		
Pharyngitis								1	8	4	2			2			2		3	38	7	
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	4	4		11							3	1			4	1		1		2	2	
Pneumonia	4	5	2	19	1	2	2	2	5	2	20	1	3	2		7	11			1		5
Rhinitis				3																		
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc																						
Other diseases of this order				4																		2
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																						
Section A.—Obstetrical.																						
Abortion															1							
Inflammation, mammary																						
Section B.—Gynæcological.																						
Amenorrhœa								1			1						2			11		
Dysmenorrhœa		5						1		3			2		1		3			14		
Hemorrhage, pudendal		2				1									1							
Leucorrhœa																						
Menopause		27																				
Menstrual suppression																						
Peritonitis, pelvic					1			1														
Retroflexion, uterine																						
Other diseases of this order																						

[1] Sent home.

REF0071745

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	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.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.															
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.															
Section C.—Male and urinary.															
Abscess, renal (pyelitis)										1					
Congestion of kidneys															
Cystitis															
Epididymitis															
Ischuria (suppression of urine)															
Incontinence of urine				8						1					
Other diseases of the order									1						
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.															
Ascites															
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)								1							
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	1														
Enteritis	7														
Gall stone															
Gastritis	2							1		2				1	
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)															
Hepatitis, acute	1														
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)														1	
Jaundice															
Obstruction (constipation, etc.)	3		3	1						2		1		1	
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)										1					
Quinsy (tonsillitis)		8				2	4		1	4	1			18	
Stomatitis, ulcerative				1						1					
Thrush (aphthæ)															
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)								1							
Other diseases of this order										3				2	
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.															
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.															
Abscess						1	2	2		4				3	
Comedo															
Dermatitis, exfoliate															
Eczema	7	4	4	4	1	1			1	9					
Erythema (*chilblain*)				2											
Furuncle (boils)		1					1								
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)						1									
Phthiriasis (lice)	4							4							
Pruritis (prurigo)															
Psoriasis (dry tetter)															
Scabies (itch)				2				1							
Seborrhœa				1											
Syphiloderma															
Ulcer				6											
Urticaria							1								
Whitlow (onychia)															
Other diseases of this order														11	
ORDER II.—THE EYE.															
Abscess of caruncle														1	
Conjunctivitis	15	21	14	4	48			19		27	11	17		19	118
Dacryo adenitis															
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc									1						
Glaucoma															
Injuries (orbital)															

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

DISEASES.	TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																				
	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Okla.	Flandreau, S. Dak.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Lewis, Colo.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keams Canyon, Ariz.	Lawrence, Kans.	Phenix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pipestone, S. Dak.	Salem, Oreg.	Seger, Okla.	Tonah, Wis.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.																						
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.																						
Section C.—Male and urinary.																						
Abscess, renal (pyelitis)											1									2		
Congestion of kidneys	1																					
Cystitis											1			2								
Epididymitis											1											
Ischuria (suppression of urine)	6										1				1					10		
Incontinence of urine																						
Other diseases of the order																						
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																						
Ascites						1																
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)																						
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	14	25		2		18		2		10				1	7		5		18		5	
Enteritis																			1			
Gall stone																	1					
Gastritis		9				1			3					2			2		2	4		
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)				4																		
Hepatitis, acute											3											
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)															1							
Jaundice		3								1	1											
Obstruction (constipation, etc.)	1	9			4				1	1	1				1	11	1			3		
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)					1										2		2				4	
Quinsy (tonsillitis)	11	112			8	4	36	2	11	2	18	22	3	17	12	14			5	6		5
Stomatitis, ulcerative					2																	
Thrush (aphthæ)													1				1			6		
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)				11															2			
Other diseases of this order																						
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																						
Abscess	1			3		7							3				1		5	7		
Comedo		1																				
Dermatitis, exfoliate		2																				
Eczema	5	23			10					9			2		1	3	3	6	12	407		
Erythema (*chilblain*)		1			1					1												
Furuncle (boils)	1	38		1	1	3					2				2	10				73	5	
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)		4	3	2															1	1		
Phthiriasis (lice)																						
Pruritis (prurigo)											5											
Psoriasis (dry tetter)																						
Scabies (itch)	1	1		1	15				1										1	4		
Seborrhœa												16									4	
Syphiloderma									1											15		
Ulcer	3				1				4	1		2	1							2		
Urticaria		5		1			1															
Whitlow (onychia)																				1		
Other diseases of this order		10		9	1																	
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																						
Abscess of caruncle																		1				
Conjunctivitis	51	57	2	196	17	32	25	1	26	55	16	11	27	3	8	58	17	10	16	62	27	
Dacryo adenitis				1																		
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc																					1	
Glaucoma																						
Injuries (orbital)																						

REF0071746

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oreg.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	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.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.															
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.															
Iritis										1				1	
Kerato-conjunctivitis				3											
Kerato-globus															
Staphyloma															
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)		1							1						
Other diseases of this order														1	
ORDER III.—THE EAR.															
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)															2
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)															
Impacted cerumen								1							
Otalgia															
Otitis	2			2						2				2	
Rupture (of manubrial plexus, etc.)															
Ulcer of auricle															
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.															
ORDER I.—POISONS.															
Plants	5	1				4		1	1					1	1
Poisonous stings and bites														1	
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.															
Section A.—Bones and joints.															
Dislocations											1				
Fractures (simple comminuted, compound, etc.)			1	1				2					1		
Sprains			2		1				2	1				1	
Synovitis															
Other diseases of this section															
Section B.—The soft parts.															
Abscess	2							3							
Bites, nonpoisonous															
Burns		1								2					
Contusion (bruise)		1							2	11				1	
Frostbite															
Gangrene (acute)															
Laceration								1						1	
Piles (hemorrhoids)										1					
Other diseases and injuries of this section	2			2						6		1	1		
Operations.[a]															
Amputations															
Aspirating								1							
Circumcision for phymosis															
Fracture setting															
Incision and drainage of abscesses															
Other operations										5					
VACCINATED.															
Successfully															
Unsuccessfully															

[a] Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

DISEASES.	TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																				
	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Okla.	Flandreau, S. Dak.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Lewis, Colo.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keams Canyon, Ariz.	Lawrence, Kans.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pipestone, S. Dak.	Salem, Oreg.	Seger, Okla.	Tomah, Wis.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																						
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.																						
Iritis		1																				
Kerato-conjunctivitis	1	2			2			1														
Kerato-globus											1											
Staphyloma																1						
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)		12							1	21										4		
Other diseases of this order				1																		
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																						
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)		1								7						4						
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)					1				1										1			
Impacted cerumen	1	1																				
Otalgia					1			1	2													
Otitis		10			1			1	3		3								2	5		1
Rupture (of manubrial plexus, etc.)															1							
Ulcer of auricle															1							
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																						
ORDER I.—POISONS.																						
Plants									6	2								6		14	4	2
Poisonous stings and bites																						
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																						
Section A.—Bones and joints.																						
Dislocations		1		1							1				1	2				1		
Fractures (simple comminuted, compound, etc.)	7	1		2	1	2				3			1			1	3			2		
Sprains	6	28		5	1	3		3	2	2			5					1		11	2	
Synovitis											1								1			
Other diseases of this section		1		2																		
Section B.—The soft parts.																						
Abscess		7	2	4	1	2	1		3					2		9	1					
Bites, nonpoisonous		1																				
Burns	1	3		6		3					1		1			2			1	3	2	1
Contusion (bruise)	6	12		14		3				2	2	6				6			2	10		
Frostbite		1			1																	
Gangrene (acute)	4	3		1						2		2				1						
Laceration		1															1					
Piles (hemorrhoids)	1	12	1	7	2	15	2		2	3			3					2	2	7		2
Other diseases and injuries of this section																						
Operations.[a]																						
Amputations				1	1																	
Aspirating		1																				
Circumcision for phymosis	1	1																				
Fracture setting		4																				
Incision and drainage of abscesses	2																					
Other operations																						
VACCINATED.																						
Successfully		181			30		17	123	126					93		380						
Unsuccessfully		35			17			11	85					8		95						

REF0071747

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

Number.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining last report.	Total.
		Male.	Female.		
	AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS—continued.				
40	San Carlos, Ariz	39	44	3	86
41	Santee, Nebr	65	80	0	145
42	Shoshone, Wyo	81	58	0	139
43	Siletz, Oreg	66	51	6	124
44	Standing Rock, N. Dak	16	69	0	85
45	Uintah, Utah	10	6	0	16
46	Ouray, Utah	16	11	0	27
47	Umatilla, Oreg	32	32	0	64
48	Warm Springs, Oreg	24	37	10	71
49	Western Shoshone, Nev	89	99	0	188
50	White Earth, Minn	47	52	0	99
51	Leech Lake, Minn	21	26	0	47
52	Red Lake, Minn	11	6	0	17
53	Yakima, Wash	80	85	3	168
54	Yankton, S. Dak	85	105	0	190
	INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
1	Albuquerque, N. Mex	220	107	11	338
2	Carlisle, Pa	476	376	17	869
3	Carson, Nev	15	4	0	19
4	Chilco, Okla	307	226	7	540
5	Flandreau, S. Dak	67	73	0	140
6	Fort Lapwai, Idaho	152	92	6	250
7	Fort Lewis, Colo	83	28	0	111
8	Fort Mojave, Ariz	45	18	1	64
9	Fort Shaw, Mont	73	34	3	110
10	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	74	97	25	196
11	Fort Totten, N. Dak	108	70	2	180
12	Fort Yuma, Cal	165	131	1	297
13	Genoa, Nebr	128	44	8	180
14	Grand Junction, Colo	26	19	2	47
15	Keams Canyon, Ariz	97	89	3	189
16	Lawrence, Kans	206	171	5	382
17	Phœnix, Ariz	56	87	0	143
18	Pierre, S. Dak	12	19	0	31
19	Pipestone, S. Dak	85	84	3	172
20	Salem, Oreg	813	729	16	1,558
21	Seger, Okla	105	114	1	220
22	Tomah, Wis	53	45	0	98

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894—Continued.

RESULTS.										Number.
Deaths.				Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.*	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.		
Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.								
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			
					6	38	42	0	40	
	1			1	0	68	79	0	41	
	1			1	0	78	54	8	42	
					6	66	49	3	43	
1				1	0	15	69	0	44	
	1			1	0	10	5	0	45	
				0	0	16	11	0	46	
1				1	0	29	30	4	47	
	1			1	0	38	97	2	45	
					13	23	35	0	48	
					0	47	52	0	50	
					0	20	25	2	51	
					0	11	6	0	52	
				0	2	79	96	1	53	
1	1			2	0	84	104	0	54	
2	1			3	22	209	96	3	1	
	1			1	20	468	371	9	2	
					1	14	4	0	3	
2				2	4	266	218	50	4	
				0	0	67	72	1	5	
3	1			4	7	147	91	1	6	
2				2	0	90	16	3	7	
					4	43	17	0	8	
2				2	1	70	35	2	9	
	1			1	5	66	92	32	10	
1	2			3	0	107	67	3	11	
1				1	0	165	131	8	12	
4	1			5	1	120	37	10	13	
2	2			4	8	25	17	0	14	
				0	98	100	3	15		
2	1			3	12	198	167	2	16	
	2			2	1	56	82	2	17	
1				1	1	9	16	4	18	
				0	6	83	82	1	19	
2	4			6	25	600	709	18	20	
1	1			2	3	104	112	0	21	
1				1	0	51	48	3	22	

* Left school, etc.

REF0071748

Aggregate of the foregoing tables.

DISEASES.	Agencies.		Agency boarding schools.		Industrial boarding schools.	
	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.						
ORDER I.—INFECTIONS.						
Cerebro-spinal fever	3	3	1	1		
Chicken pox	77		152		33	
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	29	6	1			
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Rötheln*)	306	4	9			
Influenza (la grippe)	4,851	78	1,119	1	721	1
Measles	421	10	249	3	162	1
Mumps	284		147		196	
Scarlet fever	13	1	3		6	1
Smallpox (variola)	2		1			
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, etc	1,347	551	297	19	136	19
Typhus fever	1					
Whooping cough	406	14	106		7	
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.						
Chancroid	43		1		8	
Erysipelas	175	6	23		22	
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)	675		8		8	
Hydrophobia			1	1		
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	14	5			7	
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)	15	1	1		7	
Syphilis, primary, etc	237	17	9		7	
Tetanus (lockjaw)	1	1				
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH PRODUCED.						
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)	327	41				
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	170	3	21		16	
Diarrhœa	2,088	22	182		118	
Dysentery	664	32	23		10	
Enteric fever (typhoid)	43	12	5		22	3
Typho-malarial fever	11	2	2			
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.						
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	1,454	4	440		405	
Remittent fever	625	10	137		84	1
Pernicious fever	9	3	1	1		
Other diseases of this class	8		5		5	
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.						
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC OR PREDISPOSED.						
Bronchocele (goiter)	78				1	
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)	73	12	11		9	
Gout	5					
Hydrocephalus (chronic)	2	1				
Leucocythæmia (leukæmia)	3	1				
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)	9	2			5	
Rheumatism	1,967	5	60	1	93	1
Rickets (rachitis)	2		1			
Other diseases of this order	1	1			39	
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.						
Adenoma	54	1	5		10	
Carcinoma	10	8				
Cystoma	6					
Enchondroma	3					
Epithelioma	3		1			
Fibroma	6					
Fibro-myoma	1	1				
Lymphoma	8				1	
Osteoma		1				
Sarcoma	1					
Xanthoma (fibrous fatty tumor)	2					
Other new formations	8	1	2			

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES.	Agencies.		Agency boarding schools.		Industrial boarding schools.	
	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Cont'd.						
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.						
Difficult dentition	17					
Harelip	2	1			1	
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)	46	1			2	
Hydrocele	5					
Imperforate anus	1					
Malformations (of bladder, cheeks, feet, etc.)	2					
Paraphymosis	3		1			
Phymosis	6		1		1	
Talipes (club foot)	1					
Other affections of this order	20	14	1		8	
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.						
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Anæmia, cerebral	12	3	2			
Angina pectoris	7	3	2			
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)	8	9				
Catalepsy	1					
Convulsions	92	18	5		2	
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)	33	1	8		4	
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)	3	1				
Embolism, cerebral (embolic apoplexy)	1	2				
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)	4	2				
Epilepsy	22	3	4		3	
Headache	1,116		99		120	
Hemiplegia	4	1				
Hypochondriasis			3			
Hysteria	16	1	8		7	
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)	4				1	
Insomnia	6				4	
Meningitis	20	12			1	
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)	2	1			1	
Neuralgia	1,470	1	88		253	
Neurasthenia	11				2	
Neuritis	1		3			
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)	32	7			3	
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)	1	1				
Softening	1	1				
Somnambulism			1			
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)	5		1		5	
Vertigo	5				4	
Other diseases of this order	2	1	1		7	
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Aneurism	9					
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)	15	5			1	2
Debility, cardiac	20	1			5	
Degenerations (arterial, cardiac)	3	2				
Failure, cardiac (syncope)	8	6	1			
Functional cardiac derangement	8		2			
Grave's disease	7	1			1	
Phlebitis	1					
Thrombosis	2	1				
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)	29	18	1		4	1
Varix	6					
Other diseases of this order	6	2			1	
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.						
Aphonia	1				1	
Apoplexy, pulmonary	1	1				
Asthma (bronchial spasm)	23	1				
Bronchiectasis	1					
Bronchitis	3,637	45	675		674	
Catarrh, nasal	333		46		23	
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)	185	7	10	1	3	
Deflection of nasal septum	1					

REF0071749

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES.	Agencies.		Agency boarding schools.		Industrial boarding schools.	
	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.						
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION—Continued.						
Dislocation of nasal cartilage	1				1	
Emphysema	1	1				
Epistaxis	53		6			
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)	4					
Hemoptysis	97	3	8		10	
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)	8		1			
Laryngitis	284	5	83		30	
Œdema (laryngeal, pleural, etc.)	3	1	1	1		
Ozœna	8					
Pharyngitis	176		74		67	
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	199	5	51	1	33	2
Pneumonia	429	95	96	4	103	8
Rhinitis	12		2		3	
Trachitis	1					
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc	1		1			
Other diseases of this order	4		2		6	
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.						
Section A.—Obstetrical.						
Abortion	38	2	2		1	
Abscess, mammary	41					
Agalactia	4					
Albuminuria	1		1			
Extra-uterine pregnancy	2	1				
Fissure of nipple	15					
Galactorrhœa	1					
Hemorrhage, post partum	15	1				
Hydrorrhœa (false waters)	1					
Inertia, uterine	4					
Inflammation, mammary	11		1			
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)	21					
Placenta previa	1					
Premature labor	4					
Presentations, faulty	9	1				
Presentations, natural	122		1			
Retained placenta	10					
Still birth	5	5				
Other affections of this order	1					
Section B.—Gynæcological.						
Abscess (pelvic, vulvo-vaginal)	1					
Amenorrhœa	181		15	1	16	
Anteflexion (cervical, etc.)	2					
Cellulitis (pelvic, peri-uterine)	1					
Degeneration (cervix, uterine mucous membrane)	1					
Distension of fallopian tube			1			
Dysmenorrhœa	246		28		29	
Endometritis	14		1			
Hematocele (pudendal, pelvic, etc.)	2					
Hemorrhage	25				4	
Leucorrhœa	162		2			
Menopause	7		1			
Menstrual suppression	10		1		27	
Peritonitis, pelvic	6	1	2			
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)	4		1			
Retroflexion, uterine	1				1	
Retroversion			1			
Salpingitis	1					
Subinvolution, uterine	7					
Vulvitis	6					
Vaginitis	8					
Other diseases of this order					1	

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES.	Agencies.		Agency boarding schools.		Industrial boarding schools.	
	Diseases.	Deaths	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.						
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.						
Section C.—Male and urinary.						
Atrophy, renal	1					
Abscess, renal (pyelitis)	3	1	1			
Balinitis	9		3			
Calculi (gravel)	1					
Congestion of kidneys	13				1	
Cystitis	54	2	1		3	
Diabetes	6	1				
Epididymitis	9		16		2	
Hematuria	12					
Ischuria (suppression of urine)	17	3	1		1	
Incontinence of urine	22		33		18	
Nephritis (Bright's disease)	23	7	1			
Varicocele	2					
Other diseases of this order	11	1	3			
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Abscess (pancreatic, etc.)	15					
Ascites	15	8			1	1
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)	1	1	3			
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)	13	2	1			
Dilatation (gastric, œsophageal)	4	1				
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	832	2	28		107	
Elongated uvula	3		1			
Enteritis	119	3	17		1	
Fistula, salivary	1					
Gall stone	7				1	
Gastritis	132	6	30		22	
Glossitis	9					
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)	5	1			4	
Hepatitis, acute	23	1	4		3	
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)	16		8		1	
Jaundice	24	1	3		21	
Obstruction (constipation, etc.)	677	8	21		17	1
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)	454		12		9	
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	712		208		283	1
Stomatitis, ulcerative	63		6		2	
Thrush (aphthæ)	176				8	
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)	2		2	2		
Other diseases of this order	119	7	8		13	
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.						
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.						
Abscess	136		70		27	
Acne	28		4			
Callosity			1			
Clavus			2			
Comedo					1	
Dermatitis, exfoliate	9				2	
Eczema	620		146		451	
Erythema (chilblain)	10		2		3	
Furuncle (boils)	100		41		128	
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)	99		20		11	
Keratosis pilaris			1			
Lentigo	2					
Lichen	16		3			
Pemphigus	2					
Phtheriasis (lice)	66		67			
Pityriasis	8					
Porrigo	4		1			
Pruritis (prurigo)	16				5	
Psoriasis (dry tetter)	5		4		6	
Scabies (itch)	459		91		22	
Scorbutus	2					
Scrofuloderma	50		9			
Seborrhœa	41		1		16	
Sycosis			1			
Syphiloderma	8		2		16	
Trychophytosis	1		1			
Ulcer	125	1	37		12	

REF0071750

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES.	Agencies.		Agency boarding schools.		Industrial boarding schools.	
	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.						
ORDER I.—THE SKIN—Continued.						
Uticaria	27		1		8	
Wen	1					
Whitlow (onychia)	16		18		3	
Other diseases of this order	74		35		19	
ORDER II.—THE EYE.						
Abscess of caruncle	4		2			
Abscess of cornea	12					
Astigmatism			1			
Cataract	7					
Cellulitis, orbital						
Conjunctivitis	4,110		1,383		720	
Contusion of globe	52		4		1	
Dacryo adenitis						
Ectopia pupillæ	1					
Exophthalmos	2					
Fistula, lachrymal	2					
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc	12		2		1	
Glaucoma	1		1			
Injuries (orbital)	5		2		1	
Irido-choroiditis	1					
Iritis	21		4		1	
Kerato-conjunctivitis	42		29		6	
Kerato-globus					1	
Kerato-iritis	9		2			
Occlusion of pupil	1					
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)	19		4			
Panophthalmitis	3					
Perforating wound of cornea	1					
Presbyopia (long sight)	2					
Pterygium	20		1			
Retinitis	1					
Scleritis	2					
Staphyloma	5		1		1	
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)	48		29		38	
Other diseases of this order	1		1		1	
ORDER III.—THE EAR.						
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)	58	1	8		12	
Aspergillus	1					
Deafness	2					
Fissure of lobule	1					
Foreign bodies in external meatus	5		3			
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)	54		10		3	
Impacted cerumen	7		3		2	
Labyrinth, diseases of	1					
Mastoiditis	5	1				
Otalgia	110		16		4	
Otitis	161		61		29	
Rupture (of manubrial plexus, etc.)	1				1	
Ulcer of auricle	2				1	
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
ORDER I.—POISONS.						
Acids	1	1				
Alcohols	2					
Alkalies	1	1				
Alkaloids and their salts	1	1				
Anæsthetics, etc	1					
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc	1	1				
Metals and their salts	1					
Nonmetals	2	1				
Plants	54		61	1	34	
Poisonous stings and bites	27		3			
Ptomaines and toxalbumens	3					
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.						
Section A—Bones and joints.						
Anchylosis (fibrous, osseous)	5					
Caries	7		3	1		
Dislocations	41		5		7	

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES.	Agencies.		Agency boarding schools.		Industrial boarding schools.	
	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.						
ORDER II.—SURGICAL—Continued.						
Section A—Bones and joints—Cont'd.						
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)	4		2			
Fractures (simple comminuted, complicated, compound, etc.)	106	4	19	1	23	
	160		29		66	
Sprains	2					
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)	17		3		2	
Synovitis	9		1		4	
Other diseases of this section						
Section B—The soft parts.						
Abscess	64		30		32	
Bites, nonpoisonous	4		2		1	
Burns	101	2	32	1	25	
Contractions (arm, arteries, etc)	4		1			
Contusion (bruise)	202		70		66	
Extravasion (blood intestinal, contents, etc)	2					
Frostbite	22		4		1	
Gangrene (acute)	1				1	
Laceration	52		13		13	
Nævus (birth mark)	1					
Piles (hæmorrhoids)	45		1		2	
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gun-shot wounds	183	7	48		61	

SURGICAL OPERATIONS, ETC.	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Industrial boarding schools.
OPERATIONS.*			
Abscission of cornea, etc	2		
Acupressive in aneurism, etc	3	3	
Amputations	17	1	2
Aspirating	4	1	
Caustics	4		
Circumcision for phimosis	1		1
Dilatation (of urethra, of anus)	4		
Divisions or direct cuttings (colotomy, etc.)	4		
Enucleation	6		
Excision (of elbow, etc.)	1		
Fracture setting	14		2
Incision and drainage of abscesses	8	4	4
Ligature (in aneurisms, etc.)	1		
Lithotrity in gravel	1		
Tapping (paracentesis)	3		
Other operations, including extraction of teeth	54		2
DEATHS.†			
Death by accident	31	2	
Death by homicide	14		
Suicide	6	1	
BIRTHS.†			
Male	1,040		
Female	1,066		
Indians	1,796		
Half breeds	330		
Whites	19		
VACCINATED.			
Successfully	706	377	966
Unsuccessfully	229	109	244

* 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 566 to 584.

REF0071751

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

SUMMARY.

	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining last report.	Total.	Results.								
					Deaths.					Discontinued treatment.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.
					Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.		Total deaths.				
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
Agencies	19,560	17,560	*1,859	39,284	460	406	181	185	1,232	1,290	16,456	16,327	1,983
Agency boarding schools	3,593	3,572	* 196	7,363	18	20	1	1	40	119	3,537	3,528	139
Industrial boarding schools	3,300	2,667	* 111	6,144	26	17	.....	.....	43	120	3,254	2,575	152
Total	26,828	23,799	2,166	52,792	504	443	182	186	1,315	1,529	25,247	22,430	2,274

* Exclusive of 6 at Omaha and 9 at Flandreau (of Santee) discontinued; 2 at Sisseton agency boarding school, and 3 of Santa Fe Industrial school omitted because incomplete, 20 in all; 6 at Pawnee school transferred to agency school.

C. E. P., *M. D.*

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF APRIL 10, 1894,

FOR

FURNISHING SUPPLIES

AND

TRANSPORTATION OF SAME,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1895.

REF0071752

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service, at which contracts have been awarded.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes rates

BACON.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Siegfried J. Tolbolet.	Michael R. Hurley.	P. R. Wears.	Lewis F. Swift.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Phœnix school.....Ariz..	6,000		.14	.15		
2	Chicago.....Ill..	562,000	**562,000**			8.075	a 7.36
3		562,360					
4	Chicago or Kansas City.....	562,360					
5	Sioux City.....Iowa..	562,360					
6		562,000				8.22	
7		196,000					
8		356,000					
9		30,000					
10	Government warehouse, agency.....	20,000					
11	Sioux City, or Omaha.....	690,000					
12		120,000					
13	St. Paul.....Minn..	180,000					
14	Kansas City.....Mo..	110,000					
15	Omaha or Kansas City.....	562,360					
16	Omaha.....Nebr..	562,360					d 7.36
17		562,000				8.19	

BARLEY.

18	Colorado River Agency.....Ariz..	20,000	**28,700**				
19	Colorado River School.....	8,700					
20	Agency and school.....	28,700					
21	Phœnix School.....Ariz..	15,000	**15,000**				
22	San Carlos Agency.....Ariz..	64,000					
23		60,000	**60,000**				
24	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	10,000	**10,000**				
25	Omaha and Winnebago Agency.....Nebr..	100					
26	Uintah Agency.....Utah..	100					

a One-third of the bacon to be delivered September; one-third of the bacon to be delivered December; one-third of the bacon to be delivered January, 1896, or later. In case of any lots of bacon being wanted urgently, will be furnished on a few days' notice, if not over 5,000 to 25,000 pound lots.
b My option.

BACON.

Number.	R. Morris.	Philip D. Armour.	The Sioux City Packing Co.	W. G. Mallen.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Adolph Heller.	Michael Cudahy.	Alfred C. Noyes.	Isaac Levy.	Leo Goldman.	Henry A. Koster.	J. Liberman.	Henry A. Morgan.	Jno. Gandolfo.	Jas. N. Porter.	Number.
1																1
2																2
3	8.90	b. 08	a 8. 025													3
4																4
5																5
6					7.47											6
7						c 9. 44										7
8				.106												8
9				.115												9
10							8.10									10
11					7.47											11
12					7.67											12
13					7.47											13
14																14
15								7.60								15
16																16
17																17

BARLEY.

18									.0325	3.24						18
19									.0339	3.24						19
20											3.47					20
21										1.24	2.99					21
22												1.57	1.57		1.50	22
23																23
24									.0175	1.74	2.77			1.99		24
25											2.15					25
26											2.98					26

c All or any part. } These prices do not allow for clear sides to be burlapped or buried in salt. Will
d All or any part. } deliver at Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha.
e If any is wanted in July, August, or September, make it $9.14.

REF0071753

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GRO45).

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	David Belas.	Henry Kenhland.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Colorado River Agency.....Ariz..	50,000	.....	c2.44	c2.45
2	Colorado River School.....	30,000	.....	c2.44	c2.45
3	Colorado River Agency and School.....	75,000	75,000 b	.....	.....
4	Fort Mojave School.....Ariz..	60,000	60,000	.....	c2.74
5	San Carlos Agency.....Ariz..	1,750,000	.....	.....	.....
6					
7		1,680,000	.....	.....	.....
8		680,000	.....	.....	.....
9		500,000	275,000	.....	.....
10		250,000	250,000	.....	.....
11		250,000	250,000	.....	.....
12	San Carlos Agency and School.....Ariz..	875,000	875,000	.....	.....
13	San Carlos School.....Ariz..	70,000	.....	.....	.....
14	San Carlos White Mountain Apaches	125,000	.....	.....	.....
15		125,000	.....	.....	.....
16	San Carlos Fort Apaches, White Mountain Apaches .	250,000	250,000	.....	.....
17		250,000	.....	.....	.....
18	San Carlos Fort Apache School.....	75,000	75,000	.....	.....
19					
20	Ignacio (for Southern Ute Agency).....Colo..	300,000	.....	.....	.....
21	Southern Ute Agency.....Colo..	300,000	300,000	.....	.....
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					

c In one or two deliveries when required. Cattle as per specifications.
b As required.
e In one or two deliveries.
d Deliveries monthly, as required, to December 15; then sufficient to last to May 1; then as required to end of contract. Also offers beef (net) at $6.50, to December 31, 1894, and $7.50 from January 1 to June 30, 1895.
e In one or two deliveries, as required.
f Monthly delivery.
g Delivered monthly. Privilege of grazing a sufficiency of cattle to fill amount of contract.
h Delivered as required. Privilege of grazing a sufficiency of cattle to fill amount of contract.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GRO38).

L. C. Stevens, jr.	Jas. K. Mackenzie.	Jas. N. Porter.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Jno. V. Vickers.	Jno. H. Norton.	Henry A. Kester.	Augustus A. Speer.	Geo. R. West.	R. McNicholas.	Chas. Bostleber.	Number.
											1
											2
c2.43	c2.25										3
c2.43	c2.25					b3.98	d2.90				4
		g 1.97									5
		h 2.17									6
			n 2.19								7
				f 1.97							8
				f 1.97							9
				f 1.97							10
				f 1.97							11
					m 1.73						12
				f 1.97							13
				f 1.97							14
				f 1.97							15
		g 1.94									16
		h 1.94									17
		g 1.94		f 1.97							18
		h 1.94									19
								f 2.95			20
c2.57									f 2.75	b 3.50	21
										b 3.10	22
										b 2.90	23
										b 3.10	24
										b 3.50	25
										b 3.60	26
										b 4.00	27
										b 4.10	28
										b 4.80	29

f Delivered monthly, or, if desired, semimonthly, for July, August, September, October, May, and June. Cattle as per specifications.
j Cattle according to specifications, weekly deliveries, or as service may require.
k July, $3.50; August, $3.10; September, October, and November, $2.90; December, $3.10; January, $2.95; February, $3.00; March and April, 94; May, $4.10; June, $3.80. Cattle as per specifications. Average, $3.45.
l Weekly delivery.
m Monthly, from July 1, 1894, to December 31, 1894.
n Monthly deliveries. Native Arizona cattle, with privilege to graze on reservatio or cut hay if necessary.

REF0071754

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	The Barlo Land and Cattle Co.	Fred. W. Vogler.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Fort Hall Agency	Idaho..	250,000	**250,000**	a 2.20	z 3.10
2						[14] 6.10
3						
4	Lemhi Agency	Idaho..	125,000	**145,000**		
5	Lemhi School		20,000			
6	Lemhi Agency and School		145,000			g 3.25
7	Wild Rice River School	Minn..	21,000			
8	Blackfeet Agency	Mont..	1,400,000	**1,400,000**		
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17	Crow Agency	Mont..	1,500,000	**1,500,000**		
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont..	900,000	**900,000**		
27						
28						
29						

a Will deliver monthly until October 1, 1894, and then make final delivery. All northern-wintered cattle.
b One delivery in July, enough to last until October, then final delivery, including increase.
c Any beef required in May and June, 1895, 33 per cent extra to price named ($2.27).
All cattle native northern Idaho and adjoining States.
d As required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1; during May and June as required.
e One delivery last of August or first of September. All cattle native northern Idaho and adjoining States.
f First as required from July 1 to November 1; second sufficient to last from November 1 to May 1; third as required during May and June.
Cattle as per specifications.
One-fourth of all cattle delivered to be cows. In case of shortage after November 1 to May 1 delivery, I am prepared to and will supply such shortage if called upon so to do by not more than one delivery.
g One delivery to be made in July to last until November 1; one in November to last to July 1.
h In one delivery whenever called. Cattle as per specifications.
i Delivery as required July 1 to October 20, then balance, including increase, if any.
j If May and June delivery wanted I will furnish equal proportion each month.
k As required.
Privilege of grazing cattle and cutting and stacking hay on reservation. Montana cattle and Montana-wintered cattle.
l As required.
m From July to October as required, then final delivery, including increase.
n For any beef required in May and June, 1895, add 75 per cent to price named ($2.79).
All cattle native northern Idaho and adjoining States.
o As required. Double-wintered Montana cattle.
p July.
q August.
r September, October, and November.
s December.
t January.
u February.
v March and April.
w May.
x June.
Cattle as per specifications. Average, $3.45.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Gilbert G. Wright.	Wilber F. Mellish.	Philip Shenon.	Henry Sell and Jos. Rouse.	Jos. H. McKnight.	Wellington Quail.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Henry A. Koster.	Chas. Bostleher.	Portus B. Wears.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Kimber Cattle Co.	Chas. J. McNamara.	Number.
d 2.15	b 2.27	.....	d 2.64	.....	.....	* 5.67	* 6.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
[12] 2.50	c 3.02		[16] 5.89										2
[12] 2.65	[16] 6.67												3
.....	c 2.47	f 3.00	.....	.....	.....	y 2.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	f 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A 2.97	[13] 3.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	[13] 3.17	.....	.....	[13] 3.25	[12] 2.93½	.....	.....	p 3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	m 2.79			f 3.47	[12] 2.98½			q 3.10					10
	n 3.71			[13] 3.47	d 2.73½			r 2.90					11
								s 3.10					12
								t 3.50					13
								u 3.60					14
								v 4.00					15
								w 4.10					16
								x 3.80					17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	p 3.50	[12] 2.47	[12] 2.69	[12] 3.999	.....	18
								q 3.10	[12] 2.67	[12] 3.15			19
								r 2.90	[12] 3.27	[12] 3.19			20
								s 3.10					21
								t 3.50					22
								u 3.60					23
								v 4.00					24
								w 4.10					25
								x 3.80					26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[15] 3.15	27
												[11] 3.00	28
												[12] 2.65	29
												[12] 3.30	

y In one or two deliveries as required. Cattle as per specifications.
z Delivered as required weekly.
[1] As required.
[2] Monthly.
a As required from July 1 to November 1, 1894, then final delivery for balance of the year.
b As required from July 1 to November 1, 1894, then enough to last to May 1, 1895, with the increase if any required, as required then during May and June, 1895.
[3] As required from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.
Native Montana born and bred cattle.
c As required from July 1, 1894, to November 1, 1894, then sufficient to last until May 1, 1895.
[7] For May and June, 1895, as required.
[8] As required monthly.
Double-wintered Montana cattle. Asks privilege to graze cattle or cut hay at any of the agencies that may be awarded.
[9] As required for issue in December, 1894, January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1895.
All horses. Native Wyoming cattle. To have privilege of holding cattle to fill contract on reservation without charge. If quantity is to be increased over that specified, notice to be given prior to October, 1, 1894.
[10] As required.
[11] Monthly.
[12] As required until November 1, 1894, then enough to last to May 1, 1895.
[13] May and June, 1895, as required.
Bid is for Montana cattle.
[14] Net beef. Will deliver weekly proportionately.
[15] Net beef. Would like to use slaughterhouse at agency when required.
[16] Net beef. Delivery as required. (125,000 pounds.)
* Net beef, 125,000 pounds.

REF0071755

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Chas. J. McNamara.	Walter R. Jordan.	Chas. Bestebier.	Mathew H. Murphy.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Fort Peck Agency .....Mont..	1,500,000	1,500,000	a 2.79½ b 2.25	c 2.25 d 2.62½ e 2.15	f 2.62 g 6.10		
2								
3								
4	Tongue River Agency.....Mont..	1,200,000	1,200,000			h 2.67 i 2.67 g 6.10	k 2.50 k 3.10 k 2.90 k 3.10 k 3.50 k 3.80 k 4.00 k 4.10 k 3.80	g 3.19 h 2.67 h 2.67 f 3.17
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13	Jicarilla Agency .....N. Mex..	400,000	400,000					
14	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex..	325,000	325,000					
15								
16								
17	Fort Berthold Agency...N. Dak..	400,000	400,000					
18								
19	Fort Stevenson School...N. Dak..	47,500	47,500					
20								
21	Standing Rock Agency..N. Dak..	2,000,000	2,000,000	a 2.69 b 2.19			k 3.50 k 2.10 k 2.90 k 3.10 k 3.50 k 3.80 k 4.00 k 4.10 k 3.80	h 2.69 f 2.69 f 3.29
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Okla	2,000,000	2,250,000					
31	Kiowa Agency.....Okla..	2,000,000	2,500,000					

a As required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1, 1895.
b For May and June as required.
Asks privilege to graze cattle or cut hay at any of the agencies that may be awarded. Double-wintered Montana cattle.
c Monthly, and if accepted, asks privilege of cutting hay on reserve to protect deliveries.
d As required until November 1, 1894, then enough to last to May 1, 1895.
e May and June, as required.
Bid is for Montana cattle.
f As required, native and double-wintered cattle, deliveries in February, March, and April, to be fed cattle. If accepted, with range and hay privilege of the reservation.
g As required.
h As required to November 1, then final delivery.
i As required to November 1, then sufficient to May 1, 1895.
j During May and June, 1895, will deliver as required one-sixth of total amount.
All native and double-wintered Montana cattle.
k Native and double-wintered cattle; deliveries monthly to November 1, then all required to May 10.
l For one delivery in May and one in June.
If accepted, with range and hay privilege of the reservation.
m As required from July 1 to November 1, 1894, then sufficient to last until May 1, 1895.
n For May and June, 1895.
o As required, until November 1, then sufficient to fill the contract.
p As required for the entire year.
Native or double-wintered cattle.
q Deliveries monthly, or, if desired, semimonthly, for July, August, September, October, May, and June. Cattle according to specifications.
r As required, or weekly deliveries. All to be Colorado native cattle.
s As required.
t Monthly.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Jesse Haston.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Jno. H. Riley.	Jos. M. Archuleta.	Wm. J. Carroll.	Philip A. Roach.	Jno. Q. Anderson.	Henry R. Wynn.	W. C. Tyrrell.	Jno. T. Hanks.	Dillard R. Fant.	Henry C. De Lacy.	Henry A. Koster.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
m 2.60 n 3.29 o 2.50 p 3.67													4 5 6 7
													8
													9
													10
													11
													12
	q 2.67		r 2.75										13
	q 2.87	s 2.75											14
		t 2.35											15
		u 2.35											16
				v 2.79	w 3.19								17
				w 3.34	y 3.36								18
	t 7.87			z 2.79	z 3.19							t 7.20	19
				1 3.34	y 3.36								20
m 2.60 n 3.17						2 3.10 2 2.75 2 3.50	3 2.84 3 3.74	z 3.39 z 3.39 u 3.09			3 3.00		21 22
													23
													24
													25
													26
													27
													28
	q 2.77								4 2.71	2.49½			29
	q 2.57								4 2.50	2.49½			30

w Delivery as required to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1; May and June as required.
y I agree to deliver beef as required from July 1 to December 1, 1894, either monthly or semimonthly, then sufficient to last until March 1, 1895; beef to be delivered by the 1st of December.
w All beef called for in March, April, May, and June.
z Between July 1 and November 1.
y Between May 1 and July 1.
1 To be delivered on or before December 1, 1894, in not more than two deliveries.
2 Beef called for later than December 1, or in March, April, May, and June, 1895. Will furnish net beef at $6.97, in not more than two deliveries and not later than December 15, 1894.
3 As required from July 1 to November 1, 1894, then enough to last until May 1, 1895; May and June as required. Not more than one-fourth of beef to be delivered during May and June. Will not furnish May and June unless awarded whole contract.
4 For July and August, 1894.
For September and October, and enough in November to last until May 1, 1895.
For May and June, 1895.
Monthly deliveries as required. Cattle northern raised. I am to have the privilege of herding on reservation. Average of bid claimed, $3.99½.
5 As required, four months corn fed.
6 July to November; delivery as required from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last to May 1 1895.
May and June; during May and June as required.
Cattle according to specifications.
7 Net beef. Delivered to agent in equal quarters.
8 For July, $3.50; for August, $3.10; for September, October, and November, $3.90; for December, $3.10; for January, $3.50; for February, $3.60; for March and April, $4.; for May, $4.10; for June, $3.80. Cattle as per specifications. Average price, $3.45 per cwt.
† Beef net.

REF0071756

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	W. I. Walker.	Henry P. Simmons.
1	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	*Pounds.* 1,200,000	*Pounds.* 1,200,000	a 2.90	g 3.20	s 2.80
2				b 3.10	h 3.30	t 2.85
3				c 3.50	i 3.60	u 2.95
4				d 3.80	j 3.70	v 3.45
5				e 3.70	k 3.60	w 3.50
6				f 3.20	l 3.20	x 3.60
7					m 3.30	y 3.65
8					n 3.40	z 3.63
9					o 3.70	1 3.25
10					p 4.00	
11					q 3.70	
12					r 3.40	

a July, August, September, and October.
b November.
c December.
d January, February, March, and April.
e May.
f June.
See remarks for Pine Ridge Agency, which apply to this also.

g July. h November. o March.
k August. l December. p April.
i September. m January. q May.
October. n February. r June.

Or if this bid is not the lowest, and is not accepted, then I will furnish 600,000 pounds gross beef at Crow Creek, S. Dak., and 650,000 pounds gross beef at Lower Brule, S. Dak., as called for, at the same price for each month above offered for Cheyenne River Agency. Cattle according to specifications.

Average $3.24, to be delivered every month of contract year to cover monthly current issues and to conform to specifications governing requirements. Bidder to have the privilege of putting up hay and holding cattle for winter issues on reservation, if agreeable with Department. Cattle to be hay fed during winter. Contract to embrace any number of months to be taken consecutively that may be selected, and with deliveries each month as required of amount not less than monthly issues. Cattle as per specifications. If contract for this agency is not awarded me I will furnish 600,000 pounds beef at Crow Creek and 650,000 at Lower Brule Agencies, S. Dak., under the same terms and at the same figures as specified above, with the exception of the months of May and June, 1895; those two months I will furnish, May at $3.40 and June at $3. If monthly deliveries, as proposed above, are not satisfactory, will then deliver cattle as required by the Department at above prices.

s July, August, and September.
t October.
u November.
v December.
w January.
x February and March.
y April.
z May.
1 June.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Henry B. Wyns.	Warren K. Walker.	James M. Woods.	Jno. Q. Anderson.	Chas. Q. Hartshorne.	Wm. Casper Tyrrell.	Thos. Lytle.	Louis La Plant.	Tom. M. Richlieu.	Chas. Bostitcher.	Henry C. De Lacey.	Number.
s 3.25	t 4.00	s 3.22	s 3.00	11 3.00	18 3.29	18 3.67	18 3.2475	3.84	32 2.50	44 3.27	1
s 3.64		t 3.97	t 2.75	12 3.20	19 3.39	32 3.37			33 2.00		2
		u 5.83	u 3.75	13 3.55	21 2.09	34 3.47			34 2.80		3
			10 3.65	14 2.95		33 2.53			35 3.00		4
				15 3.20		35 3.58			37 3.30		5
				16 3.80		37 3.30			13 3.40		6
				17 3.10		36 3.79			38 3.70		7
				10 4.00		38 3.80			40 3.90		8
						39 3.43			41 3.70		9
						33 3.49					10
											11
											12

s July to November. Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, 1894, then sufficient to last to May 1, 1895.
t May and June as required.
Cattle according to specifications.
u See remarks for Rosebud Agency, which apply also to this.
11 To be delivered as required in July, August, September; balance delivered in October.
12 Deliver full amount as required.
Double wintered or native.
13 For July, August, and September, 1894.
14 For October, November, and December, 1894.
15 For January, February, and March, 1895.
16 For April, May, and June, 1895.
To be monthly deliveries as required. Cattle northern raised. I am to pasture and put up hay on reservation for cattle to be turned in. If I am awarded Standing Rock, Cheyenne River is not to be considered. Average price claimed, $3.3675.
17 As required during July, August, September, October, and November, 1894.
18 As required during December, 1894, and June, 1895.
19 As required during January, February, March, April, and May, 1895.
21 Monthly for months of July, August, September, October, and November, 1894.
32 Monthly for months of December, 1894, and June, 1895.
10 Monthly for months of January, February, March, April, and May, 1895.
17 As required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1, 1895.
33 During May and June as required.
34 As required.
35 Monthly.
37 As required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1. During May and June as required.
Cattle according to specifications.
38 Delivered as required. Hay fed during winter.
39 Monthly, from July 1 to November 1.
34 November. 35 December. 36 January. 37 February. 38 March.
40 April, May, and June.
36 As required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1. Hay fed during winter.
41 For May and June, delivered as required. Hay fed during winter.
38 Delivery as required. Contractor to have privilege of holding cattle and putting up hay on reservation. Cattle to be hay fed in winter, if necessary, and to be according to specifications.
36 July.
34 August.
35 September, October, and November.
38 December.
37 January.
38 February.
39 March and April. } Average, $3.30 per cwt. Cattle as per specifications.
40 May.
41 June.
42 As required from July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895.
s Beef net. This means slaughtered and delivered as required.

REF0071757

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Shawan, jr.	Wm. I. Walker.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Crow Creek Agency ..... S. Dak..	500,000	600,000	a 2.98	a 2.99
2				b 3.10	b 3.09
3				c 2.50	c 2.50
4				d 2.80	d 2.70
5				e 2.70	e 2.80
6				f 3.20	f 2.98
7					g 2.85
8					h 2.80
9					i 2.70
10					j 4.00
11					k 2.70
12					l 3.40

a July, August, September, and October.
b November.
c December.
d January, February, March, and April.
e May.
f June.
g July. h November. i March.
k August. l December. m April.
n September. o January. p May.
q October. r February. s June.
t July, August, and September.
u October.
v November.
w December.
x January.
y February and March.
z April.
a1 May.
b1 June.
c1 July to November, delivery as required, from July 1 to November 1, 1894, then sufficient to last to May 1, 1895.
d1 May and June as required.
Cattle according to specifications.
e1 See remarks for Rosebud Agency.
f1 As required, monthly. Double wintered or native.

See remarks for Pine Ridge Agency, which apply also to this.

If Cheyenne River Agency offer is not accepted. Cattle according to specifications. Remarks for Cheyenne River Agency apply also to this.

Not to be considered if bid for Cheyenne River Agency is accepted. Remarks for Cheyenne River Agency apply in this case.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Henry F. Simmons.	Henry R. Wynn.	Warren R. Walker.	James M. Woods.	Homer W. Johnson.	James R. Rhodes.	Philip J. Mullen.	Joseph C. Lawler.	Henry R. Tarbell.	Andrew Bigelson.	Number.
a 2.89	f 3.11	i 4.00	l 3.49	o 2.98	r 2.90	u 2.43	x 2.10	z 2.80	c1 2.80	1
b 2.95	g 2.74		m 2.98	p 2.89	s 2.90	v 2.33	y 2.00	a1 2.20	d1 2.20	2
c 2.95				q 2.40	t 2.90	w 2.33	z 2.80	b1 2.20	e1 2.10	3
d 2.45					u 2.90	x 2.33	a1 2.75	c1 2.40		4
e 2.85					v 2.90	y 2.33	b1 2.70			5
f 2.89					w 2.90	z 2.33	c1 2.80			6
g 2.85					x 2.10	a1 2.75	d1 2.30			7
h 2.85					y 2.90	b1 2.70	e1 2.30			8
i 2.89					z 2.90	c1 2.80	f1 2.70			9
j 2.89					a1 2.40	d1 2.30	g1 2.60			10
k 2.89						e1 2.70	h1 2.00			11
l 2.89						f1 2.80	i1 2.40			12

g As required.
h Monthly.
i As required, from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1; during May and June as required.
Cattle according to specifications.
j July.
k August.
l September and October.
m November.
n As required.
o Monthly.
p July 1 to November 1. Monthly.
q From November 1 to May 1.
r May and June.
s July, 1894.
t August, 1894.
u September, 1894.
v October, 1894.
w From July 1 to November 1, 1894.
x During November, 1894.
y During December, 1894.
z From January 1 to June 30, 1895.
a1 As required.
b1 Monthly.
c1 As required, July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1; May and June as required.
d1 Not beef. This means slaughtered and delivered as required.

I will furnish any amount of the beef as stated above during any month at price as stated for any of said months. Cattle according to specifications.

Cattle according to specifications and to be hay fed during winter. If deliveries are made as required, price to be .05 higher per cwt. Average, $2.14.

Cattle according to specifications. Delivered in amounts as called for, provided deliveries shall not be required oftener than monthly.

REF0071758

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, Jr.	Wm. I. Walker.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Lower Brule Agency.....S. Dak..	650,000	650,000	a2.90	a2.20
2				b3.10	b2.20
3				c3.50	c2.20
4				d2.80	d2.20
5				e2.70	e2.20
6				f3.20	f2.20
7					g2.20
8					h2.20
9					i2.20
10					j1.40
11					k2.70
12					l3.40
13	Pine Ridge Agency.....S. Dak..	4,500,000	4,500,000	m2.85	.....
14				n2.80	
15				o3.00	
16				p3.50	
17				q4.00	
18				r2.90	
19				s3.20	
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28		500,000	.....	.....	.....

a July, August, September, and October.
b November.
c December.
d January, February, March, and April.
e May.
f June.
} Remarks on Pine Ridge apply to this.

g July. h November. o March.
i August. j December. p April.
k September. m January. q May.
l October. n February. r June.
} In case bid for Cheyenne River is not accepted. Remarks on Cheyenne River apply also to this.

s To be delivered in August, September, and October. Double wintered or native cattle.
t July, August, and September. y February and March.
u October. z April.
v November. 1 May.
w December. 2 June.
x January.
} Not to be considered if bid for Cheyenne River is accepted. Remarks on Cheyenne River apply also to this.

3 As required during July, August, September, and October; the balance not later than November 1, 1894. Cattle raised in Wyoming.

4 July to November. Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, 1894. Them sufficient to last to May 1, 1895.

5 May and June, as required.

6 See remarks on Rosebud Agency.

7 July. 12 January.
8 August. 14 February.
10 September and October. 15 March and April.
11 November. 16 May and June.
12 December.
} I will furnish any amount of the beef as stated above during any month at price as stated for any of said months. Cattle as per specifications.

13 As required. Native cattle.

9 Monthly deliveries as required by agent, commencing in July, 1894, and furnishing continuously thereafter, by the month, the whole consumption of said agency until 4,500,000 pounds have been delivered. Should any increase be called for over and above quantity, after the month of November, 1894, it shall be at a price equal to 15 per cent advance and 90 days' notice shall be given of same.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Henry P. Shumate.	Henry B. Wyan.	Warren E. Waller.	James R. Rhodes.	Martin McAndrews.	Louis La Plant.	Joseph C. Lawler.	Bartlett Richards.	Isaac M. Humphrey.	James M. Woods.	The Ogalalla Land and Cattle Co.	Number.
a2.80	a3.21	f4.00	a3.10	m3.14	n3.23½	m3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
b2.85	b3.54		b3.00			n2.90					2
c2.75			c2.90			o2.70					3
d1.45			d2.80			p2.65					4
e3.50			e2.90			q2.80					5
f2.80			f3.10			r2.70					6
g3.65			g3.15			s3.10					7
h3.40			h3.20			t3.30					8
i2.00			i2.40			u3.30					9
						v3.60					10
						w3.50					11
						x3.30					12
						y3.65	f2.99	z3.00		s2.85	13
						z2.60		1 2.80			14
						1 3.51		2 2.65			15
						2 2.46		3 2.75			16
						3 2.30		4 2.80			17
						4 3.30		5 2.70			18
						5 2.30		6 2.80			19
						6 2.60		7 2.65			20
						7 3.00		8 2.80			21
						8 3.20		9 2.20			22
						9 3.65					23
						0 3.95					24
						1 4.10					25
						2 4.30					26
						3 3.50					27
						4 3.50			g3.28		28

m $21,035.62. As required. To have privilege of holding cattle and putting up hay on reservation. To be hay fed in winter, if necessary.

n July, 1894. o November, 1894. p March, 1895.
q August, 1894. r December, 1894. s April, 1895.
t September, 1894. u January, 1895. v May, 1895.
w October, 1894. x February, 1895. y June, 1895.
} Cattle according to specifications; to be hay fed during winter. If deliveries are made as required, price to be .05 per cwt. higher. Average, $3.04.

z July, August, and September, 1894.
1 October, 1894.
2 November, 1894.
3 December, 1894.
4 January, February, March, and April, 1895.
5 May, 1895.
6 June, 1895.
} Delivery monthly throughout the year or for any term of months taken consecutively, and not to be less each month than the amount used in current issues until entire contract, including increase, if any, is completed. Semimonthly deliveries will be made, if desired, for each of the following months: July, August, September, May, and June. Cattle according to specifications.

7 July and December, 1894.
8 August and September, 1894.
11 October, 1894.
10 November, 1894.
12 January, 1895.
15 February, 1895.
16 March, 1895.
18 April, 1895.
17 May, 1895.
19 June, 1895.
} Average, $3.24½. To be delivered every month on contract year, to cover monthly current issues, and to conform to specifications governing agency requirements. Bidder to have privilege of putting up hay and holding cattle for winter issues on reservation, if agreeable with Department. Cattle to be hay fed during winter. Contract to embrace any number of months, to be taken consecutively that may be selected, and deliveries each month, as required, of amount not less than monthly issues. If monthly delivery as proposed above is not satisfactory, will then deliver cattle as required by the Department at above prices. Cattle as per specifications.

20 As required. 21 Monthly.

11 If the delivery of the total amount awarded me is apportioned equally among the twelve months as required.

22 As above, except that deliveries are to be monthly, or I will furnish the entire amount awarded at Pine Ridge Agency, or any part thereof. Not less than one-third at the following monthly prices. Delivered as required during the months. Claims the privilege of pasturing cattle and putting up hay on reservation. Cattle to be hay fed during winter. Cattle according to specifications.

23 July. 29 January.
24 August. 30 February.
25 September. 31 March.
26 October. 32 April.
27 November. 33 May.
28 December. 34 June.
} As above, except that deliveries are to be monthly, or I will furnish the entire amount awarded at Pine Ridge Agency, or any part thereof. Not less than one-third at the following monthly prices. Delivered as required during the months. Claims privilege of pasturing cattle and putting up hay on reservation. Cattle to be hay fed during winter. Cattle according to specifications.

REF0071759

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Bartlett Richards.	L. C. Stevens, jr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Rosebud Agency .....S. Dak..	2,600,000	2,450,000	a 2.99	b 3.10
2					c 3.00
3					d 3.15
4					e 3.50
5					f 3.80
6					g 3.70
7					h 3.20
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

a If Pine Ridge offer is not accepted, and under same conditions.
b July.
c August, September, October, and November.
d December.
e January.
f February, March, and April.
g May.
h June.

Deliveries as required each month of the year, excepting such term of consecutive months as may be selected and reserved for issue of reservation beef, and to be not less each month than the amount used in current issues. Cattle to be according to specifications.

i July.
j August and September.
k October.
l November.
m December.
n January.
o February.
p March.
q April.
r May.
s June.

Average, $3.28½. To be delivered every month of contract year, to cover monthly current issues and to conform to specifications governing agency requirements. Bidder to have the privilege of putting up hay and holding cattle for winter issues on reservation, if agreeable with Department. Cattle to be hay fed during winter. Contract to embrace any number of months to be taken consecutively that may be selected, and deliveries each month, as required, of amount not less than monthly issues. If monthly deliveries as proposed above is not satisfactory, will then deliver cattle as required by the Department. Cattle as per specifications.

t As required.
u Monthly.
v If the delivery of the total amount awarded me is apportioned equally among the twelve months as required.
w As in v, except that deliveries are to be monthly.
x July.
y August.
z September.
1 October.
2 November.
3 December.
4 January.
5 February.
6 March.
7 April.
8 May.
9 June.

As in v and w, or I will furnish the entire amount awarded at Rosebud Agency, or any part thereof, not less than one-third, at the following monthly prices, delivered as required, during the months. This proposal is not to be considered, however, if I am awarded two-thirds or more of the Pine Ridge contract.

Claims privilege of pasturing cattle and putting up hay on agency reservation. Cattle according to specifications and to be hay fed during winter.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Edward Stonger.	Joseph C. Lawler.	Henry B. Wynn.	Warren E. Waller.	Chas. Bostelaer.	Henry C. De Laney.	Arthur Cruise.	Number.
f 3.00	f 3.45	10 2.94	12 4.00	12 3.50	12 3.57	22 3.20	1
f 3.50	x 3.40	11 3.64		14 3.10		24 3.20	2
f 3.70	v 3.31			15 2.90		25 3.25	3
f 3.90	w 3.26			14 3.10		26 3.60	4
x 3.10	x 3.10			17 3.50		27 3.75	5
y 3.40	y 3.10			13 3.60		28 3.50	6
z 3.70	z 3.00			13 4.00		29 3.10	7
1 3.90	1 2.80			20 4.10		30 3.75	8
2 3.90	2 3.00			21 3.80			9
3 3.90	3 3.45						10
4 3.90	4 3.75						11
5 3.90	5 3.90						12
6 3.90	6 4.10						13
7 3.90	7 3.40						14
8 3.90	8 3.50						15
							16

10 July to November. Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, 1894; then sufficient to last to May 1, 1895.
11 May and June, during May and June as required.
Cattle according to specifications.

12 Delivery as required, with privilege of pasturing cattle and putting up hay on reservation. If not accepted, would fill at same terms at Crow Creek, Lower Brule, or Cheyenne River, S. Dak. But should the bid be awarded us for Cheyenne River, S. Dak., we would not accept the contract for Crow Creek and Lower Brule. Cattle as per specifications.

13 July.
14 August.
15 September, October, November.
16 December.
17 January.
18 February.
19 March and April.
20 May.
21 June.

Cattle as per specifications. Average, $3.45 per cwt.

22 As required, if not awarded contract for either Standing Rock or Cheyenne River agencies.
23 As required, July and August, 1894.
24 As required, September, October, and November, 1894.
25 As required, December, 1894.
26 As required, January, February, and March, 1895.
27 As required, April and May, 1895.
28 As required, June, 1895.
29 As required, from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1.
30 May and June, as required.

Cattle according to specifications and to be hay fed during winter.

REF0071760

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[Note.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Samuel M. Davis.	Albert J. Gregory.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Uintah and Ouray agencies.....Utah..	850,000	850,000	a 2.87	b 2.09	n 2.09
2					c 2.95	o 2.97
3					d 2.97	p 2.85
4	Ouray Agency.....Utah..	450,000				
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13	Uintah Agency.....Utah..	200,000				
14						
15						
16	Shoshone Agency.....Wyo..	450,000				
17	Shoshone School.....Wyo..	80,000				
18	Agency, school, and issue station.....Wyo..	994,000	994,000			
19		994,000				
20						
21		494,000				

a Delivered monthly, or, if desired, semimonthly, for July, August, September, October, May, and June. Cattle to be according to specifications. 850,000 pounds awarded to be delivered as follows, viz: 450,000 pounds at Ouray Agency, 200,000 pounds at Uintah for Uintahs, 200,000 pounds at Uintah for White River Utes.
b As required.
c Monthly.
d Delivered as required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1. During May and June, as required. All Utah-raised cattle, with privilege of keeping enough cattle on the reservation to fill said contract.
e July.
f August.
g September, October, and November.
h December.
i January.
j February.
k March and April.
l May.
m June.
} Cattle as per specification. Average, $3.45 per cwt.
n As required.
o Monthly.
p As required to November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1, then as required. All native Colorado cattle.
q As required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1 during May and June as required. Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming cattle. Privilege of grazing on reservation, if necessary.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

as which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Valentine S. Hoy.	Chas. Boettcher.	Reuben S. Collett.	Eugene Amoretti, jr.	Warden P. Noble.	Speed B. Shayner.	Ember Cattle Co.	Number.
q 2.97							1
r 3.15							2
							3
	s 3.50						4
	t 3.10						5
	q 2.90						6
	h 3.10						7
	i 3.50						8
	j 3.60						9
	k 4.00						10
	l 4.10						11
	m 3.80						12
		b 3.07					13
		c 3.00					14
		d 2.90					15
			v 2.9425				16
			v 2.9425				17
			t 2.74				18
			u 2.4975	w 3.00	v 2.93	y 2.799	19
				x 2.65		z 3.000	20
							21

r Monthly. Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming cattle. Privilege of grazing on reservation, if necessary.
s As required for six months; one November delivery for six months.
t Delivered monthly. Wyoming-bred cattle, 464,000 pounds to Northern Arapahoes; 450,000 pounds to Shoshones; 80,000 pounds for Shoshone School.
u As required from July 1 to November 1, 1894, then sufficient to last to May 1, 1895, during May and June, 1895, as required. Wyoming-bred cattle.
v Delivery as required. Wyoming-bred cattle.
w As required.
x From July 1 to November 1, as required from; November 1 to May 1, one delivery; from May 1 to June 30, as required. All northern, raised cattle. To be awarded *all* or *none*. To have privilege of grazing on lands not leased.
y As required. So much as shall be required for issue in July, August, September, October, and November, 1894, *all* or *none*. Native Wyoming cattle. To have privilege of holding cattle to fill contract upon reservation without charge. If quantity is to be increased over that specified after November 1, notice to be given prior to that date.
z As required. So much as shall be required for issue in December, 1894, January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1895, *all* or *none*. Native Wyoming cattle. To have privilege of holding cattle to fill contract upon reservation without charge. If quantity is to be increased over that specified after November 1, notice to be given prior to that date.

REF0071761

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (NET).

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Edward J. Thomas.	Chas. A. Pease.	Luther C. Stevens, jr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Keam's Canyon School ..... Ariz.	35,000	35,000	.....	.....	6.37
2	Phoenix School ..... Ariz.	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	6.37
3	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal.	43,000	43,000	.....	.....	6.37
4	Grand Junction School ..... Colo.	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	6.37
5	Quapaw Agency, Modocs ..... Ind. T.	1,600	.....	.....	.....	7.47
6	Quapaw and Seneca schools	55,000	.....	.....	.....	6.47
7	Modocs and the two schools	56,600	56,600	.....	.....	.....
8	Lawrence School ..... Kans.	175,000	175,000	.....	4.98	5.47
9	Mount Pleasant School ..... Mich.	25,000	25,000	.....	.....	5.47
10	Pipestone School ..... Minn.	16,000	16,000	6.75	.....	7.37
11	Leech Lake School ..... Minn.	4,000	.....	.....	.....	5.37
12	Pine Point School ..... Minn.	6,500	.....	.....	.....	5.37
13	Red Lake School ..... Minn.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	5.37
14	White Earth School ..... Minn.	6,000	.....	.....	.....	5.37

BEEF (NET)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Stevens, jr.	Henry A. Koster.	Jos. H. McKnight.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
15	Fort Shaw School ..... Mont.	70,000	70,000	7.17	7.21	6.37
16	Genoa School ..... Nebr.	100,000	100,000	5.47	5.23	.....
17	Omaha School ..... Nebr.	30,000	30,000	5.47	.....	.....
18	Winnebago School ..... Nebr.	25,000	25,000	5.47	.....	.....
19	Santee School and Poncas ..... Nebr.	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Semiqe Agency and School	62,000	.....	5.77	.....	.....
21	Santee Poncas	6,000	.....	7.97	.....	.....
22	Santee School	32,000	32,000	.....	.....	.....
23	Santee Santees	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....
24	Carson School ..... Nev.	30,000	30,000	6.57	5.98	.....
25	Nevada Agency, School and Police ..... Nev.	42,000	42,000	6.96	.....	.....
26	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex.	90,000	90,000	5.17	5.71	.....
27	Pueblo Agency ..... N. Mex.	2,500	.....	.....	7.00	.....
28	Devils Lake Agency (Turtle Mt'n Band) ... N. Dak.	24,000	24,000	7.87	d 7.14	.....
29	Fort Totten School ..... N. Dak.	70,000	70,000	6.87	6.71	.....

a Would not fill 1,600 pounds item without one of the others.
b Montana-bred cattle.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (NET).

Thos. V. Keam.	Henry A. Koster.	Siegfried J. Tribbett.	Michael E. Hurley.	Wm. R. Long.	Chas. C. Reed.	August F. Thedinn.	Benj. P. Zoechler.	David Bales.	Isaac Levy.	Chas. R. Sieber.	Willis Smith.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Mathew C. Murdock.	Robert F. Hartley.	Jos. C. Miller.	Number.
7.00																1
.....	6.11	4.00	3.94	2.97	3.966	.....	4.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.48	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	5.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.15	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	6.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	4.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 7.79	5.90	a 5.73	.....	7
.....	7.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.97	8
.....	7.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

BEEF (NET)—Continued.

Wm. F. Burgy.	Jno. J. Farrell.	James C. Adams.	Wm. H. Gallagher.	Frank J. McCormick.	Bernard Bade.	Wm. G. Muller.	Jno. Brown.	Jos. C. Lawler.	Thos. B. Rickey.	Richard H. Cowles.	Geo. Fraser.	Francis J. Wilson.	Joe Farr.	Frank Palmer.	Frank W. Cockburn.	Number.
6.05	6.24	b 5.74	6.91	5.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	6.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.37	5.24	5.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.37	5.24	5.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.05	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.43	5.90	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.125	6.85	29

a 1,600 pounds for Modocs, 25,000 pounds for Quapaw School, 30,000 pounds for Seneca, etc., School.
d To be delivered at the Turtle Mountain Reservation.

REF0071762

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (NET)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Thos. H. Ellison.	H. A. Koster.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Schools.....Okla.	160,000	160,000	5.37	4.47	4.88
2	Osage School.....Okla.	30,000	30,000	6.77	.....	.....
3	Kaw School.....Okla.	8,000	8,000	6.97	.....	.....
4	Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe Schools and Police.Okla.	79,000	79,000	6.86	.....	.....
5	Otoe School	16,000	.....	.....	.....	6.98
6	Pawnee School	20,000	.....	.....	.....	7.21
7	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Police Agency	13,000	.....	.....	.....	6.71
8	Ponca School	20,000	.....	.....	.....	6.72
9	Sac and Fox schools.....Okla.	25,000	.....	8.47	.....	.....
10	Flandreau School.....S. Dak.	25,000	25,000	7.27	.....	6.97
11	Pierre School.....S. Dak.	25,000	25,000	7.24	.....	6.97
12	Sisseton School.....S. Dak.	17,000	17,000	7.77	.....	.....
13	Yankton Agency and School.....S. Dak.	220,000	220,000	5.37	.....	.....
14	Menomonee School.....Wis.	30,000	30,000	7.37	.....	6.71
15	Oneida School.....Wis.	25,000	25,000	7.37	.....	6.71
16	Tomah School.....Wis.	30,000	30,000	7.37	.....	6.69

CORN MEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry B. Steele.	Patrick E. Byrne.
		Pounds.			
17	Phœnix School.....Ariz.	500	.....	.....	.....
18	Chicago.....Ill.	60,000	.....	*c* 1.29	.....
19		60,000	.....	*d* 1.29	.....
20	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency).....Ind. T.	5,000	.....	.....	.....
21	Sioux City.....Iowa.	60,000	.....	.....	*g* 1.09
22	Elgin (for Osage School).....Kans.	1,000	.....	.....	.....
23	Lawrence School.....Kans.	5,000	.....	.....	.....
24	St. Paul.....Minn.	60,000	.....	.....	*g* 1.09
25	Kansas City.....Mo.	20,000	.....	.....	.....
26	Omaha.....Nebr.	60,000	60,000	.....	.....
27					
28	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex.	1,000	.....	.....	.....
29	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe schools), Okla.	1,000	.....	.....	.....
30	Osage School.....Okla.	1,000	.....	.....	.....
31	Ponca (for Ponca School).....Okla.	7,700	.....	.....	.....
32	Yankton Agency (for school).....S. Dak.	1,000	.....	.....	.....

a As required.
b If awarded this with Ponca, P. & O. will furnish at $7.49.
c 16,000 pounds at Otoe School, 30,000 pounds at Pawnee School, 20,000 pounds at Ponca School, 13,000 pounds at the Ponca, Pawnee, etc., Agency, for police.
d White meal.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (NET)—Continued.

Geo. Kemp.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Geo. M. Carpenter.	Jno. P. Schenstrom.	Jos. C. Miller.	Jas. Brown.	Jos. C. Levier.	Edward J. Thomas.	Chas. Lockyer.	Frank Price.	W. G. Muller.	Bernard Beda.	Frank Trimbo.	Jas. Hamhrist.	Number.
4.69														1
	7.66	6.96	6.96											2
	67.70		7.39	*a* 5.97										3
														4
														5
														6
														7
	66.19													8
					5.66	*a* 5.89	6.75	6.10	5.50					9
						a 5.89								10
					5.49	*a* 5.90				5.37	5.35	6.69	6.60	11
														12
														13
														14
														15
														16

CORN MEAL.

Chas. H. Searing.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Nathan W. Wells.	Dudley Smith.	Jno. L. Turner.	W. P. Bowen.	Henry A. Koster.	Number.
					A 2.65		17
							18
					A 1.20		19
							20
							21
					A .96		22
					A .96		23
							24
1.06		*f* 1.19				1.21	25
		f 1.13	*d* .93			1.21	26
			e .98				27
					A 1.64		28
							29
					A 1.19		30
					A 1.28		31
					A 1.06		32
				1.16			33

e Yellow meal.
f Yellow or white meal.
g No sample.
A These bids, if considered at all, to be considered only at points where contracts are awarded to me[illegible] flour. Meal to be made of the best quality of white or yellow corn, as wanted.
i If awarded this and for schools of Sac and Fox will furnish all at $7.49.

REF0071763

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CORN.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	J. Likeness.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Holbrook (for San Carlos Agency)...Ariz..	10,000		1.97	
2	San Carlos Agency...Ariz..	40,000		1.97	1.97
3		50,000			
4		80,000	40,000		
5	San Carlos Agency and School	40,000			
6	White Mountain Apaches	10,000			
7	Sioux City (for Cheyenne River Agency)...Iowa..	240,000			
8	Sioux City (for Standing Rock Agency	420,000			
9	Park Rapids (for White Earth Agency)...Minn..	1,000	1,000	1.27	
10	Crow Agency...Mont..	20,000			
11	Custer Station (for Crow Agency)...Mont..	20,000	20,000	1.47	
12	Fort Peck Agency...Mont..	20,000	20,000	1.89	
13	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck Agency)...Mont..	20,000		1.36	
14	Chadron (for Pine Ridge Agency)...Nebr..	562,000			
15	Rushville (for Pine Ridge Agency)...Nebr..	562,000		.75	
16		209,000			
17	Rushville or Chadron (for Pine Ridge)	562,000	562,000		
18	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency)...Nebr..	500,000	500,000	.65	
19		250,000			
20	Fort Yates (for Standing Rock Agency)...N. Dak..	420,000			
21	Standing Rock Agency...N. Dak..	420,000	420,000	1.17	
22	Ponca (for Ponca, etc., Agency)...Okla..	4,400	4,400	.84	
23	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule)...S. Dak..	50,000		.84	
24	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek)	12,000		.84	
25	Cheyenne River Agency...S. Dak..	280,000	280,000	.97	
26	Crow Creek Agency...S. Dak..	12,000	12,000		
27	Gettysburg (for Cheyenne River)...S. Dak..	280,000			
28	Lower Brule Agency...S. Dak..	50,000	50,000		
29	Oneida (for Green Bay Agency) (for Oneida School)..Wis..	10,000	10,000	1.07	

FEED.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. A. Kosier.	L. C. Slavens, jr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
20	Grand Junction School...Colo..	40,000	40,000	1.90	1.37
21	Elgin (for Osage School)...Kans..	10,000	10,000		1.07
22	Detroit...Minn..	10,000		1.21	
23	Park Rapids...Minn..	10,300			1.17
24		10,000	10,000		
25		300		1.21	
26		2,000		1.21	
27	Fort Belknap Agency...Mont..	5,000	5,000	2.31	2.22
28	Eastern Cherokee School...N. C..	10,000	10,000	1.96	1.96
29	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe)...Okla..	2,000	2,000		1.17
40	Kiowa Agency...Okla..	10,000		1.10	
41	Osage School...Okla..	10,000			
43	Osage Agency...Okla..	10,000			
43	Cheyenne River Agency...S. Dak..	10,000	10,000		1.47
44	Flandreau School...S. Dak..	30,000	30,000	1.07	1.14
45	Ashland (for La Pointe Chippewas)...Wis..	8,000	8,000		1.39
46	La Pointe Agency...Wis..	8,000		1.31	

a With oats or none.
b With oats or none, one delivery.
c Subject to inspection of officers there.

dvertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CORN.

Chas. H. Keating.	Jas. N. Parker.	Henry A. Morgan.	E. R. Hunkley.	Henry A. Kosier.	I. P. Baker.	David Ross.	Jno. F. Keenan.	Walter B. Jordan.	Chas. Bostelmr.	Stephen E. Blizzelbender.	Stephen P. Gibson.	Jas. S. Finney.	George M. Elliott.	Lewis D. Platt.	Clarence B. Little.	Bernard L. Holmes.	Jno. H. Sherburne.	Jas. L. Thompson.	Number.
																			1
																			2
2.54																			3
	1.50																		4
		1.63																	5
		1.63																	6
			71																7
			71																8
				1.00															9
					1.39														10
				1.47	1.49	a 1.50	1.45												11
				1.56	1.40	a 1.50		1.47											12
																			13
					.85														14
				.87	.82				d.80	.84	.81			.81					15
												.90							16
						.78							.90						17
				.79	.72	.76			d.75		.76			.77					18
												.85							19
															c1.20				20
				.71	1.10	1.24	1.21							1.39		1.14½			21
.90																	.90		22
									.85										23
									.85										24
					.95	1.04	1.01			1.15				.96		1.14½			25
					.93	b 1.20	.87		.85									1.08	26
									d.85										27
				1.27	.99	c 1.08	.89							1.11				1.08	28

FEED.

David Ross.	Chas. H. Searing.	W. P. Bowen.	Isaac P. Baker.	Jno. P. Soderstrom.	Chas. F. Kuinowsky.	Jno. F. Keenan.	Edward J. Thomas.	Number.
c 1.45	1.59							18
	1.10	f.90						19
								20
			1.17					21
								22
			2.39					23
								24
		f 1.10						25
		f 1.20						26
								27
				1.20				28
b 1.30			1.32		1.80	1.30		29
c 1.00			1.05				1.05	40
			2.24					41
								42

d Car lots.
e One delivery.
f To be considered only at points where contracts are awarded to me on flour. No sample submitted.

REF0071764

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, Jr.	
1	Colorado River Agency.....Ariz..	*Pounds.* 75,000	*Pounds.* 75,000	2.26 2.28 2.34	2.52 2.62
2		25,000			
3	Agency and School.....	75,000			
4	School.....	25,000			
5	Fort Apache School.....Ariz..	25,000	25,000	1.95 2.28 2.34	1.95 2.62
6				2.28	
7				2.28	
8				2.28	
9				2.28	
10	Fort Apache (for White Mountain Apaches)....Ariz..	100,000	100,000	2.28	2.52
11				2.28	
12				2.28	
13				2.28	
14	Fort Mojave School.....Ariz..	50,000	50,000	2.28	2.52
15				2.28	2.52
16				2.34	
17	Holbrook (for White Mountain Apaches and Fort Apache School).....Ariz..	125,000		1.95 2.28 2.28	1.95 2.52
18	Holbrook (for Keam's Canyon School).....Ariz..	25,000			
19					
20					
21	Keam's Canyon School.....Ariz..	45,000	25,000		
22		25,000		2.28 2.34	2.52 2.62
23					
24	Phœnix School.....Ariz..	45,000	45,000	2.028 2.28 2.28	2.52 2.62
25				2.28	
26				2.73	
27	San Carlos Agency.....Ariz..	450,000	*450,000	2.28 2.28	2.52 2.52
28				2.28	
29				2.28	
30	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	25,000	25,000	2.28 2.28 2.34	2.52 2.52
31		50,000			
32	Grand Junction School.....Colo..	50,000	50,000	2.42 2.28 2.15	1.94 1.72
33				2.34 2.28 2.04	1.72 1.64
34	Ignacio (for Southern Utes).....Colo..	120,000	120,000		
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44	Southern Ute Agency.....Colo..	120,000			

*450,000 pounds for agency; 30,000 pounds for school.

allotment of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR.

Chas. H. Searing.		Henry A. Koster.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Isaac Levy.	Leo Goldman.	Abraham Stosk.	Jno. K. Mullen.	J. S. Vandoren.	Jas. K. Mullen.	Henry A. Morgan.		Jno. Gundelfh.	Nathan W. Walk.	Benj. R. Tweadwer.	Jas. M. Moser.	Number.
2.26	2.73	4.28														1
2.34	2.52	4.28														2
2.28	2.52	4.19														3
				5.19												4
				5.20	4.97											5
																6
2.26	2.26		2.54			2.025	2.45									7
2.00	2.26		2.40			2.025	2.22									8
2.26	2.19		2.46													9
2.26	2.26		2.54			2.025	2.45									10
2.40	2.26		2.54			2.025	2.22									11
2.26	2.19		2.26													12
2.14	2.02	2.10														13
2.14	2.02	2.05														14
2.00	2.54	2.00														15
																16
																17
		2.16														18
		2.05														19
		2.00														20
																21
								3.96								22
																23
2.26	2.26															24
2.73	2.26															25
2.26	2.26															26
2.14	2.26	2.20	2.12		2.96											27
2.14	2.26	2.15	2.07													28
2.19	2.26	2.00	2.04													29
2.26	2.19								2.23	3.49	2.47					30
2.26	2.26								2.13	3.11	2.35					31
2.15	2.26											2.24				32
2.15	2.26	2.20			3.15											33
2.00	2.26	2.20														34
2.24	2.73	2.15														35
				3.00									2.24	2.20		36
2.12	1.82	2.00				2.24	2.22									37
2.00	1.82	2.00				2.14	2.08									38
1.97	1.12	2.20											2.15		2.00	39
2.24	2.24															40
2.21	2.24															41
2.20	2.14					2.15			2.00							42
						2.05			1.91							43
																44

REF0071765

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[North.—Figures in large type denote units

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Bowling.		Elias Story, jr.		L. C. Shawan, jr.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall)...Idaho..	150,000		2.26	2.26				
2				2.19	1.99				
3				2.14	1.94				
4	Fort Hall Agency.....Idaho..	150,000	150,000			1.69	1.74		
5						1.69	1.69		
6						1.79			
7	Lemhi Agency.....Idaho..	50,000	50,000			2.15	2.26		
8						2.15	2.26		
9						2.26			
10	Boss Fork (for Fort Hall)..Idaho..	150,000							
11	Chicago.....Ill.	1,000,000							
12	Chickasha (for Kiowa).....Ind. T..	600,000	500,000	1.79	1.69			1.69	1.69
13				1.69	1.49			1.69	1.37
14				1.69	1.39			1.79	
15		25,000							
16	Cole.....Kans..	4,000							
17	Elgin (for Osage School).....Kans..	25,000	25,000	1.69	1.49			1.69	1.69
18				1.69	1.39			1.69	1.49
19				1.47	1.39			1.54	
20	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School), Kans.....	10,000	10,000	1.69	1.79			2.09	1.69
21				1.59	1.69			1.69	1.47
22				1.39	1.69			1.69	
23	Lawrence (for school).....Kans..	100,000							
24	Lawrence School.....Kans..	150,000	150,000	1.69	1.49			1.69	1.69
25				1.69	1.39			1.79	1.37
26				1.51	1.39			1.69	
27	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School), Kans.....	6,000	6,000	2.09	1.69			2.12	1.69
28				1.94	1.74			2.09	1.37
29				1.69	1.64			1.69	
30	White Cloud (for schools of Great Nemaha).....Kans..	12,000	12,000					2.09	1.69
31								1.69	1.37
32								1.69	
33	Browns Valley (for Sisseton School), Minn.....	30,000	30,000					2.29	1.89
34								2.19	1.79
35								2.24	
36	Detroit (for White Earth, etc.), Minn.....	90,000						2.12	1.74
37								2.09	1.69
38								1.94	
39		100,000							
40		37,000							
41		100,000							
42		500,000							
43		25,000							
44	Detroit or Park Rapids (for White Earth, etc.).....Minn..	140,000							
45									
46	Fosston, Detroit or Park Rapids (for White Earth, etc.)...Minn..	140,000	*91,000						
47									
48									

a 5,000 pounds for school.
b 15,000 pounds for Absentee Shawnee School, 15,000 pounds for Sac and Fox of Missouri, 2,000 pounds for police.

Number.	H. A. Kester.	Alex. H. Smith.	Gilbert G. Wright.	H. O. Harkness.	Jas. A. Kerr.	Philip Sheeran.	Nathan W. Wells.	Henry Horner & Co.	W. P. Bowen.	Edwin D. Humphrey.	Justin D. Bowersock.	Lewis D. Platt.	Whitmore Bros.	Wills J. Jamison.	Warren Manchester Mfg. Co.	Jno. M. Turner.	Isaac P. Baker.	Number.
1	2.29	2.31																1
2	2.19																	2
3	2.09																	3
4			1.69	1.89	1.89													4
5			1.49	1.99														5
6																		6
7	2.79		2.89	2.29		2.25												7
8	2.69		a 2.25	2.29														8
9	2.59																	9
10							1.57											10
11								1.80										11
12																		12
13	1.89								1.69	1.79								13
14	1.79								1.58									14
15	1.69								1.55									15
16		1.79																16
17		2.09																17
18	1.89								1.89									18
19	1.89								1.94									19
20	1.79								1.91									20
21	1.99																	21
22	1.89																	22
23	1.79										1.250							23
24	1.79								1.89									24
25	1.79								1.89									25
26	1.64								1.95									26
27	2.09																	27
28	1.89																	28
29	1.85																	29
30	1.99																	30
31	1.89																	31
32	1.89																	32
33	1.89	1.79										2.26	1.69	1.45				33
34	1.89											2.12						34
35	1.89											2.09						35
36																		36
37																		37
38												2.29						38
39												2.19						39
40												1.89						40
41															2.09			41
42		1.71											1.75					42
43																1.75		43
44																		44
45	1.89																	45
46	1.79																1.79	46
47	1.69																1.32	47
48																		48

*To be delivered at Detroit or Fosston. Red Lake annuity, 10,000 pounds; Red Lake police, 1,000 pounds; Red Lake School, 2,000 pounds; White Earth Agency, 25,000 pounds; White Earth police, 1,000 pounds; White Earth School, 14,000 pounds; Wild Rice River School, 15,000 pounds; Fosston, 2,000 pounds.

REF0071766

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, jr.		Chas. H. Searing.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Fosston (for White Earth, etc.)....Minn..	20,000		2.17	1.79		
2				2.05	1.67		
3				1.99			
4		30,800					
5		28,300					
6							
7							
8	Park Rapids (for White Earth, etc.) ....Minn..	30,000		2.12	1.76		
9				2.00	1.62		
10				1.94			
11		418,700					
12		400,000	a 48,700				
12½		400,000					
13	Pipestone School....Minn..	20,000		2.17	1.79		
14				2.05	1.67		
15				1.99			
15	Pipestone (Great Northern Railroad depot), Minn....	20,000	20,000				
17	Mount Pleasant School....Mich..	40,000	40,000	2.22	1.84	2.14	1.94
18				2.10	1.72	2.04	1.84
19				2.04		1.99	1.74
20	Seneca (for Quapaw) ....Mo..	59,400	* 59,400	1.98	1.53	1.74	1.54
21				1.88	1.42	1.64	1.44
22				1.84		1.59	1.34
23		235,000					
24	St. Louis....Mo..	4,913,500					
25	Arlee (for Flathead Agency)....Mont..	20,000					
26							
27							
28		20,000					
29							
30							
31		40,000	40,000				
32							
33							
34							
35	Blackfeet Agency....Mont..	300,000	300,000				
36							
37							
38							
39	Blackfoot (for Blackfoot Agency)....Mont..	300,000					
40							
41	Blackfoot (new) Agency....Mont..	300,000					
42							
43	Blackfoot (old) Agency ....Mont..	300,000					
44							
45	Blackfoot or Durham ....Mont..	300,000					
46							
47	Cascade (for Fort Shaw School) ....Mont..	70,000					
48							

* 4,400 pounds for Modoc; 25,000 pounds for Quapaw School; 30,000 pounds for Seneca, etc., School.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Alex. H. Smith.	Warren Manufacturing Co.	Henry A. Koster.	Willis J. Jemison.	Jno. M. Turner.	W. P. Bowen.	Isaac P. Baker.	Edward J. Thomas.	Jno. G. McGannon.	Lewis D. Platt.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Wm. H. Gallagher.	Moffitt & Thompson.	Wm. F. Burgy.	Elias Story, jr.	Jno. M. Turner.	Jas. A. Talbot.	Number.
																	1
																	2
																	3
2.16	2.99																4
		1.80															5
		1.70															6
		1.65															7
																	8
																	9
																	10
1.70																	11
			a 1.50	1.78													12
				1.27													12½
		1.70				1.77	2.00		1.95								13
		1.65				1.35			1.83								14
		1.55							1.71								15
			1.45														16
		2.10															17
		2.00															18
		1.90															19
		1.89			1.48			1.59									20
		1.84			1.43												21
		1.79			b 1.40												22
1.60																	23
1.40																	24
										2.25							25
										2.15							26
										2.05							27
										2.20							28
										2.10							29
										1.95							30
						2.20			1.94								31
						2.10			1.82								32
						2.00			1.70								33
						1.70											34
						2.10			3.06	2.10	1.95	2.20	2.08	1.96	2.10		35
						2.00			2.93	1.95			1.82	1.95	2.20		36
						1.90			2.81	1.85				2.04			37
						1.50											38
															2.28		39
															1.60		40
																1.88	41
																1.88	42
																2.05	43
																1.55	44
																1.90	45
																1.80	46
															2.50		47
															1.78		48

a 20,000 pounds for Pine Point School; 15,000 pounds for Leech Lake annuity; 1,700 pounds for Leech Lake police; 12,000 pounds for Leech Lake School.

REF0071767

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Paul McCormick.	I. P. Baker.	Lewis D. Platt.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Crow Agency.....Mont..	175,000		1.79		
2				1.99		
3				2.04		
4	Custer Station (for Crow).....Mont..	175,000	**175,000**	1.44	1.47	2.55
5				**1.64**		2.43
6				1.69		2.31
7	Durham (for Blackfeet).....Mont..	300,000			2.00	
8					1.90	
9					1.80	
10					1.40	
11	Flathead Agency.....Mont..	40,000				
12						
13						
14	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	350,000	**350,000**		2.18	2.75
15					2.05	2.63
16					1.95	2.51
17					1.50	
18	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	350,000	**350,000**		2.04	2.69
19					1.90	2.57
20					**1.80**	2.45
21					1.60	
22	Fort Shaw School.....Mont..	70,000	**70,000**		2.15	2.75
23					2.00	2.63
24					1.92	2.51
25					1.70	
26	Great Falls (for Fort Shaw School).....Mont..	70,000			1.90	
27					1.80	
28					1.70	
29					1.50	
30	Harlem (for Fort Belknap).....Mont..	350,000			2.10	
31					1.97	
32					1.87	
33					1.45	
34	Kalispel (for Flathead Agency).....Mont..	20,000				
35						
36						
37		20,000				
38						
39						
40		40,000			2.05	
41					1.95	
42					1.85	
43					1.70	
44	Macon.....Mont..	350,000				
45	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck).....Mont..	350,000			2.00	
46					1.86	
47					1.76	
48					1.55	
49	Red Rock (for Lemhi).....Mont..	50,000			1.55	

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Jno. M. Turner.	Alex. H. Smith.	Elias Story, jr.		Wm. M. Atkinson.	Moffitt & Thompson.	W. F. Burgy.	H. A. Koster.	Warren Manufacturing Co.	Number.
									1
									2
									3
1.63	2.16	1.47	1.70						4
1.23		1.47	1.85						5
		1.60							6
				2.00					7
				1.85					8
				1.75					9
									10
		1.63	1.80						11
		1.63	1.90						12
		1.73							13
2.19		1.85	1.95	2.08	2.80	**1.81**			14
1.67		1.85	2.10	1.95		1.68			15
		1.90		1.85					16
									17
		1.98	2.10	2.10		2.33			18
		1.98	2.25	1.95		1.91			19
		2.05		1.90					20
									21
		2.10	2.25	2.05		2.10	2.50		22
		2.10	2.35	1.90		1.65	2.45		23
		2.17		**1.82**			2.35		24
									25
				1.80					26
				1.70					27
				1.60					28
									29
				2.00					30
				1.87					31
				1.77					32
									33
				2.10					34
				2.00					35
				1.85					36
				2.10					37
				2.00					38
				1.90					39
									40
									41
									42
									43
								3.69	44
2.01				2.05					45
1.73				1.90					46
				1.80					47
									48
									49

REF0071768

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Elias Story, jr.	Isaac P. Baker.	Lewis D. Platt.	Paul McCormick.
1	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River Agency), Mont	*Pounds.* 220,000	*Pounds.* **220,000**	1.43	1.50	2.50	1.49
2				1.43		2.38	1.69
3				1.50		2.26	1.74
4				1.55			
5				1.65			
6	Tongue River Agency, Mont.	220,000					2.19
7							2.39
8							2.44
9	Wane, Mont.	350,000					
10	Chadron and Rushville (for Pine Ridge), Nebr.	1,000,000					
11							
12	Dakota City (for Omaha and Winnebago schools) Nebr	60,000	**60,000**				
13							
14							
15							
16							
17	Omaha and Winnebago schools, Nebr.	60,000				2.10	
18						1.98	
19						1.86	
20	Genoa (for school), Nebr.	110,000					
21							
22							
23							
24							
25	Genoa School, Nebr.	110,000	**110,000**			2.19	
26						2.00	
27						1.88	
28	Rushville (for Pine Ridge), Nebr.	1,000,000	**1,000,000**			1.86	
29						1.74	
30						1.62	
31	Rushville or Chadron, Nebr.	1,000,000					
32	Santee Agency (Poncas), Nebr.	2,500	**2,500**				
33							
34							
35	Valentine (for Rosebud), Nebr.	660,000					
36		725,000	**725,000**			1.82	
37						1.70	
38						1.58	
39	Verdigre (for Yankton), Nebr.	230,000					
40							
41							

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Alex. H. Smith.	Jno. M. Turner.	Warren Mfg. Co.	James Halley.	John J. McNamara.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Henry A. Koster.	S. K. Bittenbender.	Pliny T. Birchard.	C. H. Searing.		Nathan W. Wells.	Herbert W. Potter.	Wm. Crouch.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Charles G. Somers.	Jas. R. Finney.	Rushville Milling Co.	Henry B. Wynn.	Number
2.03	**1.65**																		1
	1.17																		2
																			3
																			4
																			5
																			6
																			7
		3.99																	8
			1.48	1.59															9
				1.43															10
																			11
					1.98	2.10													12
					1.88	2.00													13
					1.84	1.90													14
					1.53														15
					1.42														16
							2.10												17
																			18
					1.98			1.64											19
					1.88			1.54											20
					1.84			1.49											21
					1.53														22
					1.42														23
																			24
						1.60			1.99	1.79	1.23	**1.55**	[1]1.40						25
						1.55			1.89	1.69		1.47							26
						1.50			1.84	1.59		1.40							27
								a1.58					1.45	1.41	1.47	1.46	1.49		28
								a1.48						1.47	1.41	**1.41**			29
								a1.42						1.36					30
1.80																			31
						2.10													32
						2.05													33
						2.00													34
																		2.10	35
1.77													b1.45	1.41	b1.48	1.36		1.79	36
														1.47	b1.42	**1.34**			37
														1.36					38
								b1.63											39
								b1.53											40
								b1.48											41

[1] Bids on 8,000 lbs.
a Provided other lots bid for are not awarded to him.
b Provided bid for Pine Ridge is not accepted.

REF0071769

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.		Chas. H. Scaring.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Carson School.....Nev..	25,000	**25,000**	3.13	2.58	3.07	2.87
2				2.97	2.42	**2.97**	2.77
3				2.98		2.92	2.67
4	Elko (for Western Shoshone).....Nev..	30,000	**30,000**	2.99	2.47	2.90	2.70
5				2.84	2.31	**2.80**	2.60
6				2.78		2.75	2.50
7	Nevada Agency.....Nev..	42,500					
8	Wadsworth (for Nevada Agency .....Nev..	42,500	**42,500**	2.99	2.47	2.79	2.59
9	Police and school).....Nev..			2.84	2.31	**2.60**	2.49
10				2.78		2.64	2.39
11		42,000					
12							
13							
14	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**	2.32	1.88	2.10	1.90
15				2.22	1.77	2.02	1.80
16				2.15		1.95	1.70
17	Dulce Side Track (for Jicarilla).....N. Mex..	100,000		2.32	1.88	2.37	2.17
18				2.22	1.77	2.27	2.07
19				2.15		2.22	1.97
20	Jicarilla Agency.....N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**				
21							
22							
23	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex..	90,000	**90,000**	2.97	2.53	2.70	2.50
24				2.87	2.42	**2.60**	2.40
25				2.80		2.55	2.30
26		10,000					
27							
28	Navajo Agency.....N. Mex..	55,000	**55,000**	3.27	2.83	3.03	2.83
29				3.17	2.72	**2.93**	2.73
30				3.10		2.88	2.63
31		36,500					
32							
33	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	110,000					
34							
35	Eastern Cherokee School.....N. C..	20,000	**20,000**	2.64	2.24		
36				2.54	2.14		
37				2.49			
38	Devils Lake Agency.....N. Dak..	20,000		2.23	1.84		
39				2.10	1.72		
40				2.04			
41		145,000	**20,000**				
42							
43							
44		125,000					
45	Devils Lake Station (for agency) .....N. Dak..	145,000					
46		125,000					
47							
48	Devils Lake Station (for Fort Totten School) .....N. Dak..	85,000					

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Eugene Griswold.	Henry A. Koster.	Nathan W. Wells.	Benj. R. Towndrow.	Abraham Staab.	John N. Moser.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Jno. K. Mullen.	Martin Lohman.	J. S. Vanderen.	Lewis D. Platt.	Frank Palmer.	Warren Manufacturing Co.	John M. Turner.	Lewis A. Foote.	Isaac P. Baker.	Number.
2.98	3.05	3.07	3.10														1
	2.95																2
	2.85																3
	3.20	3.37															4
	3.10																5
	3.00																6
2.90																	7
2.66		2.69															8
																	9
																	10
	2.90																11
	2.80																12
	2.70																13
	2.50			2.075		2.07		2.07									14
	2.45			1.975		2.02		1.87									15
	2.40					**1.99**											16
					2.00												17
																	18
																	19
				1.99		2.31	1.90	1.97									20
				1.89		2.26		1.77									21
						2.23											22
						2.88			2.80								23
						2.83											24
						2.80											25
				3.25													26
				3.15													27
	3.40																28
	3.30																29
	3.26																30
				3.15						2.94							31
				3.05													32
				1.825				2.04									33
				1.725				1.84									34
	2.40										2.62						35
	2.35										2.50						36
	2.30										2.38						37
												1.95					38
																	39
															2.10	**1.90**	40
															2.00	1.45	41
															1.95		42
												1.95					43
													3.10				44
														1.97			45
														1.37			46
													3.10				47

REF0071770

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Stevens, jr.		Chas. H. Searing.	
1	Fort Stevenson School.....N. Dak..	*Pounds.* 40,000	*Pounds.* **40,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
2							
3							
4							
5							
6	Fort Totten (for Devils Lake).....N. Dak..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7							
8	Fort Totten (for Fort Totten School).N. Dak..	85,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9							
10	Fort Totten School.....N. Dak..	85,000	.....	2.22	1.84	.....	.....
11				2.10	1.72		
12				2.04			
13		70,000	**85,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayville.....N. Dak..	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Minot (for Fort Stevenson School)..N. Dak..	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16							
17	Oberon (for Fort Totten School)....N. Dak..	85,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18							
19	Rolla (for Devils Lake, etc.).....N. Dak..	125,000	.....	2.17	1.79	.....	.....
20				2.05	1.67		
21				1.99			
22	Rolla or Devils Lake Station (for Devils Lake Agency, etc.).....N. Dak..	145,000	***125,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
23							
24	Rolla or Devils Lake Agency (for Devils Lake Agency).....N. Dak..	145,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25							
26							
27	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	700,000	**700,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28							
29							
30							
31							
32	Darlington (for schools of Cheyennes and Arapahoes).....Okla..	100,000	**100,000**	1.88	1.43	1.63	1.43
33				1.78	1.32	**1.53**	1.33
34				1.74		1.48	1.23
35	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency).....Okla..	450,000	**450,000**	1.88	1.43	1.63	1.43
36				1.78	1.32	**1.53**	1.33
37				1.74		1.48	1.23
38		700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Guthrie (for Sac and Fox, etc.).....Okla..	32,000	.....	.....	.....	c1.69	c1.49
40						c1.59	c1.39
41						c1.54	c1.20
42	Kildair.....Okla..	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Oklahoma (for Sac and Fox, etc.).....Okla..	32,000	†**32,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
44							
45							
46	Oklahoma or Guthrie (for Sac and Fox, etc.).....Okla..	32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47							
48							
49		17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* To be delivered at Rolla, N. Dak.
† 15,000 pounds for absentee Shawnee; 15,000 pounds for Sac and Fox, of Missouri; 2,000 pounds for police.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

W. M. Atkinson.	Isaac P. Baker.	Elias Story, jr.	John M. Turner.	Lewis D. Platt.	Henry A. Koster.	Lewis A. Foote.	Frank Palmer.	Mayville Roller Mill Co.	Edwin D. Humphrey.	W. P. Bowen.	Alex. H. Smith.	Number.
2.35	2.10	1.80	**1.97**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2.25	1.65	1.80	1.47									2
		1.85										3
		1.90										4
		2.00										5
.....	.....	.....	2.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
			1.47									7
.....	.....	.....	2.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
			1.47									9
.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.32	2.25	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	1.60			2.20	2.20	2.00						11
				2.08	2.15	1.95						12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1.65	.....	.....	.....	14
1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1.80												16
.....	1.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	1.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	1.45											20
												21
.....	*1.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
	1.42											23
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
				2.20								25
				2.06								26
2.00	.....	1.75	**1.93**	2.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
		1.75	1.33	2.54								28
		1.79		2.42								29
		1.83										30
		1.92										31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	b1.68	1.62	.....	32
					1.80					1.57		33
					1.70					1.54		34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	b1.68	1.62	.....	35
					1.80					1.57		36
					1.70					1.54		37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
												40
												41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.11	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.58	.....	43
										1.53		44
										1.50		45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
					1.84							47
					1.79							48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.23	49

a 4,000; 96-pound sacks only.
b Delivery at agency building by wagon if desired.
c 4 cents per 100 pounds additional on all grades for delivery at Oklahoma.

REF0071771

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.		Chas. H. Searing.		Jno. P. Soderstrom.	Wm. P. Bowes.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Osage Agency (for school) ....Okla..	35,000						170	
2	School	35,000							1.66
3									1.64
4									1.61
5	Ponca (for Ponca, etc., Agency)....Okla..	73,500	*73,500	1.93	1.48	1.64	1.44		1.43
6				1.83	1.37	1.54	1.34		1.48
7				1.79		1.49	1.24		*1.40
8	Pawnee Agency ....Okla..	35,000				1.94	1.74		
9						1.84	1.64		
10						1.79	1.54		
11	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule) ....S. Dak..	170,000							
12									
13									
14	Cheyenne River Agency ....S. Dak..	400,000	400,000						
15									
16									
17									
18									
19		200,000							
20	Flandreau School ....S. Dak..	35,000	35,000						
21									
22									
23	Pierre School....S. Dak..	22,000	22,000						
24									
25									
26	Lower Brule Agency ....S. Dak..	170,000							
27									
28									
29	Ponca Creek Issue Station (for Rosebud Agency) ....S. Dak..	65,000							
30									
31									
32	Yankton Agency....S. Dak..	230,000							
33									
34									
35		190,000	190,000						
36	Yankton School	40,000	40,000						

* 16,000 pounds for Otoe School; 18,000 pounds for Ponca School; 4,500 pounds for Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe police; 35,000 pounds for Pawnee School.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR.—Continued.

Henry A. Koster.	Alex. H. Smith.	Lewis D. Platt.	Isaac P. Baker.	S. K. Bittenbender.	Elias Story, jr.	Chas. T. Kutnewsky.	Lewis A. Foote.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Edward J. Thomas.	H. Quamberg.	M. T. Sanders & Co.	Chas. G. Somers.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Pliny T. Birchard.	Jno. L. Turner.	Frank Nelson.	Homer W. Johnson.	Number.
																		1
																		2
																		3
																		4
																		5
1.89	1.68																	
1.84																		6
1.77																		7
																		8
																		9
																		10
																		11
		1.90																12
		1.78																13
		1.86																14
		2.09	1.95	2.30	1.75	2.20	1.89											15
		1.97	1.45		1.75	1.90	1.79											16
		1.85			1.73		1.74											17
					1.83													18
					1.92													19
								1.85										20
1.90		2.13					1.65		2.00									21
1.85		2.01					1.55											22
1.80		1.89					1.50											23
1.95		2.09					1.79	1.50										24
1.88		1.97					1.66											25
1.80		1.85					1.63											26
		2.20		2.25			1.71	1.77		1.475								27
		2.08					1.61											28
		1.96					1.56											
											2.20	1.98						29
		2.22	2.50									1.92						30
		2.29	2.20															31
		2.06																32
		2.07		2.25			1.84						1.83	a1.95		1.59	1.70	33
		1.86					1.74						1.98	a1.86				34
		1.88					1.69						1.75	a1.88				35
															1.30			36
															1.37½			

a Provided bid for Pine Ridge Agency is not accepted.

REF0071772

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Searing.		L. C. Stevens, Jr.	
1	Ouray Agency ..... Utah..	*Pounds.* 140,000	*Pounds.* **140,000**	2.07	2.87	.....	.....
2				2.87	2.77		
3				2.92	2.67		
4	Ashland (for La Pointe Agency), Chippewas of Lake Superior ..... Wis..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	2.17	1.79
5						2.05	1.67
6						1.99	
7	Green Bay Agency (for Oneida School).. Wis..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8							
9							
10	Oneida (for Oneida School) ..... Wis..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	2.22	1.84
11						2.10	1.73
12						2.04	
13	Oneida School ..... Wis..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
14							
15							
16	Tomah School ..... Wis..	25,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	2.17	1.79
17						2.05	1.67
18						1.99	
19	*Arapahoe Issue Station ..... Wyo..	156,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	*Casper ..... Wyo..	324,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21							
22							
23		125,000	a324,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
24							
25		170,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26							
27							
28	Lander* ..... Wyo..	168,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Lander or Casper* ..... Wyo..	324,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Lander or Shoshone Agency* ..... Wyo..	324,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Shoshone Agency ..... Wyo..	324,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32							
33	Shoshone Agency or Arapahoe Issue Station* ..... Wyo..	324,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*For Shoshone Agency.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Jas. K. Mullen.	Benj. R. Towndrow.	Bert Haight.	Reuben T. Collett.	Isaac P. Baker.	Lewis D. Platt.	Henry A. Koster.	Alex. H. Smith.	Lewis A. Foote.	Albert D. Lane.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Pliny T. Birchard.	Chas. G. Somers.	Jas. R. Finney.	Nathan W. Wells.	John K. Mullen.	Elihu Bond.	Number.
3.15	2.75	2.94	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2.95																	2
																	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	2.17	1.80	1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
				1.55	2.05	1.75											5
					1.98	1.70											6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
					2.06												8
					1.94												9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
																	11
																	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	.....	1.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
						2.20		1.71									14
						2.10		1.66									15
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.72	2.23	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
				1.50	2.11	2.15											17
					1.99	2.10											18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.64	b1.73	c1.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
										1.73	b1.63	c1.56					21
										1.60	b1.58						22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.53				23
													a1.48				24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
								2.00									26
								1.95									27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.79	.....	.....	30
2.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
2.73																	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.94	33

a156,000 pounds for Northern Arapahoes; 43,000 pounds for Shoshone Agency schools; 125,000 pounds for Shoshones. To be delivered at Casper, Wyo.

b Provided his bid for Pine Ridge Agency is not accepted.

c Will deliver at Lander, Arapaho Issue Station, or the Agency at $1.25 per 100 lbs. in advance of rates quoted for Casper.

REF0071773

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes rates

HARD BREAD.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac Levy.	W. W. Shaw.	W. W. Graves.	Lewis D. Dozier.	Dudley Smith.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Colorado River Agency ..... Ariz..	800	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Chicago ..... Ill..	92,100	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....
3	St. Louis ..... Mo..	101,400	**101,400**	.....	.....	*a*.33½	**3.25**	.....
4	Omaha ..... Nebr..	92,100	.....	.....	3.60	.....	.....	.....
5		101,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.42

HOMINY.

6	Chicago ..... Ill..	65,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7								
8	Kansas City ..... Mo..	65,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		60,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Omaha ..... Nebr..	65,200	**65,200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.14**
11		60,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		37,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Pine Ridge Agency ..... S. Dak..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LARD.

14	Phœnix School ..... Ariz..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15		500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Chicago ..... Ill..	37,700	**37,700**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17		37,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Chicago or Kansas City	37,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19		37,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Sioux City ..... Iowa..	37,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21		1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Sioux City or Omaha	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Omaha ..... Nebr..	37,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24								
25	Omaha or Kansas City	37,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Yankton Agency ..... S. Dak..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MESS PORK.

		Barrels.	*Barrels.*					
27	Chicago ..... Ill..	756	**670**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28		230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Sioux City ..... Iowa..	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30		756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Sioux City or Omaha	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	St. Paul ..... Minn..	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Kansas City ..... Mo..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Omaha or Kansas City	756	**86**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c F. O. B.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARD BREAD.

Henry B. Steele.	Walter T. Chandler.	Nathan W. Wells.	Henry A. Koster.	Jno. T. Brady.	Frank Cross.	Adolph Holler.	W. G. Mullen.	Sioux City Packing Co.	Michael E. Hurley.	Siegfried J. Tribolet.	Michael Cudahy.	E. Morris.	Lewis F. Swift.	Philip D. Armour.	Alfred C. Noyes.	Luther C. Stevens.	Number.
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5

HOMINY.

b.0179	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
c.0179	.....	1.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	1.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

LARD.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½	7.93	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0244	.....	3.62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.82½	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.88	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26

MESS PORK.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.75	12.89	**12.50**	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.97	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.47	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.97	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.47	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**12.69**	.....	.....	.....	34

b Fine. *c* Coarse.

REF0071774

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

ROLLED OATS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. J. Marks.	Mathew T. Chandler.	Jno. T. Brady.	Henry A. Koster.	Abraham Staab.	Henry R. Steel.
		Pounds	*Pounds.*						
1	Chicago.....Ill...	32,300	**32,300**	.....	*c*.035	.....	.....	.....	a2.49
2									*b*1.74
3	Kansas City.....Mo..	32,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c*3.77	.....	.....
4							*c*3.77		
5	St. Louis.....Mo..	32,300	.....	*d*.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Omaha.....Nebr..	32,300	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....
7	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....

OATS.

		Pounds	*Pounds.*						
8	Holbrook (for Keam's Canyon School). Ariz..	36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.19	.....	.....
9	Keam's Canon School.....Ariz..	36,000	**36,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Grand Junction School.....Colo..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	2.14	1.99	.....
11									
12	Chickasaw (for Kiowa Agency) .....Ind. T..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Elgin (for Osage School) .....Kans..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.21	.....	.....
14	Mount Pleasant School.....Mich..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.73	.....	.....
15	Detroit (for White Earth).....Minn..	80,000	**32,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16		32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.34	.....	.....
17	Fosston (for White Earth) .....Minn..	80,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....
18		11,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....
19		10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....
20		8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21		15,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22		21,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Park Rapids (for White Earth).....Minn..	80,000	**18,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24		15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....
25		1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....
26		1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....
27	Crow Agency.....Mont..	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Custer Station (for Crow Agency) ....Mont..	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....
29	Flathead Agency (for Carlos Band)....Mont..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30		20,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.98	.....	.....
31		10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....
32	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.87	.....	.....
33	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency).....Nebr..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....
34	Carson School.....Nev..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.98	.....	.....
35	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.91	.....	.....
36	Osage Agency.....Okla..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	25,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Crow Creek Agency.....S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Lower Brule Agency .....S. Dak..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Rosebud Agency .....S. Dak..	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Ouray Agency .....Utah..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	3.19	.....	.....
42	Uintah Agency .....Utah..	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43		30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.19	.....	.....
44	Uintah, White River Utes .....Utah..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.19	.....	.....
45	Ouray and Uintah Agency .....Utah..	110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Per case, in cases containing 36 2-pound packages.
b Per case in cases containing 24 2-pound packages.
c In 2-pound packages, 50 or 60 pounds to case.
d In 2-pound packages, 25 packages per case.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

ROLLED OATS.

Chas. H. Searing.	David Ross.	Clarence D. White.	Chas. Boettcher.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	J. H. Sherburne.	Isaac P. Baker.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Elias Story, jr.	Alex. L. Demers.	Walter B. Jordan.	W. J. Carroll.	Wm. F. Burgy.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Jno. P. Soderstrom.	Wm. A. Ashton.	Reuben F. Collett.	Bert Haight.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

OATS.

.....	1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.57	1.54	1.44	1.65	2.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	1.28	.....	.....	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
																		18
																		19
																		20
.....	1.28																	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
																		24
																		25
																		26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	1.50	.....	.....	1.88	.....	1.49	1.68	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	1.68	.....	.....	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.39	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.59	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	1.50	.....	.....	1.68	.....	1.54	1.49	1.76	.....	1.53	1.77	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	1.10	.....	.....	1.17	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1.49	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	1.50	.....	1.50	1.48	.....	1.30	1.26	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	1.20	.....	1.25	1.48	.....	1.23	1.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	1.38	.....	1.25	1.57	.....	1.23	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84	1.72	2.19	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.72	2.19	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84	.....	.....	44
2.42	.....	.....	.....	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45

REF0071775

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT (COARSE).

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	Chas. H. Searing.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Fort Apache School ..... Ariz..	200	**200**	3.87	3.65
2	Fort Apache (for White Mountain Apaches) .. Ariz..	1,000	**1,000**		
3	Holbrook (for San Carlos, etc., Agency) ..... Ariz..	1,500		2.37	
4	San Carlos Agency ..... Ariz..	10,000		2.53	
5		1,500			
6		500	**500**		
7	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal..	2,200		3.13	
8		200	**200**		
9	Fort Hall School ..... Idaho..	3,000			
10	Arkansas City (for Osage and Kaw) ..... Kans..	2,000			
11	Cale (for Chilocco School) ..... Kans..	12,000		.83	
12		10,000	**10,000**		
13	Elgin (for Osage School) ..... Kans..	2,700		.93	
14		2,000	**2,000**		.82
15	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School) ..... Kans..	2,000		1.23	1.24
16				1.43	
17	Lawrence School ..... Kans..	10,000		.83	
18		9,000	**9,000**		.71
19	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School) ..... Kans..	1,400		1.23	1.27
20				1.43	
21	Kickapoo School ..... Kans..	1,400	**1,400**		
22	Pottawatomie School ..... Kans..	2,000	**2,000**		
23	White Cloud (for Great Nemeha School) ..... Kans..	1,680	**680**	**.95**	
24	Mount Pleasant School ..... Mich..	4,500	**3,000**	**.87**	
25		3,000			
26	Brown's Valley (for Sisseton School) ..... Minn..	2,000	**2,000**	**1.26**	
27				1.49	
28	Detroit (for White Earth, etc.) ..... Minn..	5,000	**1,040**	**.97**	
29		840			
30		200			
31	Fosston (for White Earth, etc.) ..... Minn..	1,500		1.33	
32		400			
33		1,000	**1,400**		
34	Park Rapids ..... Minn..	400	**400**		
35	Pipestone School ..... Minn..	1,500		1.13	
36		1,000	**1,000**		
37	Blackfeet Agency ..... Mont.,	6,000			
38		7,000		2.17	
39	Crow Agency ..... Mont..	10,000			
40	Custer Station (for Crow Agency) ..... Mont..	10,000	**10,000**		
41	Durham Station (for Blackfeet Agency) ..... Mont..	7,000	**6,000**	**1.88**	
42	Fort Peck Agency ..... Mont..	5,000		1.53	
43					
44	Fort Shaw School ..... Mont..	3,100		2.07	
45		2,600	**2,600**		
46	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck Agency) ..... Mont..	5,000	**5,000**	**1.48**	
47	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River Agency) .... Mont..	4,000	**4,000**	1.58	
48				1.83	
49	Dakota City (for Omaha and Winnebago schools) Nebr..	1,600		1.13	
50	Genoa School ..... Nebr..	7,000	**7,000**	.87	.79
51	Great Nemeha School ..... Nebr..	1,120			
52	Sac and Fox, of Missouri, School ..... Nebr..	560			
53	Omaha School ..... Nebr..	600	**600**		
54	Winnebago School ..... Nebr..	1,000	**1,000**		

a To be delivered at Blackfeet Agency.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT (COARSE).

D. W. Wickersham.	Henry A. Morgan.	Henry A. Koster.	John Gandolfo.	Fred W. Vogler.	John P. Soderstrom.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Isaac P. Baker.	Walter B. Jordan.	Number.
	1.89								1
	1.89								2
									3
									4
2.60									5
	1.89								6
									7
		2.39	**1.59**						8
		2.17		3.00					9
		.70							10
									11
		.72							12
									13
		.79			.84				14
									15
									16
									17
		.69							18
									19
									20
		1.26							21
		1.17							22
									23
									24
		.89							25
		1.41							26
									27
									28
		1.21							29
		1.21							30
									31
		1.21							32
		1.21							33
		1.21							34
									35
		.96							36
		2.06				2.09			37
									38
						1.67	1.67		39
		1.38				1.27		**1.07**	40
									41
		1.74				1.65		1.60	42
		1.76							43
									44
		1.86				2.10			45
		1.71							46
		1.41				1.24		**1.10**	47
									48
									49
		.77							50
		1.51							51
		1.51							52
		1.40							53
		1.40							54

REF0071776

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT (COARSE)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Luther C. Stevens, jr.	Jno. L. Turner.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Santee Agency.....Nebr..	4,000		1.27	
2		1,000	1,000		.95
3	Santee School.....Nebr..	1,400	1,400		.95
4	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency).....Nebr..	30,000	30,000	.76	
5				.98	
6		27,500			
7	Carson School.....Nev..	3,000		2.78	
8		1,000	1,000		
9	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	3,600		1.76	
10		3,000	300		
11		300			
12	Dulce Side Track (for Jicarilla Agency).....N. Mex..	3,000		2.43	
13				2.65	
14	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency).....N. Mex..	3,000			
15	Jicarilla Agency.....N. Mex..	3,000	3,00		
16	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex..	5,000		2.27	
17		4,000			
18	Mescalero (for Agency).....N. Mex..	4,000	4,000		
19	Eastern Cherokee School.....N. C..	3,000	2,500	1.67	
20	Devil's Lake Agency.....N. Dak..	1,000	1,000	1.14	
21				1.37	
22	Fort Berthold Agency.....N. Dak..	15,000			
23		18,000	15,000	1.43	
24	Fort Totten School.....N. Dak..	3,500	3,500	1.14	
25				1.37	
26	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	1,000	1,000	1.32	
27				1.57	
28	Chilocco School.....Okla..	10,000			
29	Kildair (for Kaw School).....Okla..	2,200			
30		2,000	2,000		
31	Oklahoma City (for schools of Sac and Fox).....Okla..	1,200	1,200		
32		1,000	1,000		
33	Oklahoma City or Guthrie (for schools of Sac and Fox), Okla.....	2,800		1.07	
34		2,200			
35	Ponca (for Otoe and Pawnee schools).....Okla..	4,000		.97	
36		100			
37		2,000			
38		2,100	2,100		
39	Seger Colony School.....Okla..	3,600		1.33	
40		3,000			
41		2,000	3,000		
42	Armour (for Yankton Agency).....S. Dak..	6,000		1.17	
43	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule Agency).....S. Dak..	3,000		1.08	
44				1.32	
45	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	5,000	5,000		
46		550		1.23	
47	Lower Brule Agency.....S. Dak..	3,000	3,000		
48	Ponca Creek Issue Station (for Rosebud Agency), S. Dak.....	2,500		1.26	
49				1.48	
50	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	6,000	6,000		1.00
51	Green Bay Agency (for schools).....Wis..	1,500		.97	
52		2,000		.97	
53	Menomonee School.....Wis..	1,000	1,000		
54	Oneida School.....Wis..	2,000	2,000	1.17	
55	Tomah School.....Wis..	1,000		1.05	
56		500	500		

dvertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT (COARSE)—Continued.

Henry A. Koster.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Chas. H. Searing.	Abraham Staab.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Martin Lohman.	J. H. Shumborne.	Jno. P. Soderstrom.	Wm. G. Mullen.	Number.
									1
1.81									2
1.81									3
1.09	.77								4
		.77							5
									6
1.98									7
									8
			1.55						9
1.98									10
									11
									12
		1.99							13
4.15				1.75					14
									15
2.78		2.45							16
					2.00				17
2.17									18
1.74	1.08								19
									20
1.60	1.48								21
									22
1.21	1.09								23
									24
	1.50								25
									26
		.74				.93			27
							1.07		28
.67		.82				.93			29
.81									30
.81									31
									32
		.02							33
									34
									35
.84						.93			36
.84						.93			37
		.82							38
									39
145									40
		1.25							41
									42
									43
									44
	1.19								45
									46
	1.04								47
	2.00								48
									49
1.07	.93							1.08	50
									51
									52
.93									53
.93									54
									55
1.01									56

REF0071777

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT (FINE).

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Stevens, jr.		Leo. Goldman.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Casa Grande (for Pima School)....Ariz..	1,000		3.97		
2	Colorado River Agency and School....Ariz..	2,000	2,000			4.75
3	Colorado River Agency....Ariz..	2,000		4.88		
4	Fort Apache School....Ariz..	1,000		4.33		
5	Fort Apache (for White Mountain Apaches).....	3,000				
6	Fort Apache Agency, etc.....	13,000		4.33		
7	Fort Mojave School....Ariz..	2,000	2,000	4.24		
8	Holbrook (for Fort Apache School)....Ariz..	1,000		3.33		
9	Holbrook (for San Carlos Agency, etc).....	13,000		3.33		
10	Keam's Canyon School....Ariz..	1,000	1,000	4.88		
11	Phœnix School....Ariz..	2,000				1.74
12		2,000	2,000	3.17		
13	Pima Agency (for school)....Ariz..	1,000	1,000			2.94
14	Pima School....Ariz..	1,000				
15	San Carlos Agency....Ariz..	10,000				
16		13,000	[a]14,000	2.77		
17	Fort Yuma School....Cal..	2,000	2,000	3.13		2.50
18	Ignacio (for Southern Ute)....Colo..	2,000	2,000			
19	Grand Junction School....Colo..	2,000	2,000	2.48		
20						
21	Southern Ute Agency....Colo..	2,000		2.67	a2.44	
22	Lemhi Agency....Idaho..	600	600			
23	Chilocasha (for Kiowa Agency)....Ind. T..	20,000	20,000	.93	a.79	
24	Arkansas City (for Kaw School)....Kans..	200				
25	Cale (for Chilocco School)....Kans..	2,000	2,000	1.23	a1.03	
26	Elgin (for Osage School)....Kans..	500		1.23	a1.07	
27	Lawrence School....Kans..	1,000	1,000	1.23	a1.03	
28	Detroit (for White Earth, etc.)....Minn..	680	680	1.43		
29		650		1.21		
30	Fosston (for White Earth, etc.)....Minn..	1,250	1,250	1.73		
31		650		1.49		
32	Park Rapids (for White Earth, etc.)....Minn..	650	650	1.53		
33	Pipestone School....Minn..	500	500	1.53		
34	Mount Pleasant School....Mich..	1,500	1,500	1.17	a.94	
35	Seneca (for Quapaw, etc.)....Mo..	3,000	3,000	1.42	a1.18	
36	Arlee (for Flathead Agency)....Mont..	1,300	1,300	2.58	a2.34	
37	Blackfeet Agency....Mont..	1,000	1,000	2.63	a2.39	
38	Durham (for Blackfeet Agency)....Mont..	1,000		2.34	a2.11	
39	Flathead Agency....Mont..	1,300		2.77	a2.54	
40	Fort Belknap Agency....Mont..	5,000	5,000	1.97	a1.74	
41	Fort Shaw School....Mont..	600	600	2.53	a2.29	
42	Red Rock (for Lemhi Agency)....Mont..	600		2.78	a2.55	
43	Dakota City (Omaha, etc., School)....Nebr..	1,800		1.42		
44	Omaha and Winnebago School....Nebr..	1,800	1,800			
45	Rushville (for Pine Ridge Agency)....Nebr..	30,000				
46	Rushville or Chadron (for Pine Ridge Agency) ....Nebr..	30,000	30,000	1.17	a.84	
47	Santee Agency....Nebr..	1,500	1,500	1.77		
48	Carson School....Nev..	2,000	2,000	3.14	a2.91	
49	Elko (for Western Shoshones, etc., Agency)..Nev..	3,500		2.97	a2.74	
50	Nevada Agency....Nev..	2,125	2,125			
51	Wadsworth (for Nevada, etc.)....Nev..	2,125		2.84	a2.71	
52	Western Shoshone Agency....Nev..	3,500	3,500	3.97	a3.74	

[a] 10,000 pounds at San Carlos Agency; 3,000 pounds at Fort Apache for White Mountain Apaches; 1,000 pounds at Fort Apache for Fort Apache School.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT (FINE).

Isaac Levy.	Jno. Gandolfo.	Henry A. Koster.	Chas H. Soering.	Julius Liberman.	Henry A. Morgan.	D. W. Wickersham.	Jno. P. Soderstrom.	Jno. G. McGranson.	Patrick E. Byrne.	John L. Turner.	Eugene Griswold.	Number.
												1
4.50	3.49											2
		4.98										3
			3.50									4
			3.50									5
												6
		4.59										7
												8
		5.39										9
												10
		1.69										11
												12
		2.77										13
												14
			2.97	2.32								15
					[b]2.23	2.75						16
3.00		2.47										17
			2.65									18
		2.57	2.80									19
			2.24									20
		4.50										21
		3.74										22
		1.07	1.10									23
							1.13					24
		1.21										25
		1.29	1.40				1.13					26
		.87	1.25									27
		1.61										28
												29
		1.54										30
												31
		1.83										32
		1.47										33
		1.19										34
		.97	1.25					1.25				35
												36
		3.11							2.77			37
												38
		3.97							3.00			39
		2.77							2.15			40
		2.47							2.50			41
												42
												43
		1.67										44
		1.39	1.23									45
												46
									1.15			47
		1.93								[b]1.25		48
		2.11									1.95	49
												50
		2.11									1.95	51
												52
		4.21										

a Medium, small sacks.
b In small bags, packed in barrels of 280 pounds, each.

REF0071778

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[Note.—Figures in large type denote autho

SALT (FINE)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awa de	L. C. Stivers, jr.	H. A. Koster.	Chas. H. Sterling.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	3,200	3,200	1.96	2.15	1.97
2	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex..	1,000	1,000	2.67	.....	2.39
3				a 2.47		
4	Pueblo Agency.....N. Mex..	200	200	.....	2.70	.....
5	Santa Fe (for Pueblo Agency).....N. Mex..	200	.....	2.67	.....	.....
6	Eastern Cherokee School.....N. C..	500	500	1.97	2.02	.....
7	Fort Berthold Agency.....N. Dak..	3,000	3,000	1.92	2.07	.....
8				a 1.76		
9	Fort Stevenson School.....N. Dak..	1,000	1,000	2.17	1.96	.....
10				a 1.93		
11	Chilocco School.....Okla..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1.15
12	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe)..Okla..	15,000	15,000	1.17	1.17	1.10
13				a .94		
14	Kildair (for Kaw School).....Okla..	200	200	1.43	1.43	1.75
15				a 1.24		
16	Oklahoma City (for schools).....Okla..	600	600	.....	1.91	.....
17	Oklahoma City or Guthrie (for Sac and Fox schools)	600	.....	1.42	.....	1.70
18				a 1.29		
19	Ponca (for Ponca, Pawnee, etc.).....Okla..	1,880	1,880	1.32	1.37	1.35
20				a 1.17		
21	Ponca (for Pawnee School).....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Seger Colony School.....Okla..	600	600	1.73	1.67	1.90
23				a 1.53		
24	Armour.....S. Dak..	1,500	.....	1.62	.....	.....
25				a 1.39		
26	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	500	500	1.73	.....	.....
27				a 1.46		
28	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	1,000	1,000	1.56	1.48	.....
29				a 1.33		
30	Yankton School.....S. Dak..	1,500	1,500	.....	1.91	.....
31	Uintah and Ouray Agency.....Utah..	7,000	7,000	2.27	2.04	2.05
32				a 2.04		
33	Price Station (for Uintah and Ouray).....Utah..	7,000	.....	2.27	.....	.....
34				a 2.04		
35	Menomonee School.....Wis..	500	500	1.97	1.91	.....
36				a 1.14		
37	Tomah School.....Wis..	500	500	1.53	1.42	.....
38				a 1.23		
39	Casper (for Shoshone School).....Wyo..	2,200	.....	2.27	.....	.....
40				a 2.14		
41	Lander or Shoshone Agency.....Wyo..	2,200	.....	2.87	.....	.....
42				a 2.64		
43	Shoshone School.....Wyo..	2,200	2,200	.....	2.97	.....

WHEAT.

44	Lemhi Agency.....Idaho..	2,000	2,000	.....	3.21	.....
45	Park Rapids (Leech Lake School).....Minn..	1,000	1,000	.....	1.75	.....
46	Flathead Agency.....Mont..	40,000	40,000	.....	1.57	.....
47	Green Bay Agency.....Wis..	75,000	75,000	.....	1.47	.....
48	Menomonee School.....Wis..	60,000	60,000	.....	1.47	.....

a Medium, small sacks.

adjournment of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT (FINE)—Continued.

Martin Lehman.	Patrick K. Byrne.	Jos. H. Sherberne.	Jas. L. Turner.	Wm. G. Mullen.	Bert Haight.	Reuben S. Collett.	Jno. C. Davis.	David Ross.	Isaac P. Baker.	Alex. L. Demers.	Number.
											1
											2
3.00											3
											4
											5
											6
	1.55										7
	1.50										8
											9
		1.62									10
											11
		2.00									12
											13
											14
											15
											16
											17
											18
		b 2.00									19
		1.60									20
											21
											22
											23
											24
	1.65										25
	2.00										26
	1.50		1.35	1.40							27
					3.49	2.64					28
											29
											30
											31
											32
											33
											34
											35
											36
											37
											38
											39
											40
											41
											42
							3.75				43

WHEAT.

											44
											45
								1.66	1.96	1.50	46
								1.70	c 1.46	.....	47
								1.70	c 1.46	.....	48

b Bids on 1,280 pounds.

c To be delivered at Shawnee.

REF0071779

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From	New York, N. Y.				
	To—	L. C. Slaven	W. J. Wiley.	A. C. Johnson.	R. P. Barron.	H. A. Morgan.
1	Bowie, Ariz.	a 2.40	b 2.63	c 2.65	c 2.60	
2	Casa Grande, Ariz.	a 3.22	b 3.04	c 3.48	c 3.21	
3	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.	d 4.77	e 4.04			
4	Fort Apache, Ariz.	f 4.37	c 4.62	c 4.40		
5	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	d 4.17	g 4.34	e 4.17		
6	Holbrook, Ariz.	a 3.41	b 3.32	c 3.26	c 3.33	
7	Phœnix, Ariz.	A 3.03	b 3.56	c 3.76	c 3.57	
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	f 3.33	f 3.50	c 3.40		g 3.24
9	Ager, Cal.	A 4.27	c 4.80	c 4.25	c 3.10	
10	Colton, Cal.	A 3.63	c 3.72	c 3.70	c 3.40	
11	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma, Cal.	A 3.63	c 3.66	c 3.70	c 3.60	
12	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.	h 6.77	j 6.62	c 7.50		
13	Perris, Cal.	A 3.53	c 3.78	c 3.89	c 3.20	
14	Porterville, Cal.	A 3.93	c 4.38	c 4.45	c 3.70	
15	Round Valley Agency, Cal.		l 6.00	c 7.50		
16	San Francisco, Cal.	A 3.77	4.19	c 4.00	c 3.40	
17	Fort Lewis, Colo.	m 3.54		n 4.00	n 3.25	
18	Grand Junction, Colo.	o 2.93		n 3.70	n 2.92	
19	Hesperus, Colo.	p 3.42		n 3.60	n 3.20	
20	Ignacio, Colo.	p 3.22		n 3.28	n 2.88	
21	Bismarck, N. Dak.			b 1.19	n 1.19	
22	Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak.	A 1.36		b 1.20	n 1.17	
23	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	q 1.98		b 1.68		
24	Fort Stevenson River Landing, N. Dak.	q 2.06		b 1.68		
25	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	A 1.36		b 1.20		
26	Mandan, N. Dak.	r 1.06		b 1.10	n 1.06	
27	Minot, N. Dak.	r 1.33		b 1.20	n 1.27	
28	Rolla, N. Dak.	r 1.34		b 1.35	n 1.33	
29	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	s 1.48		t 1.45		
				b 1.50		
30	Armour, S. Dak.	r 1.07		b 1.06	n 1.03	
31	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	r 1.11		b 1.11	n 1.11	
32	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	m 1.41		b 1.38		
33	Flandreau, S. Dak.	r .91		b .94	n .91	
34	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.	a 1.29		b 1.28		
35	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	m 1.51		b 1.36		
36	Pierre, S. Dak.	r 1.26		b 1.28	n 1.23	
37	Ponca Creek Issue Station*, S. Dak.	s 2.45		b 2.28		
38	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	A 1.37		b 1.40		
39	Blackfoot, Idaho.	A 2.63		c 2.60	n 2.56	
40	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	h 2.77	j 3.88	c 3.17		
41	Lewiston, Idaho.	h 2.77	j 3.04	c 2.98	n 2.65	
42	Ross Fork, Idaho.	A 2.63		c 2.60	n 2.59	
43	Chicago, Ill.	n .39		n .50	.30	
44	Chickasha, Ind. T.	a 1.14		n 1.35	b 1.12	
45	Minco, Ind. T.	a 1.16		n 1.35	b 1.17	
46	Muscogee, Ind. T.	a 1.43		n 1.49	b 1.60	
47	Darlington, Okla.	a 1.14		n 1.35	b 1.12	
48	Guthrie, Okla.	a 1.47		n 1.45	b 1.54	
49	Kildair, Okla.	a 1.49		n 1.49	b 1.48	
50	Kiowa Agency, Okla.	s 1.38		n 1.55	b 1.50	
51	Oklahoma City, Okla.	a 1.47		n 1.39	b 1.40	
52	Ponca, Okla.	a 1.47		n 1.42	b 1.40	
53	Red Rock, Okla.	a 1.47		n 1.43	b 1.43	
54	Sioux City, Iowa.	.65		b .90	n 1.05	
55	Arkansas City, Kans.	r 1.26		b 1.29	n 1.30	
56	Caldwell, Kans.			b 1.35	n 1.30	
57	Cale, Kans.	a 1.38		b 1.35	n 1.30	
58	Elgin, Kans.	r 1.28		b 1.30	n 1.28	
59	Hoyt, Kans.	r .97		b .99	n .96	
60	Lawrence, Kans.	n .88		b .92	n .90	
61	Netawaka, Kans.	n .91		b .89	n .89	
62	White Cloud, Kans.	n .85		b .85	n .83	
63	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	n .66		w .68		
64	Brown's Valley, Minn.	r 1.03		b .99	n .97	
65	Detroit, Minn.	a .93		b .92	n .89	
66	Duluth, Minn.			b .90	n .85	
67	Fesston, Minn.	a 1.17		b 1.23	n 1.19	
68	Park Rapids, Minn.	a 1.04		b 1.05	n .95	
69	Pipestone, Minn.			b .85	n .90	

Number.	New York, N. Y.		Sioux City, Iowa.							
	Julius Lieberman.	N. W. Wells.	Henry A. Koster.	L. C. Slaven, Jr.	W. J. Wiley.	A. C. Johnson.	R. P. Barron.	H. A. Morgan.	N. W. Wells.	David Ross.
1			n 2.61	x 2.56	b 2.62	c 2.60	w 2.42			
2			n 2.96	x 3.40	b 2.86	c 2.95	w 2.60			
3				y 4.32	c 4.62					
4				z 4.37	c 4.60	c 4.00				
5			n 3.97	y 4.02	4.34	c 3.80				
6			n 3.19	x 3.16	b 2.90	c 3.00	w 2.90			
7			n 3.44	y 3.47	b 3.33	c 3.40	w 3.20			
8	f 3.25			y 3.50	f 3.92	c 3.40		g 3.59		
9			c 4.20	z 4.19		c 3.95	b 3.90			
10			c 3.61	x 3.58		c 3.40	b 3.00			
11			c	z 3.53	3.43	c 3.40	b 3.15			
12				q 3.57	f 6.78	c 6.80				
13			n 3.77	x 3.58	c 3.60	c 3.70	b 3.00			
14			c 4.17	x 3.88	c 4.36	c 4.00	b 3.25			
15					l 6.70	c 7.00				
16				y 3.77	4.00	c 3.75	b 3.00			
17		f 4.39		z 3.59		n 3.30	w 2.96		f 3.97	
18		c 3.14	n 2.69	z 2.68		n 3.20	w 2.91		c 2.72	
19				x 3.47		n 3.10	w 2.96			
20		c 3.24		x 3.12		n 2.75	w 2.88		c 2.82	
21						b 1.25				
22				q 1.37		b 1.25				
23				f 1.73		b 1.25				
24				f 1.83		b 1.25				
25			n 1.27	q 1.37		b 1.25				
26			n 1.12	r 1.13		b .99	w 1.14			
27			n 1.49	x 1.43		b 1.15	w 1.47			
28			n 1.41	x 1.35		b 1.25	w 1.35			
29				x 1.25		b 1.25				
30			b .74	n .36		b .35	w .33			
31			b .44	n .44		b .45	w .43			
32				x .74		b .70				
33			b .34	n .37		b .35	w .33			
34				n .87		b .85				
35				x .84		b .70				
36			b .86	n .97		b .88	w .87			
37				x 1.17		b 1.70			2.00	
38				c .66		b .70			.70	
39		c 2.53	n 2.20	c 2.03		c 2.20	w 3.28		c 1.98	
40				x 2.57	f 2.90	c 3.00				
41		c 2.84	n 2.67	x 2.27	2.38	c 2.45	w 3.28		c 2.37	
42		c 2.53		c 2.03		c 2.20	w 2.10		c 1.98	
43						n .60				
44			n 1.01	c 1.02		n 1.10	w .88			
45			n 1.05	c 1.05		n 1.10	w .88			
46				c 1.29		n 1.50	w 1.25			
47			n 1.00	c 1.02		n 1.10	w .88			
48			n 1.04	c 1.08		n 1.20	w .95			
49			n 1.02	c 1.08		n 1.17	w 1.05			
50			c 1.39	g 1.26		n 1.30	w 1.20			
51			n 1.04	c 1.08		n 1.05	w 1.00			
52			n 1.03	c 1.08		n 1.05	w 1.00			
53			n 1.07	c 1.08		n 1.05	w 1.00			
54										
55			n 1.04	n 1.03		b 1.05	w 1.00			
56			n 1.12			b 1.05	w 1.00			
57			b 1.06	c 1.13		b 1.05	w 1.00			
58			b .99	x 1.03		b 1.00	w 1.00			
59			n .88	n .87		b .70	w .70			
60		c .86	n .84	u .84		b .68	w .65			
61		c .88	n .87	u .83		b .68	w .65			
62			n .86	u .87		b .65	w .65			
63			n .71	u .79		w .80				
64				b .73		b .90	w .77			
65			n 1.07	n .87		b 1.05	w .97			
66						b .74				
67			n 1.29	n 1.17		b 1.25	w 1.24			
68			n 1.21	n 1.16		b 1.19	w 1.16			
69			n .46			b .45	w .38			

* On Rosebud Reservation, about 25 miles west from Wheeler, S. Dak. | Within 30 days or as may be required by the department. a 34 days. b 20 days. c 30 days. d 39 days to the Colorado River only, and thence by first boat leaving for agency or school. e 60 days during season of navigation. f 56 days. g 40 days. h 30 days. i 45 days. j 60 days. k 50 days. l 60 days, as long as road is open.

m 48 days. n 25 days. o 35 days. p 32 days. q 56 days. r 29 days. s 55 days. t 20 days during season of navigation only. u 44 days. w 18 days. x 32 days. y 37 days to the Colorado River only, and thence by first boat leaving for agency or school. z 53 days. 1 27 days. 2 53 days. 3 36 days. 4 48 days. 5 31 days. 6 24 days. 7 46 days. 8 27 days. 9 42 days. 10 21 days. 11 23 days.

REF0071780

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From ... / To—	New York, N. Y.								
		L. C. Stevens, jr.	A. C. Johnson.	R. P. Barron.	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.	Henry A. Koster.	John C. Davis.†	Geo. Berry.
1	Vermillion Lake, Minn.	a 1.68	b 1.69							
2	Kansas City, Mo.		e .99	e .97						
3	Seneca, Mo.	d 1.07	e 1.09	e 1.00						
4	St. Louis, Mo.	e .97	e .00							
5	Arlee, Mont.	g 2.27	f 2.17	f 2.45						
6	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	a 2.39	f 2.34							
7	Crow Agency, Mont.	a 2.24	f 2.19							
8	Custer Station, Mont.	h 1.74	f 1.84	f 1.94						
9	Durham Station, Mont.	g 2.00	f 2.25	f 2.23						
10	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	f 1.72	f 1.80							
11	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	g 1.47	f 1.50							
12	Fort Shaw, Mont.	a 2.32	f 2.28							
13	Great Falls, Mont.	g 2.02	f 2.08	f 2.32						
14	Harlem, Mont.	h 1.62	f 1.72	f 1.71						
15	Poplar Station, Mont.	h 1.43	f 1.45	f 1.39						
16	Red Rock, Mont.	g 2.53	f 2.50	f 2.57	f 2.55					
17	Rosebud, Mont.	c 1.84	f 1.80	f 1.78						
18	Bloomfield, Nebr.	d 1.17	f 1.29	e 1.16						
19	Chadron, Nebr.	d 1.31	b 1.58	c 1.46		b 1.42				
20	Dakota City, Nebr.	d 1.01	b .98	e .94						
21	Genoa, Nebr.	f 1.00	b 1.16	c 1.12	f 1.14					
22	Omaha, Nebr.			c .90						
23	Rushville, Nebr.	d 1.31	b 1.33	c 1.31		b 1.35				
24	Santee Agency, Nebr.	k 1.95	b 1.29							
25	Valentine, Nebr.	d 1.15	b 1.17	c 1.16		b 1.21				
26	Verdigris, Nebr.	d 1.26	b 1.34	c 1.28		b 1.12				
27	Carson, Nev.	g 3.73	f 3.74	e 3.76	f 3.64		f 3.73			
28	Elko, Nev.	g 3.46	f 3.54	e 3.43	f 3.44		f 3.49			
29	Wadsworth, Nev.	g 3.48	f 3.54	e 3.43	f 3.44		f 3.39			
30	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	k 2.42	c 2.40	e 2.36						
31	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.	g 3.44	e 3.37	e 3.29	f 3.41					
32	Gallup, N. Mex.	k 3.23	e 3.14	e 3.14				f 3.19		
33	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	k 2.37	c 2.37	e 2.26						
34	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.	a 3.19	e 2.30							
35	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	f 3.84	c 4.05							
36	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	k 2.42	e 2.45	e 2.30						
37	Indian School Siding, Carlisle, Pa.	m .34		n .33						
38	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle, Pa.	m .34		n .33						
39	Milford, Utah		f 3.90	f 3.87	f 3.90					
40	Ouray Agency, Utah	o 3.98								
41	Price Station, Utah	k 2.58	f 2.65	f 2.62	f 2.70					
42	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah	o 3.98								
43	Ashland, Wis.	d .93	b .95	c .95						
44	Oneida, Wis.	d .68	b .65	c .78						
45	Shawano, Wis.	d .68	b .65	c .78						
46	Tomah, Wis.	d .60	b .65	e .72						
47	Arapahoe Issue Station*, Wyo.					q 3.25			p 3.35	q 3.94
48	Casper, Wyo.		f 3.05	f 2.65		r 2.15				
49	Rawlins, Wyo.	g 2.53	f 3.05	f 2.56	f 2.51					
50	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.			f 3.65		q 3.25			p 3.35	q 3.94
51	Chemawa, Oreg.	a 4.19	A 3.44	A 2.95			f 4.28			
52	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.						s 6.90			
53	Klamath Agency, Oreg.	o 6.67	A 6.48				s 6.83			
54	Pendleton, Oreg.	g 3.24	A 3.04	A 3.05	f 2.84		f 3.50			
55	Sheridan, Oreg.	g 3.74	A 3.47				f 4.66			
56	The Dalles, Oreg.	g 2.98	A 3.18	A 3.35	f 3.14		f 3.14			
57	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oreg.	a 4.04	A 4.05				f 4.68			
58	Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.						s 6.19			
59	Creston, Wash.	f 3.14	A 2.92	A 2.67			f 3.98			
60	Gate City, Wash.	a 3.88	A 3.03	A 2.88			f 3.98			
61	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash.	u 4.88	A 4.75				f 6.06			
62	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.	o 5.38	A 5.25				f 6.90			
63	Reservation, Wash.	f 3.48	A 3.40	A 2.86			f 3.72			
64	Wilbur, Wash.	f 3.24	A 3.20	A 2.77			f 3.95			
65	Tekoa, Wash.		A 3.20	A 2.80	f 2.86		f 3.98			
66	Toppenish Station, Wash.	a 3.48	A 3.20	A 2.88			f 3.95			
67	Tulalip, Wash.	o 3.68	A 4.60				f 4.88			
68	Union City, Wash.	e 3.98	A 5.25				f 5.78			
69	Whittier, N. C.	e 1.20		e 1.19						
70	Rockford, Wash.	w 3.06	A 2.70	A 2.67	f 2.86		f 3.90			

*On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 9 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephens Mission. †All rail and wagon transportation.
a 49 days. b 20 days. c 25 days. d 20 days. e 28 days. f 20 days. g 35 days. h 35 days. k 44 days. f 19 days. k 34 days. l 40 days. m 10 days. n 7 days. o 50 days. p 70 days. q 75 days.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Sioux City, Iowa.										Yankton, S. Dak.	Rawlins, Wyo.			
L. C. Stevens, jr.	R. P. Barron.	A. C. Johnson.	Henry A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	David Rees.	W. J. Wiley.	John C. Davis.†	Geo. Berry.	De Forest Richards.	Jno. C. Davis.†	Jno. C. Davis.†	Geo. Berry.	De Forest Richards.	
x 1.56		b 1.50												1
		c .60												2
y .96		c .75	c .76											3
		c .60												4
k 2.07		f 1.87												5
f 2.62		f 2.09												6
x 2.38		f 2.09												7
f 1.88	b 1.87	f 1.79												8
k 2.32	b 1.94	f 1.99												9
f 1.92		f 1.63												10
d 1.77		f 1.40	e 2.10											11
f 2.60		f 2.23	f 2.99											12
k 2.30	b 2.60	f 2.03	e 2.59											13
f 1.82	b 1.78	f 1.55												14
f 1.73	b 1.68	f 1.55												15
x 1.93	b 2.15	f 2.00		f 1.98										16
c 1.87	b 1.84	f 1.69												17
v .51	v .80	f .65	b .51		r .49									18
v .83	v .73	b .75	b .72		r .85									19
v .20		b .17	b .16		r .15									20
v .51		b .50	e .49	f .37										21
														22
v .69	v .67	b .68			r .80									23
v .51		b .57												24
v .63	v .57	b .56			r .68									25
v .49	v .65	b .65												26
x 3.29	v 3.75	f 3.45	f 3.14	f 3.07		f 3.50								27
x 3.04	v 2.70	f 2.80	c 2.79	f 2.87		f 3.35								28
x 3.04	v 2.70	f 2.80	c 2.79	f 2.87		f 3.25								29
d 2.18	v 2.25	c 2.10	f 2.19											30
v 3.04	v 3.26	c 3.25		f 3.03										31
d 2.94	v 2.90	c 2.90	c 2.89											32
d 2.19	v 2.18	e 2.25	c 2.28											33
v 2.98		e 3.25												34
g 3.48		e 4.00	f 3.91											35
f 2.21	v 2.10	c 2.25	c 2.27											36
d 1.13	f 1.30		e 1.09											37
d 1.13	f 1.30		c 1.09											38
	e 3.35	f 3.50		f 3.33										39
f 3.57														40
d 2.17	c 2.00	f 1.95	e 1.97	f 2.23										41
f 3.57														42
b .96	v .83	b .70	c .91											43
b .87	v .88	b .70	c .89											44
b .87	v .85	b .70	c .89											45
b .89	v .70	b .65	e .67											46
							p 2.55	r 2.44	s 2.44	p 4.50	p 2.15	s 2.00	s 2.25	47
	b 2.65	f 2.00							r 1.55					48
s 1.97	b 1.93	f 2.00		f 1.94										49
	b 3.00						p 2.55	r 2.44	s 2.44	p 4.50	p 2.15	s 2.00	s 2.25	50
s 4.19	e 3.50	A 4.00				f 4.12								51
						s 6.00								52
u 6.43		A 6.03				s 6.90								53
s 2.91	e 3.50	A 2.40		f 2.27		f 3.40								54
s 3.44		A 3.15				f 4.30								55
s 2.82	e 3.75	A 2.65		f 2.57		f 3.80								56
f 3.84		A 3.60				f 4.19								57
						s 6.00								58
10 2.97	e 3.50	A 2.75				f 3.30								59
10 3.64	e 3.50	A 2.85				f 3.28								60
11 4.64		A 6.00				f 5.00								61
12 5.14		A 5.75				f 5.80								62
13 3.24	e 3.50	A 3.20				f 3.18								63
10 3.07	e 3.50	A 3.00				f 3.08								64
	e 3.50	A 3.00		f 2.29		f 2.87								65
10 3.24	e 3.50	A 3.00				f 3.28								66
13 3.69		A 4.25				f 4.60								67
13 3.29		A 4.75				f 6.00								68
s 2.05			f 2.27											69
g 2.48	e 3.50	A 2.10		f 2.29		f 3.57								70

r No time specified. s 60 days. f 48 days. u 58 days. v 18 days. w 45 days. x 42 days. y 34 days.
z 32 days. 1 22 days. 2 17 days. 3 26 days. 4 15 days. 5 36 days. 6 41 days. 7 54 days. 8 33 days.
9 43 days. 10 46 days. 11 53 days. 12 56 days. 13 43 days.

REF0071781

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From	Chicago, Ill.					
	To—	Henry A. Koster.	I. C. Stevens, jr.	W. J. Wiley.	A. C. Johnson.	R. P. Barron.	H. A. Morgan.
1	Bowie, Ariz.	a 2.50	b 2.24	c 2.42	d 2.48	a 2.50	
2	Casa Grande, Ariz.	a 3.17	3.16	c 3.03	d 3.19	a 3.09	
3	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		e 4.07	f 4.68			
4	Fort Apache, Ariz.		g 4.32	d 4.27	d 4.00		
5	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	d 3.71	e 3.83	4.34	d 3.70		
6	Holbrook, Ariz.	a 3.09	b 3.11	c 3.05	d 3.09	a 3.20	
7	Phœnix, Ariz.	a 3.41	h 3.43	c 3.38	d 3.45	a 3.36	
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.		g 3.13	k 3.30	d 3.10		i 3.09
9	Ager, Cal.	d 3.41	h 4.02	d 4.00	d 3.95	c 3.14	
10	Colton, Cal.	d 3.47	h 3.58	d 3.52	d 3.45	c 2.98	
11	Colorado River Spur, Ft. Yuma, Cal.	a 3.40	h 3.48	l 3.49	d 3.45	c 3.45	
12	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.		l 6.67	k 6.62	d 7.20		
13	Perris, Cal.	a 3.57	n 3.53	d 3.59	d 3.60	c 3.10	
14	Porterville, Cal.	a 3.98	h 3.88	d 4.18	d 4.15	c 3.40	
15	Round Valley Agency, Cal.			t 6.49	d 7.25		
16	San Francisco, Cal.		h 3.77	4.00	d 3.75	c 3.40	
17	Fort Lewis, Colo.		o 3.29		a 3.60	q 2.97	
18	Grand Junction, Colo.	a 2.67	d 2.68		a 3.40	q 2.64	
19	Heaperus, Colo.		r 3.17		a 3.30	q 2.94	
20	Ignacio, Colo.		r 2.97		a 2.98	q 2.63	
21	Blamarck, N. Dak.				c .99	q 1.20	
22	Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak.		h 1.26		c 1.09	q 1.18	
23	Fort Bethold Agency, N. Dak.		s 1.78		c 1.50		
24	Fort Stevenson River L'd'g, N. Dak.		s 1.88		c 1.50		
25	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	a 1.17	h 1.26		c 1.09		
26	Mandan, N. Dak.	c .92	t .88		c .88	q .87	
27	Minot, N. Dak.	a 1.27	t 1.24		c 1.10	q 1.26	
28	Rolla, N. Dak.	a 1.19	t 1.24		c 1.21	q 1.19	
29	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.		u 1.28		v 1.25		
					c 1.28		
30	Armour, S. Dak.	a .90	a .77		c .80	q .78	
31	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	a .89	a .83		c .85	q .79	
32	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.		x 1.13		c 1.10		
33	Flandreau, S. Dak.		a .59		c .63	q .59	
34	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.	a .62	w 1.11		c 1.10		
35	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.		x 1.23		c 1.19		
36	Pierre, S. Dak.	a 1.05	a 1.05		c 1.07	q .97	
37	Ponca Creek Issue Station*, S. Dak.		y 2.12		c 1.98		
38	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.		x 1.07		c 1.14		
39	Blackfoot, Idaho.		z 2.33		d 2.30	q 2.26	
40	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.		2.57	k 3.48	d 3.98		
41	Lewiston, Idaho.		2.57	2.58	d 2.70		
42	Ross Fork, Idaho.		d 2.33		d 2.30	q 2.37	
43	Chicago, Ill.					q 2.31	
44	Chickasha, Ind. T.	a .99	b .86		a 1.05	1.84	
45	Minco, Ind. T.	a .99	b .88		a 1.05	1.80	
46	Muscogee, Ind. T.		b 1.17		a 1.03	1.30	
47	Darlington, Okla.	a .9	b .86		a 1.05	1.84	
48	Guthrie, Okla.	a 1.10	b 1.17		a 1.15	1.24	
49	Kildair, Okla.	a 1.07	b 1.17		a 1.12	1.18	
50	Mowa Agency, Okla.		1.10		a 1.25	1.20	
51	Oklahoma City, Okla.	a 1.16	w 1.17		a 1.13	1.13	
52	Ponca, Okla.	a 1.14	b 1.17		a 1.14	1.10	
53	Red Rock, Okla.	a 1.16	b 1.17		a 1.14	1.13	
54	Sioux City, Iowa.				c .60	q .75	
55	Arkansas City, Kans.	a 1.02	a .98		c .99	q 1.00	
56	Caldwell, Kans.	a 1.56			c 1.03	q 1.00	
57	Cale, Kans.	a 1.09	b 1.08		s 1.03	q 1.00	
58	Elgin, Kans.	a .98	a .98		c 1.00	q .98	
59	Hoyt, Kans.	a .67	a .64		c .68	q .67	
60	Lawrence, Kans.	a .59	m .58		c .62	q .61	
61	Netawaka, Kans.	a .61	m .61		c .59	q .59	
62	White Cloud, Kans.	a .54	m .53		c .53	q .53	
63	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	c .33	c .34		q .34		
64	Brown's Valley, Minn.	a .87	1.85		c .89	q .89	
65	Detroit, Minn.	a .87	b .76		c .72	q .76	
66	Duluth, Minn.				c .80	q .84	
67	Fosston, Minn.	a 1.11	b 1.07		s 1.13	q 1.04	
68	Park Rapids, Minn.	a .89	b .89		c .88	q .88	
69	Pipestone, Minn.	c .69			c .68	q .68	

*On Rosebud Reservation, about 25 miles west from Wheeler, S. Dak. † No time specified.
a 25 days. b 29 days. c 20 days. d 30 days. e 34 days, to the Colorado River only, and thence by first boat leaving for agency or school. f 80 days, during season of navigation. g 40 days. h 34 days. i 40 days. k 45 days. l 60 days. m 54 days. n 21 days. o 35 days. p 44 days.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

Chicago, Ill.			St. Louis, Mo.							Number.
Julius Liberman.	N. W. Wells.	David Rees. †	Henry A. Koster.	I. C. Stevens, jr.	W. J. Wiley.	A. C. Johnson.	R. P. Barron.	H. A. Morgan.	N. W. Wells.	
			a 2.99	b 2.29	c 2.63	d 2.30	q 2.76			1
			a 2.98	b 3.11	c 2.93	d 3.00	q 3.35			2
				e 4.07	f 4.68					3
				4.87	d 4.57	d 4.00				4
			d 3.87	e 3.87	4.34	d 3.90				5
			a 2.96	b 2.92	e 3.32	d 3.00	q 3.55			6
			a 3.21	n 3.29	e 3.58	d 3.30	q 3.60			7
j 3.07				i 3.13	i 3.28	d 3.13		i 3.05		8
			a 3.07	n 4.07	d 4.80	d 4.00	e 3.50			9
			a 3.10	n 3.38	d 3.92	d 3.40	e 3.75			10
			a 3.21	n 3.43		d 3.30	e 3.35			11
				e 6.67	k 6.78	d 7.00				12
			a 3.17	n 3.58	d 3.53	d 3.60	e 3.85			13
			d 3.98	n 3.88	d 4.28	d 4.00	e 3.95			14
				t 6.70	d 7.00					15
				n 3.77	4.19	d 4.00	e 3.90			16
	p 4.12			j 3.24		a 3.60	q 3.35		p 4.39	17
	d 2.07		a 2.99	d 2.78		a 3.25	q 3.45		d 3.14	18
				b 3.12		a 3.30	q 3.65			19
	d 2.97			b 2.97		a 3.20	q 3.35		d 3.24	20
						c 1.50				21
				k 1.44		c 1.50				22
				l 2.13		c 1.70				23
				l 2.22		c 1.70				24
			a 1.51	k 1.44		c 1.50				25
			a 1.29	w 1.19		c 1.10				26
			a 1.46	a 1.45		c 1.30				27
			a 1.59	a 1.42		c 1.45				28
				u 1.63		c 1.50				29
				w .94		c .95				30
			a .97	w 1.01		c 1.10				31
				k 1.31		c 1.35				32
			a .87	w 1.18		c 1.00				33
				w 1.33		c 1.22				34
				u 1.41		c 1.35				35
			a 1.24	w 1.33		c 1.25				36
		2.30		2.18		c 2.50				37
		1.15		1.24		c 1.30				38
	d 2.28		a 2.41	2.34		d 2.34			d 2.55	39
				2.77	k 4.40	d 3.40				40
	d 2.57			2.77	3.85	d 3.00			d 2.85	41
	d 2.28			d 2.34		d 2.34			d 2.55	42
						a .60				43
			c .93	d .95		a 1.00	q 1.30			44
			c .91	d .95		a 1.00	q 1.30			45
				d 1.09		a 1.15	q 1.30			46
			c .91	d .95		a 1.00	q 1.30			47
			a 1.10	d 1.09		a 1.20	q 1.30			48
			a 1.05	d 1.09		a 1.17	q 1.30			49
			d 1.17	i 1.19		a 1.20	q 1.30			50
			c 1.07	d 1.09		a 1.05	q 1.30			51
			d 1.06	d 1.09		a 1.05	q 1.30			52
			c 1.06	d 1.09		a 1.06	q 1.30			53
						c .90				54
			c .99	a .93		c 1.00	q 1.20			55
			c 1.41			c .99	q 1.20			56
			c .97	d 1.03		c .99	q 1.20			57
			c .93	a .93		c .92	q 1.10			58
			c .57	a .64		c .50	q .75			59
	d .59		c .48	m .53		c .50	q .80			60
	d .61		c .47	m .57		c .50	q .65			61
			c .49	m .57		c .50	q .55			62
			a .92	c .56		q 1.00				63
			a .94	a .91		c .85	q 1.20			64
			a .99	d 1.07		c 1.00	c 1.10			65
						c .85				66
			s 1.37	d 1.33		c 1.40	q 1.50			67
			a 1.24	d 1.33		c 1.35	q 1.40			68
			c .73			c .80	q 1.00			69

q within 30 days, or as may be required by the Department. q 18 days. r 28 days. s 53 days. t 22 days. u 48 days. v 20 days during season of navigation only. w 27 days. x 43 days. y 46 days. z 33 days. 14 days. 39 days. 24 days. 50 days. 37 days. 56 days. 60 days as long as road is open. 51 days. 42 days. 47 days. 32 days. 57 days.

REF0071782

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From ... / To—	Chicago, Ill.							
		L. C. Slaveman, Jr.	A. C. Johnson	R. P. Barron.	Henry A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	David Rees.	De Forest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.
1	Vermilion Lake ..... Minn.	h 1.38	b 1.40						
2	Kansas City ..... Mo.		e.60	d.74					
3	Seneca ..... Mo.	b.78	c.82	d.78	c.81				
4	St. Louis ..... Mo.		e.60						
5	Arlee ..... Mont.	e 1.98	f 1.97	b 2.06					
6	Blackfeet Agency ..... Mont.	g 2.44	f 2.14						
7	Crow Agency ..... Mont.	h 2.06	f 2.05						
8	Custer Station ..... Mont.	f 1.68	f 1.65	b 1.74					
9	Durham Station ..... Mont.	g 2.04	f 2.05	b 2.04					
10	Fort Belknap Agency ..... Mont.	e 1.69	f 1.74						
11	Fort Peck Agency ..... Mont.	e 1.37	f 1.41						
12	Fort Shaw ..... Mont.	g 2.20	f 2.08		f 2.79				
13	Great Falls ..... Mont.	e 1.90	f 1.88	b 1.86	c 2.40				
14	Harlem ..... Mont.	f 1.52	f 1.52	b 1.61					
15	Poplar Station ..... Mont.	f 1.32	f 1.26	b 1.32					
16	Red Rock ..... Mont.	f 2.23	f 2.28	b 2.16	f 2.28				
17	Rosebud ..... Mont.	f 1.68	f 1.63	b 1.68					
18	Bloomfield ..... Nebr.	k.91	f 1.00	f.91	b.89		.93		
19	Chadron ..... Nebr.	k 1.06	b 1.28	f 1.34	e 1.17		1.18	m 1.12	
20	Dakota City ..... Nebr.	e.68	b.68	d.64	b.67		.72		
21	Genoa ..... Nebr.	e.76	b.80	d.82	e.67	f.87			
22	Omaha ..... Nebr.			f.55					
23	Rushville ..... Nebr.	b 1.06	b 1.07	f 1.19	e 1.12		1.18	m 1.05	
24	Santee Agency ..... Nebr.	n 1.01	b.99						
25	Valentine ..... Nebr.	b.91	b.91	f 1.04	e.98			m.91	
26	Verdigre ..... Nebr.	k.99	b 1.10	f 1.04	e.99			m.87	
27	Carson ..... Nev.	k 3.43	f 3.44	f 3.16	e 3.41	f 3.37			f 3.50
28	Elko ..... Nev.	e 3.18	f 3.24	f 3.14	e 3.21	f 3.17			f 3.19
29	Wadsworth ..... Nev.	e 3.18	f 3.24	f 3.14	e 3.21	f 3.17			f 3.35
30	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex.	f 2.13	e 2.10	f 2.08	e 2.07				
31	Dulce Side Track ..... N. Mex.	e 2.89	e 3.07	f 3.04		f 3.14			
32	Gallup ..... N. Mex.	f 2.93	e 2.84	d 2.84	e 2.87				
33	Las Cruces ..... N. Mex.	f 2.07	e 2.07	d 1.96					
34	Mescalero Agency ..... N. Mex.	p 2.87	e 3.00						
35	Navajo Agency ..... N. Mex.	f 3.64	e 3.75		f 3.49				
36	Santa Fe ..... N. Mex.	q 2.11	e 2.13	f 2.00	e 2.12				
37	Indian School Siding, Carlisle ..... Pa.	b.73		f.73	e.75				
38	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle ..... Pa.	b.73		f.73	e.75				
39	Milford ..... Utah.		f 3.60	e 3.57		f 3.63			
40	Ouray Agency ..... Utah.	r 3.68							
41	Price Station ..... Utah.	f 2.28	f 2.35	e 2.37	e 2.38	f 2.43			
42	Uintah Valley Agency ..... Utah.	r 3.68							
43	Ashland ..... Wis.	s.57	b.65	f.55	b.61				
44	Oneida ..... Wis.	s.37	b.40	f.42	b.32				
45	Shawano ..... Wis.	s.37	b.40	f.42	b.38				
46	Tomah ..... Wis.	s.41	b.40	f.42	b.39				
47	Arapahoe Issue Station* ..... Wyo.							u 2.95	
48	Casper ..... Wyo.		f 2.75	b 2.35				1.85	
49	Rawlins ..... Wyo.	e 2.23	f 2.75	b 2.27		f 2.24			
50	Shoshone Agency ..... Wyo.			b 3.35				u 2.95	
51	Chemawa ..... Oreg.	h 4.19	w 3.14	e 2.85					v 4.12
52	Grande Ronde Agency ..... Oreg.								u 6.00
53	Klamath Agency ..... Oreg.	r 6.42	w 6.03						u 6.90
54	Pendleton ..... Oreg.	x 3.14	w 2.74	e 2.75		f 2.57			v 3.40
55	Sheridan ..... Oreg.	f 3.64	w 3.17						v 4.43
56	The Dalles ..... Oreg.	x 2.82	w 2.99	e 3.55		f 2.87			v 3.80
57	Toledo (Ya quina Bay) ..... Oreg.	h 4.04	w 3.75						v 4.43
58	Warm Springs Agency ..... Oreg.								u 6.00
59	Creston ..... Wash.	y 2.97	w 2.75	e 2.37					3.48
60	Gate City ..... Wash.	h 3.68	w 2.83	e 2.58					f 3.58
61	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor) ..... Wash.	x 4.68	w 6.50						f 6.90
62	Neah Bay Agency ..... Wash.	r 5.18	w 5.75						f 6.80
63	Reservation ..... Wash.	y 3.28	w 3.20	e 2.58					f 3.48
64	Wilbur ..... Wash.	y 3.07	w 2.90	e 2.47					f 3.35
65	Tekoa ..... Wash.		w 2.90	e 2.50		f 2.59			f 2.97
66	Toppenish Station ..... Wash.	h 3.28	w 2.90	e 2.58					f 3.68
67	Tulalip ..... Wash.	r 3.68	w 4.25						f 5.40
68	Union City ..... Wash.	r 3.98	w 4.75						f 6.20
69	Whittier ..... N. C.	f 1.80		f 1.48	f 1.59				
70	Rockford ..... Wash.	f 2.73	w 2.40	e 2.37		f 2.59			f 3.77

Number.	St. Louis, Mo.										Casper, Wyo.		Number.
	Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	L. C. Slaveman, Jr.	A. C. Johnson.	R. P. Barron.	Henry A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	W. J. Wiley.	Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	De Forest Richards.	Geo. Berry.	De Forest Richards.	
1			g 1.48	b 1.50										1
2				c.40	f.55									2
3			m.87	e.70	e.80	b.60								3
4														4
5			t 2.36	f 2.20										5
6			r 2.42	f 2.34										6
7			t 2.48	f 2.39										7
8			f 1.98	f 1.99										8
9			t 2.19	f 2.24										9
10			p 1.82	f 1.77										10
11			t 1.59	f 1.70		e 1.61								11
12			t 2.70	f 2.43		f 3.28								12
13			t 2.40	f 2.23		e 2.79								13
14			x 1.72	f 1.79										14
15			x 1.53	f 1.65										15
16			t 2.24	f 2.45			f 2.55							16
17			t 2.07	f 1.94										17
18			e.95	f 1.15		e.94								18
19				b 1.38		e.91								19
20			e.73	b.70		b.69								20
21			e.76	b.95		b.79	f 1.14							21
22														22
23				b 1.10		e 1.09								23
24			n.91	b 1.15										24
25				b 1.00		e.99								25
26			e.99	b 1.15										26
27			e 3.52	f 3.70	f 4.30	f 3.47	f 3.64	f 3.60						27
28			t 3.27	f 3.15	f 3.70	e 3.19	f 3.44	f 3.60						28
29			t 3.27	f 3.15	f 3.70	e 3.19	f 3.44	f 3.60						29
30			f 3.08	e 2.11	f 2.15	e 2.07								30
31			e 2.89	e 3.00	f 3.23		f 3.41							31
32			f 2.91	e 2.80	f 3.05	e 3.77								32
33			f 2.14	e 2.05	f 2.15	e 2.01								33
34			p 2.94	e 3.00										34
35			t 3.58	e 4.25		f 3.79								35
36			q 2.26	e 1.95	f 2.15	e 1.94								36
37			b.99		f 1.00	b 1.01								37
38			b.99		f 1.00	b 1.01								38
39				f 3.60	e 4.10		f 3.90							39
40			r 3.74											40
41			f 2.34	f 2.35	e 3.05	e 2.37	f 2.70							41
42			r 3.74											42
43			s.97	b 1.04		e.97								43
44			s.84	b 1.05		e.99								44
45			s.84	b 1.00		e.97								45
46			s.81	b 1.00		e.87								46
47	f 2.87	u 2.98							f 2.77	u 3.48	u 2.90	u 1.75	u 2.00	47
48				f 2.55							1.80			48
49			t 2.23	f 2.55			f 2.51							49
50	f 2.87	u 2.98							f 2.77	u 3.48	u 2.90	u 1.75	u 2.00	50
51			t 4.19	w 3.09					r 4.28					51
52									u 6.20					52
53			r 6.47	w 6.19					u 6.90					53
54			x 3.14	w 3.05			f 3.84		v 3.60					54
55			x 3.64	w 3.59					v 4.68					55
56			x 2.92	w 3.23			f 3.14		v 3.80					56
57			t 4.01	w 3.75					v 4.68					57
58									u 6.20					58
59									3.98					59
60			t 3.14	w 2.75					f 3.98					60
61			t 3.74	w 2.83					f 6.98					61
62			r 4.74	w 6.00					f 6.90					62
63			t 5.24	w 5.75					f 3.78					63
64			h 3.33	w 3.39					f 3.08					64
65			t 3.24	w 3.00					f 2.98					65
66				w 3.00			f 3.86		f 3.98					66
67			y 3.24	w 3.00					f 4.90					67
68			t 3.68	w 4.25					u 6.20					68
69			t 3.98	w 4.75										69
70			f 1.70		f 1.48	f 1.48	f 2.86	f 3.90						70
			t 3.06	w 2.45										

* 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.

a 49 days. b 20 days. c 25 days. d 18 days. e 34 days. f 30 days. g 45 days. h 44 days. i 39 days.

j 28 days. k 24 days. l 18 days. m 15 days. n 28 days. o 45 days. p 42 days. q 26 days. r 54 days. s 14 days. t all rail and wagon 70 days. u 60 days. v 40 days. w 35 days. x 33 days. y 43 days. z 53 days. 1 27 days. 2 47 days. 3 46 days. 4 32 days. 5 31 days. 6 16 days. 7 36 days. 8 56 days.

REF0071783

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates.

Number.	From	To—		Kansas City, Mo.						
				Henry A. Koster.	W. J. Wiley.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	A. C. Johnson.	R. P. Berrow.	H. A. Morgan.	Julius Liberman.
1		Bowie	Ariz.	a 2.23	c 2.19	b 2.10	d 2.20	e 2.20		
2		Casa Grande	Ariz.	a 3.37	c 2.34	b 2.92	d 2.89	e 2.65		
3		Colorado River Agency	Ariz.		[4] 4.49	[1] 4.47				
4		Fort Apache	Ariz.		d 4.50	h 4.22	d 4.00			
5		Fort Mojave	Ariz.	d 3.49	4.34	f 3.58	d 3.80			
6		Holbrook	Ariz.	a 2.79	c 2.73	b 2.79	d 2.80	e 2.79		
7		Phœnix	Ariz.	a 3.03	c 3.03	f 3.04	d 3.07	e 2.97		
8		San Carlos Agency	Ariz.		g 3.28	h 2.91	d 2.85		j .973	k 2.75
9		Ager	Cal.	a 3.07	d 4.40	f 4.03	d 3.65	e 3.00		
10		Colton	Cal.	a 2.98	d 3.19	f 3.18	d 3.30	e 2.74		
11		Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.	a 3.07	[14] 3.09	f 3.08	d 3.30	e 3.00		
12		Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.		g 6.72	[16] 6.57	d 7.00			
13		Perris	Cal.	a 2.98	d 3.28	f 3.18	d 3.40	e 2.82		
14		Porterville	Cal.	d 3.41	d 4.18	f 3.88	d 3.95	e 3.24		
15		Round Valley Agency	Cal.		g 6.68		d 7.00			
16		San Francisco	Cal.		4.00	f 3.77	d 3.75	e 3.00		
17		Fort Lewis	Colo.			[13] 3.19	a 3.30	e 2.36		
18		Grand Junction	Colo.	a 2.52		m 2.38	a 3.20	e 2.08		
19		Hesperus	Colo.			n 3.07	a 3.00	e 2.03		
20		Ignacio	Colo.			n 2.67	a 2.70	e 2.00		
21		Bismarck	N. Dak.				e 1.50			
22		Devil's Lake Agency	N. Dak.			o 1.46	e 1.50			
23		Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.			p 2.17	e 1.85			
24		Fort Stevenson River Landing	N. Dak.			p 2.27	e 1.85			
25		Fort Totten	N. Dak.	a 1.47		o 1.46	e 1.50			
26		Mandan	N. Dak.	a 1.31		n 1.27	e 1.30			
27		Minot	N. Dak.	a 1.57		a 1.54	e 1.45			
28		Rolla	N. Dak.	a 1.49		a 1.44	e 1.50			
29		Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.			r 1.67	e 1.70			
30		Armour	S. Dak.	e .89		n .86	e .90	e .86		
31		Chamberlain	S. Dak.	e .89		n .87	e .90	e .86		
32		Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.			s 1.17	e 1.15			
33		Flandreau	S. Dak.	e .81		n .77	e .85	e .79		
34		Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.			n 1.25	e 1.39			
35		Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.			s 1.27	e 1.15			
36		Pierre	S. Dak.	e 1.23		n 1.25	e 1.26			
37		Ponca Creek Issue Station[a]	S. Dak.			t 1.94	e 2.40			
38		Yankton Agency	S. Dak.			u 1.16	e 1.14			
39		Blackfoot	Idaho.	a 2.10		u 2.03	d 2.40			
40		Fort Lapwai	Idaho.		g 3.20	v 2.77	d 3.00			
41		Lewiston	Idaho.	a 2.51	2.30	v 2.27	d 2.60			
42		Ross Fork	Idaho.			d 2.03	d 2.40			
43		Chicago	Ill.				a .60			
44		Chickasha	Ind. T.	e .78		b .63	a .75	e .64		
45		Minco	Ind. T.	e .68		m .66	a .75	e .67		
46		Muscogee	Ind. T.			b .59	a .90	e 1.00		
47		Darlington	Okla.	e .65		b .63	a .75	e .64		
48		Guthrie	Okla.	e .60		m .77	a .90	e .60		
49		Kildair	Okla.	e .65		m .77	a .87	e 1.04		
50		Kiowa Agency	Okla.	d .93		w .87	a .95	e .85		
51		Oklahoma City	Okla.	e .67		m .77	a .68	e .67		
52		Ponca	Okla.	e .65		m .77	a .68	e .67		
53		Red Rock	Okla.	e .67		m .77	a .70	e .70		
54		Sioux City	Iowa.				e .65			
55		Arkansas City	Kans.	e .61		q .63	e .63	e .60		
56		Caldwell	Kans.	e .74			e .65	e .66		
57		Cale	Kans.	e .61		n .73	e 1.5	e .67		
58		Elgin	Kans.	e .57		q .63	e .60	e .56		
59		Hoyt	Kans.	e .61		q .24	e .28	e .25		
60		Lawrence	Kans.	e .18		z .17	e .22	e .16		
61		Netawaka	Kans.	e .57		x .22	e .43	e .23		
62		White Cloud	Kans.	e .30		x .32	e .32	e .31		
63		Mount Pleasant	Mich.	e .77		y .79	e .85			
64		Brown's Valley	Minn.	a 1.14		a 1.04	e 1.05			
65		Detroit	Minn.	a 1.11		d 1.07	e 1.12			
66		Duluth	Minn.				e 1.00			
67		Fosston	Minn.	a 1.49		d 1.45	e 1.50			
68		Park Rapids	Minn.	a 1.28		d 1.23	e 1.30			
69		Pipestone	Minn.	a .71			e .80	e .77		

[a] On Rosebud Reservation, about 25 miles west from Wheeler, S. Dak. † To the Colorado River only and thence by first boat leaving for agency or school, 23 days. ‡ Within 30 days or as may be required by the Department.

a 25 days. b 28 days. c 20 days. d 30 days. e 18 days. f 29 days. g 60 days. h 46 days. i 33 days. j 40 days. k 45 days. l 53 days. m 28 days. n 27 days. o 37 days. p 53 days. q 22 days. r 51 days. s 42 days. t 46 days. u 32 days. v 55 days. w 38 days. x 16 days. y 23 days. z 10 days.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Kansas City, Mo.		San Francisco, Cal.					Genoa, Nebr.				Number.
	N. W. Wells.	David Ross.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	W. J. Wiley.	H. A. Morgan.	A. C. Johnson.	Joseph N. Ross.	Henry A. Koster.	L. C. Stevens, jr.	A. C. Johnson.	H. A. Morgan.	
1			a 3.00	z 3.00				a 3.40	[9] 3.10	d 4.00		1
2			a 2.82	z 2.10				a 4.20	[3] 3.92	d 4.00		2
3			[3] 3.47	[3] 3.19				d 5.50	[11] 5.47			3
4			[3] 3.57	d 3.40					r 5.62	d 5.50		4
5			[9] 2.97	z 3.40				d 3.87	[11] 4.67	d 5.00		5
6			a 2.67	z 2.98				a 3.90	[3] 3.62	d 4.50		6
7			a 2.65	z 2.68				a 4.70	[10] 4.02	d 4.50		7
8			[3] 3.08	g 3.00	j 2.89				r 4.05	d 4.50	j 3.69	8
9			[7] 1.48	z 1.23		d 1.40		d 4.20		d 4.50		9
10			[7] 1.23	z 1.13				a 3.43		d 4.50		10
11			[9] 2.13	[3] 3.01				a 4.10		d 4.50		11
12			[12] 2.75	d 2.64						d 7.00		12
13			[9] 1.33	e 1.34				a 3.90		d 4.50		13
14			[7] 1.58	z 1.42				a 4.10		d 5.00		14
15				[8] 1.98			[7] 2.48			d 7.50		15
16										d 4.00		16
17								a 4.25		a 4.00		17
18	[3] 3.82							a 3.80		a 4.00		18
19	d 2.57									a 4.00		19
20	d 2.67									a 4.00		20
21										e 3.00		21
22										e 2.50		22
23										e 2.50		23
24										e 2.50		24
25								a 3.40		e 2.50		25
26								a 2.70		e 2.50		26
27								a 2.70		e 2.50		27
28								a 2.90		e 2.50		28
29										e 3.00		29
30								a 2.20		e 1.75		30
31								a 2.20		e 1.75		31
32										e 2.00		32
33								e 1.15		e 1.00		33
34										e 2.00		34
35										e 2.00		35
36								e 1.38		e 1.75		36
37		2.15								e 2.00		37
38										e 2.00		38
39	d 1.95							e 3.26		d 3.50		39
40			2.07	d 1.98						d 4.00		40
41	d 2.27		1.77	d 1.49				a 2.98		d 4.00		41
42	d 1.98							e 3.26		d 2.50		42
43								[7] 1.18		a 1.75		43
44								a 1.69	[9] 1.39	a 1.75		44
45								a 1.69	[9] 1.37	a 1.75		45
46										a 1.75		46
47								a 1.66	[9] 1.27	a 1.75		47
48								a 1.70		a 1.75		48
49								a 1.70		a 1.75		49
50								a 2.15	j 1.53	a 2.00		50
51								a 1.75		a 1.75		51
52								a 1.75		a 1.75		52
53								a 1.75		a 1.00		53
54								e 1.15		e 1.75		54
55								a 1.70		e 1.75		55
56								a 1.70		e 1.75		56
57								a 1.80		e 1.75		57
58								e 1.68		e 1.75		58
59								e 1.40		e 1.75		59
60	d .29							e 1.25		e 1.75		60
61	d .31							e 1.25		e 1.75		61
62								e 1.20		e 1.75		62
63								e 1.84		e 2.00		63
64										e 1.50		64
65								e 1.70		e 1.50		65
66												66
67								e 1.70		e 1.50		67
68								e 1.75		e 2.00		68
69								e 1.75		e 1.50		69

[1] To the Colorado River only and thence by first boat leaving for agency or school, 30 days. [2] 60 days, during season of navigation. [3] 30 days, during season of navigation. [4] 39 days. [5] To the Colorado River only and thence by first boat leaving for agency or school, 23 days. [6] 44 days. [7] 15 days. [8] 30 days, as long as road is open. [9] 31 days. [10] 36 days. [11] 135 days, to the Colorado River only and thence by first boat leaving for agency or school. [12] During session of navigation. [13] 43 days.

REF0071784

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From ... / To—	Kansas City, Mo.						
		L. C. Slavens, Jr.	A. C. Johnson.	Henry A. Koester.	R. P. Barron.	N. W. Wells.	David Bess.	W. J. Wiley.
1	Vermillion Lake ... Minn.	a 1.64	b1.65					
2	Kansas City ... Mo.							
3	Seneca ... Mo.	b .58	c .60	b .51	d .52			
4	St. Louis ... Mo.		c .40					
5	Arlee ... Mont.	e 2.36	f 2.00					
6	Blackfeet Agency ... Mont.	g 2.74	f 2.52					
7	Crow Agency ... Mont.	h 2.49	f 2.44					
8	Custer Station ... Mont.	f 1.96	f 2.04					
9	Durham Station ... Mont.	g 2.44	f 2.49					
10	Fort Belknap Agency ... Mont.	f 2.02	f 2.03					
11	Fort Peck Agency ... Mont.	e 1.97	f 1.60	f 3.00				
12	Fort Shaw ... Mont.	g 2.70	f 2.43	f 3.10				
13	Great Falls ... Mont.	e 2.40	f 2.23	e 2.78				
14	Harlem ... Mont.	f 1.92	f 1.95					
15	Poplar Station ... Mont.	f 1.93	f 1.53					
16	Red Rock ... Mont.	h 1.93	f 2.00			f 1.98		
17	Rosebud ... Mont.	f 2.07	f 2.01					
18	Bloomfield ... Nebr.	b .81	f .90	b .91			95	
19	Chadron ... Nebr.	e .88	b 1.15	b .93	d .92		95	
20	Dakota City ... Nebr.	b .73	b .70	b .74			75	
21	Genoa ... Nebr.	b .63	b 1.75	b .62		f .63		
22	Omaha ... Nebr.							
23	Rushville ... Nebr.	b .88	b 1.15		d .87			
24	Santee Agency ... Nebr.	m .86	b .90					
25	Valentine ... Nebr.	b .84	b .80		d .77		80	
26	Verdigre ... Nebr.	b .81	b .90		d .85		87	
27	Carson ... Nev.	h 3.29	f 3.35	f 2.95	d 3.10	f 3.07		f 3.50
28	Elko ... Nev.	h 3.04	f 3.00	f 2.91	d 2.67	f 2.87		f 3.35
29	Wadsworth ... Nev.	h 3.04	f 3.00	f 2.91	d 2.67	f 2.87		f 3.35
30	Albuquerque School ... N. Mex.	m 1.78	e 1.80	f 1.79	d 1.71			
31	Dulce Side Track ... N. Mex.	h 2.79	e 2.95		d 2.79	f 2.88		
32	Gallup ... N. Mex.	m 2.57	e 2.50	e 2.57	d 2.49			
33	Las Cruces ... N. Mex.	n 1.79	e 1.80	e 1.71	d 1.71			
34	Mescalero Agency ... N. Mex.	o 2.57	e 2.75					
35	Navajo Agency ... N. Mex.	o 3.14	e 3.55	f 3.14				
36	Santa Fe ... N. Mex.	e 1.81	e 1.83	b 1.81	d 1.77			
37	Indian School Siding, Carlisle ... Pa.	n 1.27		b 1.29	f 1.33			
38	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle ... Pa.	n 1.27		b 1.29	f 1.33			
39	Milford ... Utah.		f 3.30		e 3.07	f 3.33		
40	Ouray Agency ... Utah.	p 3.37						
41	Price Station ... Utah.	q 1.97	f 2.00	e 1.98	e 1.77	f 2.13		
42	Uintah Valley Agency ... Utah.	p 3.37						
43	Ashland ... Wis.	b .87	b 1.00	e .96				
44	Oneida ... Wis.	b .87	b 1.00	e .75				
45	Shawano ... Wis.	b .97	b 1.00	e .89				
46	Tomah ... Wis.	b .71	b 1.00	e .71	d .72			
47	Arapahoe Issue Station * ... Wyo.							
48	Casper ... Wyo.		f 2.45		b 1.97			
49	Rawlins ... Wyo.	f 1.97	f 2.45		b 1.97	f 1.94		
50	Shoshone Agency ... Wyo.				b 2.98			
51	Chemawa ... Oreg.	u 4.19	w 4.00		e 2.65			v 4.40
52	Grande Ronde Agency ... Oreg.							s 6.00
53	Klamath Agency ... Oreg.	p 6.43	w 6.03					s 6.90
54	Pendleton ... Oreg.	f 2.94	w 2.44		e 2.75	f 2.27		v 3.40
55	Sheridan ... Oreg.	f 3.44	w 3.15					v 4.45
56	The Dalles ... Oreg.	f 2.82	w 2.60		s 3.55	f 2.57		v 3.20
57	Toledo (Yaquina Bay) ... Oreg.	u 3.81	w 3.60					v 4.19
58	Warm Springs Agency ... Oreg.							s 6.00
59	Creston ... Wash.	h 2.97	w 2.75		e 2.50			3.45
60	Gate City ... Wash.	u 3.64	w 3.85		e 2.60			f 3.25
61	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor) ... Wash.	x 4.64	w 6.00					f 5.00
62	Neah Bay Agency ... Wash.	y 5.14	w 5.75					f 5.50
63	Reservation ... Wash.	x 3.24	w 3.20		e 2.60			f 3.15
64	Wilbur ... Wash.	t 3.07	w 3.00		e 2.50			f 3.06
65	Tekoa ... Wash.		w 3.00		e 2.50	f 2.29		f 2.67
66	Toppenish Station ... Wash.	x 3.24	w 3.00		e 2.60			f 3.25
67	Tulalip ... Wash.	y 3.68	w 4.25					f 4.00
68	Union City ... Wash.	y 3.98	w 4.75					f 5.00
69	Whittier ... N. C.	h 1.92		e 1.98	1.98			
70	Rockford ... Wash.	x 2.48	w 2.12		e 2.50	f 2.29		f 3.67

* 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.

x 45 days. b 20 days. c 25 days. d 18 days. e 37 days. f 30 days. g 47 days. h 46 days.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Kansas City, Mo.			San Francisco, Cal.						Genoa, Nebr.			Number.
Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	De Forest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.	A. C. Johnson.	Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	De Forest Richards.	L. C. Slavens, Jr.	A. C. Johnson.	Henry A. Koester.	Jno. C. Davis.	
									b 2.00			1
									e 2.00			2
									e 2.00	b 1.62		3
									e 2.00			4
									f 3.00			5
									f 3.00			6
									f 3.00			7
									f 3.00			8
									f 3.00			9
									f 3.00			10
									f 3.00	e 3.98		11
									f 3.00	f 4.28		12
									f 3.00	e 0.98		13
									f 3.00			14
									f 3.00			15
									f 3.00	e 3.26		16
									f 2.00			17
									f 2.00	e 1.80		18
									b 1.75	b 1.75		19
									b 1.75	e 1.50		20
												21
												22
										b 1.70		23
										c 1.80		24
										b 1.73		25
										c 1.60		26
										c 4.70		27
			t 2.29							c 4.53		28
			t 2.16							c 4.40		29
			t 2.29							c 3.98		30
												31
										c 3.40		32
										c 2.40		33
												34
										f 3.00		35
										c 2.90		36
										c 1.70		37
										c 1.70		38
												39
												40
										c 4.25		41
												42
										b 1.61		43
										b 1.44		44
										b 1.44		45
										b 1.23		46
r 2.65	s 3.34	s 2.95			r 5.00	s 4.45					t 2.65	47
		t 1.85										48
												49
r 2.65	s 3.34	s 2.95			r 5.00	s 4.45					r 2.65	50
			b .58					o .62				51
			f 2.00									52
			f 3.38	w 3.40				o 3.43				53
			b 1.56					t 1.63				54
			b .82					t 1.14				55
			b .98					t 1.17				56
			b .58					n .68				57
			v 3.80									58
			b 1.54					f 1.88				59
			b .85					o 1.14				60
			b 2.80					t 1.14				61
			b 1.38					o 1.34				62
			b .84					o .93				63
			b 1.54					t 1.88				64
			b 1.72					t 1.94				65
			b 1.38					f 1.37				66
			b .98					o 1.37				67
			b 1.19					o 1.13				68
										f 3.20		69
			b 2.20					o 1.77				70

f 42 days. j 33 days. k 32 days. l 31 days. m 27 days. n 29 days. o 39 days. p 55 days. q 28 days. r All rail and wagon, 70 days. s 60 days. t 34 days. u 44 days. v 40 days. w 35 days. x 54 days. y 56 days. z 43 days. † 46 days. ‡ 10 days. § 24 days. ‖ 49 days.

REF0071785

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From / To—		Omaha, Nebr.				
			Henry A. Koster.	L. C. Stevens, Jr.	W. J. Wiley.	A. C. Johnson.	R. P. Barron.
1	Bowie	Ariz.	a 2.39	b 2.40	c 3.36	d 2.40	e 2.42
2	Casa Grande	Ariz.	a 2.67	b 3.22	c 3.02	d 2.87	e 2.66
3	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.	.....	f 4.77	g 4.78	.....	.....
4	Fort Apache	Ariz.	.....	h 4.30	d 4.38	d 4.00	.....
5	Fort Mojave	Ariz.	a 3.77	f 3.87	4.34	d 3.80	.....
6	Holbrook	Ariz.	a 2.91	b 2.92	e 2.85	d 2.90	e 2.90
7	Phœnix	Ariz.	a 3.21	f 3.32	e 3.23	d 3.28	e 3.20
8	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	.....	h 3.35	f 3.28	d 3.25	.....
9	Ager	Cal.	a 3.41	f 4.03	d 4.40	d 3.65	e 3.60
10	Colton	Cal.	a 3.20	f 3.48	d 3.43	d 3.40	e 3.00
11	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.	a 2.91	f 3.38	g 2.87	d 3.40	e 3.15
12	Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.	.....	m 6.52	h 3.72	d 7.00	.....
13	Perris	Cal.	a 3.40	f 3.48	d 3.58	d 3.60	e 3.60
14	Porterville	Cal.	d 3.98	f 3.88	d 4.18	d 4.00	e 3.95
15	Round Valley Agency	Cal.	.....	.....	n 6.72	d 7.00	.....
16	San Francisco	Cal.	.....	f 3.77	4.00	d 3.75	e 3.60
17	Fort Lewis	Colo.	.....	e 3.49	.....	a 3.30	e 2.36
18	Grand Junction	Colo.	a 2.68	d 2.68	.....	a 3.20	e 2.68
19	Hesperus	Colo.	.....	g 3.37	.....	a 3.10	e 2.68
20	Ignacio	Colo.	.....	q 2.97	.....	a 2.75	e 2.65
21	Bismarck	N. Dak.	.....	.....	.....	e 1.28	.....
22	Devil's Lake Agency	N. Dak.	.....	f 1.56	.....	e 1.35	.....
23	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.	.....	r 2.17	.....	e 1.85	.....
24	Fort Stevenson River Landing	N. Dak.	.....	r 2.27	.....	e 1.85	.....
25	Fort Totten	N. Dak.	e 1.29	f 1.56	.....	e 1.35	.....
26	Mandan	N. Dak.	e 1.19	a 1.27	.....	e 1.25	.....
27	Minot	N. Dak.	e 1.39	s 1.54	.....	e 1.45	.....
28	Rolla	N. Dak.	e 1.49	s 1.54	.....	e 1.35	.....
29	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.	.....	f 1.67	.....	e 1.65	.....
30	Armour	S. Dak.	e .61	a .61	.....	e .65	.....
31	Chamberlain	S. Dak.	e .71	a .71	.....	e .75	.....
32	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	.....	f 1.01	.....	e 1.00	.....
33	Flandreau	S. Dak.	e .74	a .73	.....	e .80	.....
34	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	.....	u 1.02	.....	e 1.08	.....
35	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	.....	f 1.11	.....	e 1.00	.....
36	Pierre	S. Dak.	e 1.07	a 1.23	.....	e 1.06	.....
37	* Ponca Creek Issue Station	S. Dak.	.....	v 1.73	.....	e 2.00	.....
38	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.	.....	w .91	.....	e 1.00	.....
39	Blackfoot	Idaho.	.....	w 2.03	.....	d 2.30	.....
40	Fort Lapwai	Idaho.	.....	k 2.07	f 2.90	d 3.00	.....
41	Lewiston	Idaho.	.....	h 2.27	2.20	d 2.45	.....
42	Rosa Fork	Idaho.	.....	d 2.03	.....	d 2.30	.....
43	Chicago	Ill.	.....	.....	.....	a .60	.....
44	Chickasha	Ind. T.	e .91	d .92	.....	a 1.00	e .85
45	Minco	Ind. T.	e .91	d .95	.....	a 1.00	e .85
46	Muscogee	Ind. T.	.....	d 1.10	.....	a 1.00	e 1.25
47	Darlington	Okla.	e .91	d .92	.....	a 1.00	e .85
48	Guthrie	Okla.	e .84	d .98	.....	a 1.10	e .90
49	Kildair	Okla.	e .82	d .98	.....	a 1.07	e 1.85
50	Kiowa Agency	Okla.	.....	x 1.16	.....	a 1.20	e 1.10
51	Oklahoma City	Okla.	a .91	d .98	.....	a .90	e .87
52	Ponca	Okla.	a .91	d .98	.....	a .90	e .87
53	Red Rock	Okla.	a .93	d .98	.....	a .95	e .90
54	Sioux City	Iowa.	.....	.....	.....	a .40	.....
55	Arkansas City	Kans.	a .87	y .88	.....	e .85	e .80
56	Caldwell	Kans.	e .95	.....	.....	e .75	e .80
57	Cale	Kans.	a .91	b .96	.....	e .75	e .87
58	Elgin	Kans.	a .83	y .88	.....	c .90	e .80
59	Hoyt	Kans.	e .51	y .54	.....	e .55	e .50
60	Lawrence	Kans.	a .45	e .47	.....	e .55	e .45
61	Netawaka	Kans.	a .51	e .47	.....	e .55	e .50
62	White Cloud	Kans.	a .40	e .42	.....	e .45	e .44
63	Mount Pleasant	Mich.	a .77	e .79	.....	e .85	.....
64	Brown's Valley	Minn.	.....	s 1.04	.....	e 1.05	.....
65	Detroit	Minn.	a 1.19	q 1.07	.....	e 1.12	.....
66	Duluth	Minn.	.....	.....	.....	e 1.00	.....
67	Fosston	Minn.	a 1.48	q 1.23	.....	e 1.45	.....
68	Park Rapids	Minn.	a 1.28	q 1.23	.....	e 1.25	.....
69	Pipestone	Minn.	e .81	.....	.....	e .80	e .90

* On Rosebud Reservation, about 25 miles west from Wheeler, S. Dak.

a 25 days. b 20 days. c 20 days. d 30 days. e 10 days. f 34 days; to the Colorado River only, thence by first boat leaving for agency or school. g 30 days; during season of navigation. h 40 days. i 35 days. j 40 days. k 50 days. l 60 days. m 55 days. n 90 days; as long as road is open.

Number.	Omaha, Nebr.			St. Paul, Minn.					Bismarck, N. Dak.	Number.
	H. A. Morgan.	N. W. Wells.	David Rees.	W. J. Wiley.	H. A. Morgan.	A. C. Johnson.	L. C. Stevens, Jr.	R. P. Barron.	A. C. Johnson.	
1	.....	.....	.....	c 4.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	c 4.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	.....	g 4.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	.....	.....	.....	d 4.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	.....	.....	5.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	.....	.....	.....	c 4.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	.....	.....	.....	e 4.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	j 3.29	.....	.....	f 4.50	j 3.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	.....	.....	.....	d 4.90	.....	d 4.00	.....	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	.....	d 4.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.....	.....	5.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.....	.....	l 6.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	.....	.....	.....	d 4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	.....	.....	.....	d 4.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	.....	.....	.....	n 6.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	.....	.....	.....	4.19	.....	.....	i 3.77	.....	.....	16
17	.....	p 3.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	.....	d 2.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	.....	d 2.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .70	.....	.....	.....	21
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .84	d .92	.....	.....	22
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.25	i 1.59	.....	.....	23
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.20	i 1.69	.....	.....	24
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .84	d .92	.....	.....	25
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .70	a .6	e .89	.....	26
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .80	c .94	e .97	.....	27
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .93	c .90	e .89	.....	28
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	s 1.00	s 1.09	.....	s .35	c .60	29
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .65	a .87	e .68	.....	.....	31
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .75	a .73	e .85	.....	.....	32
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.00	i 1.03	.....	.....	.....	33
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .55	a .52	.....	.....	.....	34
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.13	u 1.17	.....	.....	.....	35
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.00	i 1.13	.....	.....	.....	36
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.15	a .94	.....	.....	.....	37
38	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	c 1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .93	i 1.17	.....	.....	.....	39
40	.....	d 1.98	.....	.....	.....	d 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	.....	.....	.....	f 3.90	.....	d 3.00	h 2.27	.....	.....	.....	41
42	.....	d 2.27	.....	3.88	.....	d 3.00	h 2.27	.....	.....	.....	42
43	.....	d 1.98	.....	.....	.....	d 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a .60	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	s 1.23	.....	.....	.....	45
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	s 1.25	.....	.....	.....	46
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	s 1.23	.....	.....	.....	47
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	j 1.47	.....	.....	.....	50
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a .84	.....	.....	.....	59
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	u .82	.....	.....	.....	61
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	u .77	.....	.....	.....	62
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .50	c .51	.....	.....	.....	65
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .43	a .47	.....	.....	.....	66
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e .35	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c .78	a .73	.....	.....	.....	68
69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e .65	a .63	.....	.....	.....	69
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e .50	.....	.....	.....	.....	

c 45 days. g Within 20 days or as may be required by the Department. q 28 days. r 58 days. s 23 days. t 49 days. u 26 days. v 43 days. w 31 days. x 30 days. y 24 days. z 57 days. i 56 days. j 43 days. k 20 days; during season of navigation only. l 42 days. n 32 days.

REF0071786

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	Omaha, Nebr.						
	To—	L. C. Slavens, jr.	A. C. Johnson.	R. P. Barron.	Henry A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	David Ross.	W. J. Wiley.
1	Vermillion Lake, Minn.	c 1.56	b 1.60					
2	Kansas City, Mo.		c .40					
3	Seneca, Mo.	d .85	c .75	e .80	e .77			
4	St. Louis, Mo.		c .40					
5	Arlee, Mont.	f 2.38	g 2.50					
6	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	h 2.74	g 2.39					
7	Crow Agency, Mont.	i 2.48	g 2.39					
8	Custer Station, Mont.	g 1.98	g 1.89					
9	Durham Station, Mont.	f 2.44	g 2.39					
10	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	f 2.02	g 1.93					
11	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	f 1.97	g 1.50					
12	Fort Shaw, Mont.	h 2.70	g 2.33					
13	Great Falls, Mont.	f 2.40	g 2.13					
14	Harlem, Mont.	k 1.92	g 1.65					
15	Poplar Station, Mont.	k 1.93	g 1.45					
16	Red Rock, Mont.	g 1.93	g 2.00			g 1.96		
17	Rosebud, Mont.	g 2.07	g 1.89					
18	Bloomfield, Nebr.	e .51	g .65		e .54		.55	
19	Chadron, Nebr.	d .79	b 1.05	e .83	e .76		.80	
20	Dakota City, Nebr.	e .43	b .40		e .39		.40	
21	Genoa, Nebr.	e .36	b .50		e .31	g .37		
22	Omaha, Nebr.							
23	Rushville, Nebr.	l .70	b .80	e .78	e .75		.63	
24	Santee Agency, Nebr.	m .61	b .64					
25	Valentine, Nebr.	l .64	b .65	e .68			.55	
26	Verdigris, Nebr.	n .51	b .65	e .64			.50	
27	Carson, Nev.	g 3.29	g 3.35	e 3.10	g 3.11	g 3.07		g 3.50
28	Elko, Nev.	g 3.04	g 3.00	e 2.89	g 2.91	g 2.87		g 3.35
29	Wadsworth, Nev.	g 3.04	g 3.00	e 2.89	g 2.91	g 2.87		g 3.35
30	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	o 2.03	e 1.90	e 1.80	g 1.39			
31	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.	p 2.89	e 3.00	e 2.90		g 2.89		
32	Gallup, N. Mex.	o 2.82	e 2.70	e 2.60	e 2.71			
33	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	q 2.04	e 2.05	e 2.00	e 2.08			
34	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.	r 2.81	e 3.00					
35	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	q 3.38	e 3.75		g 3.39			
36	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	s 2.06	e 2.10	e 2.00	e 2.11			
37	Indian School Siding, Carlisle, Pa.	o 1.29		g 1.30	e 1.00			
38	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle, Pa.	o 1.29		g 1.30	e 1.00			
39	Milford, Utah.		g 3.30	e 3.17		g 3.33		
40	Ouray Agency, Utah.	t 3.57						
41	Price Station, Utah.	o 2.17	g 2.10	e 2.00	e 2.09	g 2.14		
42	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.	t 3.57						
43	Ashland, Wis.	b .94	b 1.00		e .91			
44	Oneida, Wis.	b .87	b 1.00		e .91			
45	Shawano, Wis.	b .87	b 1.00		e .84			
46	Tomah, Wis.	b .89	b 1.00	e .89	e .83			
47	Arapahoe Issue Station*, Wyo.							
48	Casper, Wyo.		g 2.40	b 2.00				
49	Rawlins, Wyo.	w 1.97	g 2.40	b 2.00		g 1.94		
50	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.			b 2.00				
51	Chenowa, Oreg.	x 4.19	f 4.00	e 2.85				f 4.20
52	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.							v 6.00
53	Klamath Agency, Oreg.	f 6.43	f 6.03					v 6.90
54	Pendleton, Oreg.	y 2.94	f 2.44	e 2.75		g 2.27		f 3.40
55	Sheridan, Oreg.	y 3.44	f 3.15					f 4.33
56	The Dalles, Oreg.	y 2.72	f 2.65	e 3.55		g 2.57		f 3.80
57	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oreg.	z 3.84	f 3.60					f 4.19
58	Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.							v 6.00
59	Creston, Wash.	h 2.97	f 2.75	e 2.50				3.48
60	Gate City, Wash.	i 3.64	f 2.85	e 2.60				g 3.38
61	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash.	1 4.44	f 6.00					g 5.00
62	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.	2 5.14	f 5.75					g 5.50
63	Reservation, Wash.	i 3.24	f 3.20	e 2.60				g 3.18
64	Wilbur, Wash.	h 3.07	f 3.00	e 2.50				g 3.08
65	Tekoa, Wash.		f 3.00	e 2.50		g 2.39		g 2.97
66	Toppenish Station, Wash.	x 3.24	f 2.90	e 2.50				g 2.33
67	Tulalip, Wash.	t 3.98	f 4.25					g 4.60
68	Union City, Wash.	t 3.98	f 4.75					g 6.00
69	Whittier, N. C.	y 2.05			e 2.17			
70	Rockford, Wash.	q 2.48	f 2.10	e 2.40		g 2.29		g 3.57

* 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.

a 45 days. *b* 20 days. *c* 25 days. *d* 22 days. *e* 18 days. *f* 35 days. *g* 30 days. *h* 46 days. *i* 44 days, *j* 40 days. *k* 31 days. *l* 17 days. *m* 26 days. *n* 15 days. *o* 29 days. *p* 24 days. *q* 39 days. *r* 41 days.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Omaha, Nebr.			St. Paul, Minn.						Price Station, Utah.	Bismarck.	
Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	DeForest Richards.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	A. C. Johnson.	W. J. Wiley.	Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	DeForest Richards.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Jno. C. Davis.	Number.
			f 1.06	b .99							1
											2
											3
											4
			k 1.76	g 1.79							5
			f 1.92	g 1.84							6
			f 1.87	g 1.79							7
			b 1.37	g 1.39							8
			g 1.62	g 1.74							9
			g 1.39	g 1.37							10
			e 1.12	g 1.10							11
			f 1.85	g 1.83							12
			g 1.55	g 1.63							13
			m 1.29	g 1.29							14
			m 1.08	g 1.05							15
				g 3.00							16
			m 1.43	g 1.34							17
				g 1.50							18
											19
				b .70							20
											21
											22
											23
				b 1.15							24
											25
											26
					g 5.60						27
					g 5.60						28
					g 5.60						29
											30
											31
											32
											33
											34
											35
											36
											37
											38
											39
											40
									g 1.55		41
									g 1.55		42
											43
			s .57	b .70							44
			s .57	b .70							45
			s .57	b .65							46
			s .69	b .65							47
u 2.35	v 2.44	v 2.44				u 3.00	v 3.29	r 3.00		u 4.50	48
		1.55						1.85			49
u 2.35	v 2.44	v 2.44				u 3.00	v 3.20	r 3.00		u 4.50	50
			f 4.19		f 4.28						51
					v 6.20						52
			f 6.43	f 5.90	v 6.90						53
			y 2.98	f 2.49	g 3.50						54
			y 3.24	f 2.90	f 4.68						55
			y 2.88	f 2.99	g 3.80						56
			3 3.84	f 3.65	f 4.63						57
					v 6.00						58
			f 2.74	f 2.37	3.90						59
			3 3.38	f 2.58	g 3.58						60
			4 4.38	f 5.50	g 6.00						61
			4 4.88	f 5.50	g 6.50						62
			2 2.98	f 2.63	g 3.48						63
			2 2.84	f 2.75	g 3.38						64
					g 2.87						65
			z 2.98	f 2.63	g 3.98						66
			5 5.68	f 4.00	g 5.90						67
			5 5.98	f 4.50	g 6.20						68
											69
				f 2.10	g 3.90						70

z 26 days. *f* 54 days. *u* 70 days, all rail and wagon transportation. *v* 60 days. *w* 33 days. *x* 43 days *y* 32 days. *z* 43 days. 1 44 days. 2 56 days. 3 12 days. 4 46 days. 5 56 days. 6 57 days. 7 48 days. 44 days. 5 58 days.

REF0071787

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	E. F. Felix.	Frank Gould.	H. B. Lyford.	Union Wire Mattress Co.	R. F. Howe.	Smith & Davis Manufacturing Co.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.						St. Louis.
1	Baskets, clothes, large.....doz..	55	.....	5.70	**5.50**	4.90	.....	.....	.....
2				10.47					
3				4.47					
4				9.47					
5	Baskets, measuring, ½-bushel...do...	3	1.98	**1.50**	1.20	1.10	.....	.....	.....
6				1.10	1.65				
7					1.90				
8	Baskets, measuring, 1-bushel....do...	26	.....	1.97	1.25	**1.95**	.....	.....	.....
9				1.97	1.60				
10				1.14	2.00				
11	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide, with woven-wire mattress.....No..	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.28**	3.40	3.39
12								2.90	3.75
13									3.98
14	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide, with woven-wire mattress.....No..	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.98**	2.95	2.99
15								2.45	3.35
16									3.48
17	Blacking, shoe.....boxes..	6,961	.....	.03½	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.....
18				.02½	.03½	.02½			
19				.03½		.04			
20				.02½					
21	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in cases.....doz..	16	.....	1.47	1.30	1.35	.....	.....	.....
22					**1.40**				
23	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of one dozen required.....doz..	1,364	.....	2.00	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
24				2.25					
25									
26									
27	Brooms, whisk.....do..	128	.....	.99	1.00	1.70	.....	.....	.....
28				.70	1.25	1.50			
29				.65					
30				1.10					
31				.70					
32	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over two in each crate, number.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Chairs, reed seat, close wove....doz..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chairs, wood:								
34	Bow back, 4 spindles to back.do...	308	4.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Office, bow back and arms, with rod.....doz..	8	11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Churns, 10 gallon, barrel pattern, revolving.....No..	10	2.30	2.24	2.20	**1.99**	.....	.....	.....
37					2.55				
38	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do...	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Clotheslines, galvanized wire, not smaller than ⅛ inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....feet..	33,800	c2.40	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....
40			c2.73			.17			
41						.20			
42						.13			
43	Clothespins.....gross..	339	.....	.08½	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....
44				.21		.066			

a Chicago delivery.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Eugene T. Barnum.	Henry Schumer.	Hartford Wire-Woven Mattress Co.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Clinton R. Lee.	Wm. R. Thompson.	Martin G. Lee.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Michael Cahill.	T. J. Barnes.	Geo. B. Matoon.	Frank L. Hall.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.				Any point except New York.	Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux C., Kans. C., Omaha.	As stated below.	As stated below.	Chicago.			Kansas City.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
													2
													3
													4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
													6
													7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
													9
													10
5.75	7.00	3.49	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
5.80													12
													13
3.42	5.00	3.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
4.80													15
													16
						.....	a .03	b .02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
													18
													19
													20
.....	.....	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
													22
				2.65	2.25	3.00	a 2.18	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	23
				2.95		2.00	a 2.20		2.00				24
				2.40			a 2.25						25
				2.00			a 2.30						26
				1.00	.90	1.50		a .92	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
					1.60	1.00		a 1.33					28
					1.40			**a 1.00**					29
					1.80			a 1.25					30
								a 1.50					31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	4.65	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.00**	.....	6.75	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.00**	.....	4.15	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11.00**	.....	11.25	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b 3.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	c 2.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
													40
													41
													42
.....	.....	.....	.087	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
													44

b New York. c Per 1,200 feet.

REF0071788

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote ratio

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Frank L. Hall.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago and New York.	Kansas City.
1	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No.	25	.....	11.00
2				
3				
4	Desks, school, with seats, double: No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....do...	25	.....	.....
5				
6	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....do...	50	.....	.....
7				
8	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....do..	70	.....	.....
9				
10	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....do...	27	.....	.....
11				
12	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....do...	35	.....	.....
13				
14	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....do...	4	.....	.....
15				
16	Desks, school, back seats for double: No. 1.....do...	19	.....	.....
17				
18	No. 2.....do...	10	.....	.....
19				
20	No. 3.....do...	19	.....	.....
21				
22	No. 5.....do...	2	.....	.....
23				
24	Desks, school, with seats, single: No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....do...	108	.....	.....
25				
26	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....do...	122	.....	.....
27				
28	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....do...	120	.....	.....
29				
30	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....do...	163	.....	.....
31				
32	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....do...	142	.....	.....
33				
34	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....do...	20	.....	.....
35				
36	Desks, school, back seats for single: No. 1.....do...	74	.....	.....
37				
38	No. 2.....do...	17	.....	.....
39				
40	No. 3.....do...	93	.....	.....
41				
42	No. 4.....do...	18	.....	.....
43				
44	No. 5.....do...	23	.....	.....
45				
46	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	22	.....	.....
47				
48				
49	Machines, sewing, Domestic: Family, with covers and accessories.....dos..	28	a 30.40 b 31.90	.....
50				
51				
52	Manufacturing, No. 10, with accessories.....do...	13	a 38.40 b 39.90	.....
53				
54	Machines, sewing, Singer's: Vibrating shuttle, No. 2, with cover and attachments.do...	28	a 25.00 b 26.40	.....
55				
56	Tailor's, with attachments.....do...	22	a 24.00 b 25.40	.....
57				

a New York delivery.

abstract of April 20, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

as which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Thos. Kane & Co.	United States School Furniture Co.	Manitowoc Seating Co.	Walter Tod.	Matt Larson.	Edward T. Howard.	Max Morgenstern.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.						New York.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	9.40	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	10.40	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	3
2.30	2.35	2.30	1.75	.....	.....	.....	4
	2.45						5
2.30	2.35	2.30	1.75	.....	.....	.....	6
	2.45						7
2.05	2.35	2.10	1.65	.....	.....	.....	8
	2.45						9
2.05	2.35	2.10	1.65	.....	.....	.....	10
	2.45						11
2.05	2.35	1.90	1.55	.....	.....	.....	12
	2.15						13
2.05	2.25	1.90	1.55	.....	.....	.....	14
	2.15						15
1.75	1.80	1.55	1.75	.....	.....	.....	16
	1.70						17
1.75	1.80	1.55	1.75	.....	.....	.....	18
	1.70						19
1.70	1.80	1.55	1.65	.....	.....	.....	20
	1.70						21
1.20	1.80	1.55	1.55	.....	.....	.....	22
	1.70						23
2.15	2.05	1.87	1.75	.....	.....	.....	24
	1.85						25
2.15	2.05	1.87	1.75	.....	.....	.....	26
	1.85						27
2.00	1.85	1.76	1.65	.....	.....	.....	28
2.00	1.85	1.76	1.65	.....	.....	.....	29
	1.85						30
2.00	1.80	1.65	1.55	.....	.....	.....	31
	1.70						32
2.00	1.80	1.65	1.55	.....	.....	.....	33
	1.70						34
1.70	1.80	1.40	1.75	.....	.....	.....	35
	1.50						36
1.70	1.80	1.40	1.75	.....	.....	.....	37
	1.50						38
1.65	1.80	1.40	1.65	.....	.....	.....	39
	1.50						40
1.65	1.80	1.40	1.65	.....	.....	.....	41
	1.50						42
1.65	1.80	1.40	1.55	.....	.....	.....	43
	1.50						44
.....	.....	7.00	.....	5.75	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.25	29.74	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.34	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.49	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.75	37.49	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.25	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.75	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57

b Chicago delivery.

REF0071789

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	E. F. Felix.	T. J. Barnes.	Jno. Burdis Lee & Co.	Frank Gould.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
1	Mattresses, double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 lbs. each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate ..... No.	905					3.45	
2							3.25	
3								
4	Mattresses, single, 6 by 2 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 25 lbs. each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate. No..	633					3.20	
5							3.00	
6								
7	Measures, 1-peck, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased ..... doz..	9	1.44	1.40	2.25			1.50
8				1.60	1.70			
9					2.08			
10					1.25			
11					2.60			
12	Measures, ½-bushel, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased ..... doz..	8	1.92	1.63	2.20			1.70
13				2.08	2.15			
14					2.70			
15					2.40			
16					4.40			
17	Mopsticks ..... do...	197	.71	.95	.94			.70
18				.72	.73			1.00
19	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern ..... doz..	14	2.30		1.85			1.90
20					4.25			4.50
21					5.50			
22	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 lbs. each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in one crate ..... No..	1,550					1.00	
23							.75	
24							.42	
25							.90	
26							.55	
27	Rolling-pins, 2½ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle ..... doz..	14	.46½					.50
	Rope, manila:							
28	¼-inch ..... lbs..	100	7.66					.08½
29	⅜-inch ..... do...	4,580	7.18					.08
30	½-inch ..... do...	7,230	6.68					.07½
31	⅝-inch ..... do...	3,900	6.68					.07½
32	¾-inch ..... do...	2,200	6.68					.07½
33	1-inch ..... do...	2,000	6.68					.07½
34	1¼-inch ..... do...	900	6.68					.07½
35	2-inch ..... do...	500	6.68					07½

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

ed which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. B. Mattoon.	Wm. R. Thompson.	McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.	Fred Schulz.	Henry Schoner.	Clarence E. Darborow.	James H. Chapman.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Jno. A. Burkstaff.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.								New York or Chicago.		Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Chicago, and St. Paul.	
				3.08	2.10					3.48	1
				2.74							
				2.38							
											2
											3
				2.53	1.85					3.28	4
				2.30							
				2.06							
											5
											6
1.39											7
											8
											9
											10
											11
1.61											12
											13
											14
											15
											16
.62								c.90			17
.67											18
2.45		3.99						c4.40			19
		3.25									
											20
											21
				1.08							22
				.69							23
				.84							24
				.62							25
											26
.44								a8.47			27
.076		7.73	.08				.08	a7.07	b7.52		28
									a7.99		29
.071		7.23	.07½				.07½	a7.47	b7.60		30
									a7.25		31
.024		6.73	.07				.07	a7.47	b6.50		32
.066		6.73	.07				.07	a7.47	a6.75		33
									b6.50		34
.066		6.73	.07				.07	a7.47	a6.75		35
									b6.50		36
.066		6.73	.07				.07	a7.47	a6.75		37
									b6.50		38
.066		6.73	.07				.07	a7.47	a6.75		39
									b6.50		40
.066		6.73	.07				.07		a6.75		41
									b6.50		42
									a6.75		43

a Chicago delivery. b New York delivery. c New York or Chicago delivery.

REF0071790

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	B. F. Felix.	T. J. Barnes.	Jno. Burtis Lee & Co.	Frank Gould.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
1	Stools, wood.....dos..	30		4.20	.....	4.00	.....	.....
2	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of one dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by ⅞ inch each side of bundle.dos..	995	1.98	.....	1.75	.....	.....	1.85
3			2.32		2.25			2.00
4			2.50		2.00			
5			2.32		2.50			
6			2.43		2.75			
7					1.85			
8	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate.No..	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9								
10	Washing machines, No. 3.....do...	116	.....	2.62	2.75	.....	.....	2.50
11	Washtubs, cedar, 3 hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes....dos..	54	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	6.50
12					10.00			
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18	Wringers, clothes: No. 1, "Universal" or equal No..	139	3.61	3.56	4.00	.....	.....	.....
19					2.50			
20	No. 2.....do...	70	1.80	1.79	2.00	.....	.....	.....
21					1.50			
22					1.70			

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Harry S. Lyford.	Geo. B. Mattoon.	Wm. R. Thompson.	McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.	Fred Schultz.	Henry Schmeer.	Clarence E. Denborrow.	James H. Channon.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Jno. A. Rockstaff.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.								New York or Chicago.		Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Chicago, and St. Paul.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2.62	.....	1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 1.90	.....	.....	2
								a 1.80			3
								a 2.67			4
											5
											6
											7
											8
.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2.44	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
											11
.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 8.20	.....	.....	12
		7.00									13
		8.00									14
		8.00									15
		8.00									16
		8.00									17
3.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 3.57	a 3.61	.....	18
1.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.42½	.....	a 1.47	a 1.80	.....	19
						2.00					20
						1.25					21
											22

a Chicago delivery.

REF0071791

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

CLASS NO. 11.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Abraham F. Essex.	Leroy Skerrit.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. C. Ortmayer.	Wm. E. Thompson.	Chas. A. Teague.	H. B. Lyford.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.						
1	Bags, nose ..... dos..	9	6.00			4.20			
2			5.50			4.89			
3			4.00			6.42			
4						8.70			
5	Bits, bridle, tinned curb, malleable iron, dozen	4	.70		.70	.70			.76
6						.75			
7						.84			
8						.90			
9						.90			
	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, malleable iron, X C:								
10	2½-inch, jointed ..... dos..	135	.46		.46	.47		.63½	.57
11			.90			.48			
12	2½-inch, stiff ..... do...	47	.46		.46	.47		.62	1.10
13						.48			
14	Blankets, horse ..... No..	248	.98			1.70		2.40	
15			.81			1.90		2.35	
16			.92			1.95		3.30	
17			4.43			2.40		3.00	
18			1.38					3.00	
19			1.27						
20	Bridles, harness ..... dos..	52	17.71	15.00	16.27	9.50			
21			12.96		16.37	10.95			
22			12.60			11.45			
23			12.43						
24			10.01						
25	Bridles, riding ..... do...	18	13.50	16.80		6.90		11.50	
26			12.00			8.75			
27			9.44			8.25			
28			7.35						
29			6.19						
30			5.28						
31	Brushes, horse, leather backs ..... do...	43	2.10		6.75	6.30	6.50	8.75	10.50
32			3.60		7.25	7.50		7.85	7.50
33			1.06		8.75	8.50		7.50	4.50
34			5.40			9.25		5.50	
35			5.70						
36			7.20						
37	Buckles, breast strap, snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X C, 1¼-inch ..... gross..	14	14.40			6.65			
38			14.40			6.75			
39						7.25			
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X C:								
40	¾-inch ..... gross..	23	.48		.45	.44			
41			.48						
42			.48						
43	¾-inch ..... do...	18	.59		.53	.53			
44			.59						
45	1-inch ..... do...	49	.65		.33	.60			
46			.65						
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X C:								
47	¾-inch ..... gross..	17	.36		.42	.33			
48	¾-inch ..... do...	23	.46		.47	.41			
49	¾-inch ..... do...	12	.52		.62	.47			
50	1-inch ..... do...	20	.72		.03	.63			
51	1¼-inch ..... do...	20	1.04			.95			
52	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X C:								
53	1¼-inch ..... gross..	33				.73			
54	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X C:								
55	¾-inch ..... gross..	48	.30		.29	.98			
56	¾-inch ..... do...	58	.35		.33	.39			
57	1-inch ..... do...	48	.42		.09	.99			

* Additional bids: Chicago delivery, $6, $6.75, $7.75, $6.50, $6.50, $6.25, $12.50, $12.50, $15, $15, $16, $6; New York delivery, $4.62, $5.26, $4.50, $3.44, $4.30, $5.65, $7.00, $6.58, 7.56, $5.36, $4.20, $9.03, $13.15, $12.19, $14.62, $14.62, $15.60, $5.50.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Frank Gould.	Clarence Peters.	Chas. Kiper.	Valentine Storts.	Jas. Bannerman.	Titlison Tent and Awning Co.	R. A. Robbins.	Philip Constan.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Chas. F. Seaman.	John A. Beckstoff.	Leroy Humbert.	George W. Hassell.	
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.				St. Louis.		New York.	Chi., St. L., Carlisle.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.		Omaha, S. City, Kansas City.	Chi. and Sioux City.	N. Y., Chi., or Carlisle.	Number.
					2.25							2.20	1
	c5.00				3.45							7.50	2
	c2.00				4.75								3
													4
				.77			.75		.58	.67	.75	.80	5
				.82			.75		.81			1.10	6
													7
													8
													9
				.65			.46		.53	.51	.56	.50	10
									.65			.65	11
				.48			.46		.53	.51	.62	.50	12
									.65			.65	13
	c2.25			1.38					1.12	2.00	1.77	2.20	14
	c1.75			1.65					1.83	1.20		2.62	15
	c1.65			1.20					1.80				16
	c1.50								2.46				17
									3.04				18
													19
	c7.90	c7.75		9.50			8.25	6.84		8.00	9.00	10.50	20
	c10.85	a11.00		11.00			8.50	7.75		11.00			21
	c11.42	a10.15					9.00	9.90		15.50			22
	c6.00	a8.00						9.96					23
		b7.10						9.97					24
		b8.30						12.21					25
	c5.50	d6.30		8.50			7.50	4.74		6.15	7.00		26
	c6.50	d7.05		9.50			8.25	6.65		9.25			27
		d7.80						6.75		10.00			28
		d8.50						7.56					29
		d9.55						8.22					30
		d7.10						9.15					31
3.50	c9.00		*4.75	5.35		7.20			4.88	6.25	3.20	3.50	32
6.00	c5.00		*5.50	5.40		7.50			5.75	6.25		3.50	33
3.50			*4.50	7.20		7.75			3.06	6.45		6.40	34
			*2.50	7.80		8.00			3.53	5.10		3.50	35
			*4.50			8.40			10.35				36
			*6.00			9.00			15.00				37
				6.35			6.75		7.15	7.50	15.00	7.20	38
				7.00			6.75						39
													40
				.48			.44		.48	.50	.50	.48	41
				.48			.44			.50			42
													43
				.58			.53		.53	.61	.60	.59	44
				.58			.53			.61			45
				.65			.60		.64	.68	.69	.66	46
				.65			.60			.68			47
				.36			.20		.36	.38	.38	.37	48
				.45			.42		.45	.48	.47	.47	49
				.50			.50		.53	.55	.58	.53	50
				.69			.64		.68	.72	.71	.70	51
				1.01			.96		1.06	1.06	1.07	1.06	52
				2.64			.73		.79		.82	2.75	53
									1.17				54
				.30			.28		.28	.32	.31	.32	55
				.34			.32		.36	.37	.37	.36	56
				.43			.36		.42	.44	.44	.42	57

a ¾-inch. b 1-inch; also bids $12.15, $10.80, and $6.50 on ¾-inch. c Conditional on receiving award on part or all of collars or part or all of harness. d 1¼-inch; also bids on ¾-inch, $7, $7.80, $6.50, $6.50, $16, and $7.10; 1-inch, $7.70, $8.60, $8.80, $15.50, and $11.30.

REF0071792

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	Abraham F. Risser.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. G. Ortmayer.	Chas. A. Tongue.	Valentine Starke.	H. B. Lyford.	Clarence E. Durborow.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.						
1	Buckles, roller, harness: malleable iron, X O, 2½-inch.....gross..	37	.60	.55	.55				
2	½-inch loop, malleable iron.....do...	2	.59		.33				
3					.41				
4	½-inch, tinned iron, malleable.....do...	5		.25	.24				
5	¾-inch, tinned iron, malleable.....do...	6			.28				
6	1-inch, tinned iron, malleable.....do...	6			.39				
7	1¼-inch tinned iron, malleable.....do...	9			.55				
8	Buckles, trace: 1½-inch, malleable iron.....pairs..	844	.04½		.03				
9			.01½		.03½				
10					.04½				
11					.03				
12	2-inch, malleable iron.....do...	50			.05½				
13					.05				
14					.04½				
15	barrel roller, X O, 1-inch.....do...	100			.03½				
16	barrel roller, X O, 1½-inch.....do...	136			.03				
17	barrel roller, malleable iron, X O, 1½ inch.....pairs..	136			.04				
18	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½-foot, No. 0.doz..	10	1.70	1.24				1.17	1.10
19								1.25½	
20	Cinches, hair.....do...	19			3.20	7.75			
21					3.50	4.00			
22					4.20				
23					7.73				
24	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron.....dos..	116	12.00		.10				
	Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned:								
25	2-inch.....do...	6			.22				
26	2½-inch.....do...	6-29			.36				
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:								
27	1½-inch.....do...	37	.16	.14	.13½			.14½	
28	1¾-inch.....do...	156	.18	.15½	.15½			.16½	
29	2-inch.....do...	9	.22	.22½	.22½			.23½	
30	2½-inch.....do...	11	.26	.32	.33½			.34½	
31	Collars, horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half inches.....dos..	16/11½	13.50		10.51				
32			10.80		11.76				
33					13.18				
34					14.13				
35					15.09				
36									
37	Collars, horse, large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half inches.....dos..	31	12.50		10.75				
38					11.98				
39					13.43				
40					14.88				
41					15.35				
42									
43	Collars, mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches.....dos..	49	12.00		10.00				
44					11.26				
45					12.63				
46					13.93				
47					14.88				
48									
49	Curry combs, tinned iron, 3 bars.....do...	47	.90	1.24	1.16		1.00	1.15	
50				1.24	1.20		.75		
51					1.30		.80		
52					1.95		1.00		
53							.85		

* Chicago or Kansas City delivery.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Chas. Kiper.	Frank Gould.	Wm. H. Palmer.	Clarence Peters.	Jas. Bannerman.	Walter Y. Harleman.	Philip Constam.	Chas. F. Seamin.	Wm. S. Perkins.	John A. Beckstaff.	Leroy Humbert.	Geo. W. Russell.	Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.				St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.		Omaha, Sioux City, Kans. City.	Chicago, Sioux City.	New York, Chicago, Carlisle.	Mishawaka.	
				.60		.55	.60		.63	.62	.62		1
				.36		.42	.45			.47	.45		2
													3
				.26		.24	.26			.26	.27		4
						.28	.30			.31	.32		5
						.39	.42			.44	.43		6
						.55	.60			.62	.62		7
				.05		.04	.03			.05	.04		8
													9
													10
													11
				.06½		.07	.07½			.06	.06		12
						.07							13
						.06½							14
				.03½		.02	.01½				.02½		15
				.04½		.03	.03			.03	.03½		16
						.03½	.04			.04	.04½		17
											1.80		18
													19
2.45				1.85		1.75	2.16		1.65	2.00	6.20		20
4.10				1.35		2.25	4.62		1.75	1.85			21
				1.50		2.50			3.20	1.15			22
						2.75							23
				.11½		.12	.10		.12	.11			24
				.22		.23	.23		.24	.27	.90		25
				.31		.30	.33		.33	.32			26
				.15		.14	.14		.16	.15	.15		27
				.17		.17	.16		.18	.17	.18		28
				.27		.26	.27		.28	.27	.28		29
				.36		.33	.34		.37	.34	.38		30
* 10.75		13.25	12.50	9.75	12.75	14.00		8.56	14.80	13.97	15.60	24.00	31
* 12.00		13.25	12.00	12.00	13.00	14.00		11.02	14.50		14.10	12.00	32
* 13.25		13.75	14.00	14.50	17.00	12.50		11.42	13.50		15.50		33
* 14.00				15.50		12.50		12.04					34
* 12.50						11.00		12.56					35
* 8.50													36
* 11.50		12.50	13.00	9.75	13.25	14.00		8.66	14.00	13.50	16.25	24.00	37
* 12.00		13.50	12.50	12.00	13.50	14.00		11.26	15.00		14.75	12.00	38
* 14.15		14.00	14.50	14.50	17.50	12.50		11.72			16.00		39
* 14.90				15.50		12.50		12.34					40
* 13.40						11.50		12.96					41
* 9.00													42
* 10.25		12.00	12.00	9.75	12.25	13.75		8.24	12.00	12.50	15.00		43
* 11.50		13.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.75		10.76	13.20		13.50		44
* 12.75		13.50	13.43	14.50	16.50	12.25		11.19			15.00		45
* 13.50				15.50		12.25		11.74					46
* 12.00						10.75		12.18					47
* 8.25													48
	.95			.98			1.82		1.25	1.20	1.06		49
	1.23			1.06									50
	1.25			.85									51
	1.44			1.43									52

REF0071793

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Philip Constam.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Chas. F. Seaman.	John A. Buckstaff.	James Bannerman.	Moses Ramsey.	George Oberne.	Chas Kiper.	Abraham F. Risser.	Leroy Skerret.	C. G. Ortmayer.
			Points of delivery.										
			Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	Omaha, Sioux C., Kans. C.	St. Louis.			Chicago.				
1	Gauges, saddler's, dos..	2	9.00			9.70					18.50		9.60
2											13.20		
3											9.25		
4	Halters.....do..	44	7.75	5.28		3.50	7.50		e8.00	g 6.40	10.30		o7.62
5			9.50	5.93		9.75	9.00		f8.50	g 6.40	10.00		o 7.98
6				6.16		7.75	11.50			g 7.45	8.00		o 9.46
7				6.98		6.10				g 8.00	6.00		o 9.70
8				7.46		6.85				A 7.65			p 5.32
9				8.30						A 7.65			p 5.84
10										A 7.50			p 7.08
11										A 8.80			p 7.24
12										A10.35			
13	Hair, gray goat....lbs.	370				.05							.05½
14	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood short clip.....pairs..	739			.46		.50				.51½		.46
15													.46
16	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames, sets.....sets..	*545	a14.90	12.89		14.10	15.50			12.40	23.50	22.60	14.74
			a12.85	13.79		15.00	15.25			14.00	21.24		15.46
17				14.89		15.00				16.25	21.00		*15.91
18				15.79						15.65	19.00		16.05
19				15.98							17.30		16.41
20													16.90
21													
22	Harness, double, complete, without breeching, Concord hames.....sets..	†193	b13.65	11.28		15.00	14.25			12.40	18.70	19.60	13.13
			b11.65	11.98		14.00	14.00			13.00	16.70		13.79
23				12.98		14.00				14.25	15.30		‡14.25
24				13.74						13.90			14.35
25				13.94									14.74
26													15.21
27													
28	Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	187		4.68							10.96	14.80	7.08
29				5.96								11.80	8.36
30													8.67
31	Harness, single ...do..	6		10.08						10.25	11.75	10.00	8.92
32										8.50	7.67		10.20
33													11.43
34													12.52
35	Knives, saddler's..dos..	2½	11.00								14.40		12.50
36											6.60		
37											12.72		
38											1.02		
39	Leather, calfskin..lbs..	1,765											
40													
41													
42	Leather, harness (15 to 22 lbs. per side).lbs..	24,700					.22		.22				.23
43							.21		.20				
44									.18				
45									.17				
46									.20				
47									.18				
48									.16				
49													
50	Leather, kip (about 5 lbs. per side)....lbs..	2,250						e.12	d.11½				
51													

* 120 sets to Carlisle School, at $15.81; 425 sets to C. G. Ortmayer, at $15.91. † 78 sets to C. G. Ortmayer, at $14.25; 115 sets to Lawrence School, at $14.25.
a Either $1 or $2 collar. b Either $6 or $4 collars. c Rawhide, per square foot. d Tanned, per square foot. e With strap. f Without strap. g 1 inch. h 1½ inch. i Chicago, St. Louis or Carlisle delivery

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Thos. A. Harvey.	E. F. Felix.	Wm. R. Thompson.	Chas. A. Teague.	Wm. H. Palmer.	Valentine Storts.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Andrew J. Tracy.	Julius Fryberg.	Clarence Peters.	Walker L. Hartzman.	Max Frank.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Chas. M. Allen.	Chas. S. Walton.	Geo. W. Hansell.	Leroy Humbert.	Adolph Hess.	Carlisle School.	Lawrence School.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																				
	Chicago.										New York.			Anywhere in U. S.		New York, Chicago, Carlisle.	Chic., Sioux City.	Phila., N. Y., Chic., Carlisle, St. L.	As ordered.	Kansas City.	
1				10.50						18.50						9.25	8.10				1
2				9.20						13.20											2
3										9.25											3
4		2.00								15.00						11.00	q7.50				4
5		1.60								15.50						10.25					5
6										16.25						10.60					6
7																9.00					7
8																					8
9																					9
10																					10
11																					11
12																					12
13																.07					13
14																					14
15	.49					44½		.46								.56	.76				15
16								.48									.45				16
17																					17
18					15.90			16.00		10.52	14.00					16.40	16.00		(m)		18
19								18.00		12.72	16.00					16.00			(*)		19
20										14.85											20
21										15.50											21
22																					22
23					14.75			12.70		9.76	12.75					14.45	15.00		17.00		23
24								13.90		11.80	14.25					14.10			(l)		24
25										13.85											25
26										14.50											26
27																					27
28																					28
29								5.00		5.60											29
30										0.21											30
31																					31
32	9.87																5.50				32
33																					33
34																					34
35																12.50	10.00				35
36																					36
37																					37
38																					38
39							j.83					.65			.70			m. 67½			39
40							j.61											m.60			40
41							j.82														41
42							k.60														42
43	.23½		.26			.22			.22			.3190	.24½	.21	.22½		.25				43
44						.20			.21					.19			.22				44
45									.21												45
46																					46
47																					47
48																					48
49																					49
50							j.46						44		.35			.46			50
51							k.45														51

j Chicago delivery. k New York delivery. l Conditional on receiving award on all or part of collars; or all or part of harness. m 35 to 41 pounds per dozen sides. n 60 sets full leather trace, no collars; 60 sets chain and trace, no collars. o With tie. p Without tie. q With rope ties.

REF0071794

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[Note.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Class No. 11.

SADDLES, HARNESS LEATHER, ETC.—continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Philip Cornian.	Jno. A. Buckstaff.	James Zimmerman.	Chas. M. Allen.	Levy Hamburg.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City.	St. Louis.	Any point in United States.	Chicago, Sioux City.
1	Leather:						
2	Lace.....sides..	100			a .11		.45
3					a .14		
4	Sole, hemlock.....lbs..	5,500			.16½	.15	.22
5					.19		.18
6	Sole, oak.....do..	11,700					.20
7							
8	Pad hooks, hand, X C.....gross..	10	5.00	5.25	.42		b .46
9			5.00	5.25	.42		
10							
11	Pad screws, X C.....do..	18	1.05	1.15	1.10		1.20
12				1.50	1.35		
13					1.50		
14							
15	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ½-inch ..lbs..	100	.07	.08	.03½		.09
	Rings, breeching, malleable iron, X C:						
16	1½-inch.....gross..	33	.50	.75	.56		.75
17							
18	1¼-inch.....do..	30	.72	.83	1.02		.83
19					.80		
20							
21	1¼-inch.....do..	13	.82	.93	1.15		.94
22					.90		
23							
24	Rings, halter.....do..	14	.66	.65	.72		.83
25					.93		
	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X C:						
26	¾-inch.....do..	18½	.25	.27	.27		.28
27	1-inch.....do..	15½	.29	.34	.29		.31
28	1¼-inch.....do..	7	.36	.41	.35		.46
29	1½-inch.....do..	2½	.50	.60	.50		.54
30							
31	Rosettes, nickel-plate, 1½ inch.....do..	14	1.25	1.15	1.50		1.00
32			1.25		1.25		
33							
34							
35							
36							
37	Rosettes, nickel-plate, 2-inch.....do..	7½	2.75	1.40	3.00		1.10
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43	Saddles.....No..	84	8.20	7.50	7.50		
44				10.00	8.00		
45					7.75		
46					9.00		
47					10.00		
48							
	Snaps, harness, X C:						
49	¾-inch.....gross..	11	2.38	2.50	2.10		2.85
50			1.90	1.44	2.40		
51					1.20		
52	1-inch.....do..	41	2.38	2.50	2.20		2.85
53			2.10	1.44	2.40		
54					1.20		
55	1¼-inch.....do..	23	3.30	3.45	3.00		3.75
56			3.40	2.52	2.70		
57					2.20		

a Per foot. b Per dozen. c Chicago delivery. d New York delivery.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Max Frank.	E. A. Babbin.	Norman J. Bass.	George Oberne.	Wm. D. Allen & Co.	Chas. Kipp.	Abraham F. Rieser.	C. G. Ortmayer.	Thos. A. Harry.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Harry B. Lyford.	Julius Friberg.	Geo. W. Hassell.	Chas. S. Walton.	Chas. F. Seaman.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Chas. A. Tongue.	Clarence Peters.	Number.
	New York.			Chicago.									New York, Chicago, Carlisle.		Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Carlisle.		Chicago.		
1		.47		.20	.40	.47			.33	.23½	c .47	.23½							1
2				.20							d .46								2
3	27½	.20	.17											12½					3
4	26½	.15																	4
5	31½	.15	.23½	.22								.21		.23					5
6		.23½		.20															6
7				.18															7
8							5.25	4.00	4.80				5.20		4.46				8
9								5.00							5.15				9
10															5.15				10
11							1.22	1.00	1.02				1.20		1.05				11
12								1.05					1.15						12
13								1.22											13
14								1.25											14
15							.07	.06½	.07½		.07		.07		.06				15
16							.54	.42	.52				.50		.54				16
17													.45						17
18							.76	.56	.67				.80		.61				18
19								.75					.80						19
20								.56											20
21							.87	.61	.75				.93		.74				21
22								.75											22
23								.24											23
24								.46					.85		.50				24
25								.56											25
26							.25	.23	.23				.29		.25				26
27							.35	.26	.27				.33		.29				27
28							.47	.35	.34				.46		.37				28
29							.54	.42	.43				.50		.52				29
30													.45						30
31							2.00	1.50	1.75				2.50		.75				31
32								2.20	1.50						1.08				32
33															1.80				33
34															1.80				34
35															1.92				35
36															1.92				36
37							6.00	1.90	2.75				2.75		2.40				37
38							2.50	3.30							2.31				38
39															2.56				39
40															2.24				40
41															2.28				41
42															2.60				42
43						6.95	11.50	7.15								8.86	11.50	e 8.01	43
44						7.60	10.25	7.95								5.35	7.75		44
45						8.65	9.13	8.10								6.30			45
46						8.15	17.41	8.95								7.01			46
47						8.85	6.46	9.91								7.62			47
48						9.40	3.50									13.15			48
49							2.74	1.65	2.00				2.10		2.15				49
50								2.00											50
51								2.40											51
52							2.74	1.65	2.10				2.20		2.30				52
53								2.10											53
54								2.45											54
55							3.75	2.90	3.25				3.45		3.50				55
56								3.40											56
57								3.30											57

e Conditional on receiving award on all or part of collars, or all or part of harness.

REF0071795

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Philip Constan.	John A. Buckstaff.	Jas. Bannerman.	Leroy Humbert.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City.	St. Louis.	Chicago, Sioux City.
1	Spots, silvered, 1-inch ..... gross..	10	.80	1.25	.40	.90
2				1.90		
3				1.70		
4	Surcingles ..... doz..	11	.....	3.60	1.50	2.10
5				2.50		1.35
6				2.40		
7						
8						
	Swivels, bridles, X C, loop:					
9	⅝-inch ..... gross..	2½	1.00	1.15	1.20	.90
10					1.32	
11	¾-inch ..... do..	15	1.00	1.05	1.20	1.52
12				1.20	1.50	
13					1.00	
	Terrets, band, X C:					
14	1¼-inch ..... doz..	9	.27	.31	.28	.30
15	1½-inch ..... do..	107	.32	.37	.35	.36
16	Trace carriers, X C ..... do..	71	.23	.25	.24	.27
17			.23	.25	.24	
18				.27	.60	
19	Trees, self-adjusting, X C ..... do..	4	2.85	3.00	2.75	3.60
20					2.75	
21					2.90	
	Wax, African:					
22	Saddler's ..... lbs..	400	.....	.....	.....	.05
23						
24	Shoemaker's ..... do..	38	.....	.....	.....	.05
25						
26	Shoemaker's, small ball ..... balls..	9,800	.....	a.37½	.....	a.32
27						
28	Winkers, ⅝-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather..doz..	9	1.35	1.50	2.45	b2.00
29					3.00	
	Additional for training schools.					
30	Blinds, iron, cap ..... pairs..	344	.....	.03½	.02½	b.45
31						
32						
33	Breast straps, leather ..... do..	100	.60	.55	.62	c3.00
34			.65	.50	.58	
35					.65	
36						
37						
38						
	Breast strap slides:					
39	Japanned, 1¼-inch, Pettingill's pattern ..... doz..	12	.22	.26	.22½	.25
40	Japanned, 1½-inch, Pettingill's pattern ..... do..	72	.22	.26	.22½	.24
41						
42	X C, 1¼-inch ..... do..	90	.27	.30	.28	.35
43			.33			
	Buckles, harness:					
44	Roller, 1¼-inch, X C, malleable ..... gross..	3	.73	.83	.80	.83
45	Sensible, 1¼-inch, X C ..... do..	1-6	1.25	2.00	1.50	1.54
46	2-loop, "Champion," X C, 1¼-inch ..... do..	2	3.45	.....	3.60	c.35
	Buckles, trace, 3-loop, "Champion," X C:					
47	1¼-inch ..... pairs..	372	.04½	.05	.04½	.05
48	1½-inch ..... do..	324	.05	.06	.05	c.35
49	1¾-inch ..... do..	144	.06	.06½	.05½	c.41
50	Cockeyes, japanned, triangle, 1¼-inch ..... doz..	60	.14	.16½	.15	.15
51	Dressing, harness, Frank Miller's, or equal ..... galls..	12	.....	1.08	.....	1.25
52	Edge tools, No. 4, Osborne ..... No..	6	1.50	1.35	.....	1.80

a Per 100. b Per dozen pairs. c Per dozen.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Geo. W. Russell.	Chas. F. Seaman.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Leroy Sherrit.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. G. Grimsyr.	Chas. Kipp.	Abraham F. Bleser.	Chas. A. Teagne.	Number.
	Points of delivery.										
	New York and Chicago.	New York, Chicago, Carlisle.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	Chicago.							
1	.....	1.65	.74	.....	.....	.86	.82	.....	.86	.....	1
2			.93								2
3			1.38								3
4	.....	2.45	1.20	.....	.....	2.86	2.27	.....	4.02	.....	4
5	.....	2.35	1.56			2.20	2.85		1.38		5
6			1.68				2.75		1.76		6
7			2.10				2.85		1.00		7
8			2.70								8
9	.....	.95	.95	.....	.....	.93	.91	.....	.84	.....	9
10											10
11	.....	.96	.95	.....	.....	.99	.91	.....	.98	.....	11
12											12
13											13
14	.....	.30	.28	.....	.....	.27	.27	.....	.27	.....	14
15	.....	.36	.34	.....	.....	.31	.29	.....	.30	.....	15
16	.....	.25	.24	.....	.....	.23	.23	.....	.26	.....	16
17							.25		.30		17
18											18
19	.....	3.00	2.88	.....	.....	2.75	3.65	.....	3.00	.....	19
20							2.75		3.18		20
21							2.75				21
22	c.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	d.04										23
24	c.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	d.04										25
26	c.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c.29	.....	.....	.....	26
27	d.38										27
28	.....	2.75	.....	2.38	.....	.....	1.25	.....	b3.65	.....	28
29		2.40		2.46							29
30	.....	.....	.03	.....	b1.25	.....	.03	.....	.04½	.....	30
31			.02				.02½		.02½		31
32			.02				.03				32
33	.....	.65	.....	.23	.....	.....	.65	.65	.65½	.....	33
34				.37			.69	.55			34
35				.46			.76				35
36				.50			.80				36
37				.55							37
38				.61							38
39	.....	.23	.23	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.26	.....	39
40	.....	.23	.23	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.26	.....	40
41		.26									41
42	.....	.26	.28	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.30	.....	42
43											43
44	.....	.80	.79	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.80	.....	44
45	.....	1.50	1.49	.....	.....	.....	1.46	.....	1.50	.....	45
46	.....	3.50	3.74	.....	.....	.....	3.42	.....	.....	.....	46
47	.....	.04½	.04½	.....	.....	.04	.04	.....	.04½	.....	47
48	.....	.05½	.05½	.....	.....	.05	.05	.....	.05½	.....	48
49	.....	.06½	.06	.....	.....	.05½	.05½	.....	.06	.....	49
50	.....	.12	.15	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.16	.....	50
51	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	.75	.91	.....	.96	.....	51
52	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.93	.....	1.82	1.82	52

d New York delivery. e Chicago delivery.

REF0071796

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Philip Condon.	John A. Bockstoff.	Jas. Bannerman.	Leroy Humbert.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City.	St. Louis.	Chicago, Sioux City.
	Additional for training schools—Continued.					
1	Hames, Concord: High top, clip and breast ring.....pairs..	100	.....	.....	.....	.74
2	Long staple, 19 and 20 inches.....do...	100	.....	.....	.48	.47 .76
3	Hames, stage, X C, terrets .....do...	144	.....	.44	.87	.47
4	Hame staples, with burs .....doz..	10	.10	.12	.10 .14½	.14
5 6 7 8 9 10	Hame clips .....do...	10	.12	.12	.11½	.14

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Eugene H. Conklin.	Geo. W. Hansell.	Chas. F. Seaman.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Leroy Skerrit.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. G. Ortmayer.	Chas. Kiper.	Abraham F. Risser.	Chas. A. Tongue.	Valentine Storts.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York and Chicago.	New York, Chicago, Carlisle.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.		Chicago.							
.....	.56	.46	.....	.....	.....	.46	.....	51½	.....	.46½	1
.....	.....	.46	.....	.....	.....	.46	.....	.51	.....	.44½	2
.....	.50	.26 .28	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	.37½	.....	.88	3
.....	.12	.10	.....	.....	.10	.10	.....	.11	.....	.10	4
.....	.30	.10	.....	.....	.10 .11½	.10	.....	.....	.....	.11	5 6 7 8 9 10

REF0071797

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Philip Conklem.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Chas. F. Seaman.	John A. Beckstoff.	James Bannerman.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.		Omaha, Sioux City, Kans.C.	St. Louis.
1	Halter bolts, 1¼-inch ....gross..	½	.36	.....	.38	.72	.40
2	Halter squares, 1¼ by 1¼ inches ....do..	1	.66	.....	.70	.72	.72
3	Harness, double, complete, light, with breeching ....sets..	9	.....	13.12	.....	.....	.....
4				15.56			
5							
6	Housings, pad, team, patent leather....pairs..	20	.23	.19	.....	.24	.....
7				.31			
8				1.02			
9							
	Leather, oak, calf:						
10	35 to 40 pounds per dozen sides....lbs..	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11							
12	20 to 30 pounds per dozen sides....do...	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13							
	Leather:						
14	pebble morocco, dull Tampico....sides..	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15							
16							
17							
18	welt, oak-tanned ....do...	1					
19	Lines, leather, double, lead....pairs..	100	1.50	1.15	.....	1.60	1.75
20			1.10	1.22		2.05	
21			1.00	1.75			
22			1.25				
23	Linings, seam, XXX, sheepskin ....sides..	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24							
25	Pads, collar....No..	184	.20	.....	.19	a 1.25	.20
26			.23		.21		
27							
28							
29	Pad screws, underplate, "Perfection"..gross..	3	.72	.....	.76	1.00	.75
30	Rivets, hame, Norway, 1-inch, malleable..lbs..	45	.07	.....	.06	.08	.05½
31	Skins, pebbled goat, heavy....do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38	Sheepskins, for shoe linings, medium weight, doz	13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39							
40							
41							
42							
	Snaps, harness, X C:						
43	1¼-inch....doz..	4	.30	.....	.34	.35	.....
44			.32				
45							
46	1½-inch....do...	2	.36	.....	.38	.42	.....
47			.30				
48							
49	2-inch....do...	36	.40	.....	.44	.45	.....
50			.52				
51							
52	Splitting gauge....No..	1	.....	.....	.....	7.25	.....
53						7.35	
54						5.00	
55	Thread, harness, Marshall's or equal....lbs..	25	.....	.....	.77	.85	.....
56						.90	
57	Trace carriers, X C, Cooper's or equal...doz..	5	.53	.....	.24	.25	.25
58			.23			.25	
59	Trees, X C, "Perfection," pad, Gillman's or					.27	
60	equal....pairs..	100	.49	.....	.48	.52	.48
61			.45				
62	Whips, carriage....No..	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63							
64							
65							

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware. *a* Per dozen. *b* Per gross. *c* Per single dozen.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Levy Hunkert.	Geo. W. Hassell.	Chas. S. Walton.	Adolph Hess.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Chas Kiper.	Abraham F. Reeser.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. G. Ortmayer.	Charles A. Tongue.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago, Sioux City.	New York, Chicago, or Carlisle.	Phila., N.Y., Chic., Carlisle, or St. Louis.	Chicago and New York.	Chicago.						
.38	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.44	.35	.35	.....	1
.92	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.71	.81	.64	.....	2
		.....	.....	.....	14.75	18.00	.....	16.50	.....	3
					18.50			18.85		4
					25.25					5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.38	.19	.30	.....	6
								.37		7
								.42		8
								.59		9
.....	.....	d .70	.....	f .83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
				g .82						11
.....	.....	d .85	.78	f .88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
			.68	g .87						13
.....	.....	.....	e .22	ef .25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
			e .21	ef .19						15
			e .19	eg .24						16
			e .17	eg .18						17
.....	.....	d .30	.....	.....	.....	1.84	.....	1.64	.....	18
2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	1.89	.....	19
						1.59				20
										21
										22
.....	.....	.....	a 5.40	f 6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
			a 4.40	g 6.00						24
.....	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35½	a 1.78	.17	.....	25
	2.85						a 3.30	.24		26
								.28		27
								.34		28
.79	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.70	.....	29
.09	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.06½	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	e .20	ef .25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
			e .17	ef .19						32
			e .15	ef .21						33
			e .14	ef .19						34
				eg .24						35
				eg .18						36
				eg .20						37
				eg .18						38
.....	.....	.....	.07½	ef .07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
			.06½	a f 5.50						40
				a g .06½						41
				a g 5.25						42
b 3.85	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34	.....	.32	.....	43
								.30		44
								.30		45
b 4.25	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.35	.....	46
								.36		47
								.37		48
b 5.70	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.39	.....	49
								.40		50
								.42		51
3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	3.95	52
										53
										54
1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.91	.....	55
										56
.27	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	57
										58
										59
c 3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.46	.....	60
								.46		61
3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	62
								.63		63
								.72		64
								1.15		65

d Per pound. *e* Per square foot. *f* Chicago delivery. *g* New York delivery.

REF0071798

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantities awarded.	H. B. Lyford.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	S. H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	The Williams Harness Mfg. Co.	Fred'k B. Fiske.	Frazier Lubricator Co.	R. F. Felix.	Standard Oil Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.									As stated.
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch, dozens	11	5.74	5.75	5.98	5.85	a 1.25					
2							b 7.00					
3	Axle grease, of 2 dozen boxes each...per dozen. Cases	1,035	.48			.48		.47½	55	c 1.33½	.39	d .60
4									50			d .48
5									40			
6	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½-bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen....doz.	173			1.80	1.98						c 2.04
7					2.15							d 1.82
8												d 2.10
9												d 1.67
10	Corn planters: Hand.....No.	139	.45½		.47		b 6.50					
11					.65							
12	1-horse .....do...	1					11.00					
13	2-horse .....do...	28										
14	Corn shellers, wood or frame, good .....No.	15										d 4.60
15	Cradles, grain, 4-finger, with scythes, packed in cases, dozens	13	14.00	13.45	16.57	14.25						
16				14.73		15.25						
17				13.87								
18				15.15								
19	Cultivators: 1-horse, iron frame, 5-blade with wheel..No.	21					4.00					
20							3.50					
21	Walking, 2-horse ..do...	72										
22												
23												
24	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wood handles .....No.	157	.45½	.85	.46	.48	d 11.00					
25			.66½		.74		a 1.25					
26	Fanning mills .....do...	4										
27	Feed cutters .....do...	5										
28												
29	Forks, c. s., packed in cases: Hay, 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles.....doz.	68	2.27	2.00	2.36	2.43						
30			2.11	2.10	2.37	2.09						
31				2.34	2.50							
32				2.32½								
33				2.46								
34				2.70								
35	Hay, 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles.....doz.	141	2.27	2.68	3.26	3.34						
36			2.88	2.53	3.27	2.57						
37				3.22	3.65							
38				3.03	3.66							
39				3.20								
40				3.56								

a Each. b Per dozen. c Per case.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	B. F. Avery & Son.	Wadhams Oil & Grease Co.	W. J. Johnson.	James H. Champion.	Henry G. Nutz.	Moses Ramsey.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Jno. W. Good.	Lewis B. Boswell.	W. E. Kramer.	Fuller Johnson Manufacturing Co.	Fred. A. Horstman.	Fred. A. Head.	William Butterworth.	Valentine Storts.	Chas. Joy.	Sarah E. Pickett.
	Points of delivery.																
	St. Louis.	Chicago				St. Louis.	Chicago.	All points.		St. Jo. & Kan. C. Omaha.	Chicago.		All points.		Chicago.	St. Paul.	Chicago.
1																	
2																	
3		.50															
4																	
5																	
6			c .13	1.63													
7																	
8																	
9																	
10						.55											
11						.75											
12						8.50		8.50									
13								23.00	23.50		20.00	19.60					
14						4.75											
15																	
16																	
17																	
18																	
19	2.75					2.75					2.50						
20	3.00																
21	11.95				10.50						10.00		10.80	10.20	11.45	7.75	
22	12.95												9.50	10.35			
23	15.95																
24						.55	.75										
25						12.00	.50									68½	
26						14.00				120.60							
27						9.00				93.00							
28																	
29																	2.46
30																	
31																	
32																	
33																	
34																	
35																	3.40
36																	
37																	
38																	
39																	
40																	

d Chicago delivery. e New York delivery.

REF0071799

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	H. B. Lyford.	Clarence E. Dunborrow.	S. H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	The Whitman Harness Manufacturing Co.	Fred'k R. Fiske.	Frazier Lubricator Co.	R. F. Felix.	Standard Oil Co.	Rewland A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.									As stated.
	Forks, c. s., packed in cases—Continued.											
1	Manure, 4 oval tines, long handles.....doz..	48	3.19	2.63	3.26	3.31						
2			2.93	2.77	3.25	3.73						
3				3.14	4.65							
4				2.98								
5				3.14								
6				3.50								
7	Manure, 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule.....doz..	36	5.35	4.15	5.37	5.31						
8			4.97	4.36	5.38	5.50						
9				4.83								
10				4.48								
11				4.72								
12				5.20								

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts had been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	R. F. Avery & Son.	Wadhams Oil & Grease Co.	W. J. Johnson.	James H. Champion.	S. H. Crane.	Henry G. Niles.	Moses Rumsey	J. J. Parkhurst.	Jno. W. Good.	Lewis R. Boswell.	W. E. Kreamer.	Fuller Johnson Manufacturing Co.	Fred. A. Hensman.	Fred. A. Heed.	William Butterworth.	Valentine Storts.	Chas. Joy.	Sarah E. Pickett.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																		
	St. Louis.	Chicago.				St. Louis.	Chicago.	All points.		St. L., Kan. C., Omaha.	Chicago.		All points.			Chicago.	St. Paul.	Chicago.	
1																			1
2																		3.34	2
3																			3
4																			4
5																			5
6																			6
7																		5.50	7
8																			8
9																			9
10																			10
11																			11
12																			12

REF0071800

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Keller & Thum Manufacturing Co.	Fred A. Hood.	William Butterworth.	B. F. Folk.	Rowland A. Robbins.	J. J. Parkhurst.	H. E. Lyford.	Frederick K. Mann.
			Points of delivery.							
			All points.			Chicago.				
1	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required) packed in cases: Ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white.....doz..	1,439	1.00			1.00	1.00	2.00	1.46	1.40
2						1.00			1.17	
3										
4										
5	Hay fork, 5½-foot....do...	36							.54½	
6									.78	
7	Hoe, planter's.....do...	48							.73	
8										
9										
10	Pick, 3f-inch, No. 1..do...	170	1.00			1.25	1.04	1.49	1.12	.80
11						1.20				
12						.84				
	Handles, plow:									
13	Left-hand.....do...	35		1.05				1.09		1.07½
14										
15	Right-hand.....do...	39		1.05				1.33		1.23
16										
	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required) packed in cases:									
17	Shovel, long.....doz..	99						.97	.81	
18	Spade.....do...	16						a1.29	a1.15	
19	Harrow teeth, square, ½ by 10 inches, headed.....lbs..	4,000						2.23		1.99
20	Harrows, 40-tooth, ½ by 10 inches, headed, with draw-bar and clevises.....No..	137			3.80				1.99	
21										
	Hoes, c. s.:									
22	Garden, solid shanks, 8-inch.....doz..	239							2.20	
23										
24										
25										
26	Grub, oval eye, No. 2..do...	38							2.89	
27										
28										
29										
30	Planter's, solid shank, 8-inch.....doz..	99							3.13	
31										
32										
33										
34	Planter's, 10-inch, with eye.....doz..	11							2.95	
35	Knives, hay.....do...	11							5.35	
36										

a 80-tooth. b 30-tooth.

advertisement of April 20, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued,

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Ben W. Marr.	Clarence E. Derbenwer.	S. H. Cowan.	Sarah E. Pickett.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Valentine Starrs.	Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Co.	The Whitman Barnes Manufacturing Co.	Chas. E. Kimball.	Robt. J. Andrews.	B. F. Avery & Son.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.									Sioux City.	St. Louis.	
1.15	1.15	1.37			1.38						1
	2.00				1.13						2
	1.70				.96						3
	.95										4
		.80	.36	.49							5
		.70	.74								6
		.78									7
		.84									8
											9
1.00	.95	1.10			1.04						10
					.85						11
											12
										.82	13
										1.80	14
										.53	15
										.92	16
		.78	.89	.79							17
		1.00	1.16	1.09							18
				c2.43			c2.35	c1.90		.03	19
						5.65	4.50		a 6.00 b 3.00	5.00	20 21
	c1.88	2.18	2.20	2.17							22
	c2.06	4.00		2.35							23
	d1.05	3.25									24
	d2.15										25
	2.90	2.95		2.96	3.01						26
		2.97									27
		2.50									28
		3.00									29
	c2.77	3.06		3.09							30
	c3.03	3.50									31
	d2.67										32
	d2.92										33
		2.00		2.53							34
	5.00	5.19	5.50	5.44	4.75		7.00				35
				5.49							36

c Cased. d In bundles. e Per curt.

REF0071801

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—cont'd.	Quantities awarded.	Asa S. Bushnell.	Howland A. Robbins.	Jas. E. Deering.	Oscian D. Frary.	Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Co.	McCormick Co.	Automatic Mower Manufacturing Co.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.			Chicago or St. Paul.	Chicago.		
1	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections.....No..	197	**37.00**	30.47	**28.00**	32.45	27.00	33.33½	27.00
2			34.00	29.97					28.00
3			35.00						
4	Machines, mowing and reaping combined, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 1 dozen extra sections, for each, mowing and reaping, number.....	3	**66.70**	66.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5			70.50						
6	Machines, reaping, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yokes complete, with 2 dozen extra sections.....No..	9	**56.25**	53.40	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8									
9									
10	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10-horse power, stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete.....No..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11									
12									
13	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....doz..	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14									
15									
16	Oxbow keys, 2-inch.....do...	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17									
18	Oxbows, 2-inch.....do...	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19									
20	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.....doz..	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21									
22	Plows, c. s., with extra share: 7-inch, 1-horse.....No..	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23									
24									
25	8-inch, 1-horse .....do...	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26									
27									
28	9-inch, 1-horse .....do...	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29									
30									
31	10-inch, 2-horse ....do...	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32									
33									

a Chicago and St. Louis delivery. b Kansas City delivery.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Joe. W. Fronch.	Lawrence D. Kingsland.	Valentine Stortz.	J. J. Parkhurst.	H. R. Lyford.	Fredk. K. Mcus.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	S. H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Chas. R. Kimball.	Fred. A. Heal.	Wm. Datterworth.	R. F. Avery & Son.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chicago, St. Louis, Kans. City, St. Paul.	St. Louis.	Chicago.								All points.		St. Louis.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
													2
													3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
													5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
a **303.00**	299.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
b **340.50**													8
c **335.50**													9
a **308.00**	309.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
b **343.50**													11
c **338.50**													12
.....	.....	4.08	4.19	**3.68**	4.32	3.75	3.80	3.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		3.82				3.75	4.07						14
							4.12						15
.....	.....	.....	.....	**32½**	.....	.....	.38	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
				.30									17
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.11	.....	3.04	2.24	**2.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
						3.65							19
.....	.....	3.06	3.19	**2.94**	3.24	3.00	3.00	2.94	3.24	.....	.....	.....	20
							3.03						21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	**2.80**	3.50	22
										2.20		2.14	23
										1.65			24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	**3.10**	4.00	25
										2.30		2.60	26
										1.75			27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.95	**3.35**	4.50	28
										2.85		3.25	29
										2.15			30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.20**	4.75	6.70	31
										3.00		4.19	32
										2.30			33

c St. Paul delivery.

REF0071802

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Fred A. Head.	Wm. Butterworth.	Jno. W. Good.	Chas. Joy.	Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Co.	Fred A. Horstman.	Henry G. Niles.	Jas. E. Deering.
			Points of delivery.							
			All points.			St. Paul.	Chicago.			
	Plows, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share:									
1	11-inch ..... No..	21	5.05	5.75	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
2			3.70							
3			3.15							
4	12-inch ..... do...	228	5.90	6.25	.....	5.00	.....	6.25	.....	.....
5			4.00							
6			3.40							
7	14-inch ..... do...	169	6.75	7.00	.....	5.50	.....	7.25	6.50	.....
8			5.00						4.10	
9			3.70							
	Plows, breaking, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share:									
10	10-inch ..... No..	35	6.90	7.25	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	12-inch ..... do...	114	7.15	8.00	.....	6.50	.....	7.20	.....	.....
12	13-inch ..... do...	3	7.85	8.00	.....	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	14-inch ..... do...	16	7.85	8.25	.....	7.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....
	Plows, shovel, with iron beam:									
14	Double ..... No..	28	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15										
16	Single ..... do...	99	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Plow beams for—									
17	7-inch plow ..... do...	30	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	10-inch plow ..... do...	62	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	12-inch plow ..... do...	128	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	14-inch plow ..... do...	128	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	12-inch breaking plow do...	79	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	14-inch breaking plow do...	46	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pumps:									
23	Iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder, number	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24										
25	Wood ..... No..	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary coupling, per foot, feet	2,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rakes:									
27	Hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth ..... No..	127	.....	.....	12.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	11.50
28	Hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows ..... doz..	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29										
30	Malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth ..... doz..	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31										
32										
33	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied,									
34	dozen	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35										
36										
37										
38										

a Black. b Polished.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

B. F. Avery & Son.	J. J. Parkhurst.	H. B. Lyford.	Chas. B. Kimball.	Fred. K. Mann.	Clarence E. Darborow.	S. H. Crane.	Sarah E. Pickett.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Robt. J. Andrews.	Albert M. Ross.	Moses Ramsey.	Justus D. Frary.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
St. Louis.	Chicago.								Sioux City.	As stated.	St. Louis.	Chicago or St. Paul.	
6.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	4
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	6
9.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.75	.....	.....	.....	7
11.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
11.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	.....	.....	.....	12
13.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	.....	.....	.....	13
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.29	.....	.40	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.34	.....	.40	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.35	.....	.40	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.41	.....	.49	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.40	.....	.59	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.50	.....	.59	.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.83	.....	.....	.....	.94	.....	.89	.....	.....	.90	.....	24
.....	.....	.91	.....	.....	.....	2.03	.....	1.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.069	.....	.....	.07	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	27
.....	.....	1.04	.....	.....	1.25	1.08	.....	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.88½	.....	.....	.....	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	6.50	1.34	.....	.....	1.46	1.35	1.44	1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
		1.39			1.58	1.47		1.45					31
		1.46											32
				(5.62½									33
.....	.....	4.59	.....	a 4.42½	5.60	4.56	.....	3.39	.....	c 6.338	7.15	.....	34
		4.90		4.35	5.50					d 6.50			35
		5.40		5.92½	5.00								36
				b 4.90									37
				4.65									38

c New York delivery. d Chicago delivery.

REF0071803

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—cont'd.	Quantities awarded.	Fred. A. Head.	Wm. Butterworth.	Jno. W. Good.	Valentine Stortz.	Frank Gould.	Andrew J. Tracy.	B. F. Folix.	McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.	The Whitman Barnes Manufacturing Co.
			Points of delivery.								
			All points.			Chicago.					
1	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases.....doz..	77				3.50					
2											
3											
4	Scythe snaths .....do...	80				**3.98**					
5						3.14					
6											
7	Scythe stones .....do...	119				.35					
8						.26					
9						.26					
10											
11											
12	Seed drills, for garden use.....No..	9			**5.25**						7.00
13	Seeders, broadcast, hand.....do...	2									2.75
14	Shovels, steel, long-handled, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	116									
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22	Shovels, steel, short-handled, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	76									
23											
24											
25											
26											
27											
28											
29											
30	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....do...	94									
31	Spades, steel, long-handled: No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied, dozen	26									
32											
33											
34											
35	Short-handled .....do...	89									
36											
37											
38											
39	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled, dozen	83									
40											
41											

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17, Hardware.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

J. M. Larimer.	Fred. A. Horstman.	J. J. Parkhurst.	H. B. Lyford.	Fred. K. Mans.	C. E. Durborrow.	S. H. Crane.	T. A. Harvey.	Chas. Joy.	St. Louis Shovel Co.	Moses Ramsey.	Ossian D. Frary.	Albert M. Ross.	
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.								St. Paul.	St. Louis.		Chicago or St. Paul.	As specified.	Number.
			3.39		3.60	3.49	3.76						1
						3.62	3.32						2
						3.83							3
			4.17		3.20	4.48	4.19						4
					4.06								5
					4.27								6
			19		.25	.18	.21						7
			19		.22	.21							8
			15		.21								9
					.17								10
					.15								11
										5.75			12
													13
6.75		4.85	3.24	5.12½	6.00	3.00	3.69		4.10	4.80		*a* 4.68	14
				4.02½	5.00	5.40	3.84					*b* 4.80	15
				4.20	3.75								16
				3.99									17
				5.50									18
				5.00									19
				4.50									20
				4.20									21
6.75		4.85	3.24	5.12½	6.25	3.00	3.69		4.25	4.50		*a* 4.68	22
				4.02½	6.00	5.40	3.84					*b* 4.80	23
				4.20	5.75								24
				3.99	5.00								25
				5.50									26
				5.00									27
				4.50									28
				4.20									29
			1.87		1.75	**1.84**	1.89						30
7.25		5.28	3.54	5.12½		3.00	3.94		4.25			*a* 4.973	31
				4.62½		5.40	4.19					*b* 5.10	32
				5.50									33
				5.00									34
7.25		5.28	3.54	5.12½		3.00	3.94		4.40			*a* 5.022	35
				4.62½		5.40	4.19					*b* 5.15	36
				5.50									37
				5.00									38
8.00			**5.29**		8.00	5.50	5.61						39
						6.15							40
						6.68							41

a New York delivery. *b* Chicago delivery.

REF0071804

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—cont'd.	Quantities awarded.	Fred. A. Heal.	Wm. Butterworth.	Jno. W. Good.	Valentine Storts.	Frank Gould.	Andrew J. Tracy.	R. F. Feltz.	McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.	The Whitman Harness Manufacturing Co.
			Points of delivery.								
			All points.			Chicago.					
1	Wheelbarrows: All iron, No. 4, tubular or equal ..... No..	66									
2	Garden, medium size ..... do..	89							1.84		2.75
3									2.00		
4											
5											
6											
7											
8	Yokes, ox, oiled and painted: Large ..... No..	32									
9											
10	Medium ..... do...	12									
11											
	Additional articles.										
12	Axletrees, hay-rake, 3½ by 4 inches, number	25									
13	Felloes, hay-rake, 1½ by 1½ inches, sets	25									
14	Harrows, disc, 5-foot cut ..... No..	8			20.0			18.00			
15	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, iron beam rod ..... No..	25	5.50	6.25							
16			6.00								
17	Plow, stirring, 12-inch ..... do...	1	5.50								
18	Plow beams for 16-inch breaking plows ..... No..	10	.70								
19	Spokes, sulky hay-rake, 30 by 1½ inches (32 in set) ..... sets..	30									
20	Twine, binder ..... lbs..	1,000					.06½			.06½	
21										.07	
22										.07½	
23										.08	
24										.08½	

...vertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

J. M. Larimer.	Fred. A. Horstman.	J. J. Packhurst.	H. B. Lyford.	Fred. K. Mann.	C. E. Durborrow.	S. H. Crane.	T. A. Harvey.	Chas. Joy.	St. Louis Shovel Co.	Moses Rumsey.	Ossian D. Frary.	Albert M. Ross.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.								St. Paul.	St. Louis.		Chicago or St. Paul.	As specified.	
5.85	.....	3.87	.....	6.25	.....	.....	4.89	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	1
1.70	.....	1.87	1.85	2.29	1.70	2.10	2.09	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	2
1.90	.....	.....	2.02	.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.37	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	3.88	.....	3.53	.....	3.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	3.52	.....	3.20	.....	3.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	3.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	40	.....	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	40	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	8.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	60	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	90	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

REF0071805

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Number.	CLASS NO. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES. [All wood wagon material must be clear, straight grain, free from all imperfections, tough, and thoroughly seasoned. Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, felloes, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size without boring or mortising. Axletree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.]	Quantities awarded.	Geo. M. Studebaker.	Jas. H. Chambers.	Thos. W. B. Murray.	J. J. Parkhurst.	C. F. Milburn.	W. H. Webber.	Chas. R. Kimball.	E. C. Cook & Bro.	Fred. K. Mans.	Henry Luedinghaus, jr.	Zitlossen Tent and Awning Co.	Number.
			Point of delivery.			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.			Chicago.						St. Louis.		
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, narrow track:													
1	2½ by 3½.....No.	12					*							1
2	2½ by 3½.....do	51	.45			.37	.35	.34	.27		.31	.45		2
3	2½ by 3¾.....do	53	.54			.37	.35	.34	.35		.31	.45		3
4	3 by 4.....do	144	.60			.54	.35	.35	.40		.31	.45		4
5	3½ by 4½.....do	201	.64			.56	.57	.50	.43		.43	.48		5
6	3½ by 4½.....do	144	.85			.59	.57	.50	.53		.47	.52		6
7	4 by 5.....do	28				.64	.68	.65	.60		.57	.57		7
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, wide track:					.88	.85	.80	.71		.65	.65		
8	2½ by 3½.....do	20				.37	.35	.34	.33		.31	.45		8
9	2½ by 3¾.....do	30				.54	.35	.35	.37		.31	.45		9
10	3 by 4.....do	86	.60			.56	.57	.50	.43		.43	.48		10
11	3½ by 4½.....do	130	.64			.59	.57	.50	.53		.47	.52		11
12	3½ by 4½.....do	54	.85			.64	.68	.65	.60		.57	.57		12
13	4 by 5.....do	31				.88	.85	.80	.71		.65	.65		13
14	4½ by 6½.....do	5				.92	.85	.90	.84		.85	.75		14
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, front, narrow track:													
15	2½ by 3½.....do	58	.27½			.28	.25	.22	.20		.18	.38		15
16	2½ by 4½.....do	116	.37½			.31	.30	.28	.24		.26	.42		16
17	3 by 4½.....do	161	.40			.39	.35	.38	.30		.34	.53		17
18	3½ by 5.....do	189	.47½			.41	.40	.42	.36		.40	.57		18
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, front, wide track:													
19	2½ by 3½.....do	52	.30			.32	.35	.22	.23		.21	.38		19
20	2½ by 4½.....do	68	.40			.37	.35	.28	.30		.27	.42		20
21	3 by 4½.....do	54	.45			.42	.42	.42	.33		.36	.53		21
22	3½ by 5.....do	48	.52½			.45	.42	.45	.40		.43	.57		22
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, rear, narrow track:													
23	2½ by 3.....do	77	.25			.26½	.30	.22	.19		.18	.35		23
24	2½ by 3½.....do	73	.32½			.28	.30	.28	.23		.22	.40		24
25	3 by 4.....do	233	.35			.32	.35	.28	.25		.24	.40		25
26	3½ by 4½.....do	60	.44			.44	.35	.36	.33		.36	.45		26
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, rear, wide track:													
27	2½ by 3.....do	24				.19	.30	.24	.19		.17	.35		27
28	2½ by 3½.....do	18				.36	.30	.36	.23		.26	.40		28
29	3 by 4.....do	74	.41			.38	.40	.32	.30		.35	.40		29
30	3½ by 4½.....do	32				.41	.40	.39	.35		.39	.45		30
	Bows, farm wagon, round top, ⅝ by 1½ inches, per set of 5:													
31	Narrow track.....sets	11	.35			.35	.32	.40			.35			31
32	Wide track.....do	89	.35			.35	.32	.40			.35			32
33	Covers, 29-inch, 10-oz. duck, free from mixing, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw rope each end, and three tie ropes (36 inches long) each side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover.....No.	207		3.50	3.10					3.13			1.83	33
34													1.88	34
35													1.92	35

* In car loads.

REF0071806

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantities awarded.
1	Eveners, white oak, wagon, 1⅛ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends. Full-ironed, with ends riveted; top and bottom plate at center with ⅝-inch hole and stay-chain eyes; narrow track.....No..	490
2		
3	Eveners, white oak, wagon, wide track, same conditions as narrow track, next above, number.....	421
4		
5	Eveners, white oak, wagon, plain, 1⅛ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends, narrow track.....No..	253
6		
7	Eveners, white oak, wagon, plain, 1⅛ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends, wide track.....No..	66
8		
9	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 1¼ by 1½ inches, XXX quality.....sets..	26
10	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 1½ by 1½ inches, XXX quality .....do...	38
11	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 1½ by 1½ inches, XXX quality.....do...	68
12	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 1⅝ by 1¾ inches, XXX quality.....do...	11
13	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 1¾ by 1¾ inches, XXX quality.....do...	44
14	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 2 by 2 inches, XXX quality.....do...	18
15	Felloes, white oak, wagon, bent, 2 by 2 inches.....do...	4
16	Felloes, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced, 1½ by 2 inches, cased, sets.....	210
17	Felloes, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced, 2 by 2½ inches, cased, sets.....	259
18	Felloes, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced, 2 by 2½ inches, cased, sets.....	7
19	Felloes, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced, 2½ by 3 inches, cased, sets.....	5
20	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..	385
21	Hounds, white oak, wagon, pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1⅝ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2⅝ inches wide, 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased, sets.....	462
22		
23	Hounds, white oak, wagon, rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 3¼ inches wide at front end, 2⅝ inches wide at rear end, and 2½ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve, cased.....sets..	376
24	Hubs, white oak, 7½ by 9, cupped, crated.....do...	37
25	Hubs, white oak, 8 by 10, cupped, crated.....do...	64
26	Hubs, white oak, 8½ by 11, cupped, crated.....do...	26
27	Hubs, white oak, 9 by 12, cupped, crated.....do...	5
28	Hubs, white oak, 10 by 12, cupped, crated.....do...	2
29	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding, for 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1⅝ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1⅝ inches at rear end .....No..	1,021
30	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding, for 3¼-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3⅝ by 1⅝ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1⅝ inches at rear end.....No..	704
31	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding, for 3¼-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3⅝ by 1⅝ inches at front end and plate, 2⅝ by 1⅝ inches at rear end.....No..	507

*In car load.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Geo. M. Stodelaker.	W. H. Webber.	J. J. Parkhurst.	C. F. Milburn.	Chas. E. Kimberly.	Fred. K. Mann.	Henry Linebingham, jr.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.						St. Louis.	
.29	a.28 b.26	.29	*.28	.27½	.30	.28	1 2
.29	a.28 b.26	.29	.28	.27½	.30	.28	3 4
.21	a.11 b.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.12	5 6
.21	a.11 b.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.12	7 8
		.62		.53	.53		9
		.69		.63	.65		10
		.79		.74	.77		11
		.97		.85	.95		12
		1.10		1.00	1.10		13
		1.44		1.30	1.40		14
		1.20		.90	1.25		15
	1.20	1.20	.80	1.00	1.04	1.30	16
1.60	1.50	1.62	1.00	1.20	1.04	1.60	17
1.65	1.60	1.70	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.35	18
1.70	2.00	2.15	2.00	2.00	1.95	2.75	19
.44	.35	.28	.34	.30	.37	.46	20
	.15 .19	.18	.18	.19	.19	.35	21 22
.50	.22	.24	.22	.30	.21	.40	23
	c1.05	.85		.72	.65	.75	24
	d1.15	1.00		.80	.72	.85	25
	e1.25	1.10		.84	.78	.95	26
	f1.75	1.25		1.05	.85	1.10	27
	f2.50	1.50		1.30	1.25	1.50	28
	.41½	.36	.37	.33½	.36	.39	29
	.41½	.36	.37	.33½	.36	.43	30
	.41½	.36	.37	.33½	.36	.43	31

a White oak. b Hickory. c 8½ by 9. d 8½ by 10. e 9 by 11. f 10 by 12.

REF0071807

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Geo. M. Studebaker.	J. J. Parkhurst.
			Point of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	Skeins, wagon, packed in cases or barrels:			
1	2¼ by 7 inches, not less than 34 pounds per set....sets..	18	.....	.81
2	2½ by 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per set.....do...	37	.....	.95
3	3 by 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per set.....do...	126	.....	1.07
4	3½ by 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds per set.....do...	89	.....	1.34
5	3½ by 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds per set.....do...	8	.....	1.49
6	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1¼ inch, "A" quality, cased.....do...	43	.....	1.70
	Spokes, white oak, wagon, "E select" quality, tough, cased:			
7	1¼-inch.....sets..	21	.....	1.25
8	1½-inch.....do...	28	.....	1.25
9	2-inch.....do...	128	1.75	1.40
10	2¼-inch.....do...	360	2.00	1.85
11	2½-inch.....do...	75	2.25	1.85
12	2¾-inch.....do...	30	2.40	2.00
13	2¾-inch.....do...	20	2.50	2.00
14	3-inch.....do...	32	2.70	2.40
15	3½-inch.....do...	2	.....	2.40
16	Springs, for wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 by 1¼ inches, per pair....No..	1,000	.35	.37½
17	Springs, wagon, elliptic, per pound.....do...	150	.....	.0448
	Tongues, white ash, butt-cut, tough:			
18	For 3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 3¾ inches wide, and 3½ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of hounds tapering to 2¼ inches square.....No..	653	.....	.76
19				
20	For 3½-inch wagon, same as for 3-inch.....do...	1,035	.....	.76
21				
22	For 3½-inch wagon, same as for 3-inch.....do...	250	.....	.76
23				
	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 2½-inch center, 36 inches long:			
24	Full ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends and clamp iron with rings at center, cased.....No..	1,657	.....	.25
25	Plain, cased.....do...	943	.....	.05
	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 2½-inch center, 38 inches long:			
26	Full ironed, cased.....No..	1,166	*b*.26	.30
27	Plain, turned to shape and size, cased.....do...	380	*b*.14	.07

NOTE.—Samples of one set hickory, 1¼-inch, and 1 set of white-oak spokes, 2¼-inch, required to show grade and finish.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

C. F. Milburn.	Chas. R. Kimberk.	Fred. K. Mans.	Henry Luedinghaus, jr.	Keller & Tamm Manufacturing Co.	Harry R. Lyford.	W. H. Webber.	Wm. H. Tuthill.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.*			St. Louis.	All points.	Chicago.			
.....	.78	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.87	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.90	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1.15	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1.37	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1.50	1.70	.....	1.70	.....	.....	.....	6
1.30	1.10	1.35	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	7
1.35	1.15	1.37	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	8
1.50	1.30	1.47	.....	1.52	.....	.....	.....	9
1.60	1.50	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2.00	1.50	1.85	.....	1.58	.....	.....	.....	11
2.25	1.75	2.17	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	12
2.50	1.75	2.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
3.00	2.00	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
4.00	2.13	2.60	.....	2.95	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.37½	.37	.....	.....	.34½	*c*.18	.33	16
.....	.....	.046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0445	17
.74	.70	.72	.72	.....	.....	*c*.74	.....	18
						d.64		19
.74	.70	.72	.....	.....	.....	*c*.74	.....	20
						d.64		21
.74	.70	.72	.....	.....	.....	*c*.74	.....	22
						d.64		23
.25	.24½	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.06	.05	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.29	.29	.29½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.07	.07	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27

* In car loads. *c* Each. *b* 39 inches long. *c* Ash. *d* Oak.

REF0071808

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	W. C. Nonce.	E. T. Mauzy.	Chas. E. Burg.	Chas. F. Milburn.	Geo. M. Studebaker.	Harry H. McIntire.
			Point of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
	Wagons, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches, hickory axletrees, bent front hounds: *	†	×	†	*d*			
1	2⅜ by 8 inch thimble skein.....No.	.....	**30.90**	31.00	31.00	32.25	36.00	33.50
2	3 by 9 inch thimble skein.....do.	.....	**32.15**	33.00	31.75	33.65	38.70	34.50
3	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein.....do.	.....	**33.45**	34.50	33.25	35.65	40.05	35.50
4	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein.....do.	.....	**36.00**	37.00	35.75	37.65	43.43	36.50
	Wagons, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches, hickory axletrees, bent front hounds: *							
5	2⅜ by 8 inch thimble skein.....No.	.....	**30.90**	31.00	31.00	32.25	36.00	33.50
6	3 by 9 inch thimble skein.....do.	.....	**32.15**	33.00	31.75	33.65	38.70	34.50
7	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein.....do.	.....	**33.45**	34.50	33.25	35.65	40.05	35.50
8	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein.....do.	.....	**36.00**	37.00	35.75	37.65	43.43	36.50
	Prices of wagons must include body or box brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, single-trees, stay chain, and tongue, and flatiron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles. Separate prices must be given for:							
9	Bows, per sets of 5.....	.....	.50	*c*.50	.....	.....	.....	*c*.45
10	Covers (according to specification, page 108.....	.....						
11	Spring seats.....	.....	**1.70**	*c*1.75	*c*1.75	1.50	1.75	*c*1.70
12	Top boxes.....	.....	**1.70**	*c*1.75	‡1.75 ‡1.95	‡1.60	‡2.00	‡2.25 ‡2.00
13							‡2.25	

* Sizes of bodies to be as follows: 2⅜-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; 3½-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.

× For wagons with California gear brakes instead of body, $1.50 per wagon additional to price stated. The wagons proposed to be furnished will be made out of good, thoroughly seasoned material, well ironed, well finished, and well painted by the Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Co., of Louisville, Ky.

† For wagons with California gear brakes instead of body, $1.50 per wagon additional to price stated. For wagons with clipped gears, add $1.25 to price for thimble skein. To be standard Moline wagon, as heretofore furnished this Department.

‡ 37, number of wide and narrow track awarded to E. T. Mauzy. 55, number of wide and narrow track awarded to E. T. Mauzy to be delivered in San Francisco. 343, number of wide and narrow track awarded to W. C. Nonce. 65, number awarded to Lawrence School.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

W. C. Nonce.	Harry H. McIntire.	Henry Luedringhaus, jr.	E. T. Mauzy.	Chas. E. Burg.	W. C. Nonce.	E. T. Mauzy.	Harry H. McIntire.	Chas. E. Burg.	Lawrence School.	W. C. Nonce.	E. T. Mauzy.	Chas. E. Burg.	Harry H. McIntire.	Henry M. Kinney.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
St. Louis.					Kansas City.					Sioux City.					
×			†	*d*	×	†	*b*	*d*	*a*	×	†	*d*		*c*	
30.90	33.80	35.00	31.00	30.80	32.40	**32.25**	34.00	32.50	*f***40.00**	**32.40**	32.75	33.00	33.50	41.49	1
32.15	34.80	35.50	33.00	31.55	**33.65**	34.25	35.00	33.50	*f***40.00**	**33.65**	34.75	34.00	34.50	42.65	2
33.45	35.80	36.50	34.50	33.10	**34.95**	35.75	36.00	35.25	*f***40.00**	**34.95**	36.25	35.75	35.50	43.83	3
36.00	36.86	38.00	37.00	35.60	**38.00**	38.25	37.00	38.00	.....	**38.00**	38.75	38.50	36.50	44.91	4
30.90	33.80	35.00	31.00	30.80	32.40	**32.25**	34.00	32.50	.....	**32.40**	32.75	33.00	33.50	.....	5
32.15	34.80	35.50	33.00	31.55	**33.65**	34.25	35.00	33.50	.....	**33.65**	34.75	34.00	34.50	.....	6
33.45	35.80	36.50	34.50	33.10	**34.95**	35.75	36.00	35.25	.....	**34.95**	36.25	35.75	36.50	.....	7
36.00	36.80	38.00	37.00	35.60	**38.00**	38.25	37.00	38.00	.....	**38.00**	38.75	38.50	36.50	.....	8
.50	*c*.45	.....	*c*.50	.....	.50	*c*.50	*c*.45	.....	.....	.50	*c*.50	.....	*c*.45	.45	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.70	*c*1.70	.....	*c*1.75	*c*1.75	**1.70**	*c*.175	*c*1.70	*c*1.75	.....	**1.70**	*c*1.75	*c*1.75	*c*1.70	2.10	11
1.70	‡2.25 ‡2.00	.....	*c*1.75	‡1.75 ‡1.95	**1.70**	*c*1.75	‡2.25 ‡2.00	‡1.75 ‡1.95	.....	**1.70**	*c*1.75	‡1.75 ‡1.95	‡2.25 ‡2.00	‡1.60 ‡1.85	12 13

a Number offered: 2⅜-inch N. T., 8; 3-inch N. T., 7; 3¼-inch N. T., 50.
b If delivered before June 25, deduct $1 per wagon.
c With wagon only.
d Bids for number called for of each size *only*.
e Based upon delivery in carload lots.
f 8 wagons 2½-inch, 7 wagons 3-inch, and 50 of 3¼-inch awarded.
‡ 3-inch, with wagons only.
‡ 10-inch, with wagons only.
‡ 12-inch.
‡ 8-inch.
‡ 10-inch.

REF0071809

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	W. C. Nones.	E. T. Maury.	Chas. E. Burg.	Harry H. McIntire.	Henry M. Kinney.
			Point of delivery.				
			Omaha.				
	Wagons, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; hickory axletrees, bent front hounds:*		*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*
1	2¾ by 8 inch thimble skein	(‡)	32.40	**32.95**	32.50	34.00	42.11
2							
3	3 by 9 inch thimble skein	.....	**33.65**	34.25	33.50	35.00	43.35
4							
5	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein	.....	**34.95**	35.75	35.25	36.00	44.59
6							
7	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein	.....	**38.00**	38.25	38.00	37.00	45.71
8	Wagons, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches, hickory axletrees, bent front hounds:						
9	2¾ by 8 inch thimble skein	.....	32.40	**32.95**	32.50	34.00	.....
10							
11	3 by 9 inch thimble skein	.....	**33.65**	34.25	33.50	35.00	.....
12							
13	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein	.....	**34.95**	35.75	35.25	36.00	.....
14							
15	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein	.....	**38.00**	38.25	38.00	37.00	.....
	Prices of wagons must include body or box brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletrees, stay chains, and tongue, and flat-iron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles. Separate prices must be given for:						
16	Bows, per set of 5	.....	**.50**	*a* .50	.....	*a* .45	.45
17	Covers (according to specification on page 108)	.....					
18	Spring seats	.....	**1.70**	*a* 1.75	*a* 1.75	*a* 1.70	2.00
19	Top boxes	.....	**1.70**	*a* 1.75	*o* 1.75	*r* 2.25	*t* 1.60
20					*p* 1.95	*s* 2.00	*s* 1.85

NOTE.—Sizes of bodies to be as follows: 2¾-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 8 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3½-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: 1st, in the white, when ready for painting; 2d, when painted and ready for shipment.

* Ordinary wagons: For California brakes, add $6; for California brakes and clipped gear, add $6.50.

† California wagons: These prices are for running gear, whiffletrees, neck yokes, and stay chains. Add for lower box, 10-inch, $5.50; 11-inch, $5.75; 13-inch, $6.20.

‡ See preceding page for number of wagons awarded.

a With wagons only.

b For wagon with California gear brakes instead of body, $1.50 per wagon additional to prices given. The wagons proposed to be furnished will be made out of good, thoroughly seasoned material, well ironed, well finished, and well painted by the Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, of Louisville, Ky.

c To be standard Moline wagons as heretofore furnished this Department. For wagons with clipped gears, add $1.25 to price for thimble skein. For wagons with California gear brakes instead of body, $1.50 per wagon additional to prices given.

d Bids for number called for of each size "*only*."

e If delivered before June 25, deduct $1 per wagon.

f Based upon delivery of carload lots of not less than 20,000 pounds.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

as which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

W. C. Nones.	E. T. Maury.	Chas. E. Burg.	Harry H. McIntire.	Henry M. Kinney.	E. T. Maury.	Henry M. Kinney.	Harry H. McIntire.		Number.
Points of delivery.									
St. Paul.					San Francisco.				New York.	
b	*c*	*d*		*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*		*i*	
32.40	**32.00**	32.25	32.00	40.41	{**58.00**	*k* 63.41	41.40	*n* 42.00	34.50	1
					l 55.00			*y* 45.00		2
33.65	34.00	33.25	33.50	41.46	{**60.50**	*k* 66.10	42.40	*u* 44.00	35.50	3
					l 57.00			*v* 47.00		4
34.95	35.50	35.00	34.50	42.51	{**63.00**	*l* 73.49	44.50	*w* 46.00	36.50	5
					l 59.00			*x* 49.00		6
38.00	**38.00**	37.75	35.00	43.53	{**66.00**	*m* 81.61	44.50	.....	37.50	7
					l 61.00					8
32.40	**32.00**	32.25	32.50	.....	**58.00**	.....	41.40	.....	34.50	9
					55.00					10
33.65	34.00	33.25	33.50	.....	**60.50**	.....	42.40	.....	35.50	11
					57.00					12
34.95	35.50	35.00	34.00	.....	**63.00**	.....	43.40	.....	36.50	13
					59.00					14
38.00	**38.00**	37.75	35.00	.....	**66.00**	.....	44.40	.....	37.50	15
					61.00					
.50	*a* .50	.....	*a* .45	.45	.....	.....	*a* .45	.....	.45	16
										17
1.70	*a* 1.75	*a* 1.75	*a* 1.70	2.00	2.00	.....	*a* 1.70	.....	*a* 1.70	18
1.70	*a* 1.75	*o* 1.75	*r* 2.25	*t* 1.60	2.00	.....	*r* 2.25	.....	*r* 2.25	19
		p 1.90	*s* 2.00	*s* 1.85			*s* 2.00		*s* 2.00	20

g Riveted tires, lower box, California brakes, clipped gears, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yoke, and stay chains. To be standard Moline wagons as heretofore furnished this Department.

h Rack bed, California brake, cast skein. For steel skein, add $2.50 per wagon. For tubular axle, add $4 per wagon. Based upon delivery of carload lots of not less than 20,000 pounds.

i Steel skeins.

j Cast thimble skein with truss bar underneath entire axle.

k 11-foot bed and 2-inch tire.

l 12-foot bed and 2¼-inch tire.

m 13-foot bed and 3-inch tire.

n 2¼ by 8 inches, cast skein, box 10 inches high.

o With wagons only, 8 inches.

p With wagons only, 10 inches.

q With wagons only, 12 inches.

r 12-inch.

s 10-inch.

t 8-inch.

u 2¾ by 8½ inches, cast skein, box 11 inches high.

v 2¾ by 8½ inches, steel skein, box 11 inches high.

w 3 by 9 inches, cast skein, box 13 inches high.

x 3 by 9 inches, steel skein, box 13 inches high.

y 2¼ by 8 inches, steel skein, box 10 inches high.

REF0071810

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	E. T. Mauzy.				Henry M. Kinney.	E. T. Mauzy.	Henry M. Kinney.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Sioux City.	Omaha.		
	Bidders are requested to quote prices for wagons with California brakes; for wagons with clipped gear and 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, with body or box brakes; also with California brakes, viz:								
1	2¼ by 8 inches		34.00	34.00	35.[illegible]5	35.75	a45.47	35.25	a46.09
2	2¼ by 9 inches		36.00	36.00	a37.25	37.75	a48.82	37.25	a47.31
3	2¼ by 10 inches		38.50	38.50	39.75	40.25	a47.62	39.75	a48.88
4	2¼ by 11 inches		42.00	42.00	43.25	43.75	a49.88	43.25	a50.63
	Additional for training schools.								
5	Bobsleds.....No..	35							
6									
7									
8	Brakes, wagon, 1¼-inch, Hurlbut's or equal, number	80							
9									
10									
11	Cord, tufting.....lbs..	6							
	Felloes, white oak, sawed:								
12	1¼ by 2¼ inches.....sets..	20							
13	1¼ by 2 inches.....do...	3							
14	1¼ by 2¼ inches.....do..	20							
15	Lead bars and chains.....No..	150							
	Poles, buggy:								
16	Double bend, 2 by 2¼ inches.....do...	6							
17	Single bend, 2 by 2¼ inches.....do..	6							
	Spokes, white oak, for hind wheels:								
18	2-inch.....do..	200							
19	2¼-inch.....do..	200							
20	2¼-inch.....do..	200							
21	Spokes, white oak, 2¼-inch.....sets..	6							
22	Spokes, wheel, hickory, Sarvin's patent, 1¼-inch, sets	12							
	Springs, wagon, elliptic, Bright:								
23	38 by 1¾ inches, 5-ply, 11 inches over all..No..	6							
24	36 by 1¾ inches, 4-ply, 10 inches over all...do...	12							
25	Spring, wagon, platform 38 and 40 inches long, 5 and 6-ply, 1¼-inch coach couplings.....sets..	6							
26	Tongues, hickory, 2 by 2¼ inches, double bend, for carriage.....No..	16							
27	Vise, bench, 4-inch jaw, double swivel, improved, for wagon maker.....No..	1							
28	Wheels, wagon, Sarvin's patent, XX, spoke 1⅛, hub 7 inches, tread 1¼-inch, height 3 feet 10 inches and 3 feet 4 inches.....sets..	14							

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.

* Carlisle School will furnish 6 platform spring-wagons with top, pole, and brake complete; 6 three spring wagons with top, pole, and brake complete, knocked down and crated, at price awarded by parties passing on same. †35 only. ‡Griesler wrought iron.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

E. T. Mauzy.	Henry M. Kinney.	E. T. Mauzy.	Chas. Joy.	W. H. Webber.	Chas. R. Kimbark.	Chas. E. Burg.		Frodk. K. Mann.	V. J. Parkhurst.	Geo. M. Stadebaker.	Henry Luedinghaus, jr.	C. F. Milburn.	Wm. H. Tuthill.	Carlisle School.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
St. Paul.		San Francisco.	St. Paul.	Chicago.		As stated.		Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.		As ordered.*	
35.00	a44.40	59.00													1
37.00	a45.42	61.50													2
39.50	a46.50	64.00													3
43.00	a48.45	67.00													4
			11.00	11.50	10.75	b14.00	c14.50								5
				12.50		c14.00	f15.00								6
				15.50		d14.50									7
				.35		b.40	e.42	.35	.34½						8
				.37½		c.40	f.45								9
						d42									10
								.27							11
				1.25	1.35			1.04	1.40		1.35				12
				1.35	1.40			1.04	1.40		1.35				13
				1.40	1.40			1.04	1.50		1.35				14
								3.48				2.50			15
					.43			.45	.60						16
					.40			.45	.60						17
					.02½			.03	.04	.03½					18
					.02½			.035	.04½	.04					19
					.02½			.035	.04½	.04½					20
					1.50			1.85	1.85						21
					2.20			8.45	2.88						22
					.0495			.046	.0448				h.0445		23
					.0495			.046	.0448				h.0445		24
					.0475			.046	.0448				h.0445		25
					.43			.45	.60						26
								g9.10	3.98						27
					4.40			4.65	4.99						28

a For wagons with California gear brakes instead of body, add $1.50 per wagon to price above.
b Chicago.
c St. Louis.
d Omaha and Kansas City.
e St. Paul.
f Sioux City.
g 4½-inch jaws.
h Per pound.

REF0071811

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. [All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.]	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.		Wm. Sprague.		Harry B. Lyford.		Smith Kline French Co.	
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.						New York.	
1	Borax.....lbs..	1,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08⅞	.....	.10½	.....
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	696	.13	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.15	.....
3									.13	
4									.11	
5	Coal tar.....galls..	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
7	Glass, window: 8 by 10.....boxes..	103	1.47	1.97	1.48	1.96	1.53	2.04	2.50	3.40
8	9 by 12.....do...	34	1.47	1.97	1.48	1.96	1.53	2.04	2.50	3.40
9	9 by 18.....do...	4	1.47	1.97	1.48	1.96	1.53	2.04	2.50	3.40
10	9 by 14.....do...	17	1.47	1.97	1.48	1.96	1.53	2.04	2.50	3.40
11	9 by 15.....do...	20	1.47	1.97	1.48	1.96	1.53	2.04	2.90	4.20
12	10 by 12.....do...	123	1.47	1.97	1.48	1.96	1.53	2.04	2.50	3.40
13	10 by 13.....do...	3	1.47	1.97	1.48	1.96	1.53	2.04	2.50	3.40
14	10 by 14.....do...	81	1.47	1.97	1.48	1.96	1.53	2.04	2.50	3.40
15	10 by 16.....do...	57	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
16	10 by 18.....do...	9	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
17	12 by 14.....do...	25	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
18	12 by 16.....do...	33	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
19	12 by 18.....do...	54	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
20	12 by 22.....do...	12	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
21	12 by 28.....do...	43	1.66	2.44	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
22	12 by 30.....do...	10	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	3.80	5.30
23	12 by 36.....do...	17	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	3.80	5.30
24	14 by 20.....do...	31	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
25	16 by 20.....do...	10	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
26	16 by 22.....do...	7	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20
27	16 by 24.....do...	14	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	2.90	4.20

a Single thick.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Amariah G. Cox.		Adolph A. Dray.		Valentine Stortz.		Geo. B. Lasbury.	S. H. Crane.		Fredk. K. Maus.	Jas. Langenair.	James E. Patton.	Jas. R. Chapman.	Washam's Oil and Grease Co.		Acme White Lead and Color Works.		Chas. R. Kimbark.	Elliott Durand.	
Points of delivery.																			
Chicago.		St. Louis.		Chicago or Carlisle.		Omaha.	Chicago.		Chic., N. Y., St. L., Carlisle	Chicago.					Chic., N. Y., St. L., Carlisle		Chicago.		Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	1
.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.11	.....	.16½	.10	.....	.....	.12	.....	.13½	2
									.12	.09					.09		.08½		3
																			4
												30	.12						5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
a	b	a	b	a	b														
1.50	1.90	1.70	2.25	1.60	2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.50	2.00	1.70	2.25	1.60	2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1.50	2.00	1.70	2.25	1.60	2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.50	2.00	1.70	2.25	1.60	2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.50	2.00	1.70	2.25	1.60	2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.50	2.05	1.70	2.25	1.60	2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1.50	2.05	1.70	2.25	1.60	2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.50	2.05	1.70	2.25	1.60	2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.79	2.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1.79	2.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1.79	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1.79	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1.79	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
1.79	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1.79	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
2.30	2.75	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
2.30	2.75	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1.79	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
1.79	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1.79	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.79	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27

b Double thick.

REF0071812

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 14. GLASS, OILL, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	George B. Lasbury.	D. Webster King Glue Co.	S. H. Crane.	Standard Oil Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.		
1	Glazier's glass-cutters ..... No..	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2							
3	Glue, carpenter's, medium quality ..... lbs..	614	.....	.....	.06	.08½	.....
4					.07		
5					.08		
6					.09		
7					.10		
8					.11		
9	Japan, in cans, cased ..... galls..	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10							
11	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers ..... lbs..	427	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....
12	Lead: Red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box ..... lbs..	6,800	a5.06	.....	.....	5.39	.....
13	White, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg ..... lbs..	47,000	.....	.0495	.....	5.39	.....
14						5.24	
15	Oakum ..... do...	895	.059	.....	.....	.....	.....
16			.069				
17							
18							
19	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased ..... lbs..	1,706	.06½	.07½	.....	.06½	.....
20							
1	Oil: Harness, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required) ..... galls..	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40
22							
23	Kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F., by the standard instruments of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased (sample of 1 gallon required) ..... galls..	45,240	.124	.....	.....	.13	.....
24			.124				
25	Lard, good quality, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required) ..... galls..	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26							
27							
28	Oil, linseed, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required): Boiled ..... galls..	3,970	.67	.....	.....	.55	.....
29							
30	Raw ..... do...	760	.64	.....	.....	.53	.....
31							
32	Oil, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required): Lubricating, mineral, crude ..... galls..	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.10	.18
33							
34							
35	Neat's foot ..... do...	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36							
37	Oil, sewing-machine ..... bottles..	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0216
38	Paint, roof, in cans, cased ..... galls..	3,950	.374	.39½	.....	.50	.....
39						.40	
40							

a 1 cent per 100 pounds additional at Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, or Sioux City.
b 1 gallon.
c 5-gallon cans.
d 5-gallon J.
e 10-gallon J.
f 1, 2, and 3 gallon cans.
g 1, 2, 3, and 5 gallons.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

James Langmuir.	Harry B. Lyford.	Smith Kline & French Co.	Jas. E. Patton.	Jas. H. Channon.	P. M. Millspaugh.	Amariah G. Cox.	Wadham's Oil and Grease Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Valentine Storrs.	Acme White Lead and Color Co.	Elliott Durand.	W. D. Allen & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chic., New York, St. L., Carlisle	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.		New York.	As stated.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	As stated.	Chic., New York, St. L., Carlisle	Chicago.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.23	.....	.09	p3.00	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.06½	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
b.70	b.60	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	h.62	.52	1.52	.....	9
c.62	c.53								i.54				10
.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	11
5.18	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	n 4.87	.....	.....	.....	5.19	.05½	.....	12
5.18	.....	.0514	.....	.....	.....	n 4.87	.....	.....	.....	5.19	4.90	.....	13
													14
.....	.....	.06½	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
				.06½									16
				.05½									17
				.04½									18
.07½	.0715	.....	.07	.....	.....	m .06	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.07	.....	19
.06½										.06½			20
.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	m .50	f .45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
							e .38						22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	j.13½	.....	.....	.....	23
													24
.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.62	.....	f .88	.....	k.75	.....	.....	.....	25
							e .78		k.74				26
									k.68				27
.....	d.56½	.72	.....	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	k.67	.....	.63	.....	28
	e.56½												29
.....	d.54½	.69	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	k.64	.....	.60	.....	30
	e.53½												31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	m .20	g .18	.....	k.21	.....	.....	.....	32
					.17				k.19				33
									k.18				34
.....	.....	.74	.....	.....	.75	.....	f .65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
							e .58						36
.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.60	.40½	.....	.50	.....	.....	m .41	g .50	.....	.....	.45	.40	.50	38
	.41½		.40									.45	39
												.40	40

h 1 gallon delivered in Chicago.
i 5 gallons delivered in Chicago.
j Delivered in Chicago, f. o. b.
k Delivered in New York.
l 5-gallon cans.
m Chicago delivery.
n All points.
o Delivered in Chicago or New York.
p Only.

REF0071813

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	George R. Lasbury.	D. Webster Kingsbe Co.	S. H. Crane.	Standard Oil Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.		
1	Paper: Building.....lbs	15,000	.0093				
2	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped....do	14,000	1.16				
3	Pitch.....do	200					
4	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....do	4,500		.02		.032	
5						.036	
6	Resin.....do	275	.02			.02	
7	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....galls	1,700					
8	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs	1,350	.11	.09		.0955	
9	Varnish, copal (sample of at least 8 ounces required):						
10	1-gallon cans, cased.....galls	195				.65	
11	5-gallon cans, cased.....do	115				.57	
12	Whiting.....lbs	2,000	1.09			.00½	

a Chicago delivery. b Delivered in New York.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

James Laugmuir.	Harry R. Lyford.	Smith Kline French Co.	Jas. E. Patton.	Jas. H. Channon.	P. M. Millspaugh.	Amariah G. Cox.	Waldham's Oil and Grease Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Acme White Lead and Color Co.	Elliott Durand.	W. D. Allen & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chic., New York, St. L., Carlisle	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.		New York.	As stated.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	As stated.	Chic., New York, St. L., Carlisle	Chicago.		
	.0092												1
	1.09	.0250											2
				.01½									3
	.022	.02½	.02½			a.0215				.02½	.02⅝		4
													5
	.01½			.01½									6
		.47							b.44		.47		7
.09	.0765	.08	.08½			a.09				.09½	.09		8
			.08							.06⅝	.06½		9
.73		.71							c.65	.74	.60		10
.06		.68							c.58	.06	.54		11
	.0088	.0067½								.01½	.00⅝		12

c Delivered in Chicago or New York.

REF0071814

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OIL, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued. [All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.]	Quantities awarded.	Thos A. Harvey.		William Sprague.		Harry B. Lyford.		Amariah G. Cox.
			Point of delivery.						
			Chicago.						
	Additional for training schools.								
1	Chrome green, in oil ..... lbs..	50	.13	.....	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.11
2									
3	Chrome yellow, dry ..... do...	25	.17	.....	.....	.....	.15½	.....	.....
4									
5	Dryer, Japan, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased ..... galls..	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.71	.....	.....
6									
7	Drop, black in Japan, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased ..... lbs..	55	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12
8	Glass, window:		*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*
9	8 by 20 ..... box..	1	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
10	9 by 18 ..... do...	1	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
11	10 by 22 ..... boxes..	4	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
12	10 by 28 ..... box..	1	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
13	12 by 20 ..... boxes..	6	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
14	12 by 24 ..... do...	9	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
15	12 by 26 ..... box..	1	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
16	12 by 28 ..... do...	1	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
17	12 by 32 ..... boxes..	9	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
18	12 by 34 ..... box..	1	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
19	13 by 36 ..... boxes..	2	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
20	14 by 16 ..... do...	6	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
21	14 by 18 ..... do...	2	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
22	14 by 20 ..... box..	1	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
23	14 by 22 ..... boxes..	3	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
24	14 by 24 ..... do...	2	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
25	14 by 26 ..... box..	1	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
26	14 by 28 ..... boxes..	4	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
27	14 by 30 ..... do...	6	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
28	14 by 32 ..... do...	6	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
29	14 by 34 ..... do...	5	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
30	14 by 36 ..... do...	7	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
31	14 by 38 ..... box..	1	2.44	3.54	2.42	3.34	2.49	3.44	2.45
32	14 by 44 ..... do...	1	2.69	3.84	2.71	3.61	2.77	3.71	2.72
33	15 by 15 ..... do...	1	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
34	15 by 18 ..... boxes..	2	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
35	15 by 25 ..... do...	2	2.29	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	1.79
36	15 by 36 ..... do...	6	2.44	3.54	2.42	3.34	2.49	3.44	2.45
37	16 by 16 ..... do...	6	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
38	16 by 18 ..... do...	3	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
39	16 by 20 ..... box..	1	1.74	2.59	1.76	2.42	1.81	2.49	1.79
40	16 by 26 ..... boxes..	3	2.27	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
41	16 by 30 ..... do...	2	2.27	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17	2.30
42	16 by 40 ..... do...	2	2.69	3.84	2.71	3.61	2.77	3.71	2.72
43	16 by 44 ..... box..	1	2.69	3.84	2.71	3.61	2.77	3.71	2.72

a Single thick. *b* Double thick.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OIL, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Acme White Lead & Color Co.	Amariah G. Cox.	S. H. Crane.	James E. Patten.	Elliott Durand.	Geo. B. Lasbury.	Smith Kline & French Co.	Adolph Frey.	Valentine Storts.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.					Omaha.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago or Carlisle.	
.11	.....	.0935	.11	.10	.09½	.09	.....	.....	1
.07	.....		.09	.07			.....	.....	2
.09	.....	.15	.....	.16	.14	.13	.....	.....	3
.07	.....			.08			.....	.....	4
.20	.....	.62	.....	*c*.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
				d.75					6
.14	.....	.20	.18	.15	.15	.13	.....	.....	7
	b	.15	.13			*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	8
.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	9
.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	10
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	11
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	12
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	13
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	14
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	15
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	16
.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	17
.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	18
.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	19
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	20
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	21
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	22
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	23
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	24
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	25
.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	26
.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	27
.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	28
.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	29
.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	30
.....	3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.10	5.80	2.75	3.80	2.60	3.60	31
.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	6.30	2.93	4.10	2.90	3.88	32
.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	33
.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	34
.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	35
.....	3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.75	3.80	2.60	3.60	36
.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	37
.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	38
.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	4.20	2.00	2.75	1.89	2.61	39
.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	40
.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	2.60	3.50	2.45	3.31	41
.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	6.30	2.93	4.10	2.90	3.88	42
.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	6.30	2.93	4.10	2.90	3.88	43

c 1 pound tins. *d* 2 pound tins.

REF0071815

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.		William Sprague.		Harry B. Lyford.	
			Point of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
	Additional for Training Schools—Continued.		*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
	Glass, window:							
1	18 by 30.....box..	1	2.27	3.09	2.27	3.07	2.35	3.17
2	18 by 46.....do...	1	2.83	4.11	2.85	**3.88**	2.92	3.98
3	20 by 28.....boxes..	2	2.27	3.09	2.27	**3.07**	2.35	3.17
4	22 by 42.....box..	1	2.83	4.11	2.85	**3.88**	2.92	3.98
5	24 by 30.....boxes..	2	2.24	3.54	2.42	**3.34**	2.49	3.44
6	24 by 36.....do...	8	2.69	3.84	2.71	**3.61**	2.77	3.71
7	24 by 46.....box..	1	2.83	4.11	2.85	**3.88**	2.92	3.98
8	28 by 50.....boxes..	2	2.69	3.84	2.71	**3.61**	2.77	3.71
9	20 by 39.....do...	2	2.83	4.11	2.85	**3.88**	2.92	3.98
10	27 by 32.....box..	1	2.69	3.84	2.71	3.61	2.77	3.71
11	34 by 36.....do...	1	2.83	4.11	.....	**3.88**	.....	3.98
12	34 by 40.....box..	3	3.19	4.44	.....	**4.19**	.....	4.32
13	36 by 42.....do...	3	**3.19**	4.44	.....	**4.19**	.....	4.32
14	40 by 42.....do...	4	.....	**3.24**	.....	4.39	.....	4.51
15	40 by 47.....do...	2	.....	4.89	.....	**4.60**	.....	4.72
16	Glue, liquid, fish.....gall..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Green, French, in oil.....lbs..	50	.14	.....	.....	.....	.16½	.....
	Indian red:							
18	Dry.....do...	100	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.066	.....
19	In Japan.....do...	40	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Ivory, black, in Japan, in 1 and 2-lb. tins..do...	20	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21								
22	Calcimine.....do...	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Magnesia, green.....do...	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14½	.....
24	Oil, cylinder.....galls..	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25								
	Paint:							
26	Prince's mineral.....lbs..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Blue, best.....do...	100	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28								
29	Radiator.....galls..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.99	.....
30								
31	Prussian blue, in oil.....lbs..	50	.29	.....	.....	.....	.31	.....
32								
	Sienna:							
33	Raw.....do...	25	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....
34								
35	Burnt, in oil.....do...	35	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....
36								
	Umber:							
37	Raw, in oil.....do...	20	.11	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....
38								
39	Burnt, Turkey.....do...	50	.11	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....
40	Varnish, coach, No. 1, in 1-gallon cans, cased.....galls..	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.88	.....
	Venetian red:							
41	Dry.....lbs..	100	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.017	.....
42	In oil.....do...	50	.09	.....	.....	.....	.044	.....
43								

NOTE.—See also Class No. 17, Hardware.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Amariah G. Cox.		S. H. Crane.	James E. Patten.	Elliott Durand.	Geo. B. Lasbury.	Smith, Kline & French Co.		James Langmuir.	Valentine Stortz.		Adolph Drey.		P. M. Millspaugh.	Acme White Lead and Color Works.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
Chicago.					Omaha.	New York.		Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Carlisle.	Chicago or Carlisle.		St. Louis.		New York.		
a	*b*					*a*	*b*		*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*			
2.30	**2.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	.....	2.45	3.31	2.60	3.60	.....	.....	1
2.85	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70	0.60	.....	3.04	4.16	3.07	4.40	.....	.....	2
2.30	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	5.30	.....	2.45	3.31	2.60	3.50	.....	.....	3
2.85	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70	0.60	.....	3.04	4.16	3.07	4.40	.....	.....	4
2.49	3.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	6.30	.....	2.60	3.00	2.60	3.80	.....	.....	5
2.72	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70	6.60	.....	2.90	3.88	2.93	4.10	.....	.....	6
2.85	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70	6 60	.....	3.04	4.19	3.07	4.40	.....	.....	7
2.72	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	6.30	.....	2.90	3.88	2.93	4.10	.....	.....	8
2.85	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70	6.60	.....	3.04	4.16	3.07	4.40	.....	.....	9
2.72	**3.65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	6.30	.....	2.90	3.88	2.93	4.10	.....	.....	10
2.85	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70	6.60	.....	3.04	4.16	3.07	4.40	.....	.....	11
3.25	4.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.20	7.20	.....	3.41	4.52	3.07	4.40	.....	.....	12
3.25	4.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.20	7.20	.....	3.41	4.52	3.45	4.80	.....	.....	13
3.40	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.40	7.60	.....	3.56	4.73	3.60	5.00	.....	.....	14
3.50	4.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.80	8.00	.....	3.78	4.94	3.83	5.25	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.12**	.22	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	17
.....	.....	.07	.....	**.05**	.05½	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	18
.....	.....	.20	.18	.18	.13½	**.14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	19
.....	.....	.32	.25	**.20**	.15	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	20
.....	.....	.25	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.04	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.07**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	23
.....	.....	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.40**	.....	25
.03½	.....	.01½	.....	**.01½**	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	26
.07	.....	.22½	.17	**.10**	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	27
.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	28
1.00	.....	1.35	1.75	1.25	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	29
.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.25	.....	.22½	.28	**.25**	.25	.26	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	31
.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19	32
.....	.....	.10½	.....	**.07**	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	34
.10	.....	.10½	.10	.10	.07	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.07**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	36
.10	.....	.0935	.08½	.09	.07	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	38
.....	.....	.0935	.08	**.04½**	.05	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	39
.....	.....	**.87**	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.79	c.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.92	40
.10½	.....	.02	.....	**.01½**	.01½	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	41
.03½	.....	.07	.05	.07	.04	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.03½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	43

a Single thick. *b* Double thick. *c* Chicago or New York delivery.

REF0071816

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 15.* BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	Frank Gould.	B. F. Felix.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted,					
2	No. 8.....doz..	**116**	9.48	8.40	.....	.....
3	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.....doz..	**180**	.....	2.07	.....	.....
4						
5	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....do...	**2⅝**	.....	.....	.....	.....
6						
7	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top.....do...	**32**	1.38	1.00	1.50	1.60
8					2.25	3.60
9						2.40
10						2.50
	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:					
11	2-quart.....doz..	**272**	.....	1.17	.....	.....
12						
13	4-quart.....do...	**172**	.....	1.73	.....	.....
14						
15	6-quart.....do...	**40**	.....	3.20	.....	.....
16						
	Coffee mills:					
17	Iron hopper box.....do...	**78**	.....	.....	3.00	4.00
18					3.75	**4.00**
19					4.25	3.75
20					4.40	4.50
21						6.00
22						
23						
24						
25						
26	Side, large.....do...	**8-12**	.....	.....	4.35	10.00
27						4.00
28						3.50
29						4.25
30	With wheel, capacity of hopper, 6 pounds.No...	**7**	.....	.....	.....	11.00
31						11.20
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:					
32	Pint.....doz..	**339**	.40	.41	.....	.....
33						
34						
35						
36						
37	Quart.....do...	**80**	.....	1.24	.....	.....
	Dippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted:					
38	1-quart.....doz..	**276**	.....	**1.15**	.....	.....
39	2-quart.....do...	**32**	.....	**2.40**	.....	.....
	Funnels, full size, plain tin:					
40	1-quart.....do...	**13**	.33	.....	.....	.40
41	2-quart.....do...	**8**	.40	.....	.....	.55
42	Graters, nutmeg.....do...	**4**	.12	.....	.....	.12½
	Kettle ears, tinned, per gross, pairs:					
43	No. 1.....gross..	**1**	.32½	.....	.....	.....
44	No. 2.....do...	**1½**	.43	.....	.....	.....
45	No. 3.....do...	**1½**	.51	.....	.....	.....
46	No. 4.....do...	**3**	.59	.....	.....	.....
47	No. 5.....do...	**5½**	.74	.....	.....	.....
48	No. 6.....do...	**4½**	.87	.....	.....	.....

* Bids for steel hollow ware will also be received; also for enameled ware.
a New York. *b* Chicago. *c* 10 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Dan Farrell, jr.	Wm. R. Thompson.	S. H. Crane.	R. E. Walter.	Valentine Stortz.	H. R. Lyford.	Carlisle School.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Omaha.	Chicago.			Chicago and New York.	Chicago.	As ordered.	
8.75	8.45	8.50	**8.50**	.....	8.99	.....	1
			9.00				2
.....	2.87½	**2.75**	.....	.....	3.49	.....	3
		3.48					4
.....	.47	.47	.....	.....	.36	.....	5
					.40		6
.....	1.31	1.33	1.28	.....	1.32	.....	7
	1.31		**1.48**				8
							9
							10
.....	1.94	1.94	1.40	.....	**1.99**	(c)	11
					1.40		12
.....	2.62	2.58	2.30	.....	**2.60**	(c)	13
					2.34		14
.....	2.87½	2.96	2.90	.....	**2.99**	.....	15
					2.74		16
.....	.....	4.09	.....	2.07	4.62	.....	17
		3.80		3.19			18
		3.30		3.46			19
		4.68		4.75			20
				4.23			21
				3.19			22
				4.26			23
				3.64			24
				4.00			25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.92**	.....	26
							27
							28
							29
.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* **11.45**	.....	.....	30
				b **11.52**			31
.....	**.40**	.42	.....	.....	.22	(d)	32
					.30		33
					.37		34
					.30		35
					.40		36
.....	**1.13**	1.24	.....	.....	.....	(e)	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	39
.....	.28	**.29**	.44	.....	.28½	.....	40
.....	.56	**.52**	.63	.....	.46	.....	41
.....	.36	.12	.....	.....	**.12**	.....	42
.....	.....	.32	.....	.....	**.32**	.....	43
.....	.....	.44	.....	.....	**.44**	.....	44
.....	.....	.52	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	45
.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	**.60**	.....	46
.....	.....	.74	.....	.....	**.73**	.....	47
.....	.....	.82	.....	.....	**.82**	.....	48

d 84 dozen awarded to Carlisle School. *e* 50 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.

REF0071817

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	Frank Gould.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Kettles, brass:				
1	2-gallon ..... No..	7			
2	2½-gallon ..... do...	203			
3	3-gallon ..... do...	40			
4	5-gallon ..... do...	4			
5	6-gallon ..... do...	2			
6	10-gallon ..... do...	7			
	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts):				
7	Galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom, or wrought steel hollow ware, not less than 10 Stubb's gauge, nests	183			
8					
9	Plain iron, strapped bottom ..... nests..	247			
10					
	Kettles, galvanized iron:				
11	7-quart ..... dos..	22		1.92	
12					
13	11-quart ..... do...	199		2.19	
14					
15	14-quart ..... do...	23		2.47	
16					
17	Lanterns, tubular, safety ..... do...	24	4.55		3.95
18					4.00
19					
20					
21	Match safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size .... do...	6			
22					
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, full size:				
23	10-quart ..... do...	127½	2.40	2.55	
24					
25					
26					
27	14-quart ..... do...	185	2.90	2.69	
28					
	Pans, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned:				
29	1-quart ..... do...	45	.41	.43	
30	2-quart ..... do...	316	.54	.54	
31					
	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned:				
32	12-quart ..... do...	147	2.18	2.08	
33					
34	18-quart ..... do...	161	2.80	3.05	
35					
36					
37					
	Pans:				
38	Dust, japanned, heavy ..... do...	65	.65	.70	
39	Fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubb's gauge ..... doz..	345		1.14	
40					
	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned:				
41	2-quart ..... do...	198	.51	.60	
42					
43	4-quart ..... do...	128	.75	.87	
44	6-quart ..... do...	195	.92	1.15	
45					
	Plates, stamped tin:				
46	Jelly, 9-inch baking, deep ..... do...	41	.30	.33	
47	9-inch, dinner ..... do...	420	.27	.24	
48	9-inch, pie ..... do...	305	.27	.24	
	Punches, tinners', hollow:				
49	¾-inch ..... do...	7-12	3.25		
50	1-inch ..... do...	6-12	4.09		
	Scoops, grocers', hand:				
51	No. 20 ..... do...	6	1.33		
52	No. 40 ..... do...	7	2.08		
	Shears, tinners':				
53	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's ..... No..	3	3.23		
54	Hand, No. 7 ..... do...	16	1.59		
55					
56	Hand, No. 0 ..... do...	17	.94		
57					
58	Solder, medium quality ..... lbs..	719	.121	.14	
59					
60					

a 50 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.

b 20 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

R. F. Felix.	W. R. Thompson.	S. H. Crane.	B. E. Walker.	E. B. Lyford.	Carlisle School.	Moses Rumsey.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.					As ordered.	St. Louis.	
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.63	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.79	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.19½	.....	.82	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.19½	.....	1.35	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.19½	.....	1.55	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.19½	.....	2.58	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	1.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	1.87½	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	2.00	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	2.25	2.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
4.74	.....	4.37	.....	4.75	.....	.....	17
3.49	.....	4.00	.....	3.50	.....	.....	18
4.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
4.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1.49	.....	.....	.....	1.23	.....	.....	21
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	2.42	2.38	2.90	2.20	(a)	.....	23
.....	.....	2.69	.....	2.45	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40	.....	.....	26
.....	2.67	2.62	3.25	2.70	(b)	.....	27
.....	.....	3.10	.....	3.55	.....	.....	28
.....	.41	.40	.....	.41	.....	.....	29
.....	.50	.52	.....	.48	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	.....	.....	31
.....	2.07	2.00	.....	2.10	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.58	.....	.....	33
.....	2.99	2.87	.....	2.60	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.12	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.49	.....	.....	37
.....	.65½	.65	.....	.65	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.25	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.35	.....	.....	40
.....	.57½	.57	.....	.49	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	42
.....	.84	.82	.....	.83	(c)	.....	43
.....	1.06	1.09	.....	.94	(d)	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	45
.....	.31½	.31	.....	3.83	.....	.....	46
.....	.21½	.22	.....	.22½	.....	.....	47
.....	.21½	.22	.....	2.75	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	2.38	.....	2.25	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	3.17	.....	2.50	.....	.....	50
1.49	1.26	1.26	.....	1.29	.....	.....	51
2.17	1.87½	1.84	.....	1.89	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.24	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	1.32	.....	1.53	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.82	.....	.90	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.116	.....	.12½	.....	.12	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	60

c 31 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.

d 18 dozen awarded to Carlisle School

REF0071818

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.
	Soldering irons:	
1	1½ pounds each, per pair ..... pairs..	13
2	2 pounds each, per pair ..... do...	6
3	3 pounds each, per pair ..... do...	2
	Spoons, tinned iron, heavy:	
4	Basting, 14-inch, forged ..... doz..	64
5		
6	Table ..... do...	922
7		
8		
9		
10	Tea ..... do...	1,009
11		
12		
13		
14	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom ..... do...	27
	Tin, sheet, charcoal, bright:	
15	10 by 14 inches, IC ..... boxes..	14
16		
17	12 by 12 inches, IC ..... do...	9
18		
19	14 by 14 inches, IC ..... do...	7
20	14 by 20 inches, IC ..... do...	37
21		
22	10 by 14 inches, IX ..... do...	11
23		
24	12 by 12 inches, IX ..... do...	2
25		
26	14 by 14 inches, IX ..... do...	4
27	14 by 20 inches, IX ..... do...	96
28		
29	12 by 24 inches, IX ..... do...	7
30		
31	14 by 60 inches, boiler, IX ..... box..	5
32	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches ..... doz..	456
33		
34	Washtubs, galvanized iron, in nests of three sizes, one each, 19¼ inches, 21½ inches, and 23¾ inches diameter by 10½ inches deep, inside measure, with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... doz..	186
35		
36		
37	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9 ..... lbs..	11,720
	Additional for training schools.	
38	Block tin ..... lbs..	80
39	Ladles, soup, tinned iron ..... doz..	2
40	Pans, dripping, sheet iron, 10 by 14 ..... do...	11
41	Tin, roofing, terne, 20 by 28 inches ..... boxes..	6

a Per dozen nests. b Per number.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.)

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Thos. A. Harvey.	R. A. Robbins.	B. F. Falk.	Wm. R. Thompson.	S. H. Crane.	E. E. Walter.	H. B. Lyford.	Moses Ramsey.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.							St. Louis.	
.49				.48		.48	.54	1
.61				.60		.64		2
.89				.93		.96		3
.65	.58	.40	.54½	.52		.30		4
	.50					.60		5
2.53	.27		.24	.24		.15		6
	.18			.22		.20		7
	.13			.20		.22		8
	.20							9
	.11		.099	.09½		.09		10
	.08					.12		11
	.07½							12
	.10							13
	2.45		2.27	2.40	2.10	2.30		14
	6.20			6.39		5.75		15
						6.00		16
	6.40			6.39		5.75		17
						6.00		18
	9.90			8.96		8.65		19
	6.20			6.39		5.75		20
						6.00		21
	7.75			7.72		7.15		22
						7.85		23
	7.90			7.72		7.15		24
						7.85		25
	11.40			11.16		11.00		26
	7.24			7.72		7.15		27
						7.85		28
	8.00			9.80		7.45		29
						8.50		30
	35.00			29.73		29.00		31
.70	.74		.73	.73		.78		32
						.66		33
				a 18.00		5.50		34
						6.50		35
						7.50		36
				.0409		.044		37
				.23		.23	.21½	38
.65				.72		.54		39
.83				.05½	b.05	.92		40
	11.40			11.25		c 10.75		41

c American.

REF0071819

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC. [Bidders are also requested to quote prices for stoves crated.]	Quantities awarded.	Byron E. Walker.	C. H. Castle.	W. T. Bussey.	Jno. M. Dwyer.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	
1	Cal irons, iron, portable, with furnace— 70 gallons actual capacity.....No..	5	11.90	.....	.....	.....
2	40 gallons actual capacity.....do...	16	17.00	.....	.....	.....
3	90 gallons actual capacity.....do...	7	26.00	.....	.....	.....
4	Coal scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized.....do...	329	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:*					
6	Size, 5-inch.....No..	70	.06	.....	.....	.....
7			.07			
8			.12			
9	Size, 6-inch.....do...	1,775	.06½	.....	.....	.....
10			.07½			
11			.12½			
12	Size, 7-inch.....do...	85	.08	.....	.....	.....
13			.09			
14			.16			
15	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern: 10 inches diameter inside, crated.....do..	330	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	12 inches diameter inside, crated.....do..	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated:					
17	5-inch.....joints..	590	.09½	.....	.....	.....
18			.09			
19	6-inch.....do...	12,830	.10	.....	.....	.....
20			.09½			
21	7-inch.....do...	580	.13	.....	.....	.....
22			.12½			
23	Polish, stove.....gross..	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
24						
25						
26						
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:					
27	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.....No..	143	.....	2.60	.....	b 2.97
28				2.75		
29	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.....No..	159	.....	3.25	.....	3.44
30				3.40		
31	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.....No..	205	.....	3.85	4.35	4.27
32				4.00	4.50	
33	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.....No..	96	.....	4.75	.....	5.04
34				5.00		
35	50 inches long, for 7-inch pipe.....do...	2	.....	.....	.....	g 21.35
36	Stoves, cooking, coal, 7-inch, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture complete; ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture†.....No..	50	.....	a 9.50	10.85	10.14
37				10.25	11.20	
38				9.75		

* Bids for corrugated elbows will also be considered.

† NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 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 13; 1 round pan, stamped *each* 1½ and 3 quarts; 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.

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Bonnet Manufacturing Co.	Thos. Textor & Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	B. F. Felix.	H. D. Lyford.	T. A. Harvey.	Frank Gould.	Wm. R. Thompson.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago or St. Louis.	St. Louis or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	.....	.....	.....	12.00	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	17.80	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	25.20	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.24½	.....	.24	e 2.96	4
.....	.....	.....	.....		.34			e 3.12	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.064	.....	.....	.06	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½		.....	.....	.11½	7
									8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.064	.....	.....	.07½	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.05		.....	.....	.12½	10
									11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.069	.....	.....	.08½	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½		.....	.....	.17	13
									14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.37	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.48	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	f .07½	.....	.....	.08	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½		.....	.....		18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	f .08½	.....	.....	.09½	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½		.....	.....		20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	f .10½	.....	.....	.11	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.12		.....	.....		22
.....	.....	5.20	5.12½	5.15	f 4.50	5.14	.....	5.12	23
			4.75	8.40					24
									25
									26
	d								
.....	2.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
	2.75								28
.....	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
	3.30								30
.....	3.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
	4.03								32
.....	5.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
	5.95								34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
e 10.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
									37
									38

a Best mirror-finished, wrought steel, "never break" pot, kettle, and skillet, in place of cast ware, with trimmings, also two steel stamped, seamless dripping pans of proper size, in place of iron pans.

b Packed for shipping as we ship them out. Packing and crating on heaters and box stoves, 20 cents each; on cook stoves, 30 cents each. Iron pot, kettle, and spider.

c 35 cents per stove extra if crated. d 20 cents extra for crates. e Per dozen.

f Delivered in Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City, and Omaha. g Crated.

REF0071820

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.
1	Stoves, cooking, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete† : Coal, 8-inch; ovens not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds without furniture ..... No..	97
2		
3		
4	Coal, 9-inch; ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture ..... No..	39
5		
6		
7	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..	19
8		
9	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..	183
10		
11		
12	Wood, 8-inch; length of wood, 24 inches; oven not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches; to we gh not less than 270 pounds without furniture ..... No..	379
13		
14		
15	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..	155
16		
17		
	Stoves, heating:	
18	Coal, 14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds ..... No..	76
19		
20	Coal, 16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds ..... do..	139
21		
22	Wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch, with outside rods ..... do..	11
23	Wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch, with outside rods ..... do..	1
24	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds ..... do..	14
25	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds ..... No..	18
26	Stoves, tinner's, charcoal ..... do..	2

* Crating 25 cents. Drums extra, polished iron, 75 cents; common iron, 50 cents.

† NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 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 quarts; 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.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—Continued.

C. H. Castle.	W. T. Bussey.	Jno. M. Dwyer.	Bonnet Nance Stove Co.	Thos. Tozton & Co.	H. B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
All points.	Chicago.		Chicago or St. Louis.		Chicago.	
a		b	c	d		
12.75	13.40	13.04	11.73	.....	.....	1
13.75	13.75		13.75			2
13.05						3
14.00	17.70	14.83	.....	.....	.....	4
16.15	16.10					5
15.20						6
9.50	.....	.....	8.76	.....	.....	7
9.75						8
12.50	13.35	12.49	12.56	.....	.....	9
13.25	13.70					10
12.75						11
14.00	16.75	14.34	14.28	.....	.....	12
15.00	17.25					13
14.30						14
16.50	.....	e 15.34	15.41	.....	.....	15
17.75		17.04				16
16.90						17
4.25	* 6.10	4.44	6.00	4.70	.....	18
			7.00	4.92		19
5.60	.....	e 6.18	8.00	5.75	.....	20
				6.02		21
11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
17.50	.....	e 17.07	.....	.....	.....	24
14.00	.....	e 15.39	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	26

a Best mirror-finished wrought-steel "never break" pot, kettle, and skillet in place of cast ware, with trimmings; also 2 steel stamped seamless dripping pans of proper size in place of iron pans.

b Packed for shipping as we ship them out. Packing and crating on heaters and box stoves, 20 cents each; on cook stoves, 30 cents each. Iron pot, kettle, and spider.

c 35 cents per stove extra if crated. d 20 cents extra for crates. e Crated.

REF0071821

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Lariner.	Chas. A. Kimball.	Simeon H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenters', 4½-inch, square head ..... dos..	3½	9.25	.....	.....	8.90
2						
3	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face:					
3	100-pound, per pound ..... No..	2	9.59	a .11	.09½	.....
4	140-pound, per pound ..... do...	6	9.59	a .11	.09½	.....
5	200-pound, per pound ..... do...	4	9.59	a .11	.09½	.....
6	Augers, cast-steel, cut with nut:					
7	⅜-inch ..... dos..	15½	1.20	.....	.....	1.47
8	½-inch ..... do...	18½	1.93	.....	.....	2.14
9						
10	1-inch ..... do...	26	2.34	.....	.....	2.54
11						
12	1¼-inch ..... do...	29½	2.82	.....	.....	3.06
13						
14	1½-inch ..... do...	56½	3.43	.....	.....	3.75
15						
16	2-inch ..... do...	15½	4.89	.....	.....	5.36
17						
18	Augers, c. s., hollow: ⅜-inch ..... do...	8-12	6.79	.....	.....	7.28
19	½-inch ..... do...	9½	7.80	.....	.....	8.60
20	¾-inch ..... do...	7-12	8.94	.....	.....	9.93
21	1-inch ..... do...	1-12	8.94	.....	.....	9.93
22	Awls, c. s., assorted, regular: Saddlers' ..... do...	180½	.050	.....	.....	.06
23	Shoemakers', shouldered, peg ..... do...	204	.07½	.....	.....	.06½
24	Shoemakers', sewing ..... do...	113	.060	.....	.....	.06
25	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel ..... dos..	758	4.34	.....	.....	.....
26						
27						
28	Axes, c. s.: Broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head. do...	2½	16.80	.....	.....	13.00
29	Hunters', inserted steel, handled ..... do...	126	4.18	.....	.....	3.72
30						4.25
31	Babbitt metal, medium quality ..... lbs..	705	7.19	.....	.06½	4.50
32			6.19		.07½	5.50
33						8.00
34	Bellows, blacksmiths', standard: 36-inch ..... No..	1	5.93	b5.63	5.35	.....
35	38-inch ..... do...	7	5.89	b6.30	5.70	.....
36	42-inch ..... do...	9	7.99	b8.50	8.00	.....
37	Bells, cow: Large, wrought, No. 1 ..... dos..	2	2.84	.....	.....	2.74
38						
39	Small, wrought, No. 8 ..... do...	24	.85	.....	.....	.85
40						
41	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished ..... do...	5½	4.59	.....	.....	4.73
	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:					
42	Bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds ..... No..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
43						
44	Bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds ..... do...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
45						
46	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds ..... do...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
47						
48	Belting, leather: 2-inch ..... feet..	485	.0819	.....	.....	.....
49						
50	3-inch ..... do...	278	.1289	.....	.....	.....
51						
52	4-inch ..... do...	527	.1780	.....	.....	.....
53						
54	5-inch ..... do...	93	.2243	.....	.....	.....
55						
56	6-inch ..... do...	224	.2689	.....	.....	.....
57						

a Peter Wright. b Geo. M. Scott. c Sample is 11-inch; will furnish 12-inch. d Steel alloy. e Eagle.

HARDWARE.

Rowland A. Robbins.	Valentine Stork.	Frank M. Sterett.	Harry B. Lyford.	L. M. Rumsey.	Clarence E. Dunborrow.	Fred K. Mann.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Wm. D. Allen & Co.	Jas. H. Channon.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
N. Y. or Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.					
.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	10.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	e .08½	.....	.09¾	f .08½	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	e .08½	.....	.09¾	f .08½	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	e .08½	.....	.09¾	f .08½	.....	.....	5
.....	g 1.31	.....	1.37	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	g 1.34½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	g 1.76	.....	1.89	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	g 1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	g 2.09	.....	2.37	.....	2.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	g 2.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	g 2.54	.....	2.87	.....	2.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	g 2.81½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	g 3.09	.....	3.49	.....	3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	g 3.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	g 4.41	.....	4.96	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	g 4.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	7.12	.....	6.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	7.30	.....	7.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	9.80	.....	9.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	9.80	.....	9.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
4.90	.....	4.84	4.10	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
			4.44		4.25					26
			4.47		3.50					27
.....	.....	.....	c 13.89	.....	14.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
3.29	.....	3.60	3.55	.....	4.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
			3.70		4.70					30
.14	.....	.....	.0599	.08	.....	.04½	.05½	.....	.....	31
			.12½							32
										33
.....	.....	.....	.....	4.86	.....	5.40	5.16	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	5.40	.....	6.00	5.73	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	7.30	.....	8.10	7.42	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	2.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
										38
.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
										40
.....	g 4.62	.....	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
21.90	h 19.50	.....	.....	d 22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
	g 21.00									43
27.40	h 24.15	.....	.....	d 26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	g 25.65									45
42.00	h 35.00	.....	.....	d 37.00	.....	.....	i 125.00	.....	.....	46
	g 37.92									47
.07½	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.11½	48
.09¾	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.09¾	49
.12	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.18	50
.15	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.14½	51
.17	.....	.....	.....	.17½	.....	.....	.....	.15	.25	52
.21	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.20	53
.21	.....	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.18½	.31½	54
.26	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.25½	55
.26	.....	.....	.....	.260	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.38	56
.31	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.30½	57

f American, warranted. g Chicago delivery. h New York delivery. i Troy metal, 515 pounds.

REF0071822

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Wm. D. Allen & Co.	Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. H. Kimbark.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Belting, leather:					
2	7-inch.....feet..	176	.3199	.27	.....	.....
3	8-inch.....do...	318	.3634	.30	.....	.....
4						
5	12-inch.....do...	64	.5479	.46½	.....	.....
6						
7	Belting, rubber, 3-ply:					
8	3-inch.....do...	100	.0640	.05½	.....	.....
9				.08		
10	4-inch.....do...	75	.0840	.07½	.....	.....
11				.10		
12						
13	6-inch.....do...	300	.1289	.11½	.....	.....
14				.15½		
15						
16	8-inch.....do...	180	.17½	.15½	.....	.....
17				.21		
18						
19	Belting, rubber, 4-ply:					
20	4-inch.....do...	140	.1039	.09	.....	.....
21				.12½		
22	6-inch.....do...	270	.1529	.13½	.....	.....
23				.18½		
24						
25	8-inch.....do...	250	.2084	.18½	.....	.....
26				.25		
27						
28	12-inch.....do...	264	.3210	.28½	.....	.....
29				.39		
30						
31	14-inch.....do...	62	.3790	.33	.....	.....
32				.46		
33						
34	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip:					
35	¼-inch.....doz..	30	.79	.....	.....	.....
36			.96			
37	5/16-inch.....do...	29	.88	.....	.....	.....
38			1.09			
39						
40	⅜-inch.....do...	29	.93	.....	.....	.....
41			1.23			
42						
43	7/16-inch.....do...	24	.93	.....	.....	.....
44			1.39			
45						
46	½-inch.....do...	27	.98	.....	.....	.....
47			1.53			
48						
49	9/16-inch.....do...	19	1.14	.....	.....	.....
50			1.67			
51						
52	⅝-inch.....do...	25	1.28	.....	.....	.....
53			1.79			
54						
55	¾-inch.....do...	13	1.44	.....	.....	.....
56			1.94			
57						

HARDWARE—Continued.

S. H. Crane.	J. H. Channon.	Valentine Stortz.	Harry B. Lyford.	Clarence E. Dunbarrow.	Fred. K. Mann.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Rowland A. Robbins.	L. M. Rumsey.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.							New York or Chicago.	St. Louis.	
.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32	.31½	1
	.36						.38		2
.....	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.35½	3
	.40½						.42		4
.....	.77½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.54	.54½	5
	.62						.63		6
.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0819	.084	.078	7
	.10½								8
	.08								9
.....	.15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.107	.16	.103	10
	.13½								11
	.10½								12
.....	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1635	.18	.156	13
	.20½								14
	.15½								15
.....	.31½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22	.23	.21	16
	.28								17
	.21								18
.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.132	.14	.120	19
	.16½								20
	.12½								21
.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19½	.20	.186	22
	.24½								23
	.19½								24
.....	.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2645	.27	.252	25
	.33½								26
	.25½								27
.....	.58½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4095	.45	.39	28
	.52								29
	.39								30
.....	.69½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48½	.51	.462	31
	.61½								32
	.46½								33
1.06	.....	.90	.87	1.60	1.97	.....	.....	.....	34
		.95	.97	.85					35
				.81					36
1.18	.....	1.02½	.87	1.70	2.13	.....	.....	.....	37
		1.08	1.10	.95					38
				.81					39
1.34	.....	1.15	.95½	1.90	2.49½	.....	.....	.....	40
		1.21	1.23	1.08					41
				.88					42
1.56	.....	1.32½	.95	2.20	2.89	.....	.....	.....	43
		1.40	1.42	1.26					44
				.88					45
1.69	.....	1.45	1.02	2.40	3.15	.....	.....	.....	46
		1.53	1.55	1.37					47
				.95					48
1.84	.....	1.57	1.17	2.60	3.41	.....	.....	.....	49
		1.66	1.68	1.49					50
				1.08					51
1.98	.....	1.69	1.32	2.80	3.67½	.....	.....	.....	52
		1.78	1.81	1.60					53
				1.22					54
2.15	.....	1.84	1.47	3.05	4.01	.....	.....	.....	55
		1.94	1.97	1.74					56
				1.35					57

REF0071823

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Wm. D. Allen & Co.	Jos. M. Latimer.	Chas. H. Kimball.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip—Continued.					
2	⅜-inch.....doz..	17	1.57	.....	.....	.....
3			2.11			
4						
5	1⅛-inch.....do...	15	1.73	.....	.....	.....
6			2.29			
7						
8	½-inch.....do...	17	1.88	.....	.....	.....
9			2.48			
10						
11	1-inch.....do...	16	2.29	.....	.....	.....
13			2.87			
	Bits, twist drill, for metal:					
14	For brace, square shank, assorted, 1/16 to ½ inch, by 32ds.....sets..	51	.82	.....	.....	.....
15	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch, by 32ds.....sets..	18	1.72	.....	.....	.....
16	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, ⅜ to ½ inch.....doz..	38	.93½	.....	.....	.....

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

S. H. Crane.	J. H. Channon.	Valentine Storts.	Harry B. Lyford.	Clarence E. Durborow.	Fred. K. Mans.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Rowland A. Robbins.	L. M. Rumsey.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.							New York or Chicago.	St. Louis.	
									1
2.32	.....	1.99	1.61	3.30	4.33	.....	.....	.....	2
		2.10	2.13	1.89					3
				1.49					4
2.55	.....	2.17	1.75	3.60	4.72	.....	.....	.....	5
		2.29	2.33	2.05					6
				1.63					7
2.74	.....	2.35	1.90	3.90	5.12	.....	.....	.....	8
		2.48	2.52	2.22					9
				1.75					10
3.16	.....	2.72	2.33	4.50	5.91	.....	.....	.....	11
		2.86	2.90	2.56					12
				2.16					13
1.12	.....	.....	.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	14
1.87	.....	.....	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	15
.24	.....	.75	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16

REF0071824

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. H. Kimball.	S. H. Crane.	Harry B. Lyford.	Fred. K. Mann.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Number.
			Point of delivery.							
			Chicago.							
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:									
1	⅜ by 1.....No..	3,400	.20¼	.27	.21	.21½	**.20**	.216	.20⅜	1
2	⅜ by 1½.....do...	6,500	.20¼	.27	.21	.21½	**.20**	.216	.20⅜	2
3	⅜ by 2.....do...	8,125	.22	.29	.23	.22⅝	**.21½**	.232	.22⅛	3
4	⅜ by 2½.....do...	6,500	.23½	.31	.24½	.24⅛	**.23**	.248	.24	4
5	⅜ by 3.....do...	6,500	.25	.33	.26⅛	.25⅝	**.24½**	.264	.25⅛	5
6	⅜ by 3½.....do...	3,550	.264	.35	.27½	.27⅛	**.26**	.28	.27	6
7	⅜ by 4.....do...	3,950	.279	.37	.294	.29	**.27½**	.296	.28⅛	7
8	⅜ by 4½.....do...	2,300	.294	.39	.31	.30⅛	**.29**	.312	.30	8
9	⅜ by 5.....do...	2,200	.31	.41	.32½	.32	**.30½**	.328	.31⅛	9
10	⅜ by 2.....do...	6,750	.3480	.46	.36½	.36	**.34**	.368	.35	10
11	⅜ by 2½.....do...	7,350	.3780	.50	.39⅝	.39½	**.37**	.40	.38⅛	11
12	⅜ by 3.....do...	8,250	.4090	.54	.42⅝	.41⅛	**.40**	.432	.41⅛	12
13	⅜ by 4.....do...	7,750	.4690	.62	.49	.48⅛	**.46**	.496	.47⅛	13
14	⅜ by 5.....do...	6,450	.53	.70	.55	.55	**.52**	.56	.53	14
15	⅜ by 6.....do...	6,250	.59	.78	.61⅛	.61⅛	**.58**	.624	.60	15
16	⅜ by 7.....do...	4,250	.65	.86	.678	.67⅛	**.64**	.688	.66⅛	16
17	⅜ by 8.....do...	3,050	.7120	.94	.74⅛	.73⅝	**.70**	.752	.72⅛	17
18	⅜ by 9.....do...	3,700	.7720	1.02	.80	.80	**.76**	.816	.78⅛	18
19	⅜ by 4.....do...	4,200	.7690	1.01	.80	.80	**.75½**	.81⅛	.78⅛	19
20	⅜ by 5.....do...	3,700	.8660	1.14	.90	.90	**.86**	.91⅛	.88	20
21	⅜ by 6.....do...	4,200	.9630	1.27	.99⅛	1.00	**.94½**	1.02	.98	21
22	⅜ by 7.....do...	2,800	1.06	1.40	1.10	1.10	**1.04**	1.12	1.08	22
23	⅜ by 8.....do...	3,100	1.157	1.52	1.19	1.20	**1.13**	1.22	1.17	23
24	⅜ by 10.....do...	4,000	1.35	1.78	1.40	1.40	**1.37**	1.42½	1.34	24
25	⅜ by 11.....do...	2,800	1.448	1.91	1.50	1.50	**1.42**	1.53	1.48	25
26	⅜ by 12.....do...	3,950	1.54½	2.04	1.60	1.60	**1.51**	1.63	1.57	26
	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:									
27	5-inch.....doz.	15	.53	.....	.....	.54	**.47**	.....	.....	27
28	8-inch.....do...	15	1.27	.....	.....	**1.18**	1.20	.....	.....	28
29	Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch.....doz.	1 4/12	1.29	.....	.....	*a* 1.65	**1.26**	.....	.....	29
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:									
30	⅜ by 1.....No..	800	.3520	.42	.35	.35	**.336**	.336	.36	30
31	⅜ by 1½.....do...	700	.3520	.42	.35	.35	**.336**	.336	.36	31
32	⅜ by 2.....do...	1,800	.36½	.43	.36½	.36	**.348**	.348	.37½	33
33	⅜ by 2½.....do...	1,600	.3780	.45	.37½	.37	**.36**	.36	.38⅝	33
34	⅜ by 3.....do...	1,400	.3910	.47	.38½	.39	**.37½**	.372	.39⅝	34
35	⅜ by 3½.....do...	800	.4040	.48	.40	.40	**.384**	.384	.41	35
36	⅜ by 4.....do...	1,300	.4160	.50	.41	.41	**.396**	.396	.42⅛	36
37	⅜ by 4½.....do...	600	.4290	.51	.42	.43	**.408**	.408	.43⅝	37
38	½ by 1.....do...	1,150	.4030	.48	.40	.40	**.384**	.384	.41⅛	38
39	½ by 1½.....do...	2,250	.4030	.48	.40	.40	**.384**	.384	.41⅛	39
40	½ by 2.....do...	3,750	.4220	.50	.43⅛	.42	**.401**	.402	.43	40
41	½ by 2½.....do...	3,800	.4220	.52	.47½	.44	**.42**	.42	.45	41
42	½ by 3.....do...	1,600	.46	.55	.45⅝	.45½	**.438**	.438	.47	42
43	½ by 3½.....do...	3,950	.47	.57	.47½	.47½	**.456**	.456	.49	43
44	½ by 4.....do...	3,650	.4880	.59	.49	.49½	**.474**	.474	.50⅜	44
45	½ by 4½.....do...	2,350	.5280	.61	.51	.51½	**.492**	.492	.52⅝	45
46	½ by 5.....do...	2,350	.5410	.64	.53	.53½	**.51**	.51	.54⅝	46
47	½ by 5½.....do...	1,000	.5570	.66	.55	.55⅝	**.528**	.528	.56⅜	47
48	½ by 6.....do...	800	.5760	.68	.56	.57½	**.546**	.546	.58⅛	48
49	⅝ by ½.....do...	300	.4530	.54	.45	.47½	**.432**	.432	.46⅛	49
50	⅝ by 1.....do...	1,200	.4530	.54	.45	.47½	**.432**	.432	.46⅛	50

a Sargent's, No. 335.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. A. Kimball.	S. H. Crane.	H. B. Lyford.	Fred. K. Mann.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	Number.
			Point of delivery.								
			Chicago.								
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:										
1	⅜ by 2.....No..	2,700	.47⅞	.57	.47	.47½	**.456**	.456	.49	.....	1
2	⅜ by 2½.....do...	1,800	.50½	.60	.50	.50	**.48**	.48	.51⅝	.....	2
3	⅜ by 3.....do...	3,000	.53⅛	.63	.53	.52½	**.504**	.504	.54	.....	3
4	⅜ by 3½.....do...	1,800	.55⅝	.66	.56	.55	**.528**	.528	.56¼	.....	4
5	⅜ by 4.....do...	2,700	.579	.69	.57	.57½	**.552**	.552	.59	.....	5
6	⅜ by 4½.....do...	1,200	.607	.72	.60	.59	**.576**	.576	.61⅝	.....	6
7	⅜ by 5.....do...	1,500	.633	.75	.62	.62	**.60**	.60	.64¼	.....	7
8	⅜ by 5½.....do...	600	.659	.78	.65	.64½	**.624**	.624	.67	.....	8
9	⅜ by 6.....do...	1,500	.68⅛	.81	.67	.67	**.648**	.648	.69⅛	.....	9
10	⅜ by 6½.....do...	400	.70⅞	.84	.69	.69½	**.672**	.672	.72	.....	10
11	⅜ by 7.....do...	400	.737	.87	.70	.72	**.696**	.696	.74⅛	.....	11
12	⅜ by 7½.....do...	200	.76	.90	.74	.74½	**.72**	.72	.77	.....	12
13	⅜ by 8.....do...	700	.786	.93	.75	.77	**.744**	.744	.79⅜	.....	13
14	⅜ by 8½.....do...	500	.838	.96	.80	.79½	**.78**	.768	.83⅛	.....	14
15	½ by 2.....do...	1,800	.69½	.82	.68	.69	**.66**	.66	.70⅞	.....	15
16	½ by 3½.....do...	1,800	.73⅛	.87	.71½	.73	**.696**	.696	.74⅛	.....	16
17	½ by 4.....do...	1,500	.773	.91	.75½	.76½	**.732**	.732	.78⅛	.....	17
18	½ by 4½.....do...	800	.812	.96	.79	.80½	**.768**	.768	.82⅝	.....	18
19	½ by 5.....do...	1,500	.851	1.00	.82	.84	**.804**	.804	.86⅛	.....	19
20	½ by 6.....do...	800	.929	1.09	.90	.91½	**.876**	.876	.93⅝	.....	20
21	⅝ by 7.....do...	700	1.00	1.18	.98	.99½	**.948**	.948	1.01½	.....	21
22	⅝ by 3½.....do...	1,200	.942	1.11	.92	.88½	**.888**	.888	.95	.....	22
23	⅝ by 4.....do...	2,300	.99½	1.16	.96	.96½	**.93**	.93	1.00½	.....	23
24	⅝ by 4½.....do...	1,200	1.03	1.21	1.00	1.02	**.972**	.972	1.04	.....	24
25	⅝ by 5.....do...	2,000	1.07	1.27	1.04	1.06	**1.01**	1.014	1.08½	.....	25
26	⅝ by 5½.....do...	900	1.12	1.32	1.08	1.10½	**1.05**	1.056	1.13	.....	26
27	⅝ by 6.....do...	1,900	1.16	1.37	1.12	1.15	**1.09**	1.098	1.18	.....	27
28	⅝ by 7.....do...	1,000	1.26	1.48	1.22	1.24	**1.11**	1.182	1.26½	.....	28
29	⅝ by 8.....do...	1,500	1.35	1.59	1.32	1.33½	**1.27**	1.272	1.37	.....	29
30	⅝ by 9.....do...	1,550	1.44	1.69	1.40	1.42	**1.35**	1.356	1.45	.....	30
31	⅝ by 7.....do...	600	1.92	2.25	1.87	1.89½	**1.80**	1.806	1.93	.....	31
32	⅝ by 8.....do...	1,100	2.08	2.43	2.00	2.04	**1.94**	1.944	2.08	.....	32
	Bolts, fire, per 100:										
33	⅞ by 1½.....do...	4,100	.138	.18	.13½	.13½	**.12½**	.14½	.15½	.....	33
34	⅞ by 1¾.....do...	4,600	.148	.19½	.14	.14	**.14½**	.15⅛	.16⅛	.....	34
35	⅞ by 2.....do...	5,500	.161	.21	.15½	.15½	**.15½**	.156	.17⅛	.....	35
36	⅞ by 1½.....do...	2,300	.184	.24	.18	.18	**.179**	.19	.20⅛	.....	36
37	⅞ by 2.....do...	3,700	.207	.27	.20½	.20½	**.20**	.213	.23	.....	37
38	⅞ by 2½.....do...	3,200	.23	.30	.22	.22	**.22½**	.23⅝	.25⅛	.....	38
39	⅞ by 3.....do...	1,500	.253	.33	.24½	.24½	**.247**	.26	.28	.....	39
40	⅞ by 2.....do...	1,600	.269	.35	.26	.26½	**.26½**	.273	.29⅛	.....	40
41	⅞ by 2½.....do...	1,400	.301	.39	.29½	.29½	**.29½**	.311	.33⅛	.....	41
42	⅞ by 3.....do...	1,800	.333	.43½	.32½	.32½	**.32½**	.344	.37	.....	42
43	⅞ by 3½.....do...	900	.36½	.48	.36	.35½	**.35½**	.37½	.40⅝	.....	43
44	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob.....doz..	140	**.054**	.....	.....	.05½	.05⅝	.....	.....	*a*.70	44
45			.099							*a*1.15	45
46										*a*1.25	46

a Per gross.

REF0071825

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Braces, iron, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws, No. 12, or equal:				
2	Grip.....doz...	12	.....	5.68	.....
3					
4	Ratchet.....do...	15	8.49	8.94	.....
5			11.63	9.78	
6					
7	Brass, sheet:				
8	Nos. 14 to 18 gauge.....lbs...	20	**.16**	.18	.....
	No. 22 gauge.....do...	5	**.16**	.18	.....
9	Brushes:				
10	Dust.....doz...	53	2.49	2.60	.....
11			2.74	2.74	
12					
13					
14					
15	Marking, assorted.....do...	20	.19	**.18½**	.....
16					
17					
	Brushes, paint, all bristles, full size:				
18	No. 4.....do...	17	4.59	3.96	.....
19			4.99	4.48	
20			4.24	4.97	
21					
22					
23	No. 3.....do...	21	6.94	5.65	.....
24			7.79	6.52	
25			5.94	7.24	
26					
27					
28	No. 2.....do...	51	10.10	7.48	.....
29			11.99	1.42	
30				.90	
31					
32					
33	No. 1.....do...	15	2.89	2.78	.....
34			3.59	3.32	
35					
36					
37					
	Brushes:				
38	Scrub, 6 row, 10 inch.....do...	95	.84	**.96**	.....
39			.89	.98	
40			.94	1.16	
41			.99		
42			1.07		
43					
44	Shoe.....do...	104	1.11	1.78	1.75
45			1.31	1.94	1.65
46			1.37	2.24	
47			1.65		
48			1.79		
49					
50					
51					
52					
53					
54					
55	Stove, 5 row, 10-inch.....do...	21	.84	1.28	.....
56			1.07	1.47	
57			1.09	1.69	
58					
59					
60					

a New York or Chicago delivery.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Wm. R. Thompson.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank Gould.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Hanlon & Goodwin.	Valentine Stork.		Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.				As stated.	Chicago, New York.	Chicago.	New York.	
.....	8.35	.....	2.25	.....	.....	**5.50**	.....	1
	3.80		2.40			4.75		2
			4.25					3
.....	11.59	.....	4.65	.....	.....	**7.60**	.....	4
	6.60		5.20			6.55		5
			12.75					6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2.95	1.75	2.50	.....	.....	4.00	2.25	2.20	9
	2.00				4.40	2.75	2.68	10
	2.25				5.00	1.50	1.46	11
					5.10	2.50	2.44	12
						3.00	2.93	13
						4.00	3.90	14
.....	.18½	.....	.....	.....	.28	*a* .19	.....	15
					.38			16
					.47			17
.....	3.90	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.00	2.93	18
					5.10	5.50	5.36	19
						6.50	6.34	20
						4.00	3.90	21
						2.88	2.81	22
.....	5.35	.....	.....	.....	5.40	4.63	4.52	23
					8.25	7.50	7.31	24
					8.50	8.50	8.29	25
						6.00	5.85	26
						3.50	3.41	27
.....	7.42	.....	.....	.....	7.20	6.50	5.85	28
					11.55	10.50	10.24	29
					11.63	10.50	10.24	30
					12.45	**7.75**	7.50	31
					15.45	5.00	4.88	32
.....	2.95	.....	.....	.....	2.03	2.25	2.20	33
					3.08	3.00	2.93	34
						4.50	4.39	35
						3.00	2.93	36
						1.92	1.87	37
.90	.88	.90	.....	*a* 1.19	1.17	1.00	.98	38
	.95	1.00			1.29	.78	.76	39
					1.38	1.00	.98	40
						.90	.88	41
						1.13	1.10	42
						1.00	.98	43
1.40	1.75	2.25	.....	*b* 1.20	3.24	1.75	1.71	44
1.90	1.90			*b* 1.45	3.60	**2.00**	1.95	45
				b 1.60	3.81	2.13	2.07	46
				c 1.25	6.00	2.33	2.27	47
				c 1.50	6.00	2.50	2.44	48
				c 1.65		2.75	2.68	49
						2.75	2.68	50
						3.25	3.17	51
						3.50	3.41	52
						4.50	4.39	53
						2.50	2.44	54
.....	1.25	1.75	.....	*b* 1.20	3.00	**2.00**	1.95	55
	1.50	2.00		*b* 1.50	3.67	2.00	1.95	56
	2.50			*b* 2.70	4.10	2.38	2.32	57
				c 1.25	4.40	2.25	2.20	58
				c 1.55		3.00	2.93	59
				c 2.75		2.75	2.68	60

b New York delivery. *c* Chicago delivery.

REF0071826

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Wm. R. Thompson.	H. B. Lyford.	Clarence R. Dunborrow.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.
			Point of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
	Brushes, all bristles, No. 3, full size:							
1	Varnish ....dos..	14	1.34	1.29	.....	2.10	.....	.....
2			1.63	1.59				
3			2.07	2.22				
4								
5								
6								
7	Whitewash, 8-inch lock, with handles....dos..	27	5.68	5.48	3.75	5.85	.....	.....
8			10.47	10.72				
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
	Butts, brass, narrow:							
14	1¼-inch....do...	45	.11	.12	.....	.11	.....	.....
15	2-inch....do...	54	.18	.18½	.....	.17½	.....	.....
16	2½-inch....do...	21	.28	.30	.....	.27½	.....	.....
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought-iron:							
17	2½ by 2 inches....dos..	24	.25	.25	.....	.26¼	.26½	.24½
18	3 by 2½ inches....do...	90	.37	.36	.....	.37	.38	.35½
19	3 by 3 inches....do...	122	.42	.40	.....	.40½	.42½	.45
20	3½ by 3 inches....do...	72	.55	.53	.....	.53	.56	.49½
21	3½ by 3½ inches....do...	56	.60	.59	.....	.59½	.60	.63½
22	4 by 3½ inches....do...	22	.69	.65	.....	.66	.69	.77
23	4 by 4 inches....do...	24	.74	.72	.....	.72½	.74	.82
24	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches, dozen	8-12	.....	.....	.....	1.29	.....	.....
25	Cards, cattle....dos..	2	.40	.57	.....	.40	.....	.....
26			.57			.50		
27			.65			.60		
28	Catches, iron, cupboard....do...	91	.32	.34	.....	.30½	(3.50	.....
29							a5.25	
30							(7.00	
	Chain, cable, short links, per pound:							
31	⅜-inch....lbs..	800	3.58	3.84	.....	3.35	.....	3.74
32	½-inch....do...	2,100	3.17	3.35	.....	3.05	.....	3.43
33	⅝-inch....do...	490	2.93	3.10	.....	2.70	.....	3.19
	Chain, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound:							
34	⅜-inch ....No..	1	3.58	3.84	.....	3.35	.....	3.94
35	½-inch....do...	694	3.17	3.35	.....	3.05	.....	3.63
36	⅝-inch....do...	360	2.93	3.10	.....	2.70	.....	4.13
37	Chains, surveyors', 66 feet, iron, with brass handles ....No..	3	3.67	3.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chains, trace:							
38	No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size....pairs..	44	.....	.....	.....	.29½	.....	.....
39						.32½		
40	42 inches long, with hook and swivel ....pairs..	331	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.....	.....
41						.17½		
	Chalk, carpenters':							
42	Blue....lbs..	80	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Red....do...	10	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	White....do...	15	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Chalk crayons....gross..	143	.04½	.06½	.....	.0449	.....	.....
46	Chalk lines, medium size ....dos..	62	.12	.12	.....	.14	.....	.....
47				.28		.13		

a Per gross.

dvertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Hanlon & Goodwin.	Valentine Stortz.	Fred. K. Mans.	Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.	Frank Gould.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Number.
		Points of delivery.						
Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.			Chicago or N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.	
2.40	2.42	2.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3.00	3.42	3.34							2
3.75	4.50	4.39							3
4.20									4
4.50									5
5.00									6
7.80	4.00	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8.40	4.50	4.39							8
8.85	6.00	5.85							9
15.90	6.75	6.58							10
19.50	8.50	8.29							11
21.60	7.50	7.31							12
	10.00	9.75							13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.41⅔	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.55½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.59½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.68⅓	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.72½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	1.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
									26
									27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
									29
									30
.....	.....	.....	3.45	3.95	3.60	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	3.10	3.60	3.25	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	2.75	3.25	3.00	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	3.45	4.95	3.50	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	3.10	4.60	3.24	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	2.75	4.25	2.95	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....	38
									39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26½	.....	.....	.....	40
					.23½				41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.08	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47

REF0071827

HARDWARE—CONTINUED.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.
1	Chisels, c. s.:	
2	Cold, octagon, ⅝ by 6 inches ..... dos..	7
	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled ..... do..	4
3	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:	
4	¼-inch ..... do...	7
5		
6		
7		
8	⅜-inch ....do...	7
9		
10		
11		
12		
13	½-inch ..... do...	14
14		
15		
16		
17		
18	¾-inch ..... do...	22
19		
20		
21		
22		
23	1-inch ..... do...	14
24		
25		
26		
27		
28	1¼-inch ..... do...	20
29		
30		
31		
32		
33	1½-inch ..... do...	32
34		
35		
36		
37		
38	2-inch ..... do...	30
39		
40		
41		
42		
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:	
43	¼-inch ..... do...	2
44	⅜-inch ..... do...	3
45	½-inch ..... do...	4
46	¾-inch ..... do...	5
47	1-inch ..... do...	6
48	1¼-inch ..... do...	6
49	1½-inch ..... do...	3
50	2-inch ..... do...	4
51	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches ..... do...	4
52	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch ..... do...	2
	Compasses:	
53	Carpenters', 6-inch, cast-steel ..... do...	3
54	Carpenters', 8-inch, cast-steel ..... do...	1
55	Pocket, 2-inch, brass case ..... do...	1

a Per pound.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Thos. A. Harvey.	Chas. A. Kimball.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Storts.	H. B. Lyford.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Number.
Point of delivery.							
Chicago.							
.73	.85	.74	a.12½	.69	.53	a.10	1
5.44		5.13	5.33	5.18	5.70		2
1.36		1.27	1.34	1.29	1.40		3
					1.24		4
					1.75		5
					2.60		6
					4.58		7
1.36		1.27	1.34	1.29	1.40		8
					1.24		9
					1.75		10
					2.60		11
					4.76		12
1.52		1.43	1.50	1.45	1.60		13
					1.39		14
					1.95		15
					2.92		16
					5.07		17
1.88		1.74	1.83	1.78	1.95		18
					1.70		19
					2.30		20
					3.57		21
					5.67		22
2.03		1.90	1.99	1.94	1.85		23
					2.45		24
					3.89		25
					6.47		26
					2.10		27
2.19		2.09	2.16	2.10	2.30		28
					2.00		29
					2.65		30
					4.22		31
					7.49		32
2.38		2.23	2.33	2.26	2.48		33
					2.15		34
					2.83		35
					4.54		36
					8.05		37
2.73		2.55	2.66	2.59	2.85		38
					2.47		39
					3.20		40
					5.19		41
					10.22		42
2.03		1.90	1.99	1.94	2.10		43
2.03		1.90	1.99	1.94	2.15		44
2.03		1.90	1.99	1.94	2.15		45
2.38		2.23	2.33	2.26	2.45		46
2.73		2.55	2.66	2.59	2.85		47
3.04		2.87	3.00	2.92	3.20		48
3.42		3.18	3.33	3.24	3.50		49
4.27		3.82	4.00	3.88	4.25		50
2.57		2.58		2.14			51
14.26		13.20		13.25			53
.87		.92	.88	.97			53
1.19		1.24	1.23	1.28			54
4.25		2.60					55

REF0071828

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. A. Kimberk.	S.H. Crane.	Jos. B. Clow.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
1	Crowbars, solid steel, assorted sizes, per pound.....No..	54	2.28	2.50	2.30	2.24	.....
	Dividers:						
2	8 inches long, c. s., wing.....doz..	1	**1.63**	.....	.....	1.68	.....
3	10 inches long.....do...	2	**2.28**	.....	.....	2.23	.....
	Drills:						
4	Blacksmiths'.....No..	10	1.23	.....	1.34	.....	.....
5	Breast.....do...	10	**1.79**	.....	.....	1.79	.....
6						2.98	
7	Hand, light, for metal.....do...	3	.87	.....	6.60	.94	.....
8							
9							
	Faucets:						
10	Brass, racking, ¾-inch, loose key....doz..	5	3.58	.....	.....	3.38	4.80
11	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....do...	4	.38	.....	.....	.55	.....
	Files, flat:			a			
12	Bastard, 8-inch.....do...	28	.79	1.07	.71	.787	.....
13							
14	Bastard, 12-inch.....do...	30	1.58	2.10	1.40	1.462	.....
15							
16	Bastard, 14-inch.....do...	27	2.14	2.99	1.99	2.05	.....
17							
18	Wood, 12-inch.....do...	19	1.58	2.12	1.40	**1.462**	.....
19							
20	Wood, 14-inch.....do...	19	2.14	3.00	1.99	**2.05**	.....
21							
	Files, half-round, bastard:						
22	8-inch.....do...	13	1.03	1.35	.90	.938	.....
23							
24	10-inch.....do...	11	1.38	1.83	1.20	1.266	.....
25							
26	12-inch.....do...	19	1.83	2.46	1.61	1.807	.....
27							
	Files, mill-saw:						
28	6-inch.....do...	26	.53	.70	.46	.521	.....
29							
30	8-inch.....do...	46	.68	.94	.60	.672	.....
31							
32	10-inch.....do...	61	.89	1.20	.79	.826	.....
33							
34	12-inch.....do...	60	1.27	1.70	1.12	1.25	.....
35							
36	14-inch.....do...	35	1.83	2.46	1.62	1.807	.....
37							
	Files, round, bastard:						
38	6-inch.....do...	9	.53	.70	.46	.521	.....
39							
40	8-inch.....do...	16	.68	.94	.60	.672	.....
41							
42	10-inch.....do...	10	.89	1.20	.79	.826	.....
43							
44	12-inch.....do...	12	1.27	1.70	1.12	1.25	.....
45							
46	14-inch.....do...	9	1.83	2.46	1.62	1.807	.....
47							
48	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch.....do...	9	1.59	2.11	1.40	1.462	.....
49							
	Files, taper, saw:						
50	3-inch.....do...	85	.26	.35	.209	.24	.....
51							
52	3½-inch.....do...	51	.26	.35	.23	.24	.....
53							
54	4-inch.....do...	97	.28	.38	.25	.262	.....
55							
56	4½-inch.....do...	61	.33	.44	.29	.305	.....
57							
58	5-inch.....do...	62	.40	.54	.35	.371	.....
59							
60	6-inch.....do...	78	.57	.75	.49	.522	.....
61							

a Nicholson's files.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Jas. W. Soper.	Valentine Stortz.	H. B. Lyford.	L. M. Rumsey.	Frank Gould.	C. E. Dorborrow.	Fred. M. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Number.
New York or Chicago.	Chicago.		St. Louis.		Chicago.			
.....	2.37½	2.23	.....	.....	.....	2.25	**2.10**	1
.....	1.65	1.64	.....	.....	1.70	.....	.....	2
.....	2.20	2.32	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	**1.17**	3.70	.....	.....	1.25	1.25	4
.....	.....	1.59	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
		.76						8
		1.10						9
.....	.....	**3.51**	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.44	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	11
.79	.78	.78	.....	.....	**.73**	.85	.85	12
.78	.87	.93	.....	.....				13
1.55	1.59½	1.54	.....	.....	**1.44**	1.68	1.67	14
1.53	1.72	1.84	.....	.....				15
2.19	2.18	2.18	.....	.....	**2.04**	2.38	2.37	16
2.16	2.44	2.62	.....	.....				17
1.55	1.54	1.54	.....	.....	2.64	1.67	1.67	18
1.53	1.72	1.84	.....	.....				19
2.19	2.18	2.18	.....	.....	3.60	2.38	2.37	20
2.16	2.44	2.62	.....	.....				21
.99	.98½	.98	.....	.....	**.93**	1.07	1.07	22
.98	1.10	1.18	.....	.....				23
1.34	1.32½	1.33	.....	.....	**1.24**	1.45	1.45	24
1.32	1.49	1.60	.....	.....				25
1.80	1.79	1.79	.....	.....	**1.67**	1.95	1.95	26
1.77	2.00	2.15	.....	.....				27
.52	.51½	.51½	.....	.....	**.48**	.56½	.56	28
.51	.57	.62	.....	.....				29
.67	.66½	.66	.....	.....	**.62**	.72½	.72	30
.66	.75	.80	.....	.....				31
.88	.87	.86	.....	.....	**.82**	.95	.95	32
.86	.98	1.04	.....	.....				33
1.25	1.23	1.24	.....	.....	**1.16**	1.35	1.35	34
1.23	1.39	1.49	.....	.....				35
1.80	1.79	1.79	.....	.....	**1.67**	1.95	1.95	36
1.77	2.00	2.15	.....	.....				37
.52	.51½	.51½	.....	.....	**.48**	.56½	.56	38
.51	.57	.62	.....	.....				39
.67	.66½	.66	.....	.....	**.62**	.72½	.72	40
.66	.75	.80	.....	.....				41
.88	.87	.86	.....	.....	**.82**	.95	.95	42
.86	.98	1.04	.....	.....				43
1.25	1.23	1.24	.....	.....	**1.16**	1.35	1.35	44
1.23	1.39	1.49	.....	.....				45
1.80	1.79	1.79	.....	.....	**1.65**	1.95	1.95	46
1.77	2.00	2.13	.....	.....				47
1.55	1.53½	1.54	.....	.....	**1.44**	1 67½	1.67	48
1.52	1.72	1.84	.....	.....				49
.25½	.26	.25	.....	.....	**.24**	.27½	.27	50
.26	.28	.30	.....	.....				51
.25½	.25	.25	.....	.....	**.24**	.27½	.27	52
.25	.28	.30	.....	.....				53
.27½	.27½	.27½	.....	.....	**.26**	.30	.30	54
.27½	.31	.33	.....	.....				55
.32½	.32	.32	.....	.....	**.30**	.35	.35	56
.32	.36	.38	.....	.....				57
.39½	.39	.39	.....	.....	**.36**	.42½	.42	58
.39	.44	.47	.....	.....				59
.56½	.55	.55	.....	.....	**.52**	.60	.60	60
.55	.62	.66	.....	.....				61

REF0071829

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Jos. M. Larimer.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Flatirons, per pound:				
1	5-pound.....pairs..	86	2.17	2.14	.....
2	6-pound.....do...	30	2.17	2.14	.....
3	7-pound.....do...	47	2.17	2.14	.....
4	8-pound.....do...	67	2.17	2.14	.....
5	Gates, molasses, 2-iron.....doz..	2½	1.27	1.23	.....
	Gauges:				
6	Marking.....do...	6	.63	.30	.....
7				.59	
8	Mortise, screw-slide.....do...	4	3.13	2.98	.....
9	Slitting, with handle.....do...	1	2.40	2.92	.....
	Gimlets, metal heads, assorted, large:				
10	Nail.....do...	8	.13	.13	.....
11	Spike.....do...	23	.26	.20	.....
12	Glue pots, No. 1, tinned.....No...	32	23½	.24½	.....
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:				
13	¼-inch socket.....doz..	3	2.58	2.50	.....
14	½-inch socket.....do...	3	2.98	2.90	.....
15	¾-inch socket.....do...	3	3.38	3.32	.....
16	¾-inch socket.....do...	3	3.58	3.53	.....
17	1-inch socket.....do...	4	3.98	3.90	.....
	Grindstones, per pound:				
18	Weighing 50 pounds.....No..	266	.56	.49	.....
19	Weighing 75 pounds.....do...	65	.56	.49	.....
20	Weighing 100 pounds.....do...	6	.56	.49	.....
21	Weighing 125 pounds.....do...	4	.56	.49	.....
22	Weighing 150 pounds.....do...	2	.56	.49	.....
23	Weighing 250 pounds.....do...	4	.56	.49	.....
24	Weighing 500 pounds.....do...	1	.56	.49	.....
25	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy.....No..	461	.38	.41½	.....
26	Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1½...doz..	108	3.18	3.60	5.10
27					
28					
	Hammers, farriers':				
29	Shoeing, c. s.....do...	10	2.53	2.80	5.70
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35	Turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds...do...	12	11.45	13.00	16.50
36					
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:				
37	1-inch.....do...	3	2.08	2.00	.....
38	1¼-inch.....do...	2	2.17	2.25	.....
39	1½-inch.....do...	5	2.34	2.46	.....
40	Hammers, shoemakers', c. s., No. 1.....do...	4	2.53	2.40	.....
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s.:				
41	2-pound.....No..	27	12.90	.12	.52½
42	4-pound.....do...	13	24.75	.24	.63½
43	6-pound.....do...	7	31.50	.31	.42
44	8-pound.....do...	25	.41	.41	.56
45	10-pound.....do...	13	.51	.51	.70
46	12-pound.....do...	19	.62	.61½	.84
	Hammers, stone, solid c. s.:				
47	Size, 5-pound.....do...	19	.32	.30	*a*.10
48					
49	Size, 8-pound.....do...	15	.52	.48	*a*.10
50					
51	Size, 12-pound.....do...	5	.78	.72	*a*.10
52					
53	Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern, malleable iron..doz..	11	1.33	1.30	.....

a Per pound.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Chas. A. Kimbark.	H. B. Lyford.	C. E. Durborrow.	Fred. K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Jas. W. Soper.	Valentino Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.					Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	
.....	**1.96**	.....	.....	.021	.....	.....	1
.....	**1.96**	.....	.....	.021	.....	.....	2
.....	**1.96**	.....	.....	.021	.....	.....	3
.....	**1.96**	.....	.....	.021	.....	.....	4
.....	**1.17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.63	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	3.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	**3.14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.14	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.27½	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	2.54	3.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	2.96	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	3.38	4.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	3.58	4.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	3.98	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.48½	.40	.....	.60	.....	.....	18
.....	.48½	.40	.....	.60	.....	.....	19
.....	.48½	.40	.....	.60	.....	.....	20
.....	.48½	.40	.....	.60	.....	.....	21
.....	.48½	.40	.....	.60	.....	.....	22
.....	.80	.50	.....	.85	.....	.....	23
.....	.80	.50	.....	.85	.....	.....	24
.....	.41½	.22	.....	.39	.....	.....	25
3.30	2.99	3.73	3.48	3.44	.....	.....	26
	2.55	2.75					27
	3.47						28
2.50	2.57	3.50	3.43	5.09	.....	.....	29
2.50		3.25					30
3.12		3.29					31
3.12		**3.90**					32
		3.29					33
		3.55					34
13.20	**11.50**	.....	12.15	13.09	11.80	.....	35
	11.50						36
2.25	2.20	2.47	2.05	.....	.....	.....	37
2.40	2.42	2.66	2.14	.....	.....	.....	38
2.60	2.59	3.04	2.23	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	**2.23**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.15½	.15	.....	*a*.06½	*a*.07½	.....	.15½	41
.24	**.24**	.....	*a*.05½	*a*.063	.....	.24½	42
.30	**.29½**	.....	*a*.05½	*a*.05½	.....	.30½	43
.40	**.39**	.....	*a*.05½	*a*.05½	.....	.42½	44
.50	**.48½**	.....	*a*.05½	*a*.05½	.....	.51	45
.60	**.58**	.....	*a*.05½	*a*.05½	.....	.61½	46
.25	.33	.....	*a*.05½	*a*.068	.29	.25½	47
	.28½						48
.40	.53	.....	*a*.05½	*a*.068	.46	.42½	49
	.49						50
.60	.80	.....	*a*.05½	*a*.068	.70	.61½	51
	.71						52
.....	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	53

REF0071830

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Larizon.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Handles, awl: Ordinary peg ..... doz..	21	.11½	.....	.....	.11
2	Ordinary sewing ..... do...	25	.11½	.....	.....	.11
3	Hatchets, c. s.: Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled ..... doz..	44	6.88	.....	.....	5.90
4						
5						
6	Shingling, No. 2 ..... do...	64	3.52	.....	.....	3.17
7						
8						
9	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T: 8-inch ..... do...	47	.90	.....	.....	.76
10						
11	10-inch ..... do...	34	1.30	.....	.....	1.16
12						
13	12-inch ..... do...	30	1.85	.....	.....	1.60
14						
15	Hinges, heavy, strap: 8-inch ..... do...	34	.77	.....	.....	.69
16						
17	10-inch ..... do...	32	1.21	.....	.....	1.06
18						
19	12-inch ..... do...	15	1.65	.....	.....	1.52
20						
21	Hinges, light, strap: 6-inch ..... do...	93	.33	.....	.....	.28
22	8-inch ..... do...	38	.46	.....	.....	.40
23	10-inch ..... do...	25	.64	.....	.....	.57
24	Hinges, light, strap and T: 6-inch ..... do...	22	.31	.....	.....	.26
25	8-inch ..... do...	9	.37	.....	.....	.32
26	10-inch ..... do...	14	.48	.....	.....	.42
27	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy ..... doz..	540	.14½	.....	.....	.12½
28			.12½			14½
29			.14½	*	†	
30	Iron, band, per 100 pounds: ¾ by ⅜ ..... lbs..	1,200	1.78	2.10	1.75	.....
31	¾ by 1 ..... do...	725	1.48	1.85	1.45	.....
32	¾ by 1½ ..... do...	1,000	1.48	1.80	1.45	.....
33	¾ by 1¾ ..... do...	2,025	1.43	1.75	1.40	.....
34	¾ by 1¾ ..... do...	3,100	1.43	1.75	1.40	.....
35	¾ by 2 ..... do...	3,000	1.43	1.75	1.40	.....
36	¾ by 3 ..... do...	1,000	1.43	1.75	1.40	.....
37	¾ by 3½ ..... do...	1,200	1.43	1.75	1.40	.....
38	⅞ by 1 ..... do...	1,300	1.43	1.85	1.45	.....
39	⅞ by 3 ..... do...	1,200	1.38	1.75	1.40	.....
40	⅞ by 3 ..... do...	300	1.38	1.75	1.40	.....
41	⅞ by 3½ ..... do...	200	1.38	1.75	1.40	.....
42	⅞ by 3¾ ..... do...	400	1.38	1.75	1.40	.....
43	Iron, boiler, ¼-inch, per 100 pounds ..... do ..	100	1.50	1.75	.....	.....
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:					
44	½ by ½ ..... do...	800	1.63	2.15	1.65	.....
45	½ by ¾ ..... do...	1,950	1.38	1.75	1.40	.....
46	½ by 1 ..... do...	4,350	1.38	1.65	1.30	.....
47	½ by 1¼ ..... do...	3,700	1.28	1.60	1.30	.....
48	½ by 1½ ..... do...	2,100	1.23	1.60	1.25	.....
49	½ by 1¾ ..... do...	700	1.23	1.60	1.25	.....

*All soft steel. † For quantities specified only.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Rowland A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Frank M. Skorrett.	H. R. Lyford.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	Fred. K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
As stated.	Chicago.						
			.11½				1
			.11½				2
							3
b 6.57		5.73	6.70	7.00			4
			5.45	7.43			5
				6.60			6
b 3.29		3.09	2.75	3.60			7
			2.87	2.65			8
			3.46				9
	.76		.86	.85		a .0243	10
			.85½				11
	1.18		1.12	1.20		a .0229	12
			1.17				13
	1.68		1.66	1.20		a .0229	14
							15
	.68		.73	.70		a .0229	16
			.71				17
	1.03		1.03	1.07		a .021	18
			1.06				19
	1.52		1.49	1.55		a .021	20
			1.54				21
	.29½		.29½	.32		.31½	22
	.41½		.41½	.44		.44	23
	.58½		.58½	.61		.62	24
	.27½		.277	.30		.29½	25
	.33½		.339	.36		.36	26
	.43		.43½	.45		.46	27
c .20			.15	.12½			28
							29
					1.80	1.74	30
					1.40	1.59	31
					1.40	1.59	32
					1.35	1.49	33
					1.35	1.49	34
					1.35	1.49	35
					1.35	1.49	36
					1.35	1.49	37
					1.40	1.59	38
					1.35	1.49	39
					1.35	1.49	40
					1.35	1.49	41
					1.35	1.49	42
					1.60		43
					1.75	1.74	44
					1.50	1.49	45
					1.40	1.39	46
					1.40	1.39	47
					1.35	1.34	48
					1.35	1.34	49

a Per pound. b Chicago delivery. c Chicago or New York.

REF0071831

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. A. Kimball.	Frod. K. Maus.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	H. B. Lyford.	Number.
			Point of delivery.							
			Chicago.							
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:									
1	¼ by 2 ... lbs.	1,600	1.23	1.60	*	1.25	1.35	1.84	.....	1
2	¼ by 2½ ... do...	200	1.23	1.60		1.25	1.35	1.34	.....	2
3	¼ by 2½ ... do...	700	1.23	1.60		1.25	1.35	1.34	.....	3
4	¼ by 4 ... do...	900	1.23	1.60		1.25	1.35	1.34	.....	4
5	⅜ by 2 ... do...	700	1.23	1.60		1.25	1.35	1.34	.....	5
6	⅜ by 2½ ... do...	400	1.23	1.60		1.25	1.35	1.34	.....	6
7	⅜ by 2½ ... do...	400	1.23	1.60		1.25	1.35	1.34	.....	7
8	⅜ by 3½ ... do...	300	1.23	1.60		1.25	1.35	1.34	.....	8
9	½ by ⅜ ... do...	800	1.43	1.90		1.55	1.85	1.95	.....	9
10	½ by ½ ... do...	400	1.33	1.70		1.35	1.45	1.44	.....	10
11	½ by ⅝ ... do...	725	1.33	1.70		1.35	1.45	1.44	.....	11
12	½ by 1 ... do...	1,725	1.23	1.60		1.25	1.35	1.34	.....	12
13	½ by 1½ ... do...	1,700	1.18	1.55		1.20	1.30	1.29	.....	13
14	½ by 1½ ... do...	900	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	14
15	½ by 2 ... do...	1,400	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	15
16	½ by 2½ ... do...	900	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	16
17	½ by 3 ... do...	600	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	17
18	½ by 3½ ... do...	800	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	18
19	⅝ by ½ ... do...	100	1.33	1.70		1.35	1.45	1.44	.....	19
20	⅝ by 1½ ... do...	400	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	20
21	⅝ by 1½ ... do...	500	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	21
22	¾ by ½ ... do...	600	1.33	1.70		1.25	1.45	1.44	.....	22
23	¾ by 1 ... do...	2,300	1.13	1.60		1.25	1.35	1.34	.....	23
24	¾ by 1½ ... do...	13,000	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	24
25	¾ by 1½ ... do...	2,000	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	25
26	¾ by 2 ... do...	1,300	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	26
27	¾ by 2½ ... do...	600	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	27
28	¾ by 3½ ... do...	2,600	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	28
29	¾ by 2 ... do...	700	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	29
30	¾ by 2½ ... do...	300	1.13	1.50		1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	30
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:									
31	¼-inch ... lbs.	200	3.63	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	31
32	⅜-inch ... do...	250	2.53	3.00		2.65	2.65	2.74	.....	32
33	½-inch ... do...	1,500	1.78	2.25		1.90	1.99	1.99	.....	33
34	⅝-inch ... do...	2,700	1.53	2.10		1.75	1.84	1.84	.....	34
35	¾-inch ... do...	2,100	1.53	2.10		1.75	1.84	1.84	.....	35
36	⅞-inch ... do...	400	1.43	1.85		1.60	1.60	1.59	.....	36
37	1-inch ... do...	1,700	1.43	1.85		1.60	1.60	1.59	.....	37
38	1¼-inch ... do...	200	1.43	1.85		1.50	1.60	1.59	.....	38
39	1½-inch ... do...	100	1.43	1.85		1.50	1.60	1.59	.....	39
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:									
40	¼ by 2 ... lbs.	700	1.53	.....		1.85	1.80	2.19	.....	40
41	½ by 2 ... do...	200	1.28	.....		1.65	1.60	1.89	.....	41
42	¾ by 2 ... do...	300	1.23	.....		1.50	1.60	1.74	.....	42
43	¾ by ½ ... do...	300	1.33	.....		1.60	1.85	1.84	.....	43
44	¾ by 1 ... do...	400	1.38	.....		1.50	1.85	1.74	.....	44
	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, per 100 pounds:									
45	No. 24 ... lbs.	200	3.13	3.50		3.20	3.14	3.14	3.10	3.07	45
46	No. 25 ... do...	300	3.37	3.75		3.40	3.38	3.37	3.30	3.28	46
47	No. 26 ... do...	1,000	3.37	3.75		3.40	3.37	3.37	3.40	3.29	47
48	No. 27 ... do...	500	3.54	4.00		3.65	3.60	3.59	3.50	3.51	48
49	Iron, Juniata, sheet, 28-inch, No. 25, per 100 pounds.. lbs.	700	2.54	3.75		3.85	3.55	3.37	3.30	3.19	49

*For quantities specified only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. A. Kimball. *	Fred. K. Maus.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	H. B. Lyford.	R. A. Robbins.	C. E. Dunbar.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.							N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.	
	Iron, per 100 pounds:											
1	Nail-rod, ordinary size ... lbs.	700	3.90	5.00	a 4.60	3.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Norway, ½ by 1 ... do...	3,025	3.15	3.70	3.25	3.22	3.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Norway, 1 inch square ... lbs.	1,850	3.10	3.50	3.15	3.12	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Half-oval, ½-inch ... do...	700	1.08	2.25	1.90	1.99	1.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Half-oval, ¾-inch ... do...	700	1.58	2.10	1.75	1.84	1.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Oval, ½ to 1 inch, assorted ... lbs.	800	1.73	2.25	1.75	1.84	1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:											
7	¼-inch ... lbs.	1,800	1.63	2.00	1.65	1.64	1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	⅜-inch ... do...	2,525	1.53	1.90	1.55	1.54	1.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	½-inch ... do...	7,125	1.43	1.80	1.45	1.44	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	⅝-inch ... do...	3,725	1.33	1.70	1.35	1.39	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	¾-inch ... do...	9,050	1.33	1.70	1.35	1.39	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	⅞-inch ... do...	2,825	1.23	1.60	1.25	1.34	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	1-inch ... do...	7,650	1.23	1.60	1.25	1.34	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	1-inch ... do...	2,425	1.18	1.55	1.20	1.29	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	1-inch ... do...	3,225	1.18	1.55	1.20	1.29	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	1-inch ... do...	2,400	1.13	1.50	1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	1¼-inch ... do...	1,200	1.13	1.60	1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	1½-inch ... do...	700	1.13	1.50	1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:											
19	⅛-inch thick ... lbs.	1,000	2.18	b2.20	1.90	1.90	1.83	2.40	2.06	.....	.....	19
20	¼-inch thick ... do...	900	1.69	b1.90	1.70	1.75	1.58	2.40	2.06	.....	.....	20
21	⅜-inch thick ... do...	100	1.58	b1.60	1.60	1.60	1.58	2.40	2.06	.....	.....	21
22	No. 16 ... do...	300	2.18	b2.20	1.90	1.90	1.83	2.40	2.06	.....	.....	22
23	No. 20 ... do...	200	2.18	b2.40	2.20	2.15	2.19	2.50	2.16	.....	.....	23
24	No. 24 ... do...	200	2.21	b2.50	2.30	2.35	2.29	2.50	2.26	.....	.....	24
25	No. 20 ... do...	450	2.33	b2.60	2.40	2.45	2.34	2.60	2.36	.....	.....	25
	Iron, sq., per 100 pounds:											
26	¼-inch ... lbs.	100	1.63	2.00	1.65	1.64	1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	⅜-inch ... do...	800	1.43	1.80	1.45	1.44	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	½-inch ... do...	1,425	1.33	1.70	1.35	1.39	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	⅝-inch ... do...	2,900	1.23	1.60	1.25	1.34	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	¾-inch ... do...	1,700	1.18	1.55	1.20	1.29	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	1-inch ... do...	400	1.13	1.50	1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	1¼-inch ... do...	600	1.13	1.50	1.15	1.24	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:											
33	¼ by ½ inch ... lbs.	25	.....	.....	4.75	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	¼ by ¾ inch ... do...	75	3.89	b2.40	4.75	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	¼ by 1 inch ... do...	300	3.39	b1.85	3.45	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	⅜ by ¾ inch ... do...	475	3.39	b2.15	3.65	3.50	3.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	⅜ by 1 inch ... do...	1,600	3.14	3.70	3.25	3.22	3.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	⅜ by 1½ inches ... do...	1,500	3.09	3.60	3.20	3.12	3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	⅜ by 2 inches ... do...	700	3.09	3.50	3.15	3.12	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	⅜ by 2½ inches ... do...	750	3.09	3.50	3.15	3.12	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair ... pairs..	9,503	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.0495	.08	.09	41
42			.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.0750		.07½	42
43			.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.0925		.08½	43
44			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.099		.10½	44
45			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	.13½		.11	45
46			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.11½	46
47	Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ... doz..	38	1.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	1.23	74½	.70	47
48			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.82		1.05	48

a Slit nail-rod. b Soft steel. *For quantities specified only.

REF0071832

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	J. M. Lartmar.	S. H. Crane.			
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.			St. Paul.	Kansas City	Omaha, Sioux C.
1	Knives: Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per pair.....pairs..	143	.44	.....	.44	.....	.....	.....
2			.47		.53			
3			.57					
4	Chopping, iron handle.....doz..	10	.73	.....	.92	.....	.....	.....
5	Knives, drawing, c. s., carpenters': 10-inch.....doz..	39	3.59	.....	3.38	.....	.....	.....
6								
7	12-inch.....do...	8	3.94	.....	3.69	.....	.....	.....
8								
9	Knives: Horseshoeing.....do...	7	2.38	.....	2.96	.....	.....	.....
10			2.70					
11								
12	Hunting, 6-inch, scorer, ebony handle, with bolster.....doz..	53	3.75	.....	2.39	.....	.....	.....
13					1.58			
14	Shoemakers', square point, No. 3, doz.....	14	.....	.....	.62	.....	.....	.....
15								
16								
17	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....doz..	78	1.28	.....	1.83	.....	.....	.....
18	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl...do...	2	1.25	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....
19	Lachets, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....doz..	20	.25½	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
20					.32			
21	Lead, in bars.....lbs..	125	.03½	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....
22	Locks, closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....doz..	10	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Locks, drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....doz..	19	.....	.....	.67	.....	.....	.....
24					1.58			
25	Locks, mineral knob iron bolt, 2 keys: Rim, 4-inch.....doz..	102	2.25	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....
26			2.45		1.68			
27			1.63		2.00			
28	Rim, 4½-inch.....doz..	135	3.09	.....	2.36	.....	.....	.....
29			2.09		2.58			
30	Rim, 5-inch.....do...	33	4.29	.....	3.42	.....	.....	.....
31			3.29					
32	Rim, 6-inch.....do...	24	4.49	.....	5.12	.....	.....	.....
33			3.90					
34	Mortise, 3½-inch.....do...	14	2.80	.....	1.72	.....	.....	.....
35					2.00			
36	Locks, steel, Yale, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, unassorted combinations on each shipping order.....doz..	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37								
38								
39								
40								
41	Mallets, carpenters', hickory, round, 6 by 4 inch.....doz..	6	1.48	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....
	Nails, wire steel, per 100 pounds:							
42	Casing, 6d.....lbs..	1,200	×1.99	2.15	*1.95	1.95	2.00	2.05
43	Casing, 8d.....do...	3,600	1.84	2.00	1.80	1.80	1.85	1.90
44	Casing, 12d.....do...	1,900	1.69	1.85	1.65	1.65	1.70	1.75
45	6d.....do...	11,275	1.84	2.00	1.80	1.80	1.85	1.90
46	8d.....do...	39,600	1.69	1.85	1.65	1.65	1.70	1.75
47	10d.....do...	44,700	1.59	1.75	1.55	1.55	1.60	1.65
48	12d.....do...	8,950	1.54	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.60
49	20d.....do...	23,850	1.44	1.60	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.50
50	30d.....do...	10,900	1.34	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.40
51	40d.....do...	10,100	1.34	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.40
52	60d.....do...	4,050	1.09	1.25	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15
53	Fence, 8d.....do...	4 00	1.69	1.85	1.65	1.65	1.70	1.75

× Add 5 cents per keg for St. Paul delivery; 16 cents per keg for Omaha and Sioux City delivery; 21 cents per keg for Kansas City delivery.

* St. Paul delivery at Chicago prices; add 10 cents per keg for Sioux City and Omaha delivery; add 5 cents per keg Kansas City delivery.

HARDWARE—Continued.

M. Jackson.	H. B. Lyford.	I. M. Rumsey.	C. E. Darborrow.	F. E. Maus.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Jas. W. Soper.	R. A. Robbins.	Valentine Storts.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.			New York or Chicago.		Chicago.	
.....	.44½	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.49½	.....	1
.....	.52	.....	.47	.....	.....	.....		.....	2
.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	3.24	.....	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	5
.....		.....	7.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.34	6
.....	3.57	.....	3.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.34	7
.....		.....	9.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.67	8
.....	2.90	.....	2.45	2.75	.....	2.60	.....	.....	9
.....		.....	2.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....		.....	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	2.46	.....	2.16	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....	12
.....	2.85	.....	2.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.60	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....		.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....		.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	1.81	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	1.48	.....	17
.....	.....	4.40	.....	2.02	1.98	.....	.....	3.25	18
.....	.25½	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....									20
.....	.04½	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.86	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
									24
.....	1.54	.....	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	1.70	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
									27
.....	2.37	.....	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	2.35	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	3.18	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	3.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	4.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
									35
4.00	2.55	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.15	36
3.00	2.92	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	37
	3.25	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.95	38
			2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	39
			4.75						40
.....	1.49	.....	.....	.....	1.58	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	†1.89	.....	.....	2.10	2.04	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	1.74	.....	.....	1.95	1.89	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	1.59	.....	.....	1.80	1.74	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	1.74	.....	.....	1.95	1.89	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	1.59	.....	.....	1.80	1.74	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	1.49	.....	.....	1.70	1.64	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	1.44	.....	.....	1.65	1.59	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	1.34	.....	.....	1.55	1.49	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	1.34	.....	.....	1.45	1.39	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	1.24	.....	.....	1.45	1.39	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.99	.....	.....	1.20	1.14	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	1.59	.....	.....	1.80	1.74	.....	.....	.....	53

† Add .203 cents per keg for Kansas City delivery; add 22½ cents per keg for Omaha and Sioux City delivery; add 6½ cents per keg for St. Paul delivery.

REF0071833

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	D. Webster King Glue Co.	Wm. D. Allen & Co.	Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. A. Kimball.	S. H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:		*					†
1	Fence, 10d.....lbs..	2,100	1 59			1.75		1.55
2	Fence, 12d.....do..	5,400	1.54			1.70		1.50
3	Finishing, 6d.....do..	1,300	2.19			2.35		2.15
4	Finishing, 8d.....do..	2,100	1.99			2.15		1.95
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:							
5	No. 6.....do..	2,585	c8.74			18.75	13.00	c13.46
6	No. 7.....do..	2,250	c8.74			17.25	11.00	c12.28
7	No. 8.....do..	1,300	c8.74			16.50	10.00	c11.70
	Nails, per 100 pounds:							
8	Wire, lath, 3d, steel.....do..	5,750	2.29			2.45		2.25
9	Oxshoe, No. 5.....do..	300	c9.74			21.00		c15.21
10	Wire, shingle, 4d, steel.....do..	10,500	1.99			2.15		1.95
11	Wire, wrought, 6d, steel.....do..	1,150	1.99			2.15		1.95
12	Wire, wrought, 8d, steel.....do..	1,225	1.89			2.05		1.85
	Nuts, iron, square:							
13	For ¼-inch bolt.....do..	185	.0098			.07	.06	
14	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do..	150	.0698			.07	.0385	
15	For ½-inch bolt.....do..	830	.0398			.04½	.0310	
16	For ⅝-inch bolt.....do..	1,085	.0268			.03	.0219	
17	For ¾-inch bolt.....do..	405	.0248			.03	.0187	
18	For ⅞-inch bolt.....do..	805	.0208			.027	.0180	
19	For 1-inch bolt.....do..	405	.0208			.024	.0180	
20	For 1-inch bolt.....do..	700	.0208			.022	.0180	
21	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....doz..	37	.49					.40
22								.52
23								
24	Oilstones, Washita.....do...	14	2.69					a.23½
25								
26								
	Packing:							
27	Hemp.....lbs..	275	.10½		.13			
28			.08½		.08			
29								
30								
31	Rubber, ⅛-inch.....do...	280	.11½		.08			
32	Rubber, ¼-inch.....do...	125	.11½		.08			
33	Rubber, ½-inch.....do...	60	.11½		.08			
34	Yarn (cotton waste).....do...	650	.0810		.07			
35			.0760					
	Paper, per quire:							
36	Emery (assorted).....qrs..	163	.13½	.19				.13½
37	Sand (assorted).....do...	460	.09½	.08				.09½
38	Pencils, carpenters'.....doz..	144	.10½					.12½
39			.29					
40								
41								
42	Picks, mill.....do...	2½						
43	Pinking irons, 1-inch.....do...	3	.49					.50
	Pipe, iron:							
44	¼-inch.....feet..	370	.0167		.01½	.024		.01⅝
45	½-inch.....do...	1,550	.0209		.02½	.03		.02
46	1-inch.....do...	4,200	.0306		.03½	.044		.0294

* Add 5 cents per keg for St. Paul delivery. Add 16 cents per keg for Omaha and Sioux City delivery. Add 21 cents per keg for Kansas City delivery.
† St. Paul delivery at Chicago prices. Add 10 cents per keg for Omaha and Sioux City delivery. Add 5 cents per keg for Kansas City delivery.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

S. H. Crane.	Rowland A. Robbins.	James H. Channon.	Moses Ramsey.	Valentine Stortz.	S. Otis Livingston.	H. B. Lyford.	C. E. Durborrow.	Fred. K. Maus.	J. J. Parkhurst.	James B. Clow.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Jas. W. Soper.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
St. Paul.	Kansas City.	Omaha and Sioux City.	N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.							
						†							
1.55	1.60	1.65	.....	.....	.....	1.49	.....	1.70	1.64	.....	.....	.....	1
1.50	1.55	1.60	.....	.....	.....	1.44	.....	1.65	1.59	.....	.....	.....	2
2.15	2.20	2.25	.....	.....	.....	2.09	.....	2.30	2.24	.....	.....	.....	3
1.95	2.00	2.05	.....	.....	.....	1.89	.....	2.10	2.04	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	c8.65	.....	7.75	10.52	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	c8.55	.....	7.75	9.68	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	c8.35	.....	7.75	9.32	.....	.....	.....	7
2.25	2.30	2.35	.....	.....	.....	2.19	.....	2.40	2.34	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	c8.75	.....	.....	11.75	.....	.....	.....	9
1.95	2.00	2.05	.....	.....	.....	1.89	.....	2.10	2.04	.....	.....	.....	10
1.95	2.00	2.05	.....	.....	.....	1.89	.....	1.90	2.04	.....	.....	.....	11
1.85	1.90	1.95	.....	.....	.....	1.79	.....	1.80	1.94	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.069	.....	7.15	.071	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.054	.....	6.45	.071	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.039	.....	4.05	.0379	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.026	.....	3.45	.0236	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.024	.....	1.95	.0214	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.021	.....	1.80	.0179	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	1.60	.0169	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	1.60	.0169	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.50	.55	.....	.56	.....	.....	.....	21
						.63	.45						22
							.50						23
.....	.....	.....	.....	a.21	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
				a.15½									25
				a.31½									26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
			.12										28
			.09										29
			.08										30
.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
			.09										35
.....	.....	.....	.....	c.13	.....	.13	.....	.....	.1069	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	c.09	.....	.09	.....	.....	.1069	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	d1.15	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	38
							d1.50	*			.12½		39
							d2.00				.12½		40
							d3.50						41
.....	.....	.....	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.30	.....	.....	6.65	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.48	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.016	b.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01¼	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.02	b.0197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0219	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.029	b.0289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0321	.....	.....	46

† Add 20½ cents per keg for Kansas City delivery; add 22½ cents per keg for Omaha and Sioux City delivery; add 6½ cents per keg for St. Paul delivery.
a Per pound. b On board cars. c New York. d Per gross. e Chicago only.

REF0071834

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Wm. D. Allen & Co.	Jos. M. Larimer.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Pipe, iron:				
1	1¼-inch ..... feet..	3,825	.04	.04½	.056
2	1½-inch ..... do..	700	.05	.05½	.073
3	2-inch ..... do..	2,500	.0690	.07	.090
	Pipe, lead, medium weight, per pound:				
4	¼-inch ..... do..	20	.0410		
5	⅜-inch ..... do..	50	.0410		
6	½-inch ..... do..	270	.0410		
7	¾-inch ..... do..	140	.0416		
8	1-inch ..... do..	357	.0410		
9	Planes, fore, 2⅜ inch, double-iron, c. s ..... No..	75	.83		
10			.42		
11					
	Planes, hollow and round, c. s.:				
12	1-inch ..... pairs..	10	.3190		
13	1¼-inch ..... do...	5	.3190		
14	1½-inch ..... do...	6	.3190		
	Planes, c. s.:				
15	Jack, 2⅜-inch, double-iron ..... No..	126	.74		
16			.29		
17					
18	Jointer, 2⅜-inch, double-iron ..... do...	60	1.04		
19			.42		
20					
	Planes, match:				
21	¾-inch, plated ..... pairs..	9	.52		
22	1-inch, plated ..... do...	9	.52		
23	Planes, plow, beech wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle ..... No..	6	1.89		
	Planes, skew-rabbet:				
24	¾-inch ..... do...	5	.23		
25	1-inch ..... do...	42	.23		
26	1¼ inch ..... do...	13	.27		
27	Planes, smooth, 2⅜ inch, double-iron, c. s ..... do...	100	.62		
28			.26		
29					
30					
31					
	Pliers, c. s., heavy:				
32	Flat-nose, 7-inch ..... doz..	4½	1.68		
33					
34	Round-nose, 7-inch ..... do...	3	1.68		
35					
36	Side-cutting, 7-inch ..... do...	8	6.43		
37					
	Punches:				
38	C. s., bit, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 .... do...	11½	.53		
39					
40	Conductors', assorted shapes of holes ..... do...	4½	5.39		
41					
42	Rotary spring, 4 tubes ..... do...	6	4.54		
43	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tube ..... do...	4	1.89		

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

S. H. Crane.	James B. Clow.	Valentine Starks.	H. R. Lyford.	C. K. Durberrow.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Moses Rumney.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.						St. Louis.	
.0687	.0433	.03½				.068	1
.0563	.054	.0472				.06½	2
.06	.0722	.06¼				.06½	3
.0419	.0436		.0395			.037	4
.0419	.0436		.0395			.037	5
.0419	.0436		.0395			.037	6
.0419	.0436		.0395			.037	7
.0419	.0436		.0395			.037	8
.84		.48	.85				9
		.89	.37				10
		1.00					11
.33		.37	.33				12
.33		.37	.33				13
.33		.37	.40½				14
.87		.41	.76				15
		.23	.28				16
		.90					17
1.13		.52	1.00				18
		1.06	.43				19
		1.09					20
.53		.61	.54				21
.53		.61	.54				22
2.00		2.36	1.75	5.00			23
.23		.24½	.22				24
.23		.24½	.22				25
.25		.27½	.25				26
.70		.32	.62				27
		.22	.25				28
		.54					29
		.91					30
		.73					31
3.87			1.50				32
			3.60				33
3.87			1.50				34
			3.60				35
7.26			6.44				36
9.00							37
.57		.58	.52	.40	.57	1.40	38
			.51				39
4.49		3.78	5.40	4.25			40
		5.05		4.75			41
4.49		4.45	4.49	4.40			42
1.96		1.96	1.87				43

REF0071835

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Latimer.	Chas. A. Kimball.	S. H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	Rasps, horse:					
1	14-inch.....dos..	24	2.99	5.08	3.35	2.772
2						
3	16-inch.....do...	30	4.14	7.04	4.65	3.842
4						
	Rasps, wood:					
5	Flat, 12-inch.....do...	1	2.89	3.60	2.57	3.274
6						
7	Flat, 14-inch.....do...	13	3.97	5.08	3.54	3.634
8						
9	Half-round, 12-inch.....do...	13	2.89	3.08	2.57	3.274
10						
11	Half-round, 14-inch.....do...	12	3.97	4.24	3.54	3.634
12						
	Rivet sets:					
13	No. 2.....do...	11	1.39	.....	.....	1.25
14						2.20
15	No. 3.....do...	10	1.39	.....	.....	1.25
16						2.20
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:					
17	½-inch.....lbs..	76	.17¾	.....	.....	.17½
18	¾-inch.....do...	216	.17¾	.....	.....	.17½
19	1-inch.....do...	239	.17¾	.....	.....	.17½
20	1¼-inch.....do...	320	.17¾	.....	.....	.17½
21	1½-inch.....do...	140	.17¾	.....	.....	.17½
	Rivets and burs, iron, No. 8, flat-head:					
22	½-inch.....lbs..	25	.10½	.....	.....	.10
23	¾-inch.....do...	15	.10½	.....	.....	.10
24	1-inch.....do...	37	.10½	.....	.05½	.10
25	1¼-inch.....do...	30	.10½	.....	.05½	.10
26	1½-inch.....do...	37	.10½	.....	.04½	.10
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat-head:					
27	½-inch.....do...	48	.10½	.....	.048	.06
28	¾-inch.....do...	55	.10½	.....	.033	.0596
29	1-inch.....do...	49	.10½	.....	.033	.05
30	1½-inch.....do...	89	.10½	.....	.03	.05
	Rivets, iron, flat-head:					
31	½ by 2 inches.....do...	272	.039	.....	.03	.....
32	½ by 4 inches.....do...	202	.039	.....	.03	.....
33	¾ by 1½ inches.....do...	490	.033	.....	.03	.....
34	¾ by 2 inches.....do...	460	.035	.....	.03	.....
35	¾ by 2½ inches.....do...	440	.036	.....	.....	.....
36	¾ by 3½ inches.....do...	200	.036	.....	.....	.....
37	¾ by 4 inches.....do...	585	.036	.....	.....	.....
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:					
38	10-ounce.....M...	31	.074	.....	.....	.07
39	12-ounce.....do...	34	.083	.....	.....	.08
40	16-ounce.....do...	15	.098	.....	.....	.09½
42	24-ounce.....do...	8	.122	.....	.....	.11½
	32-ounce.....do...	5	.15½	.....	.....	.14½
41	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass-bound, dozen.....	24	2.19	.....	.....	2.06
43			3.19			
44						
45						
46						

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Valentine Storts.	H. B. Lyford.	C. E. Durborrow.	Fred. K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Jas. W. Soper.	Moses Nunsey.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.					Chicago or New York.	St. Louis.	
2.91	2.92	**2.87**	3.43	3.78	2.93	.....	1
3.25	3.50						2
4.04	4.00	**3.96**	4.75	5.28	4.06	.....	3
4.50	4.85						4
2.81	2.82	**2.65**	3.07	3.05	2.84	.....	5
3.15	3.39						6
3.88	3.88	**3.60**	4.23	4.19	3.90	.....	7
4.33	4.66						8
2.81	2.82	**2.65**	3.07	3.05	2.84	.....	9
3.15	3.39						10
3.88	3.88	**3.65**	4.23	4.19	3.90	.....	11
4.34	4.66						12
1.57	1.25	**1.15**	1.12½	.....	.....	.....	13
							14
1.31	1.25	**1.10**	1.12½	.....	.....	.....	15
							16
.17½	.17½	.....	.19	.19½	.....	.18	17
.17½	.17½	.....	.19	.19½	.....	.18	18
.17½	.17½	.....	.19	.19½	.....	.18	19
.17½	.17½	.....	.19	.19½	.....	.18	20
.17½	.17½	.....	.19	.19½	.....	.18	21
.....	.12½	.....	.078	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.11½	.....	.078	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.11½	.....	.078	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.11½	.....	.078	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.11½	.....	.078	.....	.....	.....	26
.06	.05½	.....	.057	.06	.....	.....	27
.05½	.05½	.....	.054	.05½	.....	.....	28
.06	.04½	.....	.048	.05	.....	.....	29
.06	.04½	.....	.048	.05	.....	.....	30
.04½	.0395	.....	.042	.04½	.....	.....	31
.04½	.0395	.....	.042	.04½	.....	.....	32
.04	.037	.....	.03½	.04	.....	.....	33
.04	.037	.....	.03½	.04	.....	.....	34
.04	.037	.....	.03½	.04	.....	.....	35
.04	.037	.....	.03½	.04	.....	.....	36
.04	.037	.....	.03½	.04	.....	.....	37
.08	.07½	.....	.07½	.07½	.....	.....	38
.08½	.08½	.....	.08½	.08½	.....	.....	39
.10½	.10	.....	.099	.10½	.....	.....	40
.13	.12½	.....	.123	.12½	.....	.....	41
.16½	.15½	.....	.156	.16½	.....	.....	42
.....	1.96	**1.71**	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
		2.00					44
		1.71					45
		2.00					46

REF0071836

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Wm. D. Allen & Co.	S. H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Saw blades, butchers' bow, 20-inch.....doz..	64	2.14	.....	3.30
2	Saw-sets:				
3	For crosscut saws.....do..	24	**2.89**	.....	10.38
4	For handsaws.....do..	6	**6.64**	.....	6.20
5			5.64		6.60
6			5.99		
	Saws:				
7	Back (or tenon), 12-inch.....doz..	44	8.98	.....	7.40
8					
9	Bracket.....do..	2	11.44	.....	**9.50**
10	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade.....do..	53	5.04	.....	3.40
11					3.75
12					5.19
13					
14					
	Saws, circular:				
15	8-inch, rip.....No..	1	.90	.95	1.00
16	20-inch, crosscut.....do..	1	3.15	4.00	3.98
17	24-inch, crosscut.....do..	3	5.40	5.70	5.56
18	30-inch, crosscut.....do..	3	7.90	8.50	8.40
19	34-inch, crosscut.....do..	3	9.80	10.50	10.90
20	34-inch, rip.....do..	1	9.80	10.50	10.90
21	60-inch, rip.....do..	1	63.25	66.00	72.50
22	Saws, crosscut, 6-foot, tangs riveted on.....do..	140	1.44	.....	1.48
23					
	Saws, hand, 26-inch:				
24	6 to 8 points to the inch.....doz..	57	10.89	.....	5.44
25			8.90		6.87
26					10.97
27					
28					
29					
30	7 to 9 points to the inch.....do..	15	10.89	.....	5.44
31			8.90		6.87
32					10.97
33					
34					
35					
36	8 to 10 points to the inch.....do..	9	10.89	.....	5.44
37			8.90		6.87
38					10.97
39					
40					
41					
	Saws:				
42	Keyhole, 12-inch compass.....do..	11	1.59	.....	2.75
43					
44					
45					
46	Meat, butchers' bow, 20-inch.....do..	4	10.18	.....	10.32
47					
48					
49	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points.....do..	13	12.69	.....	12.67
50			9.95		
51					
	Scales:				
52	Butchers', dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30-pound, by ounces.....No..	11	2.93	.....	2.87
53	Counter, 62-pound.....do..	5	5.34	.....	.....

HARDWARE—Continued.

Valentine Storts.	H. B. Lyford.	C. E. Durborrow.	Jas. W. Soper.	Moses Ramsey.	Barden & Selleck Co.	Geo. G. Linen.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.			Chicago or New York.	St. Louis.	All points.	Chicago.	
.....	.81	**3.17**	3.32	.....	.....	.....	1
	3.66	3.77					2
.....	10.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	6.99	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	5
							6
							7
7.29	7.94	8.08	7.70	.....	.....	.....	8
	10.59						9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
5.75	4.99	5.75	**4.94**	.....	.....	.....	11
4.98	4.99	5.50	5.18				12
3.40	3.75	4.75					13
	5.95	4.25					14
	3.74	2.00					
.78	.90	.90	1.16	.90	.....	.....	15
3.78	3.81	3.89	3.99	3.75	.....	.....	16
5.35	5.38	5.35	5.52	5.40	.....	.....	17
8.02	7.97	8.00	8.07	8.00	.....	.....	18
10.03	10.04	10.00	10.12	10.00	.....	.....	19
10.03	10.04	10.00	10.12	10.00	.....	.....	20
64.00	64.75	64.00	65.37	65.00	.....	.....	21
1.35	1.38	.84	1.46	.....	.....	.....	22
1.75	1.49	1.62					23
8.40	10.74	3.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	24
7.00	**9.90**	4.00	10.34				25
6.60		5.00	11.86				26
3.60		7.50					27
12.15		10.00					28
		12.70					29
8.40	10.74	3.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	30
7.00	**9.90**	4.00	10.34				31
6.60		5.00	11.86				32
3.60		7.50					33
12.15		10.00					34
		12.70					35
8.40	10.74	3.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	36
7.00	**9.90**	4.00	10.34				37
6.60		5.00	11.86				38
3.60		7.50					39
12 15		10.00					40
		12.70					41
1.21	1.75	1.50	**2.69**	.....	.....	.....	42
		2.00					43
		2.80					44
		4.75					45
10.93	11.90	10.39	13.08	.....	.....	.....	46
8.50	9.26	13.25	10.68				47
		9.08					48
14.28	12.74	8.50	13.96	.....	.....	.....	49
7.60	**11.13**	12.00					50
8.00		14.25					51
.....	**9.27**	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	52
.....	5.25	.....	.....	.....	5.50	**3.25**	53

REF0071837

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Valentine Storts.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Scales, hay and cattle, platform 8 by 14 feet:					
2	4-ton ..... No.	4				
3						
4	6-ton ..... do.	2				
5	Scales, letter, 34-ounce ..... do.	2				
	Scales, platform:					
6	Counter, 240-pound ..... do.	4				
7	1,000-pound drop-lever, on wheels ... do.	7				
8	1,500-pound, drop-lever, on wheels ... do.	4				
9	2,000-pound, drop-lever, on wheels ... do.	2				
10	Scales, spring balance, 24-pound, heavy, with hook ..... No.	2				
11	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality ..... doz.	193	2.23	.....	4.50	*a* 3.99
12						*a* 2.52
13						*a* 1.77
	Screw-drivers:					
14	6-inch steel blade ..... do.	12	.77	.....	.....	.94
15			1.43			1.06
16						.84
17	8-inch steel blade ..... do.	6	.93	.....	.....	1.25
18			1.98			1.56
19						1.16
20	10-inch steel blade ..... do.	9	1.14	.....	.....	1.53
21			3.14			2.26
22						1.78
	Screws:					
23	Wrought-iron, bench, 1¼-inch ..... No.	15	.27	.....	.....	.....
24	Wood, bench, 2½-inch ..... do.	22	.15	.....	.....	.....
	Screws, wood, iron:					
25	½-inch, No. 4 ..... gross.	41	.062	.0[illegible]	.....	.0648
26	½-inch, No. 5 ..... do.	45	.064	.066	.....	.0664
27	½-inch, No. 6 ..... do.	69	.067	.069	.....	.0696
28	½-inch, No. 7 ..... do.	84	.076	.079	.....	.0794
29	½-inch, No. 8 ..... do.	121	.093	.097	.....	.0972
30	½-inch, No. 8 ..... do.	128	.104	.108	.....	.1085
31	½-inch, No. 8 ..... do.	135	.113	.118	.....	.1182
32	½-inch, No. 9 ..... do.	211	.125	.129	.....	.1296
33	1-inch, No. 9 ..... do.	215	.135	.139	.....	.1409
34	1-inch, No. 10 ..... do.	185	.147	.151	.....	.1523
35	1¼-inch, No. 10 ..... do.	224	.155	.16	.....	.16½
36	1¼-inch, No. 11 ..... do.	124	.171	.17⅞	.....	.1782
37	1½-inch, No. 11 ..... do.	179	.194	.19	.....	.1944
38	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... do.	95	.202	.21	.....	.21
39	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... do.	100	.227	.234	.....	.2349
40	1¾-inch, No. 13 ..... do.	54	.257	.266	.....	.2673
41	2-inch, No. 13 ..... do.	53	.28	.29	.....	.2916
42	2-inch, No. 14 ..... do.	49	.31	.32	.....	.32⅜
43	2¼-inch, No. 14 ..... do.	31	.327	.328	.....	.3402
44	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do.	23	.366	.378	.....	.3807
45	2¾-inch, No. 14 ..... do.	24	.35	.36	.....	.3645
46	2¾-inch, No. 15 ..... do.	22	.39	.41½	.....	.4131
47	3-inch, No. 16 ..... do.	22	.51½	.53	.....	.5346
48	3-inch, No. 18 ..... do.	10	.632	.65	.....	.6561

a New York.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Geo. G. Linen.	H. B. Lyford.	C. E. Darborrow.	Fred. K. Muns.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Barnes & Nellek Co.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	Jas. W. Soper.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.					All points.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	
38.00	40.75	.....	.....	.....	90.75	.....	.....	.....	1
	43.25								2
62.00	61.25	.....	.....	.....	123.75	.....	.....	.....	3
	64.25								4
1.80	4.10	.....	.....	.....	3.30	.....	.....	.....	5
4.20	2.20	.....	.....	.....	6.87	.....	.....	.....	6
14.00	15.25	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....	7
21.00	18.25	.....	.....	.....	37.95	.....	.....	.....	8
24.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....	45.10	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	2.47	2.65	.....	.....	.....	3.09	2.27	.247	11
.....	2.43						3.42		12
									13
.....	.73	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.83	.....	14
		2.00							15
		1.11							16
.....	.99	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.09	.....	17
		2.75							18
		1.09							19
.....	1.17	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	20
		2.25							21
		2.25							22
.....	.28⅛	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	.....	23
.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	.....	24
.....	.063	.....	.069	.068	.....	.....	.06	.....	25
.....	.064	.....	.07	.07	.....	.....	.06⅜	.....	26
.....	.069	.....	.073	.074	.....	.....	.06⅞	.....	27
.....	.07⅜	.....	.083	.08⅛	.....	.....	.07⅜	.....	28
.....	.09⅛	.....	.102	.102	.....	.....	.09⅜	.....	29
.....	.106	.....	.114	.11⅛	.....	.....	.10⅜	.....	30
.....	.11⅛	.....	.124	.12⅜	.....	.....	.11⅜	.....	31
.....	.126	.....	.136	.136	.....	.....	.12⅜	.....	32
.....	.137	.....	.148	.15	.....	.....	.13⅜	.....	33
.....	.149	.....	.16	.16	.....	.....	.14⅜	.....	34
.....	.158	.....	.17	.17	.....	.....	.15⅜	.....	35
.....	.174	.....	.187	.187	.....	.....	.17	.....	36
.....	.19	.....	.201	.202	.....	.....	.19	.....	37
.....	.20⅛	.....	.221	.221	.....	.....	.20⅛	.....	38
.....	.229	.....	.246	.246	.....	.....	.23	.....	39
.....	.26	.....	.285	.28	.....	.....	.26	.....	40
.....	.284	.....	.306	.306	.....	.....	.28⅜	.....	41
.....	.316	.....	.34	.34	.....	.....	.31⅛	.....	42
.....	.33⅛	.....	.357	.357	.....	.....	.33	.....	43
.....	.371	.....	.40	.40	.....	.....	.37	.....	44
.....	.35⅛	.....	.38⅛	.38⅛	.....	.....	.35⅛	.....	45
.....	.403	.....	.433	.43⅛	.....	.....	.40	.....	46
.....	.52	.....	.561	.56	.....	.....	.52	.....	47
.....	.65	.....	.688	.69	.....	.....	.64	.....	48

REF0071838

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Lariner.	S. H. Crane.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Shears:					
2	Sheep, half bright, 5-inch blade.....doz..	3½	5.59	.....	5.42	.....
3	8-inch, c. s., (rimmer's, straight, full size, good quality.....doz..	70	3.42	.....	2.80	2.90
4			3.00		3.34	4.90
5					3.89	
6					3.92	
					4.27	
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:					
7	No. 1.....lbs..	10,000	3.02	b 4.00	3.15	.....
8						
9						
10						
11	No. 2.....do...	8,750	3.02	b 4.00	3.15	.....
12						
13						
14						
15	No. 3.....do...	6,270	3.02	b 4.00	3.15	.....
16						
17						
18						
19	No. 4.....do...	2,970	3.02	b 4.00	3.15	.....
20						
21						
22						
23	No. 5.....do...	1,470	3.02	b 4.00	3.15	.....
24						
25						
26						
27	No. 6.....do...	300	3.02	b 4.00	3.15	.....
28						
29						
30						
31	No. 7.....do...	130	3.02	b 4.00	3.15	.....
32						
33						
34						
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:					
35	No. 2.....do...	400	4.02	b 4.50	3.65	.....
36						
37						
38						
39	No. 3.....do...	1,100	4.02	b 4.50	3.65	.....
40						
41						
42						
43	No. 4.....do...	800	4.02	b 4.50	3.65	.....
44						
45						
46						
	Shoes, ox, forged, per 100 pounds:					
47	No. 2.....do...	450	8.04	.....	.....	.....
48	No. 3.....do...	250	8.04	.....	.....	.....
49	No. 4.....do...	150	8.04	.....	.....	.....
50	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames.....doz..	15	1.19	.....	1.18	.....
51	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch.....do...	6	3.47	.....	3.15	.....

a New York delivery.

b Burdens or Perkins.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Valentine Storts.	H. B. Lyford.	Frank Gould.	C. E. Durborrow.	Frcd. K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Chas. A. Kimball.	R. A. Robbins.	Jas. W. Soper.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.							Chicago or New York.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
a 3.16	3.38	.....	3.85	.....	.....	.....	2.97	3.56	2
a 3.44	3.50								3
									4
									5
									6
.....	d 3.42	.....	.....	3.24	3.49	c 2.75	.....	.....	7
	e 3.32			3.24					8
				3.43					9
				3.33					10
.....	d 3.42	.....	.....	3.24	3.49	c 2.75	.....	.....	11
	e 3.32			3.24					12
				3.43					13
				3.33					14
.....	d 3.42	.....	.....	3.24	3.49	c 2.75	.....	.....	15
	e 3.32			3.24					16
				3.43					17
				3.33					18
.....	d 3.42	.....	.....	3.24	3.48	c 2.75	.....	.....	19
	e 3.32			3.24					20
				3.43					21
				3.33					22
.....	d 3.42	.....	.....	3.24	3.49	c 2.75	.....	.....	23
	e 3.32			3.24					24
				3.43					25
				3.33					26
.....	d 3.42	.....	.....	3.24	3.49	c 2.75	.....	.....	27
	e 3.32			3.24					28
				3.43					29
				3.33					30
.....	d 3.42	.....	.....	3.24	3.48	c 2.75	.....	.....	31
	e 3.32			3.24					32
				3.43					33
				3.33					34
.....	d 3.92	.....	.....	3.74	4.24	c 3.25	.....	.....	35
	e 3.82			3.74					36
				3.93					37
				3.83					38
.....	d 3.92	.....	.....	3.74	4.24	c 3.25	.....	.....	39
	e 3.82			3.74					40
				3.93					41
				3.83					42
.....	d 3.92	.....	.....	3.74	4.24	c 3.25	.....	.....	43
	e 3.82			3.74					44
				3.93					45
				3.83					46
.....	7.96	.....	.....	9.25	7.46	8.50	.....	.....	47
.....	7.96	.....	.....	9.25	7.45	8.50	.....	.....	48
.....	7.96	.....	.....	9.25	7.45	8.50	.....	.....	49
.....	1.15	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	3.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51

c Guaranteed forged; sample for test.

d Burdens.

e Perkins.

REF0071839

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Lartmer.
			Point of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
1	Springs, door, spiral, heavy ..... doz.	41	1.07	.....
	Squares:			
2	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch ..... do...	4	1.83	.....
3	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide ..... do...	9	3.19	.....
4	Panel, 15-inch ..... do...	1	.....	.....
5	Try, 4½-inch ..... do...	3	1.13	.....
6	Try, 7½-inch ..... do...	4	1.69	.....
7	Try, 10-inch ..... do...	2	2.19	.....
8				
9	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long ..... do...	160	.028	.....
	Steel, cast, bar:			
10	¼ by ½ inch ..... lbs.	45	.052	.09½
11	¼ by 4 inches ..... do...	20	.052	.07½
12	¼ by 1 inch ..... do...	200	.052	.06½
	Steel, cast, octagon:			
13	¼-inch ..... do...	45	.052	.09½
14	⅜-inch ..... do...	170	.052	.07½
15	½-inch ..... do...	420	.052	.07
16	⅝-inch ..... do...	440	.052	.06½
17	¾-inch ..... do...	750	.052	.06½
18	1-inch ..... do...	860	.052	.06½
19	1¼-inch ..... do...	650	.052	.06½
20	1½-inch ..... do...	200	.052	.06½
21	2-inch ..... do...	50	.052	.06½
	Steel, cast, square:			
22	¼ inch ..... do...	100	.052	.09½
23	⅜-inch ..... do...	135	.052	.07
24	½-inch ..... do...	225	.052	.06½
25	⅝-inch ..... do...	275	.052	.06½
26	1-inch ..... do...	135	.052	.06½
27	1¼-inch ..... do...	265	.052	.06½
28	1½-inch ..... do...	145	.052	.06½
29	2-inch ..... do...	85	.052	.06½
30	2½-inch ..... do...	50	.052	.07½
31	Steel, cast, plow, ¼ by 3 inches ..... do...	200	.019	.03½
	Steel, plow:			
32	¼ by 3½ inches ..... do...	400	.019	.03½
33	¼ by 5 inches ..... do...	450	.019	.03½
34	¼ by 5½ inches ..... do...	400	.019	.03½
35	¼ by 6 inches ..... do...	840	.019	.03½
	Steel, spring:			
36	¼ by 1 inch ..... do...	200	.017	.042
37	¼ by 1½ inches ..... do...	340	.017	.....
38	¼ by 1¾ inches ..... do...	310	.017	.....
39	¼ by 1¾ inches ..... do...	100	.017	.....
40	¼ by 2 inches ..... do...	100	.017	.....
41	Steels, butchers', 12-inch, stag handle ..... doz.	5	7.85	.....
42	Swage-blocks, blacksmiths', per pound ..... No.	2	.021	.02½
43	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 42, [ict M ..... M.	64	.23	.....
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:			
44	4-ounce ..... papers.	645	.16	.....
45	6-ounce ..... do...	715	.17	.....
46	8-ounce ..... do...	1,200	.19½	.....
47	10-ounce ..... do...	650	.23½	.....
48	12-ounce ..... do...	560	.27	.....

a New York.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Chas. A. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Storts.	H. B. Lyford.	C. E. Durborrow.	Fred. K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.							
.....	1.13½	.....	1.11	2.60	.....	.....	1
.....	**1.80**	2.06	1.62	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	**3.06**	.....	3.17	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	**3.87**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1.10	**.97**	1.07	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1.60	**1.50**	1.66	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	2.09	**1.88**	1.88	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	2.33	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.03	.....	**.02½**	.....	.....	.032	9
.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.08½	10
.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.06½	11
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	12
.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.08½	13
.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.06½	14
.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	15
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	16
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	17
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	18
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.06½	19
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	20
.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	21
.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.08½	22
.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	23
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	24
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	25
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	26
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.06½	27
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.05½	28
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.06½	29
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0548	.06½	30
.0258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0273	.02½	31
.0204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0208	.0195	32
.0204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0208	.0195	33
.0204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0208	.0195	34
.0204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0208	.0195	35
.0195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0193	.0215	36
.0192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0193	.0195	37
.0192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0193	.0195	38
.0192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0193	.0195	39
.0192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0193	.0195	40
.....	9.00	.....	**8.00**	.....	.....	.....	41
.021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	**.01½**	42
.....	.28½	a 23½	**.21½**	.....	.....	.2155	43
.....	.22½	**.1365**	.13	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.24½	**.1470**	.14	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.29	**.1680**	.16	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.33	**.1995**	.19	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.38	**.2310**	.22	.....	.....	.....	48

REF0071840

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Wm. D. Allen & Co.	Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. A. Kimball.	S. H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
1	Tape measures, 75-foot, leather case.doz..	6	6.92				5.40
	Taps, taper, right-hand:						
2	¼-inch, 26 threads to the inch...No..	8	.11½				.1174
3	⅜-inch, 13 threads to the inch...do...	17	.11½				.1174
4	⅜-inch, 18 threads to the inch..do...	14	.11½				.1174
5	½-inch, 13 threads to the inch...do...	18	.14½				.1374
6	½-inch, 16 threads to the inch..do...	11	.16½				.1564
7	⅝-inch, 14 threads to the inch...do...	12	.16½				.1564
8	⅝-inch, 14 threads to the inch..do...	12	.18½				.1962
9	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch...do...	11	.18½				.1962
10	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch...do...	9	.24½				.2552
11	Tire benders, plain, No. 1.....do...	6			3.60	3.35	
12	Tire shrinkers.....do...	23			5.40	6.65	
	Toe calks, steel:						
13	No. 1.....lbs..	1,300	.041		.07½	.0399	
14	No. 2.....do...	1,300	.041		.07½	.0392	
15	No. 3.....do...	900	.041		.07½	.0399	
	Tongs:						
16	Blacksmiths', 20-inch.....pairs..	51	.21½			.20	.23
17	Fire, 20-inch.....do...	24					.21
	Traps, with chain:						
18	Beaver, No. 4.....No..	14	.35				.60
19	Mink, No. 1.....do...	17	.09½				.10
20							.17½
	Trowels:						
21	Brick, 10½-inch.....doz..	9	3.59				3.68
22							
23							
24	Plastering, 10½-inch.....No..	5	3.47				4.50
25							
26							
27	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....No..	17	.23		.46	.35	
	Valves, globe:						
28	¾-inch.....do...	14	.19½	.20			
29	1-inch.....do...	50	.26	.27			
30	1-inch.....do...	111	.34	.36			
31	1¼-inch.....do...	95	.54	.56			
32	1½-inch.....do...	51	.76	.78			
33	1¾-inch.....do...	(*)	1.15				
34	2-inch.....do...	56	1.15	1.18			
35	2½-inch.....do...	18	2.19	2.24			
36							
	Vises, blacksmiths', solid box, per pound:						
37	90 to 100 pounds, 6-inch jaw.....No..	15	6.59		.10	.11½	
38	40-pound, 4-inch jaw.....do...	1	3.79		.10	.11½	
	Vises:						
39	Carpenters', oval slide, 4-inch jaw, number.....	41	2.44			2.45	
40	Gunsmiths', parallel filers, 3½-inch jaw.....No..	6	2.89			5.00	
	Washers, iron:						
41	For ½-inch bolt.....lbs..	300	.0424		.07	.044	.05
42	For ⅝-inch bolt.....do...	245	.0384		.06	.041	.04½
43	For ¾-inch bolt.....do...	505	.0324		.05	.034	.038
44	For ⅞-inch bolt.....do...	830	.0254		.03½	.02½	.02½
45	For 1-inch bolt.....do...	705	.0234		.03	.02	.0265
46	For 1-inch bolt.....do...	405	.0334		.03	.02	.0265
	Wedges, wood choppers', solid steel, per pound:						
47	5-pound.....No..	220	.0265		.03½	.0245	.0253
48			.0325				
49	6-pound.....do...	361	.0265		.03½	.0245	.0253
50			.0325				
51	7-pound.....do...	300	.0265		.03½	.0245	.0253
52			.0325				

* This size not made.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Jas. B. Clow.	Valentine Stortz.	S. Otis Livingston.	H. B. Lyford.	C. E. Darborrow.	Fred. K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Jas. W. Soper.	Moses Ramsey.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.							Chicago or New York.	St. Louis.	
			5.59			b25.08			1
			.11½		.114			.12	2
			.11½		.114			.12	3
			.11½		.114			.12	4
			.15½		.133			.14	5
			.15½		.152			.16	6
			.15½		.152			.16	7
			.19½		.19			.20	8
			.19½		.19			.20	9
			.25½		.247			.26	10
					3.50	3.45			11
					6.75	3.90			12
		.04	.0424		.0412	.04½			13
		.04	.0424		.0412	.04½			14
		.04	.0424		.0412	.04½			15
					.08	.08½			16
									17
			.31						18
			.09½						19
									20
	5.77		3.69	9.00			3.66		21
	3.56			4.05			6.24		22
				7.10			3.83		23
	3.32		3.73				7.32		24
	7.44						4.63		25
							4.10		26
			.28½		.27	a.01½			27
.19	.19½					.21½		.37	28
.26	.26½					.29½		.47	29
.342	.35½					.39		.65	30
.532	.55½					.60½		.91	31
.741	.77½					.84½		1.27	32
									33
1.12	1.16½					1.28		2.00	34
1.50	2.22½					2.44		3.90	35
c2.14									36
	6.99		4.12		4.14	7.95	**7.75**	.08	37
	3.66		3.75		3.78	7.95	**3.75**	.09½	38
			2.43		3.50		2.46		39
			1.83				2.81		40
			.0433		.06	.0585			41
			.0419		.05	.0465			42
			.0333		.04	.0365			43
			.0256		.02	.0248			44
			.0224		.02	.0198			45
			.0224		.02	.0198			46
	.031		.0293		.03½	.026			47
									48
	.031		.0293		.03½	.026			49
									50
	.031		.0293		.03½	.026			51
									52

a Per pound. b Chesterman's 346, metallic. c Brass.

REF0071841

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	H. B. Lyford.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Wire, annealed:				
1	No. 12 gauge.....lbs..	**650**	.0174	.0178	**.0171**
2	No. 14 gauge.....do...	**95**	.0194	.0189	**.0191**
3	No. 16 gauge.....do...	**265**	**.021**	.0279	.0235
4	No. 18 gauge.....do...	**185**	.028	.0288	**.02¾**
5	No. 20 gauge.....do...	**110**	**.0301**	.0300	.0335
6	No. 24 gauge.....do...	**10**	.056	**.0432**	.....
7	No. 35 gauge.....do...	**40**	.20	**.0640**	.....
	Wire, brass:				
8	No. 6 gauge.....do...	**95**	**.12⅞**	.14¼	.13¼
9	No. 9 gauge.....do...	**20**	**.12⅞**	.14¼	.13¼
10	No. 12 gauge.....do...	**40**	**.12⅞**	.14¼	.13¼
11	No. 15 gauge.....do...	**5**	**.12⅞**	.14¼	.13¼
	Wire, bright, iron:				
12	No. 3 gauge.....do...	**110**	**.019**	.0180	.0194
13	No. 6 gauge.....do...	**70**	**.019**	.0180	.0194
14	No. 7 gauge.....do...	**60**	**.019**	.0180	.0194
15	No. 8 gauge.....do...	**365**	**.019**	.0180	.0194
16	No. 9 gauge.....do...	**25**	**.019**	.018	.0164
17	No. 10 gauge.....do...	**30**	**.02**	.018	.0213
18	No. 12 gauge.....do...	**110**	**.021**	.0207	.0224
19	No. 14 gauge.....do...	**70**	**.02¼**	.021	.0244
20	No. 16 gauge.....do...	**70**	**.02¼**	.0252	.0273
21	No. 18 gauge.....do...	**25**	**.029**	.0288	.0312
22	Wire cloth, for screens, painted.....sq. ft..	**32,000**	.0141	.014	**.0139**
23					.0129
	Wire, copper:				
24	No. 4 gauge.....lbs..	**5**	.15½	.14¼	**.12½**
25	No. 5 gauge.....do...	**50**	.15½	.14¼	**.12½**
26	No. 16 gauge.....do...	**30**	.15½	.14¼	**.13⅛**
27	No. 18 gauge.....do...	**25**	.15½	.15	**.14¼**
28	No. 20 gauge.....do...	**10**	.15½	.16¼	**.15**
29	⅛-inch.....do...	**5**	.15½	.14¼	**.12½**
30	¼-inch.....do...	**5**	.15½	.14¼	**.12½**
	Wire, 2-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13⅜ gauge (samples in 1-rod lengths required):				
31	For hog fence, space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches.....lbs..	**70,000**	+.0218	*.021 †.0215	c.0209 d.02½ e.02304 f.02188
32					
33					
34					
35	For cattle fence, space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches.....lbs..	**450,000**	+.0218	*.021 †.0215	c.0209 d.02½ e.02304 f.02188
36					
37					
38					
39	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch steel galvanized..lbs..	**15,000**	.0228	*.021 †.0215	.02¼
40					
41	Wire-fence stretchers.....No..	**90**	.46	.37½	.46½
42			.45		.32½
43			.39		
	Wrenches, crooked, malleable iron:				
44	8-inch.....doz..	**7**	.....	a.037	**a.036**
45	10-inch.....do...	**3**	.....	a.037	**a.036**
46	12-inch.....do...	**4**	.....	a.037	**a.036**
	Wrenches, screw, black:				
47	8-inch.....do...	**33**	1.79	1.82	**2.02**
48			3.24		
49	10-inch.....do...	**18**	2.16	2.05	**3.15**
50			3.99		
51	12-inch.....do...	**6**	2.49	2.40	**3.64**
52			4.54		
53	15-inch.....do...	**7**	4.24	2.94	**6.99**
54			7.71		

* For Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City delivery. † For Sioux City and Omaha delivery. × Add 5 cents per 100 pounds for St. Paul delivery. Add 20 cents per 100 pounds for Omaha and Sioux City delivery. Add 25 cents per 100 pounds for Kansas City delivery.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Jos. M. Lanier.	Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co.	Jas. B. Clow.	Valentine Sterk.	F. K. Mens.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Moses Ramsey.	R. A. Robbins.
	Points of delivery.							
	Chicago.						St. Louis.	Chicago or New York.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.017
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	g.0195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	h.0195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	.0195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	.45½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.03½	.41	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.03½	.54	.....	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.03½	.68	.....	.....
47	b5.00	.....	4.00	3.75	1.90	1.62	b4.28	.....
48								
49	b6.00	.....	4.80	4.50	2.28	1.95	b5.15	.....
50								
51	b7.00	.....	5.60	5.25	2.66	2.30	b6.00	.....
52								
53	b12.00	.....	9.60	8.99	4.50	3.90	b10.25	.....
54								

a Per pound. b Coe's. c Chicago. d Kansas City. e Sioux City or Omaha. f St. Paul. g Not to exceed 14½ ounces to the rod. h Not to exceed 14 ounces to the rod.

REF0071842

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Jos. M. Larmer.
			Point of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	Additional articles.			
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:			
1	⅜ by 1½ ..... No..	200	.214	.27
2	⅜ by 1¾ ..... do..	500	.21	.28
3	⅜ by 2 ..... do..	250	.24½	.32
4	⅜ by 2½ ..... do..	750	.26¼	.35
5	⅜ by 2¾ ..... do..	1,550	.283	.38
6	⅜ by 3 ..... do..	500	.30	.39½
7	⅜ by 3½ ..... do..	1,550	.31	.41
8	⅜ by 3¾ ..... do..	500	.322	.43
9	⅜ by 4 ..... do..	150	.333	.44
10	⅜ by 4½ ..... do..	750	.357	.47
11	⅜ by 5 ..... do..	50	.378	.50
12	⅜ by 5½ ..... do..	600	.401	.53
13	½ by 3 ..... do..	600	.50	.58
14	½ by 3½ ..... do..	50	.54½	.72
15	½ by 4 ..... do..	50	.582	.77
16	½ by 4½ ..... do..	50	.621	.82
17	½ by 5 ..... do..	50	.658	.87
18	½ by 5½ ..... do..	50	.699	.92
19	½ by 6 ..... do..	50	.727	.97
20	⅝ by 9 ..... do..	50	.772	1.02
21	⅝ by 16 ..... do..	400	1.25	1.65
22	Bolts, plow, per 100:	200	1.93	2.55
23	⅜ by 1 ..... do..	200	.50	.....
24	⅜ by 1½ ..... do..	400	.59	.....
25	⅜ by 1¾ ..... do..	200	.59	.....
26	⅜ by 2 ..... do..	200	.62	.....
27	½ by 2 ..... do..	100	.67	.....
28	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:	100	1.19	.....
29	⅜ by 8 ..... do..	100	.66½	.78
30	⅜ by 10 ..... do..	100	.906	1.05
31	½ by 4 ..... do..	50	1.50	1.76
32	½ by 4½ ..... do..	50	1.53	1.85
33	½ by 5 ..... do..	50	1.65	1.93
34	Brads, ½ to 2 inch, assorted ..... lbs..	33½	a 1.50	.....
	Brushes:			
35	Blender, 4-inch ..... No..	(*)	.....	.....
36	Badger, flat, 2-inch ..... doz..	6-12	.....	.....
37	Color 2-inch ..... do..	6-12	.....	.....
38	Calcimining ..... No..	1	.....	.....
40	Paint, sash, round No. 8, full size ..... doz..	2	.....	.....
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
46	Brushes, fitch, 2 inches wide ..... do..	6-12	.....	.....

* No award; no sample.

a For lot.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Chas. A. Kimberk.	S. H. Crane.	H. B. Lyford.	Fred. K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Valentine Stortz.		Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.						New York.	
.21	.21	.19½	.216	.20½	.....	.....	1
.224	.22	.21	.224	.21	.....	.....	2
.256	.25	.23½	.256	.24	.....	.....	3
.28	.27	.26	.28	.26½	.....	.....	4
.30	.29½	.28¼	.304	.28½	.....	.....	5
.31½	.31	.29⅝	.314	.29½	.....	.....	6
.32½	.32	.30⅝	.328	.30⅝	.....	.....	7
.34	.33	.319	.34	.32	.....	.....	8
.35	.34	.32½	.352	.33	.....	.....	9
.37½	.37	.35½	.376	.35½	.....	.....	10
.40	.39	.37	.40	.37½	.....	.....	11
.42	(*)	.396	.424	.39½	.....	.....	12
.46	.45½	.434	.464	.43½	.....	.....	13
.57½	.56½	.54	.576	.54	.....	.....	14
.61	.60½	.57	.616	.57½	.....	.....	15
.65½	.64½	.61	.656	.61½	.....	.....	16
.69½	.68½	.65	.096	.65½	.....	.....	17
.73½	.72½	.69	.736	.69	.....	.....	18
.77	.76½	.72	.776	.72½	.....	.....	19
.81	.80	.76	.816	.76½	.....	.....	20
1.32	1.30	1.24	.132½	1.24	.....	.....	21
2.04	2.00	1.90	2.04	1.91½	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.53½	.598	.60	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.53½	.598	.60	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.53½	.598	.60	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.56½	.628	.63	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.618	.628	.69	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	1.23	1.23	.....	.....	28
.65	.64½	.618	.618	.66	.....	.....	29
.87	.88	.84	.84	.90	.....	.....	30
1.47	1.47½	1.41	1.41	1.38	.....	.....	31
1.53	1.94	1.47	1.47½	1.58	.....	.....	32
1.60	1.61	1.54	1.54	1.65	.....	.....	33
.....	b .06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	11.70	35
.....	.....	5.40	.....	.....	4.00	3.90	36
.....	.....	4.40	.....	.....	6.00	5.85	37
.....	.....	1.31	.....	.....	c 20.00	c 19.50	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 24.00	c 23.40	39
.....	.....	1.26	.....	.....	2.00	1.95	40
					2.00	1.95	41
					1.12	1.09	42
					23.00	22.43	43
					22.50	21.94	44
					27.00	26.33	45
.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	3.00	2.93	46

b Wire.

c Per dozen.

REF0071843

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Valentine Stortz.	H. B. Lyford.	T. A. Harvey.	Wm. D. Allen & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			As stated.	Chicago.		
	Additional articles—Continued.					
	Brushes:					
1	Paint, flat, 4-inch ..... doz	3	b 4.00	4.10		
2			b 4.00	7.04		
3			b 3.75			
4			b 10.50			
5			a 3.90			
6			a 3.90			
7			a 3.66			
8			a 10.24			
9	Varnish, flat, Clinton, No. 6 ..... do	(*)	b 16.00			
10			a 15.60			
11	Forges, blacksmiths, portable ..... No	(*)				
12	Gauges, patent ..... do	(*)				
13	Gas pipe, black, lapweld:					
	400 feet 1-inch ..... feet	1,700	c .0289		.031	.03½
	400 feet 1¼-inch ..... do		c .03½		.04	.04½
	400 feet 1½-inch ..... do		d .0472		.05	.05½
	500 feet 2-inch ..... do		d .06½		.06½	.07
14	Hair clippers ..... pairs	16	b .99	.90		
15			b 1.10	1.20		
16						
	Hose, rubber, 3 ply, with couplings:					
17	1-inch ..... feet	630			.129	.02
18	1¼ inch ..... do	360			.164	.12
19	1½-inch ..... do	800			.19½	.14
20	Iron, bevel-edge, ¾-inch, for wagon boxes, pounds	1,000			.02¼	
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:					
21	¼ by ½ ..... lbs	300			.0138	
22	¼ by 1 ..... do	300			.0128	
23	½ by ½ ..... do	400			.0143	
24	½ by 1 ..... do	200			.0113	
25	½ by ¾ ..... do	200			.0133	
	Iron, per 100 pounds:					
26	Half oval, ¾-inch ..... do	100			.0133	
27	Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 22 ..... lbs	200		.0308	.031	
28	Round, 1¼-inch ..... do	100			.0113	
29	Swede, ¾ by 1-inch ..... do	100			.0309	
30	Knives, butcher, 16-inch ..... doz	1		12.00		
31	Knobs, porcelain, 1¼-inch, with nut and screw ..... gross	6		1.84	1.79	
32	Locks, door, Yale ..... doz	1		12.90	14.00	
33	Mandrel, hollow, entire length 3 feet 4 inches ..... No	1		3.57		
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:					
34	No. 4 ..... lbs	50		f .08½	.11	
35	No. 5 ..... do	150		f .08½	.10	
36	Nozzles, hose, for 1¼ inch pipe ..... No	12			1.22	

* No award; no sample.
a New York delivery.
b Chicago delivery.
c Burrweld, Chicago delivery.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Jos. M. Larimer.	Chas. A. Kimball.	S. H. Crane.	James B. Clow.	C. E. Durborrow.	Fred. K. Maus.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Jos. W. Soper.	Moses Ramsey.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.							Chicago or New York.	St. Louis.	
									1
									2
									3
									4
									5
									6
									7
									8
									9
									10
20.00	6.20				15.00	14.40			11
		4.80							12
								e .7818	13
		.0294	.0321						
		.0387	.0423						
		.0583	.0525						
		.08	.0722						
		1.40		.93			1.10		14
				1.20			1.20		15
				1.75			1.50		16
								.12	17
								.20	18
								.24	19
									20
.02	.0170				.0185	.0189			
.011	.014				.011	.0149			21
.0165	.013				.014	.0139			22
.019	.0135				.0185	.0195			23
.015	.0115				.0124	.0124			24
.017	.0135				.0115	.0144			25
.021	.0145				.0184	.0274			26
									27
.03½	.031				.0315	.0349			28
.01½	.0115				.0124	.0124			29
.037	.03½				.0322	.0318			30
		11.40							31
		2.97							32
									33
	2.55					f .0285			
.38					.35	.1995			34
.21					.07½	.117			35
								.50	36

d Lapweld, Chicago delivery.
e For lot 1 and 1¼ inch Burrweld; 1¼ and 2 inch Lapweld.
f Per pound.

REF0071844

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Chas. A. Kimball.	S. H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Additional articles—Continued.				
1	Nuts, iron, square: For ⅜-inch bolt ..... lbs.	14	.03	.02	
2	For ½-inch bolt ..... do.	10	.04	.02½	
3	Planes: Skew-rabbet, 2-inch ..... No.	2	.40		.36
4	Fore, wood, Bailey's, or equal ..... do.	6	.83		.94
5	Rasps, wood, round, 1 dozen each of 4-inch, 8-inch, 12-inch, and 14-inch ..... doz.	4	1.80		a 1.12
6			2.90		b 1.52
7			5.40		c 3.08
8			7.80		d 4.32
9	Rivets, and burs, copper, ⅜ inch, No. 8 ..... lbs.	40	.177		.17½
10	Shears, trimmers, tailors', bent, 12-inch ..... doz.	1			9.00
11	Scissors, hair, 8-inch ..... do.	1			6.00
12	Screws, hand, Bliss, or equal, 1¼ by 2 inches ..... No.	12			
	Screws, wood, iron:				
13	¼-inch, No. 4 ..... gross.	6	.064	.060	.06½
14	¼-inch, No. 9 ..... do.	12	.11N	.12½	.11½
15	¼-inch, No. 13 ..... do.	10	.216	.22½	.21½
16	¼-inch, No. 13 ..... do.	5	.24	.24½	.24
17	¼-inch, No. 7 ..... do	2	.12½	.13½	.12½
18	¼-inch, No. 8 ..... do.	2	.138	.14½	.13½
	Screws, lag:				
19	⅜ by 6 ..... No.	50	.0156	.01½	.018
20	½ by 6 ..... do.	50	.0156	.01½	.018
21	⅜ by 7 ..... do.	100	.0170	.016	.02
22	½ by 7 ..... do.	100	.0170	.016	.02
23	½ by 6 ..... do.	100	.0097	.011	.013
24	Screws, saw, 1 dozen No. 4, 3 dozen No. 5 ..... doz.	4			.35
25	Spoke shaves ..... No.	6			.15
26	Shoes, mule, No. 5, per 100 pounds ..... lbs.	200	4.02	3.25	3.65
27					
28					
29					
	Steel, cast, per 100 pounds:				
30	Bar, ⅛ by 1½ inches ..... do.	50	.05½		
31	Square, 1¼ inches ..... do.	25	.05½		
32	Toe calks, steel, No. 4 ..... do.	25	.041	.0399	
33	Vises, 3½-inch, round jaw, 34-pound, Parker's patent, number	2			
34	Waste cocks, Farmer's clamp stop, 1¼-inch ..... doz.	(*)			
35	Washers, iron, for ⅝-inch bolt ..... lbs.	10	.03	.02	.03½
	Wire:				
36	Bright, iron, ⅛-inch ..... do.	50	.02½		.02½
37	Annealed, No. 10 gauge ..... do.	500	.019		.0188

* No award. a No. 4. b No. 8.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Jas. B. Clow.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Valentine Stortz.	H. B. Lyford.	Fred. K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Moses Rumsey.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.						St. Louis.	
				.02	.02		1
				.0345	.03½		2
		.90	.83				3
		.89	.85				4
							5
							6
							7
							8
		.17½	.07½				9
	9.00		7.75				10
	4.90		3.65				11
			3.30				12
		.06	.073	.068	.07		13
		.12	.117	.12½	.10½		14
		.2187	.213	.23	.22½		15
		.243	.237	.25½	.25		16
		.1296	.126	.136	.13½		17
		.1409	.137	.148	.14½		18
			.0139	.0147	.0148		19
			.0139	.0147	.0148		20
			.0153	.0162	.0162		21
			.0153	.0162	.0162		22
			.0096	.0101	.0102		23
			.26				24
							25
			3.92	3.74	4.20		26
			3.82	3.74			27
				3.93			28
				3.83			29
				.0548	.06½		30
				.0548	.05½		31
			.0424	.0412	.04½		32
6.40			6.75	5.93	5.56		33
						26.75	34
				.02	.02		35
							36
			.0194				37
			.0161				

c No. 12. d No. 14.

REF0071845

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantities awarded.	Charles E. Mathews.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Samuel A. Hunniston.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	MEDICINES.					
1	Acetanilid ..... oz..	638	.....	.09	.02½	.02½
	Acid:					
2	Acetic, c. p., in g. s. bottles ..... do...	537	.....	.09	.02	.02½
3	Arsenious, in 1-ounce bottles ..... do...	61	.....	.06	.04	.06
4	Benzoic, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	194	.....	.15	.04½	.04½
5	Boracic, powdered, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	1,924	.....	.06	.02½	.02
6	Carbolic, 95 per cent, for disinfection, in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	703	.....	.18	.20	.20
7	Carbolic, pure, crystallized, in g. s. s. m. bottles, ounces	1,700	.....	.10	.02½	.02½
8	Citric, in s. m. bottles ..... os..	648	.....	.08	.03½	.04½
9	Gallic, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	128	.....	.10	.05½	.07½
10	Hydrocyanic, dilute, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles.. do...	57	.06	.10	.08	.06½
11	Muriatic, c. p., in g. s. bottles ..... do...	533	.....	.08	.02½	.03
12	Nitric, c. p., in g. s. bottles ..... do...	324	.....	.09	.02½	.03
13	Phos., U. S. P., in g. s. bottles ..... do...	500	.....	.10	.03½	.03½
14	Salicylic, in s. m. bottles or tins ..... do...	500	.....	.13	.07½	.10
15	Sulphuric, c. p., in g. s. bottles ..... do...	384	.....	.08	.02½	.03
16	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in g. s. bottles.. do...	500	.03	.09	.03½	.04½
17	Tannic, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	200	.....	.14	.06½	.09
18	Tartaric, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	344	.....	.06	.02½	.03
19	Alcohol, U. S. P ..... quarts..	2,193	.....	.....	.73	.....
20	Alum, powdered, in s. m. bottles ..... oz..	3,000	.....	.06	.01	.01½
21	Ammonium, bromide of, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	564	.....	.08	.04½	.04½
22	Ammonia, carbonate of, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	1,108	.....	.06	.01½	.01½
23	Ammonium, chloride of, pulvis, in s. m. bottles ... do...	1,199	.....	.06	.01½	.02
24	Amyl, nitrite, pearls of (5 drops each), in bottles of 25 ..... bottles..	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Antimony and potassium, tartrate of, U. S. P. (tartar emetic), 1-ounce bottles ..... oz..	36	.....	.08	.05	.05
26	Antipyrine ..... do...	279	.....	1.30	1.23½	1.23½
27	Apomorphine, hydrochlorate, in ¼-ounce bottles.. do...	2	.....	3.90	3.24	3.75
28	Atropia, sulph., in ¼-ounce bottles ..... do...	6	.....	3.90	3.14	3.30
29	Bismuth, subnitrate of, U. S. P., in s. m. bottles.. do...	1,583	.....	.18	.14½	.15
30	Borax, powdered, in paper ..... do...	9,470	.....	.01½	.01	.00½
31	Bromine, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do...	33	.....	.19	.16	.20
32	Calcium chloride, granular ..... do...	177	.....	.10	.06	.04
33	Calcium, sulphide, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do...	144	.....	.03	.02½	.04
34	Capsules, gelatin, empty, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4.. boxes..	3,014	.....	.07	.06	.06½
35	Cerate:					
	Blistering, in 8-ounce tins ..... oz..	264	.01	.06	.03	.....
36	Resin ..... lbs..	119	.30	.25	.18	.....
37	Simple, in 1-pound tins ..... do...	266	.35	.28	.28	.....
38	Chalk, prepared, in paper ..... oz..	732	.....	.00½	.00½	.00½
39	Chloral, hydrate of, in g. s. s. m. bottles ..... do...	510	.....	.16	.10	.10
40	Chlorodyne, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do...	648	.....	.....	.10	.....
41	Chloroform, purified, in 16-ounce g. s. bottles.... do...	4,340	.....	.05½	.05	.04½
42	Cinchonidia, sulphate of ..... do...	314	.....	.10	.02½	.09

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Brockman Manufacturing Co.	Richardson Drug Co.	The Malcbie Chemical Co.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Smith, Kline & French Co.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Geo. C. McKesson.	Parke, Davis & Co.	George Merrill.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.		New York, Chicago.	St. Louis.		New York.			Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City.	Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City.	
.....	.06½	.02½	.02½	.....	.02½	.....	.02½	.....	.....	1
.....	.09	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	2
.....	.05½	.04	.03½	.....	.02½	.....	.05	.....	.....	3
.....	.13	.04½	.05½	.....	.04½	.....	.04	.....	.....	4
.....	.06	.02½	.01½	.....	.02	.....	.02	.....	.....	5
.....	.30	.12½	.16	.....	.12	.18	.20	.....	.....	6
.....	.08	.01½	.01½	.....	.01½	.01½	.02	.....	.....	7
.....	.08	.03½	.03½	.....	.03½	.....	.03½	.....	.....	8
.....	.11	.06	.05½	.....	.05	.....	.05½	.....	.....	9
.....	.09	.08	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	10
.....	.06	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	11
.....	.06½	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	12
.....	.06	.03½	.01	.....	.02½	.....	.03	.....	.....	13
.....	.13	.07½	.08	.....	.07½	.....	.07½	.....	.....	14
.....	.06	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	15
.....	.08	.03½	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	16
.....	.13	.07	.07½	.....	.07	.....	.07	.....	.....	17
.....	.07	.02½	.02½	.....	.02½	.....	.02½	.....	.....	18
.....	.65	.....	.85	.....	.80	.....	.70	.....	.....	19
.....	.05½	.06½	.06½	.....	.01	.....	.01	.....	.....	20
.....	.10	.01½	.01½	.....	.10	.....	.04	.....	.....	21
.....	.06	.01½	.01½	.....	.02½	.....	.01½	.....	.....	22
.....	.06	.01½	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.....	23
.....	.50	.50	.26½	.....	.....	.....	.50	.23	.....	24
.....	.04½	.03½	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	25
.....	1.21	.....	1.26	.....	1.22	.....	1.25	.....	.....	26
.....	3.10	3.30	3.07	.....	3.25	.....	7.00	.....	.....	27
.....	3.00	3.30	3.17	.....	2.96	.....	3.00	.....	.....	28
.....	.19	.14½	.14½	.....	.12½	.....	.14	.....	.....	29
.01	.01	.00½	.00½	.....	.00½	.....	.00½	.....	.....	30
.....	.18	.18	.16	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	31
.....	.08	.03½	.02½	.....	.01½	.....	.03	.....	.....	32
.....	.03	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	33
.....	.06	.05½	.07	.....	.06	.....	.09	.07	.05	34
.....	.03	.02½	.02½	.03½	.03½	.....	.04	.05½	.04	35
.....	.19	.17½	.13½	.18	.20	.....	.18	.23	.18	36
.....	.31	.24	.20½	.24½	.28	.....	.35	.30	.24½	37
.....	.00½	.00½	.00½	.....	.....	.....	.00½	.....	.....	38
.....	.15	.08½	.09	.....	.07½	.....	.08	.....	.....	39
.....	.17	.06	.03½	.....	.05½	.....	.06½	.06½	.06	40
.....	.04	.04½	.03½	.....	.04½	.....	.04½	.....	.....	41
.....	.09	.05	.03	.....	.04	.....	.04	.....	.....	42

REF0071846

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Chas. E. Mathews.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	The Searles & Hereth Co.	Jno. T. Plummer.	San'l A. Hmiston.	Brookman Manufacturing Co.	Richardson Drug Co.
			Point of delivery.						
			Chicago.						
	MEDICINES—continued.								
1	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, in ½-ounce bottles.....oz.	19½	.....	6.25	.....	6.20	5.93	.....	5.50
2	Cocoa butter.....lbs.	20	.....	.....	.....	.33	.37	.....	.37
3	Collodion, in 1-ounce bottles.....oz.	223	.10	.08	.....	.06	.07½	.....	.10½
4	Confection, senna, in 1-pound jars.lbs.	39	.40	.48	.....	.35	.....	.....	.46
5	Copaiba, balsam of.....oz.	1,484	.....	.....	.....	.01	.03½	.....	.04
6	Copper, sulphate of, in s. m. bottles do...	215	.....	.06	.....	.02	.02	.....	.06
7	Creosote, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles...do...	218	.....	.14	.....	.07	.....	.....	.09
8	Digitalis, leaves.....do...	122	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.15
9	Ergotine, in jars.....do...	104	.35	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.37
10	Ether, sulphur, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins.....lbs.	190	.....	.74	.....	.73	.69	.....	.75
	Extract:								
11	Barberry, fluid (B. aquifol).....lbs.	51	1.20	.55	.47	.60	.90	.68	1.40
12	Belladonna, fluid.....oz.	483	.05	.05	.034	.03	.08	.....	.07
13	Belladonna, alcoholic, in jars .do...	18	.17	.25	.145	.10	.....	.....	.15
14	Buchu, fluid.....do...	1,752	.047	.03	.0325	.03½	.....	.....	.07½
15	Cannabis indica, in jars.....do...	9	.35	.40	.15	.21	.....	.....	.30
16	Cannabis indica, fluid.....do...	113	.05½	.06	.037	.03½	.....	.....	.07½
17	Cascara sagrada, fluid.....do...	2,420	.04	.05	.025	.02½	.....	.....	.06½
18	Cimicifuga, fluid (racemosa)...do...	844	.04	.05	.025	.02½	.....	.....	.06
19	Cinchona, fluid (with aromatics), ounces.....	1,904	.06	.06	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.08
20	Cocculus indicus, fluid.....oz.	753	.04	.04	.033	.03	.....	.....	.06½
21	Colchicum seed, fluid .....do...	182	.05½	.06	.037	.04½	.....	.....	.07
22	Colocynth, compound, powdered, in s. m. bottles.....oz.	80	.15	.25	.09	.16	.....	.....	.19
23	Ergot, fluid .....do...	1,506	.07½	.07	.042	.04½	.....	.....	.10
24	Gentian, alcoholic, in jars.....do...	21	.....	.14	.09	.09½	.....	.....	.10
25	Ginger, fluid.....do...	2,490	.04	.05	.04	.03½	.....	.....	.07
26	Hamamelis, fluid.....lbs..	177	.03½	.03	.336	.30	.....	.53	.45
27	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic, U. S. P., in jars .....oz..	24	.16	.15	.13	.14	.....	.....	.17½
28	Hyoscyamus, fluid .....do...	388	.04½	.05	.032	.03	.....	.....	.06½
29	Ipecac, fluid .....do...	632	.17½	.16	.12	.15½	.....	.....	.18
30	Jaborandi, fluid.....do...	320	.08	.06	.035	.04½	.....	.....	.10½
31	Licorice, in paper.....do...	2,390	.....	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.01½
32	Licorice, fluid.....lbs..	444	.45	.03	.27	.24	.....	.44	.45
33	Nux vomica, alcoholic, powdered, U. S. P., in 1-ounce bottles.....oz..	23	.20	.33	.1125	.12	.....	.....	.20
34	Poke root, fluid .....do...	441	.04	.04	.0225	.03	.....	.....	.05½
35	Rhubarb, fluid .....do...	804	.06½	.08	.0412	.03½	.....	.....	.11
36	Sarsaparilla, fluid.....do...	7,304	.04	.04½	.025	.02½	.....	.04½	.07½
37	Seneka, fluid.....do...	640	.07½	.08	.051	.04½	.....	.....	.10
38	Senna, fluid.....do...	512	.05	.04	.0245	.02½	.....	.....	.07½
39	Stillingia, fluid.....do...	960	.04	.05	.021	.02½	.....	.....	.07
40	Taraxicum, fluid.....do...	1,064	.04	.05	.021	.02½	.....	.....	.06½
41	Valerian, fluid .....do...	800	.04	.04½	.020	.02½	.....	.....	.06
42	Viburnum, fluid.....do...	1,220	.04	.05	.0255	.02½	.....	.....	.06½
43	Wild cherry, fluid.....do...	3,624	.03	.04	.016	.02½	.....	.03½	.06
44	Glycerin, pure .....do...	9,600	.....	.01½	.....	.01½	.01½	.01½	.02
45	Gum arabic, powdered, in paper.. do...	744	.....	.04	.....	.02½	.03	.....	.02
46	Gum asafetida, in tins.....do...	900	.....	.02½	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.09
47	Gum camphor, in 1-pound cans...lbs...	324	.....	.48	.....	.49	.48	.....	.50

[a] Root, in 4-ounce bottles. Extract of belladonna leaves, fluid, in 4-ounce bottles, in Omaha, 6 cents; in Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, 6½ cents.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

The Tilden Co.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Smith, Kline & French Co.	Geo. C. McKesson.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Parke Davis & Co.	George Merrill.	The Mercer Chemical Co.		Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago, New York.		St. Louis.		New York.			Chicago, N. Y., Kans. C., St. Louis, Omaha.	N. Y., Chicago, St. Louis, Kans. C.	Omaha.	Chicago, St. Louis, Kans C.	
.....	6.76	5.25	.....	5.65	5.95	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.44	.37	.....	.38	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.06	.05½	.....	.08	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.40	.29	.28	.33	.30	.....	.32	.28	.....	.....	4
.....	.02½	.02½	.....	.03½	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.02	.01⅞	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.07	.07	.....	.16	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.01	.01	.....	.01½	.01	.....	.....	.01	b .24	b .24½	8
.....	.21	.28	.....	.28	.20	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	9
.....	.76	a .03½	.....	.69	.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.48	.50	.40	.60	.45	.58	.....	.60	.60	c .97	c .99	11
.03½	.03	.02½	.....	.03½	.03	.....	.04	.03	d* .03½	d .03½	12
.....	.....	.20	.03½	.19	.13½	.....	.14	.15	e .15	e .15	13
.04	.03½	.03	.03	.03½	.03	.....	.05	.03½	f .06	f .06½	14
.....	.....	.40	.....	.25	.10	.....	.17	.16	e .20	e .20½	15
.04½	.04	.03½	.04½	.04½	.03½	.....	.05	.03½	d .04½	d .04½	13
.03	.02½	.02½	.08	.03½	.08	.....	.10	.03	e .08½	e .09	17
.03½	.02½	.02½	.03	.03½	.02½	.....	.03	.02½	d .03	d .03½	18
.04½	.04	.03½	.....	.03½	.03	.....	.03½	.03½	f .04½	f .04½	19
.....	.03	.02½	.....	.03½	.03	.....	.04	.03	d .03½	d .03½	20
.03½	.04½	.04	.....	.03½	.04	.....	.04	.04	d .04½	d .05	21
.....	.....	.15	.....	.15½	.15	.....	.10	.12	f .10½	f .10½	22
.05½	.04½	.03½	.07	.04½	.04½	.....	.06	.04½	d .05½	d .05½	23
.....	.....	.10	.....	.20	.12	.....	.09½	.09	.....	.....	24
.03½	.03½	.03½	.04½	.03½	.03½	.....	.05	.03½	f .05	f .05½	25
.40	.32	.28½	.40	.35	.30	.....	.30	.30	e .32	e .32½	26
.....	.....	.18	.....	.19	.10	.....	.11	.12	A .17	A .17½	27
.03½	.03	.03	.04½	.03½	.03	.....	.03½	.03	d .04½	d .04½	28
.14	.14½	.14	.....	.11½	.14	.....	.13½	.15	d .17	d .17½	29
.05	.04½	.03½	.06½	.01	.03	.....	.05½	.03½	f .07½	f .07½	30
.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.01	.01½	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	31
.27½	.23½	.23½	.36	.30	.25	.....	.22½	.23½	e .26	e .27	32
.....	.18	.24	.....	.25	.12	.....	.11½	.12	.16	.16½	33
.03½	.02½	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03	.....	.03	.03	f .03	f .03	34
.05½	.04	.04½	.04½	.04⅞	.03½	.....	.04½	.03½	f .05	f .05½	35
.02½	.02½	.02½	.04	.03½	.02½	.....	.02½	.02½	f .02½	f .02½	36
.06½	.06	.05½	.06	.03½	.04½	.....	.06	.04½	f .06	f .06½	37
.03½	.02½	.02⅞	.03½	.03½	.02½	.....	.02	.02½	e .03½	e .03½	38
.03½	.02½	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½	.....	.02	.02½	d .02½	d .02½	39
.03½	.02½	.02½	.03½	.03½	.02	.....	.02½	.02½	f .02⅞	f .02½	40
.02½	.02½	.02½	.03	.03⅞	.03	.....	.04	.02½	e .02½	e .02½	41
.03½	.03	.02½	.03½	.03½	.03	.....	.03	.02½	f .02½	f .02½	12
.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02	.....	.03	.02½	f .02⅞	f .02½	43
.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.00½	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.02½	.02	.....	.02⅞	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.03	.03	.....	.02½	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.48	.50	.....	.45	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47

a Per ounce.
b 4 ounces each.
c In 1-pound bottles.
d 4-ounce bottles.
e 1-ounce bottles.
f 8-ounce bottles.
g 4-ounce bottles.
h 1 ounce each.

REF0071847

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Chas. E. Mathews.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	The Searles & Merrell Co.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Saml. A. Humiston.	Brookman Mfg. Co.	Richardson Drug Co.
			Point of delivery.						
			Chicago.						
	MEDICINES—continued.								
1	Hypodermic tablets (morphia, ¼ gr., atropine, ₁⁄₁₅ gr.), in tubes of 25 each ..... tubes	675	.03		6.06				.08
2	Iodine in g. s. bottles ..... oz	95		.32		.33	.32½		.34
3	Iodoform ..... do	500	.35	.32		.32	.33		.34
4	Iodol ..... do	62		1.10		.95			1.05
5	Iron: Ammoniated citrate of, in s. m. bottles ..... lbs	19		.09		.72	.62		.70
6	Dyalised ..... oz	385				.02			.06½
7	Pyrophosphate, in bottles ..... do	92		.09		.07			.10
8	Reduced, in bottles ..... do	85		.08		.07			.10
9	Sesquioxide, in bottles ..... do	29		.12					.04
10	Sulphate of, commercial, in wood boxes ..... lbs	1,150		.04		.01½	.01½	.03½	.04
11	Dried sulphate of, c. p., in s. m. bottles ..... oz	180		.06		.02			.07½
12	Iron and quinine, soluble citrate of, in bottles ..... oz	398	.15	.15		.18			.16
13	Lanolin ..... do	1,284		.05		.04½			.05½
14	Lead, acetate of, in s. m. bottles .. do	962		.06		.01½			.07
15	Lithium: Carbonate, in 1-ounce bottles .. oz	49		.17		.20	.35		.21
16	Citrate, granular, effervescing, in 8-ounce bottles ..... bottles	104				.35			
17	Lycopodium, in bottles ..... oz	236		.05		.05	.05½		.05
18	Magnesia: Carbonate ..... oz	490		.01½		.01	.01½		.01½
19	Heavy calcined, s. m. bottles .. do	140				.04½			.10
20	Sulphate of, in tins ..... lbs	2,175		.03		.02½	.02½		.03½
	Mercury:								
	Ammoniated (white precipitate), in s. m. bottles ..... oz	19		.10		.05½			.13½
22	With Chalk, in s. m. bottles .. do	184		.07		.04½			.08
23	Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in s. m. bottles .. oz	234		.07½		.06½	.07½		.11
24	Mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in s. m. bottles ..... oz	622		.08		.07½	.08		.11
25	Red oxide of, 1-oz. bottles .. do	184		.06		.07½	.09		.11
26	Yellow oxide of, 1-oz. bottles .. do	81		.12		.10½			.12
27	Yellow sulph., 1-oz. bottles .. do	29		.11		.09			.13
	Morphia:								
28	Acetate of, in ½-ounce bottles .. do	10½				2.40	2.40		2.50
29	Sulphate of, ½-oz. bottles .... do	57½				2.30	2.20		2.50
30	Mustard Seed, black, ground, in 5-pound tins ..... lbs	432		.11		.10½	.12		.17
31	Nitroglycerin, alcoholic sol., 1% .. oz	53	.08			.07	.14		.11
	Oil:								
32	Anise ..... oz	50		.15		.13	.15	.17	.12
33	Castor, bottles, cold pressed .. qts	1,300		.42		.37½	.37½	.48	.38
34	Cinnamon (cassia) ..... oz	80		.10		.09	.08	.11½	.08
35	Cloves ..... do	229		.07		.07	.07	.09	.07
36	Cod-liver, 1-pint bottles .. bottles	3,521				.18	.17½	.17½	.17
37	Croton ..... oz	50		.10		.10½		.11	.17½
38	Cubebs ..... do	120		.15		.12½	.16	.19½	.13
39	Lemon ..... do	105		.17		.11	.10	.17	.09
40	Linseed, raw, in bottles .... pints	675		.13		.12	.15	.13	.12
41	Male fern, ethereal ..... oz	70	.35	.31		.18	.18	.19½	.18
42	Olive, in bottles ..... pints	1,794		.13		.13	.14	.29½	.10
43	Origanum, in bottles ..... oz	2,424		.04		.03		.04½	.02½
44	Peppermint ..... do	167		.20		.19	.22	.25	.18
45	Sandalwood ..... do	197		.22		.30	.30	.52	.15

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Smith, Kline & French Co.	Geo. C. McKesson.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Geo. Merrill.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	The Merrell Chemical Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
St. Louis.		New York.		Chic., St. L., N. Y., Kans. C., Omaha.		New York, Chic., St. L., Kans. City.	New York, Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago, St. Louis, Kans. City.	
.09			.10	.07	.06	.05	.04½	.06½	.06½	1
.32		.30	.26				.30			2
.33		30.	.30	.34			.32			3
1.03		.98	.95				.75			4
.53		.75	.49				.65			5
.01½		.02½	.01½		.01½	.01½	.02			6
.06½		.04½	.03½				.07			7
.05½			.06				.07			8
.04½			.06				.08			9
.01½		.009	.01½				.01½			10
.01½			.02				.01½			11
.10½	.12		.11				.13			12
.04½		.03½	.04½		.10					13
.01½			.01½				.03½			14
.17½		.17	.18				.22			15
1.25		.30	.31		.38½	.30	.31			16
.04½		.04½	.04½				.05			17
.01		.½	.01				.00½			18
.05		.03½	.05				.04½			19
.02½		.06½	.02½				.02½			20
.07½			.06				.05½			21
.05			.04½			.05				22
.04½		.05	.06				.06½			23
.04½		.05½	.05				.07½			24
.09		.07½	.08				.08			25
.10½			.10½				.10			26
.09			.09				.09			27
2.30		2.40	2.35				2.65			28
2.30		2.20	2.05				2.50			29
.11		.10½	.10½				.11			30
.04½			.05		.05	.05	.05			31
.12		.12½	.12				.12			32
.37		.39	.37½				.38			33
.08½		.07½	.08				.09			34
.07½		.05	.06				.07			35
.16½		.23	.15		.16		.17			36
.07⅚		.08½	.09				.10			37
.12½		.12½	.16				.14			38
.08½		.11½	.12				.11½			39
.12½		.17	.13				.13			40
.15½		.19	.16			.16				41
.14½		.22	.20				.15			42
.02½		.02½	.03½				.02½			43
.17½		.18½	.18				.19½			44
.26		.34½	.30				.31			45

REF0071848

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Chas. E. Mathews.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	The Searles & Hoeth Co.	Jno. T. Plimmer.	Saml. A. Hamilton.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	MEDICINES—continued.						
	Oil:						
1	Sassafras, in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	111	.....	.50	.....	.32	.31½
2	Tar ..... do..	221	.....	.12	.....	.10	.07
3	Turpentine, in bottles ..... quarts..	992	.....	.22	.....	.40	.20
4	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-pound pots. lbs..	257	.....	.50	.....	.45	.....
5	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in pots ..... oz..	574	.....	.04	.....	.02½	.....
6	Oleate of mercury, 10 per cent, in 8-ounce bottles, ounces	530	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....
	Pepsin:						
7	Pure, in 1-ounce bottles ..... oz..	129	.60	.30	.35	.40	.30
8	Sacch., in bottles ..... do...	911	.08	.08	.075	.08½	.07½
9	Petrolatum, 120° F., light colored, in 1-pound cans, pounds	2,343	.....	.....	.....	.09	.09
	Pills:						
10	Aloes and asafetida, U. S. P., in bottles of 100, bottles	162	.12	.12	.....	.08	.....
11	Aloes and myrrh, U. S. P., in bottles of 100, bottles	141	.12	.15	.....	.11½	.....
12	Aloes and mastic, U. S. P., in bottles of 100, bottles	114	.12	.15	.....	.12	.....
13	Camphor and opium (camphor, 2 grains; opium, ½ grain), in bottles of 100 each. bottles..	213	.20	.23	.....	.15½	.....
14	Comp. cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P. do...	140	.50	.55	.....	.40	.....
15	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.. do...	265	.12	.12	.....	.09½	.....
16	Pill of mercury, U. S. P. (blue mass), in pots... oz..	199	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....
17	Pills of mercury (green iodide, ¼ grain each), in bottles of 100 ..... bottles..	309	.10	.12	.....	.08	.....
18	Pills of sulphate of quinine, gelatine coated (3 grains each), in bottles of 100..... bottles..	769	.24	.28	.....	.25	.....
19	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, in 10-grain vials.. grs..	250	.....	.10	.....	.07	.09
20	Podophyllum, resin of, in bottles ..... oz..	30	.25	.30	.....	.....	.....
	Potassium:						
21	Acetate of, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	800	.....	.06	.....	.02½	.03
22	Bicarbon, in gs. s. m. bottles ..... do...	624	.....	.05	.....	.02½	.03
23	Bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in paper ..... oz..	1,932	.....	.02	.....	.02	.01½
24	Bromide of, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	2,182	.....	.06½	.....	.03	.03½
25	Caustic, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do..	25	.....	.10	.....	.08	.....
26	Chlorate of, powdered, in paper ..... do...	1,888	.....	.02	.....	.01½	.01½
27	Cyanide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do...	9	.....	.11	.....	.10	.15
28	Iodide of, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	2,116	.....	.22	.....	.18½	.20
29	Nitrate of (saltpeter), powdered, in s. m. bottles ..... oz..	984	.....	.05	.....	.01½	.01½
30	Permanganate of, in 1-ounce bottles ..... do...	78	.....	.05	.....	.06	.06
31	And sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt), powdered, in paper ..... oz..	3,490	.....	.01½	.....	.01½	.01½
32	Powdered aloes, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	100	.....	.04	.....	.01½	.01½
33	Powdered brayera, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	76	.....	.03	.....	.04½	.....
34	Powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper), in s. m. bottles ..... oz..	520	.....	.02½	.....	.02	.02½
35	Powdered cinchona, in s. m. bottles ..... lbs..	16	.....	.32	.....	.34	.35
36	Powder, insect ..... do...	311	.....	.20	.....	.16	.19
37							
38	Powdered ipecac, in s. m. bottles ..... oz..	107	.....	.14	.....	.11	.11
39	Powdered jalap, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	96	.....	.06	.....	.03½	.06½
40	Powdered licorice root, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	380	.....	.05	.....	.01½	.01½
41	Powdered opium, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	206	.....	.30	.....	.25½	.30
42	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in s. m. bottles ..... oz..	760	.06	.10	.....	.08	.07½
43	Powdered rhubarb, in s. m. bottles ..... do...	320	.....	.10	.....	.08	.09½

a In 1-pound cans.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Brookman Manufacturing Co.	Richardson Drug Co.	The Tilden Co.	The Malthie Chemical Co.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Smith, Kline & French Co.	Geo. C. McKesson.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Geo. Morrell.	The Mercer Chemical Co.		Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.		Chicago or New York.		St. Louis.		New York.		Chic., N. Y., St. L., Kans. City, Omaha.	N. Y., Chic., St. L., Kans. City.	Omaha.	Chic., St. L., Kans. City.	
.59½	.42	.....	.32	.33	.....	.43	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.07	.07	.....	.06½	.05	.....	.13	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.19½	.16	.....	.18	.17	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.50	.....	.48	.46	.49	.45	.50	.65	.49	.....	.....	4
.....	.08	.....	.02½	.02½	.03	.02½	.05	.03½	.02½	.....	.....	5
.....	.10	.....	.07	.03½	.05	.05	.07	.07	.05	.....	.....	6
.....	.50	.....	.25	.28½	.....	.30	.50	.40	.30	.35	.35½	7
.....	.09	.....	.04½	.05½	.....	.08	.05	.08½	.06	.05½	.06½	8
.....	.08	.....	.08½	.05½	.....	.10	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.12½	.10	.10	.10	.....	.....	.10	.09½	.08	.10	.10	10
.....	.12½	.10	.10	.11	.....	.....	.11	.09	.08	.....	.....	11
.....	.12½	.12½	.10	.13	.....	.....	.12	.11	.10	.....	.....	12
.....	.25	.23	.20	.18	.....	.....	.15	.15	.15	.20	.20	13
.....	.55	.40	.40	.39	.....	.....	.45	.55	.30	.55	.55	14
.....	.12½	.10	.10	.12	.....	.....	.10	.09	.08	.09½	.10	15
.....	.09	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.03½	.10	.03½	.....	.....	16
.....	.10	.09	.10	.11	.....	.....	.08	.07	.07	.....	.....	17
.....	.22½	.28	.22	.27	.....	.....	.22	.23	.19	.....	.....	18
.....	.08	.....	.08	.06½	.....	.....	.06	.08	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.24	.....	.14	.18	.20	.35	.14	.14	.14	.14½	.14½	20
.....	.07	.....	.02	.02	.....	.03½	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.07½	.....	.02½	.02½	.....	.02½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.02	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.01½	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.09	.....	.03	.03½	.....	.05	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.08	.....	.08	.10	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.01½	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.11	.....	.10	.11	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.19	.....	.18½	.18½	.....	.20	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.07	.....	.01	.01½	.....	.02½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.06	.....	.04½	.04	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.01½	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.07	.....	.01½	.02½	.....	.....	.04	.04½	.02	.03½	.03½	32
.....	.10	.....	.04½	.06	.....	.....	.05	.04½	.05	.....	.....	33
.....	.07	.....	.01½	.02	.....	.....	.02	.02	.02	.....	.....	34
.....	.91	.....	.34	.32	.....	.35	.30	.....	.33	.....	.....	35
a.27	.14	.....	.18	.17½	.....	.23	.19	.24	.....	.....	.....	36
b.28												37
.....	.15	.....	.11½	.09½	.....	.....	.11	.16	.19	.....	.....	38
.....	.09	.....	.03½	.03	.....	.....	.03½	.03½	.03½	.....	.....	39
.....	.07	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.01½	.01½	.02½	.01½	.....	.....	40
.....	.20	.....	.26	.24½	.....	.22½	.24	.25	.23	.....	.....	41
.....	.11	.....	.04½	.04½	.....	.06½	.05	.....	.05½	.....	.....	42
.....	.10	.....	.03	.02½	.....	.03½	.03	.09½	.03	.....	.....	43

b In kegs.

REF0071849

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Chas. E. Mathews.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Saml. A. Hunkston.	Brookman Manufacturing Co.	Richardson Drug Co.
			Point of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
	MEDICINES—continued.							
1	Powdered squills, in s. m. bottles.....oz..	24	.....	.05	.05	.....	.....	.06
2	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles, or compressed in tins.....oz..	2,014	.....	.34	.34	.36	.....	.29
3	Resin.....lbs..	127	.....	.06	.01½	.01½	.....	.01½
4	Salol.....oz..	263	.....	.30	.26	.30	.....	.30
5	Santonine, in bottles.....do..	75	.....	.29	.27	.30	.....	.33
6	Senna leaves.....lbs..	64	.....	.....	.12	.14	.....	.08
	Silver, nitrate of:							
7	Fused in 1-ounce g. s. bottles.....oz..	39	.....	.50	.60	.52	.....	.57
8	In crystals, in 1-ounce bottles.....do..	47	.....	.52	.54	.50	.....	.56
	Sodium, in s. m. bottles:							
9	Bicarbonate of.....do..	3,390	.....	.05	.04½	.01½	.00½	.06
10	Bromide.....do..	788	.....	.07	.04	.04	.....	.09
11	Phosphate.....do..	380	.....	.06	.01½	.01½	.....	.07
12	Salicylate.....do..	1,398	.....	.13	.09	.06	.....	.15
13	Sulphate of.....do..	356	.....	.05	.03½	.01½	.....	.06½
	Solution:							
14	Of ammonia, U. S. P., fort., in g. s. bottles, ounces	10,676	.....	.02½	.01½	.01½	.01	.06
15	Arsenito of potassa (Fowler's solution), U. S. P.....oz..	604	.01⅛	.05	.01	.01½	.....	.06
16	Iodide of arsenic and mercury (Donovan's solution).....oz..	328	.02	.05	.01½	.01½	.....	.06½
17	Subsulphate of iron.....do..	194	.02½	.06	.01½	.....	.....	.07
18	Sodium, chlorinated, Labarraques', bottles..	283	.....	.16	.07½	.....	.....	.13
19	Zinc, chlorinated, medicinal, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	90	.....	.25	.20	.....	.....	.20
	Spirits:							
20	Ammonia, aromatic, in g. s. bottles.....oz..	1,384	.03½	.09	.03½	.03½	.....	.07½
21	Ether, compound (Hoffman's anodyne), U. S. P., in g. s. bottles.....oz..	1,149	.....	.04½	.04	.04	.....	.08
22	Ether, nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), U. S. P., in g. s. bottles.....do..	4,570	.....	.09	.03½	.05½	.....	.08
23	Lavender, compound, U. S. P.....do..	1,648	.02½	.04	.04	.03	.....	.03½
24	Strychnia, sulphate, in ¼-ounce bottles...do..	13	.....	1.30	1.15	.....	.....	1.10
25	Sulfonal.....do..	135	.....	1.25	1.20	1.20	.....	1.17
26	Sulphur, washed, in paper.....do..	2,774	.....	.01	.00½	.01	.....	.01
	Sirup:							
27	Hypophos., lime, soda, iron, and potash, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	2,084	.30	.39	.22½	.25	.27	.37½
28	Iodide of iron, U. S. P., in dark-colored bottles.....oz..	3,856	.03½	.03½	.03½	.....	.....	.03
29	Squill, U. S. P.....lbs..	1,670	.20	.30	.15	.....	.27	.12
30	Wild cherry, U. S. P.....oz..	25,795	.01½	.02	.01½	.00½	.01½	.02½
31	Tolu balsam, in jars.....do..	394	.....	.05	.03	.....	.....	.06

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

The Tilden Co.	The Matthie Chemical Co.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Smith, Kline & French Co.	Geo. C. McKesson.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Geo. Merrell.	The Mercer Chemical Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago or New York.		St. Louis.		New York.		Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Omaha.	Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	
.....	.05	.01½	.....	.....	.04	.03½	.05	.....	.....	1
.....	.31	.26	.....	.28	.33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.28	.28	.....	.28	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.27	.25	.....	.27	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.12	.10	.....	.12	.15	.....	.20	.....	.....	6
.....	.60	.55	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.55	.52	.....	.47	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.00½	.00½	.....	.02½	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.04½	.03½	.....	.01½	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.02½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.06½	.06	.....	.10½	.00	.....	.08	.....	.....	12
.....	.00½	.00½	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.01½	.00½	.01	.01⅞	.01½	.01⅞	.01½	a.01⅞	a.01½	14
.....	.00½	.00½	.00½	.01½	.01	.02	.01½	.....	.....	15
.....	.01½	.01½	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	16
.....	.01½	.01	.01	.01½	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.....	17
.....	.07	.00½	.....	.18	.12	.11	.14½	.....	.....	18
.....	.14½	.14½	.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.03	.02½	.02½	.....	.03	.03	.03	a.02½	a.02½	20
.....	.04	.03½	.....	.06½	.06	.04½	.04	a.06½	a.06½	21
.....	.05½	.02½	.....	.04⅛	.04	.04	.03½	.....	.....	22
.....	.01½	.01½	.02	.03½	.02	.03	.02	b.02⅞	b.02½	23
.....	1.25	1.15	.....	1.20	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	1.25	.....	1.20	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.00½	.00½	.....	.00½	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.29½	.19½	.20	.23	.....	.23	.25	.23	.27½	.27½	27
.02½	.02½	.02½	.....	.03⅛	.02½	.....	.02½	a.02½	a.02½	28
.20	.10½	.09½	.10	.10	.12½	.13	.11	c.11½	c.113	29
.01⅛	.00½	.00½	.00½	.01½	.01	.00½	.00½	c.00½	c.00½	30
.....	.03	.03½	.....	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	31

a 8 ounces each. b 8-ounce bottles. c 1 No. b.

REF0071850

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Chas. E. Mathews.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	Saml. A. Humiston.	Brookman Manufacturing Co.	Richardson Drug Co.	Jno. T. Plummer.
			Point of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
	MEDICINES—continued.							
	Tincture:							
1	Aconite, rad ..... oz.	1,056	.02½	.04	.02½		.05	.03½
2	Arnica ..... do.	7,200	.02	.03	.02		.03	.02½
3	Belladonna ..... do.	533	.02	.04	.02½		.03	.02½
4	Cantharides ..... do.	380	.03	.04	.03		.04	.03½
5	Digitalis ..... do.	533	.02	.04	.02½		.03	.03
6	Gelsemium ..... do.	440	.02	.04	.01		.03½	.04
7	Gentian compound ..... pints.	542	.32	.03	.26	35	.24	.30
8	Guaiac ..... oz.	740	.03	.04	.03		.03½	.03
9	Iodine, U. S. P., in g. s. bottles ..... do.	1,486	.04½	.06	.05		.08	.05
10	Chloride of iron, U. S. P. ..... do.	2,378	.02⅞	.02½	.02½		.03	.02½
11	Myrrh ..... do.	496	.03	.03	.03		.03½	.03½
12	Nux vomica ..... do.	760	.02½	.04			.03½	.03
13	Opium, camphorated, U. S. P. ..... do.	9,000	.01	.03	.02		.03	.02
14	Opium, U. S. P. (laudanum) ..... do.	3,348	.01	.01½	.04½		.04	.04
15	Opium, deodorized ..... do.	1,064	*b*.05½	.06			.04	.05
16	Veratrum viride ..... do.	144	*b*.01				.04½	.04
17	Wine colchicum, rad ..... do.	384	*b*.02½	.03			.02½	.04
	Zinc:							
18	Acetate of, in s. m. bottles ..... do.	63					.09	.02½
19	Oxide of, in s. m. bottles ..... do.	747					.08	.02
20	Phosphide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do.	16					.47	.34
21	Sulphate of, in s. m. bottles ..... do.	335					.06½	.03
	HOSPITAL STORES.							
22	Arrowroot, Bermuda ..... lbs.	117					.27½	.21
23	Barley, in 1-pound packages ..... do.	393						
24	Beef extract, in ½-pound packages ..... do.	136						2.00
25	Cinnamon, ground, in s. m. bottles ..... oz.	348					.06	.02
26	Cocoa, in tins ..... lbs.	169						.45
27	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages ..... do.	324				.04		
28	Flaxseed, whole ..... do.	185					.03½	.02½
29	Flaxseed meal, in tins ..... do.	1,946			.03½		.06	.03½
30	Gelatin ..... do.	70			.28		.27	.24
31	Ginger, Jamaica, ground, in s. m. bottles. oz.	945					.08	.01½
32	Iceland moss ..... lbs.	49					.07	.06

a 8-ounce bottles. *b* 4-ounce bottles. *c* 1 pint. *d* 8 ounces each. *e* 4 ounces.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

The Tilden Co.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Smith, Kline & French Co.	Geo. C. McKesson.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Geo. Merrell.	The Mercer Chemical Co.		
Points of delivery.										
Chicago or New York.		St. Louis.		New York.		Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Omaha.	Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Number.
	.02½	.02½	.02½	.03½	.04	.03	.02½	*a*.02½	*a*.02½	1
.02½	.01⅞	.01½	.01½	.02½	.02	.02½	.02	*g*.01	*g*.01½	2
.02½	.01½	.01⅞	.01½	.02½	.02	.02½	.01½	*e*.02½	*e*.02½	3
.03	.02½	.02½	.03	.03½	.03	.03	.02½	*e*.02½	*e*.02½	4
.02½	.02	.01½	.02	.02½	.02	.02½	.02	*e*.02⅞	*e*.02½	5
.02½	.02½	.02½	.03	.03½	.02½	.03½	.03	*e*.02½	*e*.02½	6
.25	.24	.23½	.24½	.24	.23	.25	.24	*e*.23½	*e*.25½	7
.02	.02½	.02⅞	.02½	.03½	.03	.03	.02½	*e*.02½	*e*.03	8
	.04	.04½	.04½	.06½	.05	.05½	.04½	*d*.04½	*d*.04½	9
	.02½	.02½	.02½		.05	.02½	.02			10
.03	.02½	.02½	.02½	.03½	.02½	.04½	.02½	*b*.03½	*b*.03½	11
.03	.02½	.02	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½	.02	*b*.02½	*b*.02½	12
.02½	.01½	.01½	.01½	.02⅞	.02	.02	.01½	*f*.03½	*f*.03⅞	13
.03	.04	.03⅞	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04½	.03	*a*.06	*a*.06½	14
.03½	.03½	.03⅞	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04½	.03	*a*.06	*a*.06½	15
.02½	.03	.03	.03½	.03½	.03	.04½	.04	*b*.03⅞	*b*.03½	16
.02½	.02	.02½	.02½	.03½	.04	.03	.02½	*b*.02½	*b*.02½	17
	.03	.02½			.03					18
	.02	.01½			.02					19
	.34	.35			.35					20
	.02½	.02½			.02					21
										22
		.25		.40	.30					23
		.05			.05					24
	1.50	1.20			1.50	1.50				25
		.03		.03½	.01½					26
					.35	.18				27
	.05½	.05½			.06½					28
		.03½		.06	.03½					29
	.04	.03½		.06	.04					30
		.50			.24					31
	.01½	.02		.03½	.01½					32
	.08½	.08		.10	.06					

f 1-pound bottles. *g* Flowers in 8-ounce bottles. *h* 1-pint bottles. *i* ½-pint bottles.

REF0071851

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Saml. A. Hunkeston.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard Kny.	Chas. Trnax.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.						
1	Aspirators.....No..	7				6.50	**6.50**
2	Atomizers, C. & S., No. 5, with shield.do...	14			2.20		
3	Atomizers, hand.....do...	40	.45		.50	.57	**.68**
4							
5	Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a paste-board 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..	138					**2.25**
6	Bandages, suspensory, assorted sizes.do...	153	.07½		.07½		
7					.14½		
	Binders' boards:						
8	2½ by 12 inches .....pieces..	104	.02½				.02½
9	4 by 17 inches.....do...	103	.03½				.04½
10	Breast pumps.....No..	66	.15		**.14**		.15
11							
	Cases:						
12	Field, operating.....do...	1				35.00	32.40
13	Operating (minor).....do...	4				17.00	22.50
14	Pocket.....do...	6				9.00	22.50
15							11.25
16	Stomach pump and tube .....do...	12				1.25	1.00
17	Tooth-extracting.....do...	12					**5.25**
18	Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes .....do...	307	.04	.04½	.04½	.05	.03½
19	Cotton, absorbent .....lbs..	413	.24	.23½			.24
20	Cotton bats.....No..	343					
21							
22							
23	Cotton wadding .....sheets..	496					
24	Cupping tins, assorted sizes.....No..	52					
25	Droppers, medicine.....do...	2,380	.01½		.01½	.02	.01½
26	Gauze, antiseptic.....yds..	1,000	.04½				.05½
27							
28	Lancet, thumb .....No..	5				.25	**.27**
	Ligature:						
29	Catgut for, carbolized, three sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles.....bottles..	50					.37½
30							
31	Silk for .....oz..	27				.70	1.35
32	Silver wire for .....do...	6				1.50	**1.60**
	Lint:						
33	Picked .....lbs..	23	.45				
34	Patent .....do...	92					
35	Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide .....yds..	1,640			.03½		
36					.04		
37					.06½		
	Needles:						
38	Cotton, thimble, in case .....No..	33					
39	Surgical, assorted.....doz..	44	.35			.30	**.24**
40	Upholsterers'.....No..	18					
41	Oakum, fine, picked.....lbs..	92	.10				
42	Obstetrical forceps .....No..	2				3.75	3.75
43	Oiled silk .....yds..	128	.60				
44	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.doz..	396					
45	Pins .....papers..	424					
46	Pins, safety .....doz..	547			.02½	.10	
47					.03½		
48							

*.03½ to .07 cents.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. T. Noyes.	Geo. C. McKee	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Chas. Reynders.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
St. Louis.		New York.			New York or Chicago.		New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City.	
1.75	5.50	6.00	1.50	0.25	.....	8.40	.....	1
2.25	2.18	**2.00**	.....	2.20	.....	2.60	.....	2
.43	.44	.30	.....	.50	.50	.70	.....	3
					.07			4
								5
2.50	.....	2.24	2.35	.....	.....	.18	.....	6
.07½	.....	.06½	.....	.07½	.12½	.....	.....	7
					.25			8
.....	.01½	.02	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.02½	.03	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	10
.14	.14	.14½	.....	.18	.20	.27	.....	11
					.25			12
48.00	24.82	**30.50**	.....	.....	.....	47.00	.....	13
20.00	17.50	**16.85**	.....	.....	.....	16.40	.....	14
9.50	8.62	**8.75**	.....	8.90	.....	.....	.....	15
								16
13.50	**1.20**	1.10	.....	1.20	.....	1.70	.....	17
9.50	5.95	5.42	.....	5.90	.....	9.40	.....	18
.03½	.04	.04	.03½	.....	.06	.06½	.....	19
.25	.24½	.23½	.22	.....	.....	.35	.....	20
.15	.....	.10½	.15	.....	.11½	.....	.....	21
					.12½			22
					.15			23
.02½	.....	.03½	.15	.....	.02½	.....	.....	24
		.07		.11			.25	25
.01½	.01½	**.01**	.01½	.....	.01½	.03	.....	26
.04½	.06	.05	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
			.04½					28
.35	.27½	.25½	.....	.32	.....	.40	.....	29
								30
.36	.40	.32	.40	.....	.....	.60	.....	31
			.30					32
1.00	.70	.68	**.80**	.40	.....	.78	.....	33
1.80	1.70	1.68	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	.46	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.50	.....	.47	**.45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.04	.....	.07	.06½	.05	.05	.....	.....	37
				.07	.06			38
					.07			39
		.35	.....	**.88**	.....	.....	.....	40
.25	.29	.23½	.25	.30	.....	.44	.....	41
		.08		.10	.....	.....	.....	42
.11	.....	**.11½**	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
4.50	4.35	4.00	.....	**3.00**	.....	4.20	.....	44
.55	.....	**.48**	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.15	.13	**.12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
		.04	**.02½**	.04½	(*)	.....	.....	47
.04½	**.02½**	.03	.05½	.03	.....	.....	.....	48
			.05					
			.04½					

REF0071852

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	Saml. A. Hunkston.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Smith, Kline & French Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—cont'd.							
1	Plaster, adhesive (Desnoix), 1 yard in a box.....yds..	137			.10	.10		
2	Plaster, belladonna, in tin cases..do..	266				.36		
3	Plaster, isinglass, in tin cases...do...	161				.27½		
4	Plasters, mustard, 10 in a box...boxes..	722				.12		
5	Plaster of paris, in 5-pound tins..lbs..	370			.04½	.02½		
6	Plasters, porous.....dos..	686			.42	.42		
7	Plasters, rubber (Mead's) adhesive, 7 inches wide.....yds..	207				.33		
8								
9	Powder blower, for laryax.....No..	16			.25	.50		
10	Probangs.....do..	143			.04	.03½	.04½	
11							.04	
12	Rubber sheeting, white.....yds..	162			.40	.40	.32	
13							.39	
14							.52	
15							.64	
16	Scarificator.....No..	1				3.50		
	Scissors:							
17	4 inch.....do..	26				.20	.25	
18								
19	6-inch.....do...	29				.25	.37½	
20								
	Soap:							
21	Carbolic, good quality, for medicinal purposes.....lbs..	1,354				.26		
22	Castile, white.....do..	1,983	.12	.12	.12½	.11	.12½	.0995
23	Speculum for the ear.....No..	7				.60		
24	Speculum for the rectum.....do...	7				1.20		
25	Speculum for the vagina, glass..do...	8				.25		
	Splints:							
26	Assorted.....dos..	8				11.50		
27	Felt for.....pieces..	7				.50		
28	Sponge, assorted.....oz..	903	.09			.13	.10	
29			.06½					
30	Sponge holders for throat.....No..	15				.30		
31	Stethoscopes, Camman's double..do...	10				1.05		
	Syringes:							
32	Davidson's self-injector.....do..	99			1.13	1.06	1.12	
33	Ear, glass.....dos..	56½			.50	.32	.50	
34	Hard rubber, 8-ounce.....No..	11				1.12	1.28	
35	Hypodermic, in case.....do...	31			.80	.90		
36								
37								
38	Mattson's, family.....do...	75			1.20	1.05	.60	
39	Penis, glass, in cases.....do...	716			.03	.02½	.029	
40							.03	
41	Penis, rubber.....do...	278			.12	.13	.12	
42							.12	
43	Vagina, rubber.....do...	73			.33	.40	.37	
44							.49½	
45	Test pellets, for urinalysis, in glass bottles.....bottles..	66						
46	Test tubes, 3 to 7 inch.....nests..	54			.10	.06		
	Thermometers:							
47	Clinical, in case.....No..	116			.50	1.30		
48								
49								
50								
51	Mercurial.....do...	28			.10	.07		
52	Spirit.....do...	34			.10	.07		

a Metal.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Geo. S. McKesson.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Richard Kny.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Chas. Reynders.	Rowland A. Robbins.	The Mathieu Chemical Co.	Chas. Truax.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.		New York or Chicago.		Chicago.	N. Y., Chic., St. L., Omaha, Kans. C.	
.09				.12					1
.35				.04½					2
.27			.28						3
.11						.04½			4
.06			.05						5
.40									6
									7
.26½			.19	.19					8
			.15						9
.37½	.38	.40	.32		.70		.36		10
.02½	.03								11
				.39	.67	.38			12
.37	.40			.61					13
				.51					14
				.32					15
							1.75		16
1.50	.174	1.75							17
				.47			.48		18
.30				.50					19
.40				.62			.60		20
				.68					
									21
.17	.30								22
.12	.11			.12		.12			23
.35	.60	.60		.75	.90		.60		24
1.20	1.20	1.25		1.20	1.90		1.10		25
.22½	.24	.30		.24			.22		26
.55	.69		a 6.00	.95					27
4.25	4.65			4.45			4.40		28
.06									29
.17½	.24	.20		1.20	.40		.20		30
1.10	1.20	1.25	.90	1.13	1.80		1.10		31
							1.06		32
1.08				.60		.55	.51		33
.48	.40		1.20	1.28		1.04			34
1.00	1.34				1.70		1.21	1.50	35
.84	.89½	.90	1.40						36
			1.00						37
			.75						38
1.03	1.05								39
.02½	.02½		.03	.03		.03½	.03		40
						.15			41
.11½	.13			.19		.18			42
				.13		.88			43
.42	.33								44
									45
.11				.55					46
.04½	.05		.10			.06			47
.50	.60	.60	.38	.40	.70	.65	.45		48
				.48					49
				.64					50
				.84					51
.06½	.15								52
.06½	.35								

REF0071853

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the bids at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Robt. H. Van Schaack.	John T. Plummer.	Samuel A. Hunniston.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.			St. Louis.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City.
	INSTRUMENTS AND PRESSINGS—continued.						
	Thread:						
1	Linen, unbleached ....oz..	95					
2	Cotton, spools, assorted....No..	185				.04	
3	Tongue depressors ....do..	14				.23	
	Tourniquets:						
4	Field ....No..	2				.40	
5	Screw, with pad....do..	2				1.25	
6	Towels ....doz..	72				2.20	
7							
8							
9							
	Trusses:						
10	Double ....No..	25				2.80	
11	Single....do..	34				1.35	
	Tubes:						
12	Drainage, 3 sizes, 1 yard each ....yds..	93				.30	
13	Glass, assorted sizes ....gross..	6				.65	
14	Twine, ½ coarse....oz..	1,014				.01½	
15	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and six staffs in case....No..	4				11.00	
16	Urinometers ....do..	6				.20	1.00
17							
18	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's ....No..	3				.50	
19	Uterine sounds, Sim's....do..	5				.45	
20	Wax, white, in paper ....oz..	208		.03		.02½	
21	Wire netting for splints, No. 4 ....sq. ft..	250		.06			
	MISCELLANEOUS.						
22	Basins, wash, hand....No..	87					
23	Bedpans....do..	54		.60	.85	.56	
24	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires.do..	18					
25	Blowers for insect powder ....do..	191		.04		.04	
26	Boxes: Ointment, impervious, ½ to 4 oz., assorted ....doz..	670				.24	
27	Ointment, tin, ½ to 4 oz., assorted sizes, dozen....do..	1,984		.09		.07½	
28	Powder, assorted sizes ....do..	942		.06		.04½	
29	Corkscrews ....No..	32		.08		.14	
30	Corks, velvet, best, Nos. 1 to 10, assorted, dozen....	10,002		.02		.03½	
31	Dippers, tin, assorted ....No..	52					
32	Dispensatory, edition of 1894....copies..	91	6.00	5.50	5.72	5.50	
33						5.00	
	Funnels:						
34	Glass, 8-oz....No..	38					
35	Tin, pint....do..	39		.07		.07	
36	Hones....do..	9					
37	Lime, chloride, for disinfection, in 5 and 10 pound impervious boxes....lbs..	1,462		.07	.05½	.05	
	Measures:						
38	Graduated, glass, 4-oz ....No..	40		.15		.15	
39	Graduated, glass, minim....do..	40		.18		.12	
40	Tin, pint and quart ....do..	18					
41							

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Geo. C. McKesson.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Richard Kny.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Chas. Reynders.	Rowland A. Robbins.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Chas. Truax.	Brookman Manufacturing Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.		New York or Chicago.		Chicago.		
	.09½				.30					1
	.06				.05					2
	.19	.23½	.20	.20	.40	.50		.35		3
	.38		.50		.40	.70		.30		4
	1.05		1.10		1.10	1.70		1.10		5
	2.40				2.25		2.00			6
					2.80					7
					2.99					8
					2.49					9
	2.00					3.00		1.90		10
	1.10					1.75		1.00		11
	.12	.15	.15	.12				.16		12
	.75									13
.01½	.02									14
	9.20		a 9.75		9.70	17.00		8.75		15
	.18	.19½	.20				.20	.20		16
								.45		17
	.75	.98	1.00			1.60		1.50		18
	.22½	.25	.25			.55		.45		19
	.02½						.02½			20
	.12				.10					21
	.07½		.55		.48					22
	.60	2.75	2.75		2.45	1.10				23
	.64				.65					24
.04½	.03½	.03½								25
.13½	.14	.25			.12					26
.10½	.07				.03½		.09			27
	.06	.06					.06			28
.16½	.09	.09			.09½					29
	.03½						.03½			30
	.08½				.09½					31
	5.50	5.50			5.20					32
					6.30					33
.07	.06½							.07		34
	.06				.06					35
	.30	.60			.65			.60		36
	.07				.07½		.06½		.04½	37
.15	.14						.15	.15		38
.12	.11½						.12	.12		39
.15	.08				.10					40
					.15					41

a Also bids 9.25.

REF0071854

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Robt. H. Van Shaack.	John T. Plummer.	Samuel A. Hunniston.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.			St. Louis.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City.
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
1	Medicine glasses, ½ oz., graduated.....doz..	60½	.....	.22½	.....	.20	.....
2	Mortars and pestles, wedgwood, 3½ to 8 inches.....No..	42	.....	.55	.....	.45	.....
3							
4							
	Paper:						
5	Filtering, round, gray, 10 inches..packs..	32	.....	.21	.....	.19	.....
6	Litmus, blue and red, in boxes of 1 dozen books.....boxes..	30	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....
7	Wrapping.....qrs..	1,112	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....
8	Percolators, glass, ½-gallon.....No..	22	.....	.30	.....	.14	.....
9	Pill boxes, ½ paper, ½ turned wood, assorted sizes.....doz..	1,539	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....
10	Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches.....No..	19	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....
11	Saddlebags, medical, convertible.....do..	5	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
12	Scales, Troemer's, dispensing (new)....do..	23	.....	6.40	.....	5.60	.....
13	Spatulæ, 6 inches.....do..	50	.....	.21	.....	.21	.....
14	Spirit lamps.....do..	14	.....	.20	.....	.13	.....
	Vials:						
15	½-ounce.....doz..	284	.....	.08½	.09	.09½	.....
16	1-ounce.....do..	1,327	.....	.08½	.09	.09½	.....
17	2-ounce.....do..	1,742	.....	.10	.11	.10½	.....
18	4-ounce.....do..	1,899	.....	.14	.15	.15	.....
19	6-ounce.....do..	1,098	.....	.17	.18½	.18½	.....
	ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.						
20	Antikamia.....oz..	89	.90	.80	.82	.80	.....
21	Bandages, rubber, Esmarch's.....No..	1	.....	.50	.....	.50	.....
22	Bottles, rubber, 2-quart, for hot water...do..	11	.....	.54	.....	.48	.....
23							
24	Cheese cloth.....yds..	500				.05½	.....
25	Hydrogen, peroxide, or pyrozone, 3 per cent, pounds.....oz..	47	.30	.30	.....	.19	.....
26	Listerine.....do..	16	.66⅔	.66⅔	.67	.65	.....
27	Menthol.....oz..	41	.50	.35	.40	.35½	.41

a 23 to 73 cents. *b* 60 cents to $1. *c* .02½ to 6 cents.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Geo. C. McKesson.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Richard Key.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Chas. Reynders.	Rowland A. Robbins.	The Maltbie Chemical Co.	Chas. Tmax.	Smith, Kline & French Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.		New York or Chicago.		Chicago.	New York.	
.22	.21½	.22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	1
.65	.75	.....	.....	.....	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
					.39					3
					.51					4
.38	.24	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.22½	5
.....	.39	.12	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	6
.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.37½	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	9
.....	.48	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	9.50	8.75	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	12.95	.....	11
.....	6.15	6.25	.....	.....	6.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.24½	.19½	.22	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.33	.....	13
.19	.15	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.18	.16	.....	14
.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	15
.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	16
.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	17
.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	18
.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	19
.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.80	20
.....	.72	.84	.....	.75	.....	.....	2.00	.75	.....	21
.70	.50	.63	.90	.75	.90	.90	(b)	.65	.....	22
.74					.74					23
.02½	.05½	.....	.....	.04	.05½	.....	(c)	.....	.....	24
.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.38	27

REF0071855

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN NEW YORK CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF APRIL 10, 1894.

FOR

FURNISHING SUPPLIES, ETC.,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1895.

REF0071856

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under adver

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate

BEANS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantities offered.	Quantities awarded.	Walter T. Chandler.	Hyman Sonn.	John Wakeman.	Lewis Wallace.	Chas. F. Abrens.	Wm. N. Buchanan.	Lyman Fargo.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
1	Chicago ..... Ill..	282,775		2.89						
2	New York City ..... N. Y..	282,775	**259,425**		2.79	2.78	3.50	3.00	2.73	
3									**2.83**	
4									2.93	

COFFEE.

5	Ross Fork ..... Idaho..	4,000								22.50
6										21.50
7	Chicago ..... Ill..	50,000								
8	New York City ..... N. Y..	475,410	**475,410**				17.97		17.47	
9							**17.70**		18.16	
10									19.53	
11									19.79	
12										
13										

RICE.

14	Chicago ..... Ill..	119,225		4.97						
15	New York City ..... N. Y..	119,225	**119,225**				4.27		4.17	
16									4.21	
17									4.54	
18									4.63	
19									4.74	

SUGAR.

20	San Carlos Agency ..... Ariz..	35,000								
21	Rosa Fork ..... Idaho..	8,000								7.75
22	Chicago ..... Ill..	1,059,910		4.49						
23		35,000								
24	St. Paul ..... Minn..	400,000								
25	Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.	1,059,910								
26										
27										
28	New York City ..... N. Y..	1,059,910	**1,065,400**				4.12		4.12	

TEA.

29	Chicago ..... Ill..	17,005		22.65						
30				20.10						
31										
32		7,000								
33	New York City ..... N. Y..	17,005	**17,000**				23.25	19	18	
34							22.50	22	20	
35							**21.00**	24	22	
36							13.25		24	
37										
38										
39										

tisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEANS.

Adam J. Kasper.	Jos. J. O'Donohue, jr.	Henry P. Ilgen.	Fred P. Eppens.	Julius Lilienman.	Wm. J. Griffiths.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Luther C. Stevens, jr.	Thos. Reid.	Geo. L. Brewert.	Henry W. Dudley.	Geo. W. Dexter.	Francis J. Dennoir.	Andrew H. Sooble.	Edward Ruhlman.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4

COFFEE.

															5
															6
20.50															7
	19.25	19.25	17.65												8
	18.40	18.76	17.25												9
	17.50	18.74	16.50												10
		17.72													11
		17.26													12
		18.06													13

RICE.

5.00															14
					4.50	4.33									15
					4.37½	**4.39**									16
					4.25										17
					4.12½										18
															19

SUGAR.

			7.29												20
															21
4.35															22
			4.50												23
						4.7247									24
						4.8447									25
						4.7247									26
						4.7247									27
		4.04				4.43									28

TEA.

										.2400	.2450				29
										.2300	.2250				30
										.2200					31
.21															32
	.25	.23			.2540		.21	.24				.2700	.1750	.2525	33
	.23	.22			.2350		.20					.2525	.1950	.2333½	34
	.21	.21			.2175		.19					.2333½	.2150	.2175	35
		.20			.1960		.18					.2275		.2050	36
		.19										.2025		.1833½	37
		.2640										.1967½		.1825	38
		.17													39

REF0071857

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BLANKETS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 1. BLANKETS. [Each blanket must be plainly marked U. S. I. D. in letters not less than 4 inches high.]	Quantities awarded.
1	42 by 72 inches, indigo blue, for single beds ..... No..	1,434
6	54 by 72 inches, indigo-blue, for double beds ..... do...	14,957
12	42 by 72 inches, scarlet, for single beds (for schools only) ..... do...	335
16	54 by 72 inches, scarlet, for double beds (for schools only) ..... do...	2,367

† Single: Per blanket, to measure 60 by 72, indigo-blue to weigh 7¾ pounds per pair; scarlet to weigh 8 pounds per pair. Double: Per pair, to measure 64 by 80, indigo-blue to weigh 9 pounds per pair; scarlet to weigh 9¼ pounds per pair. Will make these blankets in any size or weight desired at the same price as above per pound, viz: 42 cents per pound for dark indigo-blue and 49½ cents for scarlet. Will print the letters U. S. I. D. in either dark green or black.

* Price per pound. Weight as required. Warranted all wool, free from flocks or shoddy. To be marked as per specifications.

‡ Single per pound to measure 60 by 72; double to measure 64 by 80.

; Price per pound. Samples represent quality. Will deliver any size or weight required.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BLANKETS.

John Dobson.	Edward E. Eames.	Edward C. Goldstein.	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	Max Seasongood.	Philip L. Seasongood.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.						
+	†	*	;	a	c	
1.15½	b 3.74	.49	.42	1.83	2.29½	1
3.25½	d 1.33½		.42	2.00½	2.51½	2
			.46	2.18	2.73½	3
			.46	2.35½	2.95½	4
				2.44½	3.06½	5
1.36½	b 4.5885	.49	.42	2.09½	2.62½	6
3.78	d 1.70		.42	2.44½	3.06½	7
			.46	2.52½	3.17½	8
			.46	2.61½	3.28½	9
				2.79	3.50	10
				3.13½	3.93½	11
1.36½	b 4.4730	.49	.42	2.66½	3.02½	12
3.96	d 1.5382			2.91	3.30	13
				3.15½	3.57½	14
				3.39½	3.85	15
1.85½	b 5.4508	.49	.42	2.91	3.30	16
4.82½	d 2.10			3.39½	3.85	17
				3.51½	3.98½	18
				3.63½	4.12½	19
				3.88	4.40	20
				4.36½	4.96	21

a Per pair. Will furnish the blue blankets, same quality as samples submitted, in any weight desired, at 34½ cents per pound, and the scarlet blankets at 48½ cents per pound. Will furnish the blue and scarlet colors of blankets in darker or lighter shades, if so desired. No sample of scarlet blanket No. 2 submitted, weighing 7 pounds, 54 by 72, at 3.39½; will furnish it in 7 pounds, 54 by 72, in same quality as No. 4, 7½ pounds, of which sample is submitted. No sample of scarlet blanket No. 3 submitted, weighing 6½ pounds, 42 by 72, at 3.15½; will furnish it in 6½ pounds, 42 by 72, in same quality as No. 2, 6 pounds, of which sample is submitted.

b Per pair.

c Per pair. Will furnish the blue blankets, same quality as samples submitted, in any weight desired, at 43½ cents per pound, and the scarlet blankets at 55 cents per pound. Will furnish the blue and scarlet colors of blankets in darker or lighter shades, if so desired.

d Per blanket.

REF0071858

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.	Quantities awarded.	S. Allen Evans.	Augustus F. Libby.	Edward E. Eames.	Augustus Thomas & Co.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Mark A. Mayer.	Uriah G. Fox.
			Point of delivery.						
			New York.						
1	Cassimere, medium weight, dark colors, ⅞ ..... yds..	2,310	.....	.93	1.25	.2304	1.19	.90	1.15½
2					98½			.90	
3					93½			d .92½	
4								1.00	
5								1.00	
6								1.00	
7								1.07	
8								1.40	
9	Flannel: Blue, twilled ..... do...	81,405	b. 1950	.....	.2050	.....	.....	.....	.2398
10			b. 2035		.21				.2684
11			b. 2050		.2450				.2494
12			b. 2450		.2637½				
13			b. 2650						
14			b. 2661						.2494
15	Red, twilled ..... do...	48,810	c. 1950	.....	.2050	.....	.....	.....	.2494
16			c. 2025		.21				.24
17			c. 2050		.2450				.4498
18			c. 2450		.2637½				.2634
19			c. 2650						
20			c. 2661						
21									
22									
23									
24	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes ..... doz..	537½	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	3.31
25									3.70
26									6.00
27									
28									
29									
30	Hose, woolen, assorted sizes:* Children's, Nos. 5 to 6½ ..... do...	863½	.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.80	.....	1.04
31									
32									
33									
34	Misses', Nos. 7 to 8½ ..... do...	1,368	.....	.....	2.25	.....	2.27	.....	2.12
35							1.95		
36									
37									
38									
39									
40	Women's, Nos. 9 to 10 ..... do...	2,013	.....	.....	2.75	.....	2.50	.....	1.97
41							2.25		2.50
42							2.30		2.55
43							2.48		
44							2.49		
45									
46									
47									

* Samples of not less than ½ dozen of each kind of hose or socks must be submitted; and if bidders desire to deliver in boxes, samples should be submitted in boxes.
a 2,500 yards of this ⅞ wide, warranted indigo wool dye.
b Will furnish 81,255 yards only.

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.

Number.	Edward Oberndorf.	Marshall Field.	Samuel C. Tittle.	E. Worner.	Thomas G. Hood.	Ogden H. Bowers.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Nathaz Strauss.	R. Y. Pippey & Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Richard Lindner.	Rowland A. Robbins.	James C. Cooley.	Number.
	Points of delivery.													
	New York.	Chicago.		New York.										
1	1.09½	1.09½	1.18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	1.09½	1.09½	1.18½											2
3	1.09½	1.09½	1.18½											3
4	1.09½	1.17½	1.20½											4
5	1.09½	1.17½	1.20½											5
6	1.09½	1.17½	1.20½											6
7	1.09½	1.17½	1.24											7
8	1.09½	1.18½												8
9	.....	.....	.....	.2205	.2369	.2057	.2123	.2173	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.25	.2649	.2626	.2573	e.2119	.2138	.2449	a.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.1795	.2859	.2887	.27½	.2148		.2649		.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.189		.26	.1997	.2509				.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	.....	.20½			.2787	f.2761				.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	.....	.21½			.32½					.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	.....	.25	.2649	.2125	.2369	.2119	.2123	.2173	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	.....	.1795	.2859	.2205	.2573	.2148	.2138	.2449		.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	.....	.189		.2310	.27½	.2509		.2649		.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	.....	.20½		.26	.1997	.2563				.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	.....	.21½		.2626	.2787	.2761				.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	.....			.2730	.32½					.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	.....			.2585	.2459					.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	.....			.2887						.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	.....			.2917						.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	.....	2.60	.....	.....	3.25	.....	3.67	.....	.....	3.20	3.31	2.75	.....	24
25	.....	3.15			3.62½		3.85			3.50	3.62	3.50		25
26	.....	3.25			5.00		3.86			4.75	3.93	3.60		26
27	.....	3.55					4.19			5.75		3.85		27
28	.....	3.70					4.20					4.20		28
29	.....	4.50					4.21					4.75		29
30	.....	1.75	1.42½	.....	1.00	.....	.93	1.21	.....	.98	1.54	1.03	.....	30
31	.....	1.87½	1.47½				1.19	1.21				1.25		31
32	.....	2.00					1.19					1.22½		32
33	.....	2.12½					1.34					1.04		33
34	.....						1.62							34
35	.....	2.25	1.80	.....	2.00	.....	1.45	1.74½	.....	1.73	2.01	1.47	.....	35
36	.....	2.37½	1.90				1.73	1.74½				1.48		36
37	.....	2.50					1.73					1.65		37
38	.....	2.62½					1.74					1.67½		38
39	.....						1.82							39
40	.....						2.09							40
41	.....	1.55	2.00	.....	1.95	.....	2.05	.....	.....	1.90	2.62	1.62½	2.20	41
42	.....	1.85	2.24		2.65		2.35			2.37		1.72½	2.20	42
43	.....		2.48		2.50		2.37			2.35		2.00	2.55	43
44	.....						2.41					2.12½	2.65	44
45	.....						2.41					2.40	2.65	45
46	.....						2.34					2.55		46
47	.....						2.44							47

c Will furnish 48,735 yards only.
d Will furnish 950 yards only.
e 81,405 yards.
f 550 yards.

REF0071859

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Richard Lindner.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Edward E. Eames.	Thos. G. Hood.	Augustus Thomas & Co.	Manhattan Supply Co.
			Point of delivery.						
			New York.						
1	Hose, assorted sizes:*								
2	Misses', cotton, Nos. 7 to 9 ..doz..	**839**	.82	.....	.68	1.10	.85	.77½	.82
3			.85		1.08		.75	.77½	.84
4			**.75**				.85	.79½	1.90
5			.76				.90		.90
6			.84				.92		.85
7									
8									
9	Women's, cotton, Nos. 8½ to 10. do...	**1,163**	.79	1.27	.79	1.50	1.15	.85	.92
10			.82		1.08		.90	.82½	.99
11			.86		1.10		.95	.85	1.07
12			1.11		1.07		.93	**.83**	1.10
13							.85	.85	1.74
14								.85	
15	Linsey, plaid .....yds..	**93,295**	.....	.....	.....	.1075	.....	.....	.....
16						.0950			
17						.0825			
18						.08			
19									
20									
21	Mittens, woolen, assorted sizes:								
22	Medium.....doz..	**863**	1.35	.....	1.30	1.45	2.75	.....	3.74
23			2.24		1.37		1.58		4.00
24			2.26		1.62		2.09		1.75
25			1.75		1.80		1.51		
26			1.20		2.17		1.94		
27			1.48		2.45		3.50		
28			3.40		2.05		3.50		
29			**1.85**						
30	Boys' .....do...	**522**	1.25	.....	1.00	1.20	.....	.....	1.35
31			1.23		1.12				1.55
32			1.42		1.30				2.10
33			1.70		1.62				1.50
34					1.57				
					1.90				
35	Scarfs, knit:								
36	Small .....do...	**175**	**1.59**	1.62	1.10	1.80	2.27	.....	.....
37			2.19		1.37½	1.92			
38					2.10	2.10			
39					2.45				
40									
41	Large.....do...	**659**	3.10	2.43	3.30	3.60	4.50	.....	.....
42			4.32	3.24	3.75	3.70			
43					4.30	3.80			
44					5.25				
45									
46									
47	Shawls, 1², black mixed and brown mixed, high colored and tartan plaid, number.....	**20,064**	.....	.....	1.32	1.05	.....	.....	.....
48					1.21½	1.06			
49					1.06½	1.08			
50					1.82½	1.10			
51					.83	1.12½			
52					.97½	1.15			
53					.95	1.19			
54					1.15	1.35			

* Samples of not less than ½ dozen of each kind of hose or socks must be submitted; and if bidders desire to deliver in boxes, samples should be submitted in boxes.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Timothy M. O'Connor.	Uriah C. Fox.	Edwin C. Price.	Marshall Field.	Samuel C. Firle.	Nathan Strauss.	S. Allan Evans.	Jno. G. Carruth.	Arthony C. Brow.	Augustus F. Libbey.	James C. Cooley.	Solomon Buchanan.	Richard P. Messiter.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.		N.Y. or Carlisle.	Chicago.		New York.								
a {.72½	.76	.....	.80	.90	a {.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
a {.72½	.81		.85		a {.71								2
a {.73½	.84		.99		a {.81								3
a {.75	.90		.95		a {.84								4
b {.75½	.92		1.00		b {.76								5
b {.76½					b {.74								6
					b {.85½								7
					b {.88								8
.77	1.10	.84	.75	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.87	.90		.90	1.12½									10
.91	.93		1.00	10.97									11
1.00	.87												12
1.05													13
													14
.0772	.11½	.....	.07½	.0899	.0942	c {.0773	.09½	.1202	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.0819	.1083		.079	.0998	.1049	c {.0830	.09½	.1045					16
.0944	.1072		**.09**	.1049	.1118	c {.0951	.10½	.0857					17
.1066	.1058		.10¼	.1097		c {.1071	.11	.0718					18
	.10½			.1109			.11½						19
	.09½			.1344			.11½						20
1.63	2.75	.....	1.06	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1.81	1.15		1.10										22
1.89	2.77		1.50										23
2.08	2.82		2.00										24
2.12	2.12		2.50										25
2.79	1.86		3.25										26
2.77	3.49												27
													28
1.21	1.25	.....	.80	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
1.43	1.29		1.20										30
1.53	1.50		1.30										31
1.94	1.90		1.65										32
2.07			1.70										33
			1.85										34
.89	1.63	.....	.97½	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
1.04			1.54										36
1.55			2.20										37
			3.00										38
			2.00										39
			2.47										40
2.80	8.30	.....	3.95	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
			4.65		2.65								42
			3.04		2.85								43
			3.57		3.25								44
			4.50										45
			5.45										46
.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	1.186	.....	.....	.....	1.22	.86½	1.20	.83	47
			1.35						1.28	1.03		1.05	48
			1.50						1.34	1.25		1.19	49
			d 2.75						e **1.17½**			1.21	50
			1.45						f 1.37			1.22	51
												1.28	52
													53
													54

a Bundles. b Boxes. c 93,295 yards only. d 1,000 only.
e This shawl to be made 20 ounces. f This shawl to be made 24 ounces.

REF0071860

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	S. Allen Evans.	Jas. C. Birdsall.	Marshall Field.	Richard T. Lowndes.	Edward E. Eames.	Jas. W. Orme.	Isaac Adler.	Horace Maxwell.	Mark A. Mayer.	Wm. J. Braker.
			Points of delivery.									
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.				New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	New York.		
1	Skirts, balmoral.....No..	9,078	a.18½ .56	.45	.56½	.45	.59		.56	.63	54½	
2			a.65 .65	.50	.60	.47½	.25			.63		
3				.67		.50				.65		
4				.75						.65		
5	Socks: Boys', woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9..dos..	1,413		1.75								
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12	Men's, woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½, dozen.....	2,789		1.55								
13				1.90								
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												
22	Boys', cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9 .....doz..	1,202		.52½		.75						
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29	Men's, cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ....dos..	1,572		.70		.90						.747
30				.80								
31				.90								
32												
33												
34												
35	Men's, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ .....dos..	347		.55		.75						
36												
37												
38												

a 9,078 only. b Box. c Bundles.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Uriah G. Fox.	Nathan Strauss.	E. Y. Pippey & Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Richard Lindner.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Saml. C. Pirie.	Thos. G. Hood.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James Talcott.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Augustus Thomas & Co.	Geo. G. Felton.	Jas. C. Cooley.	A. W. McLelland.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
New York.												Chicago.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	
.63½	.57½	.56½													1
															2
															3
															4
1.95	1.12½		1.97	1.68	.87	1.67	2.00	1.55	2.85	1.09½					5
2.00			1.99		1.30		1.95		2.85	1.34					6
2.25			1.85		1.45		2.12			1.52					7
2.15			1.96		1.60		2.15			1.52					8
1.62			1.78		1.50		1.63			1.60					9
1.60			1.60		1.73		1.65			1.64					10
1.75			1.79				1.82								11
1.53	1.74		1.85	1.52	1.72	1.97	2.00	1.95		1.99	2.63	1.71	1.80		12
1.72	1.84		1.76	1.62	1.85	2.18	2.04	1.97		1.78		1.83½	1.80		13
1.87½	1.99		1.87½	2.12	2.00		2.15	2.00		1.80		1.99½	1.80		14
1.90	2.09		1.50	2.22	2.35		2.13	2.10		1.97		2.52½			15
2.13			1.63	2.02	2.60		1.80	2.15		1.97		2.45			16
2.75			2.02½		2.87		1.87½	2.20		2.05					17
1.85			2.05				1.75	2.24		2.29					18
			1.99½					2.30							19
								2.47							20
								2.50							21
.73			.57	.79		.72½	.80	.77		.63½	.74½			.82½	22
.81			.72				.65	.72		.63½	.77½			.83½	23
.80			.63				.67			b.89	.77½			.77	24
.67			.75				.75			c.26				.72½	25
.73										.83½				.82½	26
										.86				.83	27
										.60½					28
										.72					29
.84			.65	.95	.82½	.75		.65		.63½	.72½			.99	30
.72			.66	.88	.92	.82½		.80		.74½	.74½			.86	31
			.90		.85	.89		.90		.82	.82½			.99½	32
					1.00			.97		.84½				.99½	33
								.78						.86	34
.67			.80	.95	.67	.77	.80	.64		.64½	.67			.89	35
.83			.67		.72½		.76	.86		.71	.67			.82	36
			.70		.74		.77	1.10		.76	.67			.83½	37
			.66		.75			.97						.89	38
								.77							39

REF0071861

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	W. W. Foulkrod.	Henry A. Langley.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Edward E. Eames.	Mark A. Mayer.
			Point of delivery.				
			New York.				
1	Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply.....lbs..	1,019	.5974	.47½	.68	.47	.55
2			.5356	.52	.68		.61
3				.57	.68		.67
4				.67½	.68		.48½
5	Yarn, gray, 3-ply.....do...	246	.5459	.59	.61	.47	.48½
6			.51½	.55	.61		
7					.61		
8					.61		
	Additional for training schools.						
9	Cloth, scarlet.....yds..	†12			4.90		
10	Drawers, boys', knit, 7 to 20 years, assorted sizes.....pairs..	518	.23			a.29	
11			.20½			b.33	
12			.20½			c.38	
13						d.42	
14						e.46	
15						f.50	
	Flannel:						
16	Gray, heavy.....yds..	†600					
17	Dark-blue, heavy.....do...	‡550					
18							
19	Gloves, men's, wool, assorted sizes...pairs..	300			.29		
20					.32½		
21					.34		
22					.35		
23					.37½		
24							
25	Hose, women's, cotton, black, Nos. 8½ to 10, assorted.....doz..	200	1.65		1.10		
26			1.90				
27			1.99				
28			1.97				
29			2.10				
30			2.35				
31	Hose, children's, cotton, medium, Nos. 6 and 6½.....doz..	12	1.25		.75		
32			1.50				
33			1.75				
34			1.75				
	Kersey, army standard or equal:						
35	Sky-blue, 18-ounce.....yds..	1,600					
36							
37	Navy-blue, 22-ounce.....do...	2,100					
38							
	Mittens, black, ribbed, assorted sizes:						
39	Girls'.....doz..	25	1.47		1.40		
40	Women's.....do...	5			1.75		
	Pants, assorted:						
41	Children's, 30 to 34.....pairs..	96	.22½				
42			.26				
43	Ladies' and misses', heavy, 30 to 38..do...	414	.32½			.35	
44			.36				
45							
46	Shirts, gauze, ladies', Nos. 30 to 36.....No..	500	.19				
47			.30				
	Undershirts, merino, ½ wool, assorted:						
48	Boys', 24 to 36.....do...	682	.25			a.29	
49			.33			b.33	
50			.37½			c.38	
51						d.42	
52						e.46	
53						f.50	
54	Men's, 36 to 42.....do...	50	.42				
55			.42½				
56			.34				
	Vests:						
57	Children's, assorted, 28 to 34.....do...	172	.21				
58			.24½				
59			.20½				
60			.20½				
61	Ladies' and misses', assorted sizes, 20 to 38.....No.	644	.32			.35	
62			.34				
63			.29				
64			.32½				
65			.33				

† No award. ‡ See award of O. H. Bowers at .3761 cents, 550 yards flannel, blue twilled.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.)

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Samuel C. Pirie.	Wm. S. Briggs.	Uriah G. Fox.	E. Werner.	Thomas G. Hood.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	R. V. Pinney & Co.	Richard Lindner.	Edward C. Goldstein.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James C. Birdsall.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	New York.										
.60										.65	1
.55											2
											3
										.50	4
										.55	5
											6
											7
											8
											9
	.384	.21									10
		.24									11
											12
											13
											14
											15
			.2994	.2787	.36½						16
			.3065		.36½	.75					17
			.3413								18
.18½					.19½						19
.21					.24½						20
.31½					.26						21
.33½											22
.33½											23
.33½											24
1.50					1.86		1.97				25
1.88					1.99						26
					2.02						27
											28
											29
											30
							1.97				31
											32
											33
											34
						1.45		1.26½	1.70		35
						1.34					36
						1.79		1.29½	2.12		37
								1.36½			38
.90		1.54									39
1.15											40
		.23									41
		.20½									42
		.31½			.26½						43
		.33			.35						44
					.35						45
					.25						46
					.29						47
	.374	.25½									48
		.35									49
											50
											51
											52
											53
	.40										54
											55
											56
		.21½									57
		.25									58
		.23½									59
		.21									60
		.35			.29½						61
		.30½			.33						62
		.33½			.37						63
		.34			.37						64
											65

a 24-inch. b 26-inch. c 28-inch. d 30-inch. e 32-inch. f 34-inch.

REF0071862

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COTTON GOODS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field	Samuel C. Firle.	S. Allen Evans.	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	Edward E. Eames.	D. Trainor & Sons Manufacturing Co.	Thomas G. Hood.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.			New York.			
1	Bed comforts, warranted fast colors, 64 by 64, both sides same material, filled with carded cotton, to weigh 7¼ to 7¾ pounds each, to average not less than 7¼ pounds.....No..	17,420	1.13 1.28½	1.18½	1.26½ 1.35	1.23½ **1.18** 1.17 1.26 1.16 1.14	1.35 1.26½		
7	Bedticking, blue and white stripe, regular .....yds..	11,860	.06½ .07 .07½ .08½	.0924	.0725 .1680		.0870 .0835 .1050	.10 .10	.0853 .0979 .0899 .0846
11	Calico, standard prints, 64 by 64, warranted fast colors; no unsalable or bad styles .....yds..	98,350	a.04 .05 .04½ .05½	.0424			.04½ .04½ .04½ c.04½ .04½ .04½ .04½ .04½ .04½ .04½		.0423
21	Canton flannel, brown, heavy .....yds..	37,250	.06½ .07½ .07½ .08 .08½	.06½ .07½ .08 .07½ .06½ .08½	.0674 .0686 .0712 .0771 .0790 .0860		.0963 .0812 .0749 .0907 .0958		.0759 .0812 .0959 .0969 .0858 .0759 .0896
28	Cheviot ..... do..	22,359	.06½ .06½ .07 .07½				.07½ .07½ .06		.0718 c.0718
32	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium, Nos. 10 to 18 .....lbs..	279							
41	Cotton bats, full-net weight, pounds	663					.10½		.08½
44	Crash, linen, washed..yds...	18,975	.10½ .1050 .0982 .0756 .1048 .10	.0580 .0720 .0640 .07 .08 .07			.0720 .0960 .08 .1040		.0790 .07½ .09½ .07 .08½ .10 .0829

a 75,000 yards. b White. c Colored.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS.

Number.	Augustus Thomas & Co.	Wm. T. Biedler.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Uriah G. Fox.	Nathan Strauss.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. W. Forlkrod.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Mark A. Mayer.	Richard Lindner.	Number.
	Point of delivery.										
	New York.										
1											1
2											2
3											3
4											4
5											5
6											6
7	.0093	.1050	.0738	.1023	.0819						7
8		.0850	.0770	**.0829**							8
9			.0816	.0927							9
10											10
11	.0463					.044					11
12	.0463										12
13	.0463										13
14											14
15											15
16											16
17											17
18											18
19											19
20											20
21		.0675	.0719	.0599							21
22		.0775	.0760	.0771							22
23		.09	.0782	.0847							23
24		.10	.0907	.0749							24
25				.0739							25
26				.0743							26
27											27
28	.0084	.0750	.0673		.0748						28
29	.0588	.06	.0839		.0748						29
30		.07									30
31											31
32							b.2747 b.28 b.256 b.297 b.301 c.324 c.329 c.34 e.35	d.24 d.26 d.29 d.25 d.23 d.28	.2466 .3398 .2960 .2887		32
41			.08	.09		.0849	.08½				41
42			.083			.13½					42
43			**.093**			.11					43
44			.0826		.0782	.107				.0794	44
45			.0969		.0883	.11				.0624	45
46					.1048	.12				.1014	46
47										.1054	47
48										.0904	48
49											49
50											50

d All white, colored 5 cents extra. c 23,000 yards. e 200 yards of Amoskeag shirting.

REF0071863

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Samuel C. Fiele.	Jno. H. Tisset, Jr.	W. H. Young Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Richard Lindner.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Israel Steinhart.	G. E. Sheridan.	Anthony C. Brew.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.		New York.	New York.						
1	Denims, blue .....yds..	17,695	.08½	.0848								
2			.09½	.0890								
3			.10¼	.0987								
4			.11									
5												
6												
	Drilling:											
7	Indigo-blue.....do..	3,990	.08½									
8												
9	Slate, or corset jean..do..	14,950	.05½									
10			.05¾									
11												
12												
13												
14	Duck, standard, not less than 8 ounces per yard, free from all sizing .....yds..	27,180	.08		.08½						.0665	
15												
16												
17												
18	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality; no unsalable or bad styles .....yds..	285,760	.05½	.0579								.0520
			.04½	.0457								.0462
19				.0478								
20												
21												
22												
23	Handkerchiefs, ½ hemmed: Turkey red and packed in paper boxes ...doz..	1,598	.47½	.45			.46½					
			.60	.55			.4872					
24				.75			.62½					
25							.64½					
26							.9784	1.36	.85			
27	T., B., white linen...do..	1,092	1.37	1.10			1.0584	1.49	.95			
28			1.42	1.20			.7380		1.02			
29				1.40			**1.0760**		1.10			
30				1.75			1.38¼		1.12			
31									1.25			
32									1.35			
33									1.43			
34												
35												
36												
37												
38	Kentucky jeans .....yds..	11,645	.15½	.2384		.30		1995		181		
39			.18	.1995		.25½		2195		253		
40			.21½	.2106		.23						
41				.1943		.22½						
42						.16½						
43												
44												

* To be delivered in St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

D. Trahor & Sons Manufacturing Co.	S. Allen Evans.	Wm. T. Biedler.	Thomas G. Hood.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Nathan Strauss.	Mount Vernon Co.	Edward E. Eames.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Robt. H. W. Bowe.	Uriah G. Fox.	Christian Schepflin.	Max Nannberg.	Mark A. Mayer.	Frank P. Bray.	Tom J. Landram.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Carlisle, New York.	New York.													New York, St. Louis, Chicago.		
.10	.1075		.0873		.0998		.08½	.0923		.1049						1
	.1180		.0997		.1019		.12	.0996		.0779						2
			.0949				.11			.0948						3
			.1096				.1023			.0967						4
			.0998				**.1012**									5
			.1073													6
	.08½		.0835				.08½	.0897								7
			.0812				**.08¼**									8
			.0459				.0587	.0468		.0503						9
			.0679							.0559						10
			.0501													11
			.0529													12
			.0607													13
	.0832	.0845		.0865	.0844			.0717	**.0824**	.0892						14
		.0855		.0940				.0839	.0799							15
		.0823		.0947				.0858								16
								.0872								17
	.0492	.0550	.078	.0524	.04979		.0622		**.05**							18
	.0564	.0475	.553	.0844	.0509		.0598									19
	.0496						.0510									20
	.0668						.0457									21
							.0410									22
			.4690				.5270	.53½		.4740						23
			.4985					.54½		.49½						24
			.641					.6481		.6292						25
			.664							.65½						26
			.9964	1.10			.82	1.04		.9837						27
			.7534	1.20			.95	1.29		.7412						28
			1.0892	1.30			1.05	1.31		1.0531						29
			1.07½	1.40			1.11	1.36		1.0637						30
			1.41	1.12			1.20	1.41		1.3940						31
				1.20			1.31	1.54								32
				1.30			1.43	1.01								33
				1.40				1.26								34
				1.50				1.28								35
								1.33								36
								1.38								37
								1.51								38
		.18	.1862		.1923		.27½				.23½	.16½	.1908	.19½	.24½	39
		.20	.2205		.2188		.22¾				.21½		.2048	.21½	.22½	40
		.21	.2231		.23½		.21				.19		.2248	.25½	.19½	41
		.24			.2458								.2448			42
		.2350											.1915			43
		.19														44

REF0071864

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Richard Lindner.	Thomas G. Hood.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Mark A. Mayer.	Nathan Strauss.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York.				
1	Linen, table, red border (62-inch washed damask)..yds..	**6,107**	.47	.3525	.3515	.37	**.3749**	.3947
2			.40		.411	.38		
3			.29			.44		
4			.42					
5			.42½					
6			.37½					
7	Mosquito bar .....do...	**2,763**	*a*.26¼					
8								
9								
10								
11	Oilcloth, table, ¼.....do...	**6,474**	.12½			.14½		.12½
12			.13⅛			.14		
	Sheeting, standard:							
13	¼, bleached.....do...	**21,335**	.05½		.0623			
14			.07½		.0609			
15			.06½		.0599			
16			.07		.0721			
17	¼, brown, heavy.....do...	**225,365**	.04½		.0533			
18			.05½		.0497			
19			.05½		.0508			
20					.0547			
21								
22								
23	¼, brown, heavy.....do...	**50,700**	.09½		.0922			
24			.10		.0957			
25			.11½		.1089			
	Shirting:							
26	Calico, 64 by 64.....do...	**6,825**	**.03½**		.0385			
27								
28								
29	Hickory .....do...	**24,600**	**.07½**		.0793			.0774
30					.0729			.0799
31					.0769			.0799
32					.0779			.0824
	Warp, cotton, loom:							
33	Blue.....lbs..	**175**					.1598	
34	White.....do...	**250**					.1398	
35								
36	Wicking, candle.....do...	**4**					.19	
37								
38	*Additional for training schools.*							
39	Apron check, small pin check, equal to prodigy.....yds..	**7,600**	.06½		**.0623**			
40					.0612			
41								
42	Bedspreads, single .....No..	**200**	.42½	.94		.88		
43			.56½	.91		1.01		
44			.77	1.02		.84		
45			1.20	1.81		1.40		
46						1.10		
47						1.20		
48						1.30		
49						1.44		
50	Bedspreads, double.....do...	**230**	.81	1.34		1.06		
51			.82½	1.23		1.35		
52			.90			1.60		
53			1.00			1.75		
54			1.12½			1.80		
55			1.12½			2.10		
56						2.40		

a 8 yards, white only. *b* Per piece. *c* White.

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Samuel C. Pirie.	Edward E. Ramos.	Harry B. Lyford.	Uriah G. Fox.	S. Allen Evans.	Augustus Thomas & Co.	Wm. T. Bleiler.	D. Trainor & Sons Manufacturing Co.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Wm. J. Braker.	Robert H. W. Rowe.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.	New York.						Carlisle, New York.	New York.				
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
c.03½	*b*.26											7
.03½												8
.03½												9
.03½												10
.12½	**.12½**											11
.12½	.13⅛											12
.0712	.06½		.0799		.0637							13
	.06½		.0633		.0667							14
	.05½		**.0697**		.0917							15
	.07½											16
.0573	**.05½**			.0479	.0484	.0475						17
	.05½			.0527	.0474	.05						18
	.05½			.0538		.0495						19
				.0539								20
				.0559								21
				.0560								22
.0999	.091											23
	.1005											24
												25
.0368	.05½											26
	.03½											27
	.03½											28
.0787	.0820					.0775	.07½	.0748				29
.0787	.08					.0625		.0796				30
												31
												32
	.17								.14	.19		33
									.16			34
	.14½								.12½	.17		35
									.14	.17		36
	.20	.16							.20			37
		.14										38
.0590	.06½							.0648			.06½	39
.0624	.07							.0742				40
.0739												41
.70	**.70**							.92½	.6695			42
								1.06½	.77½			43
								.99				44
												45
												46
												47
												48
												49
.75	.72½							1.12½	1.02½			50
.85	.87½							1.31	1.22			51
1.00	**.99**							1.37½	.927			52
									1.39			53
									.7982			54
									1.55			55
									1.83			56

REF0071865

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Thos. G. Hood.	Urish G. Fox.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.		New York.	
	Additional for training schools—Continued.					
	Calico:					
1	Indigo-blue, or Dutch.....yds..	1,600	.10	.0441	**.0782**	.....
2			.08		.1019	
3			.07½		.0690	
4			.10½			
5	Turkey-red.....do...	200	**.05**	.....	.....	.....
6			.05½			
7	Canvas, tailors'.....do...	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
8						
9						
10	Drilling, black, pocket, or corset jeans.....do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.05
11	Farmers' satin.....do...	475	.....	.....	.3799	.....
12						
13						
14	Gingham, blue, plain.....do...	600	.....	.0485	**.0804**	.....
15	Handkerchiefs, linen, hemmed, ladies' size..doz..	55	1.05	**.95**	.....	.....
16			1.15	1.20		
17				1.40		
18				1.50		
19				1.75		
20				.95		
21	Handkerchiefs, cotton, bordered, small, for girls, dozen.....	40	.45	.25	.....	.....
22			.30	.30		
23			.40	.32		
24			.50	.33		
25			.30			
26			.60			
27	Linen, table, Turkey-red, 66 inches wide...yds..	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Muslin:					
28	For pants lining.....do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	For dress linings, colored cambric, 64 by 64..do...	800	.....	.....	.0349	.....
30	For dresslinings, colored cambric, 64by64..do...	150	.....	.....	.....	.0724
31	¾, bleached, good weight.....do...	100	.....	.....	.....	**.0547**
32	¾, brown, good weight.....do...	3,600	.....	.....	**.0804**	.....
33	Seersucker, blue, good quality.....do...	250	.....	.....	.....	.26
	Serge:					
34	Black, cotton, for linings.....do...	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	All wool, for dresses, dark-red, blue, and green, yards.....					
36	Sheeting, ¾, brown, standard, heavy.....yds..	1,000	.12	.1224	.....	.1539
37			.13			
38			.14½			
39	Shirting, "Amoskeag," or equal.....do...	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Sleeve lining, good quality.....do...	650	.....	.....	.....	.0849
41						
42						
43						
44						
45	Silesia, black and slate.....do...	2,700	.06½	.0756	.0619	.....
46			.08½	.0865	.0616	
47			.09	.09	.0686	
48					.0809	
49					**.0781**	
50						
51	Wadding, tailors'.....lbs..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
52						

* See cheviot.

advertisement of April 10, 1804, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Manhattan Supply Co.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Edward E. Eames.	Nathan Straus.	Wm. W. Poulfred.	Edward Oberndorf.			Number.
Point of delivery.								
New York.								
.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
								2
								3
								4
.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
								6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.11½	.10½	7
					.10½	.09½	.10½	8
							.11½	9
.....	.....	**.0387**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27½	.31	.35	11
.30					.29	.32½	.37½	12
					.34½	.33½		13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.95	1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	1.06	1.10						16
	1.03	1.19						17
	1.22	1.32						18
	.92							19
	1.19							20
.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
		.32½						22
		.40						23
		.45						24
								25
								26
.....	.....	**.44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	**.04½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	**.03½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	**.07½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
								32
.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.15	.16	33
.....	.....	.....	**.33**	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
			.39½					35
.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
		.14						37
		.15						38
.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.12½	.15	40
					.18½	.15	.18½	41
					.18½	.14½	.16½	42
					.14½	.14½	**.12½**	43
					.12½	.16½		44
					.18½	.15		45
.107	.06	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.06½	.06½	.09½						47
	.07½							48
	.08½							49
								50
				.34½				51
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.2975**	.....	.....	.....	52

REF0071866

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Samuel Hexter.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Benjamin Greenwold.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Thad. R. Preston.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York.						Chicago.
1	Blouses or jumpers, men's 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, lined, 34 to 46.....No..	**1,681**	.85	2.00	1.17	1.20	.90	1.08	1.08	1.28
2				**2.18**	**1.20½**	**1.26**	.93	1.14	1.13	
3				1.54			1.02	1.41		
4							1.05	1.44		
5							1.11			
6							**1.14**			
7							1.20			
8	Blouses or jumpers, men's, 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, unlined, 34 to 46...No..	**665**	.56	.....	.65	**.75**	.50	.63	.62	.89
9					.75	.90	**.56**	.72	**.78**	
10							.60			
11							.66			
12							.69			
13	Coats, boys', sack, Kentucky jeans, dark color, 6 to 16 years.....No..	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, satinet, dark color, lined, 38 to 46, number.....	**3,097**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										

CLOTHING.

Rudolph M. Myers.	Fred. Kugass.	Max Naumburg.	Edward Oberndorf.	Elias R. Pope.	Peter Schultz.	Henry Rosenberg.	Felix L. Baner.	Geo. W. Crane.	Louis Levenson.	Christian Schepflin.	Perez M. Stewart.	Edwin D. Kohn.	Clement Bane & Co.	Sydney L. Kauffman.	Samuel G. Hess.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.												Chicago.		New York.		
																-
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
																11
																12
	1.81		1.75													
	1.91		**1.85**													13
			1.95													14
			2.05													15
			2.06													16
			2.01													17
																18
2.51	.....	2.46	.....	2.43	2.65	**2.50**	2.66	2.86	2.41	2.71	2.43	2.46	a 2.82	2.58	2.40	19
2.53		2.57		2.41	2.40	2.57	2.67	2.43	2.49	2.45		2.59		2.62	2.43	20
2.55		2.60				2.65	2.68	2.54	2.50			2.66		2.67	2.63	21
2.57		2.70				2.70	2.75	2.67	2.52			2.65		2.69	2.65	22
2.59		2.55				2.73	2.76	2.60	2.56			2.69		2.71		23
2.61		2.33				2.75	2.77	2.73	2.59			2.79		2.73		24
												3.08				25
												3.13				26
												3.25				27

a 2,500 only.

REF0071867

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Elias R. Pope.	Peter Schultz.	Max L. Levenson.	John A. Kramer.	Christian Schepflin.	Perez M. Stewart.	Edwin D. Kohn.	Max Nasmburg.	Sydney L. Kaufman.	Rudolph M. Myers.
			Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.	New York.			Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.		
1	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, Kentucky jeans, dark color, 38 to 46.....No..	5,656	1.35	2.03	2.35	2.15	2.11	2.23	2.27	2.32	1.99	2.30	2.25
2			1.49			2.19	1.74			2.35	2.07	2.42	2.37
3			1.10			2.20	1.56			2.42	2.41	2.34	2.39
4						2.21	1.44			2.80	2.39	2.38	2.41
5						2.24	1.58			2.95	2.06	2.36	2.45
6						2.23	1.23			2.95	2.04	2.39	2.49
7						2.43						2.37	2.55
8												2.40	
9													
10	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, lined, 38 to 46.....No..	3,095	1.53				1.87		1.61				
11			1.50				1.59		2.73				
12			1.25				1.46						
13			1.30										
14													
15	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, unlined, 38 to 46.....No..	1,042	.89				1.08		1.29				
16													
17													
18													
19	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, cottonade, lined, 38 to 46.....No..	16											
20													
21													
22													
23													
24													
25	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, cottonade, unlined, 38 to 46.....No..	10	.75										
26													
27													
28													
29													
30													
31													

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Edward Oberndorf.	Samuel G. Hess.	Frank P. Bray.	Tom J. Landrum.	Thos. B. Ivens.	Chas. R. S. Coyne.	Fred Kugens.	Solomon Weill.	Samuel Hexter.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Benj. Greenwald.	Isaac Wallach.	Fred Bennett.	Henry F. Wallach.	Thad. B. Preston.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.		New York, St. Louis, or Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.								Chicago.	
2.25	2.27	1.05	2.23	2.37	2.00	2.35										1
2.26	2.31	2.12½	2.10	2.38		2.55										2
2.28	2.30	2.25	1.98	2.40		2.56										3
2.32	2.42			2.54												4
2.33	2.55			2.55												5
2.37	2.49			2.57												6
2.38				2.75												7
2.39				2.77												8
2.40				2.79												9
		1.50	1.70				1.78	2.05	1.74	1.80	1.53	1.65	1.60	1.69	1.69	10
		1.65	1.55				1.74	2.15	1.71	2.04	1.62	1.74	1.70	1.77½	1.99	11
							1.65	1.42½			1.65	1.83	1.70		1.29	12
								1.73			1.68	2.07	1.80		1.71	13
												2.10				14
								1.24	1.09	1.25	1.04	1.11	.90	1.12½	.99	15
								1.55	1.26	1.47	1.17	1.23	1.00	1.21		16
													1.00			17
													1.10			18
2.05				2.30		2.48		2.25								19
2.06				2.32				2.25								20
2.07				2.34												21
				2.36												22
				2.38												23
				2.40												24
1.47						1.78										25
1.49																26
1.51																27
1.52																28
1.53																29
1.54																30
1.55																31

REF0071868

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Martin Lowenstein.	Lewis Levenson.	Percy M. Stewart.	Emanuel Rothschild.	Geo. Z. Work.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.			Chicago.	Depot in Chicago or New York.
1	Coats, men's, s. b., indigo-blue beaver or kersey, lined, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers ..... No..	134				6.35 6.63	6.80
2							
3							
4							
5	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, indigo-blue beaver or kersey, lined, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates ..... No..	1,960	4.80 5.10 5.35	4.94 5.16 5.42	5.37	4.93	3.89 5.20
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11	Overalls, boys', 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, 10 to 18 years . pairs..	3,417					
12							
13							
14							
15							
16	Overalls, men's, 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck..... pairs..	8,835					
17							
18							
19							
20							

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Elias R. Pope.	Peter Schultz.	Geo. W. Crane.	Martin Lowenstein.	Christian Schepflin.
			Point of delivery.				
			New York.				
21	Overcoats, youth's, d. b. sack, medium quality, dark color, lined, heavy, for large boys, 15 to 21 years..... No..	1,162	3.43 3.43	3.58 3.58	3.39 3.41 3.44 3.47 3.51 3.53	a 3.43 a 3.49 a 3.61	3.47 3.47
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30	Overcoats, boys', d. b. sack, medium quality, dark color, lined, heavy, 11 to 18 years ..... No..	1,591	3.19 2.95	3.00 3.00	2.78 2.77 2.84 2.88 3.03 3.11	a 3.15 a 3.19 a 3.27	3.21 3.10
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							

a Also made with side pockets, if so desired.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Isidor Cohen.	Bernhard S. Klee.	Herman Heidelberg.	Marshall Field.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry N. Wallach.	John A. Kramer.	Emanuel Wallach.	Thad. B. Preston.	Chas. E. S. Coupre.	Fred. Bennett.
	Points of delivery.											
	New York.			Chicago.	New York.			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.		New York.
1			8.33									
2			8.35									
3			8.37									
4			8.39									
5												
6	5.38	4.86	5.36									
7	5.20	5.12	5.35									
8		5.22	5.40									
9		5.42	5.47									
10			5.49									
			5.50									
11				.45	.45	.51	.57	.61	.45	.49		
12					.48	.61	.58	.64	.46	.49		
13					.50	.63	.69		.48	.50		
14					.51				.50			
15					.57							
16				.52	.51	.57½	.57	.68	.48	.55	.60	.60
17				.61	.54	.61	.72	.61	.50	.55	.59	
18					.56	.68	.78		.51	.58	.52	
19					.59	.72	.80		.57	.56		
20					.61					.56		

Number.	Leonard M. Leon.	Edwin D. Kohn.	Clement Bare & Co.	Edward Henderson.	Emanuel Rothschild.	Max Naumberg.	Henry Roosenberg.	Thos. F. Vaughn.	Adolph T. Hochstadter.	Samuel G. Hess.	Chas. L. Bernheim.	J. Solomon.
	Points of delivery.											
	Chicago.				New York.		Chicago.	New York.				Chicago.
21			3.08	2.89	3.22	3.44	3.49	4.21	3.45	3.47	3.50	3.48
22				3.02	3.65	3.59	3.45	3.71	3.49	3.49	3.52	
23				3.30	4.21	3.42	3.49	3.74	3.14	3.51	3.52	
24				3.49	3.67	3.65	3.50		3.51	3.53	3.55	
25				3.50			3.55		3.53		3.58	
26				3.93			3.57		3.55		3.59	
27				3.96			3.59				3.66	
28				4.35							3.70	
29				4.46								
30	2.99	2.85	2.65		3.07	2.89	3.13	3.73	3.10	3.08	3.14	
31	3.01	3.02			3.78	2.91	3.13	3.37	3.12	3.09	3.17	
32	3.25	3.05			3.37	3.19	3.18	3.49	3.14	3.13	3.18	
33	3.26	3.13			3.46	2.87	3.19		3.16	3.17	3.20	
34	3.26	3.22				3.17	3.20		3.18	3.47	3.21	
35	3.26	3.21				3.18	3.21		3.20	3.53	3.22	
36	4.21	3.37					3.23				3.24	
37											3.27	

REF0071869

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Geo. W. Crane.	Martin Lowenstein.	Emanuel Rothschild.	Henry Rosenberg.	Thos. F. Vaughan.	Adolph F. Hoch-stadter	Chas. L. Bernheim.	Samuel Herter.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.
			Points of delivery.									
			New York.		Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.				
1	Overcoats, boys', d. b. sack, medium quality, dark color, lined, heavy, 5 to 10 years, number	300	1.87	a 2.86	2.56	**2.45**	2.73	2.81	2.55			
2			1.89	a 2.91	2.69	2.60	2.43	2.83	2.66			
3			1.91	a 2.96	2.43	2.70	2.46	2.85	2.57			
4			1.95	a 2.98	2.41	2.75		2.37	**2.58**			
5			1.97					2.39	2.70			
6			1.99						2.71			
7									2.72			
8									2.73			
9	Overcoats, boys', d. b. sack, 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined, 10 to 18 years, number	97								2.45	2.16	2.25
10										2.50	2.10	2.40
11												
12												
13	Overcoats, boys', d. b. sack, 10-oz, brown or mode color duck, unlined, 10 to 18 years, number	4									1.44	1.55
14											1.60	1.83
15	Overcoats, men's, d. b. sack, medium quality, dark color, lined, heavy, 38 to 40 ...No..	7,436	3.69	a 3.67	3.30		4.52	3.73	3.75			
16			3.71	a 3.69	4.46		3.96	3.74	3.77			
17			4.37	a 3.85	3.94		3.94	3.75	3.78			
18			4.39		3.84		4.21	3.76	3.79			
19			4.44					3.77	3.80			
20			4.47					3.78	3.81			
21								3.79	3.92			
22									3.96			
23	Overcoats, men's, d. b. sack, 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined, 38 to 46.....No..	779								c 2.65	2.46	2.53
24										c 3.23	2.87	2.64
25										c 3.79		
28										c 2.42		
27										c 2.37½		

a Also made with side pockets if so desired.
b 5,000 only.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Benj. Groverwald.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Elias R. Pope.	Peter Schultz.	Christian Schopflin.	Peres M. Stewart.	Edwin D. Kohn.	Clement Baum & Co.	Edward Henderson.	Max Naumberg.	Samuel G. Hess.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	J. Solomon.	Jno. A. Kramer.	Thad. B. Preston.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.							Chicago.			New York.			Chicago.			
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
1.89	1.98	1.95														
2.04	2.04	2.20														
2.07	2.37															9
2.10	2.40															10
																11
																12
1.38	1.41	1.50														
1.47	1.53	1.65														13
																14
			3.83	3.80	3.82	3.73	3.59	3.33	3.65	3.99	3.87	3.67	3.97			
			3.83	3.80	3.79		3.85		4.15	3.70	3.89	**3.69**	3.74			15
			3.83	3.65	3.70		3.87		4.21	3.74	3.93	3.73	3.83			16
			3.67	3.65	3.70		4.13		4.39	3.97	3.95	3.74	3.67			17
			2.67		3.79		4.15		4.43	3.60		3.77	3.69			18
							4.26		4.52	4.07		3.78				19
							4.40		4.59			3.79				20
												3.80				21
																22
2.03	2.37	2.50														
2.25	2.34	2.55			2.61											
2.34	2.64	2.67			2.81									2.72	2.59	23
2.40	2.70	3.25												2.91	3.32	24
	2.55													2.36	3.19	25
															3.92	26
																27

c If collars on overcoats are made of same quality of duck as garments instead of plush collars, will deduct 10 cents on each overcoat if so taken.

REF0071870

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Leopold Sulzbacher.	Peter Schultz.	Peres M. Stewart.	Emil Strauss.	Samuel Kaufman.	Lee Drono.	Emanuel Rothschild.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.			Chic. or N. Y.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.
1	Pants, boys', satinet, dark color, lined, 5 to 10 years, pairs	1,389	9.31	1.05	b1.09	.88	1.19	.40	.74
2			1.05	1.05		.42½	1.20	.42½	
3			1.11	a.65		.48	1.21	.81	
4						.76	1.22	.82	
5							1.23		
6							1.25		
7	Pants, boys', Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, 5 to 10 years, pairs	1,849	.....	.85	b.84	.....	.86	.....	.....
8				a.48			.86		
9							.87		
10							.87		
11							.87		
12							.88		
13							.88		
14							.90		
15							.90		
16							.89		
17							.89		
18							.91		

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantities awarded.	Peres M. Stewart.	Solomon Weil.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Isaac Wallach.	Sydney L. Kaufman.
			Point of delivery.						
			New York.						
19	Pants, boys', 10-oz. brown or mode color duck, lined, 5 to 10 years, pairs	270	.97	1.20	1.09	1.17	.96	1.05	1.12
20			1.02	1.14			.99		1.12
21				1.11					1.14
22									1.14
23									1.16
24									1.18
25	Pants, boys', 10-oz. brown or mode color duck, unlined, 5 to 10 years, pairs	150	.62	.....	.65	.78	.54	.69	.77
26							.61		.77
27									.79
28									.79
29									.81
30									.83
31	Pants, boys', cottonade, lined, 5 to 10 years, pairs	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32									
33									
34									
35									
36									
37									
38									
39									
40									
41									
42									

a Knee pants. b Knee pants 10 cents less.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Louis Eisendrath.	Bernhard S. Klee.	Thad. B. Preston.	A. S. Goldstein.	Jos. S. Klotz.	Elias R. Pope.	Louis Levenson.	Christian Scheyflin.	Moritz Loth.	Frank P. Bray.	Tom J. Landrum.	Edwin H. Heidelberg.	Maurice Falk.	Wm. B. Klee.	Fred Kugeas.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
Chic., N. Y.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.						N. Y., St. L., or Chic.						
.40	1.05	1.29	c1.06	.95	.76	.....									1
.48	1.12	1.39	c1.07	.98	a.45										2
.88	1.17		c1.13	1.07											3
.76	1.20		c1.17	1.10											4
			c1.18												5
			c1.22												6
.....	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	.79	.80	.90	.72	.60	c.70	.79	.75	c.93	7
		1.08				.82	a.47	.93	.80	.44	c.75	.80	.74	c1.03	8
		1.00				.83			.45	.78	c.81	.86	.78	c1.04	9
		1.10				.94			.55	.70	c.82	.87	.76		10
		1.02									c.83	.89	.80		11
		1.12									c.85	.90	.79		12
											c.87	.91	.88		13
												.92	.85		14
												.93	.88		15
												.99	.89		16
															17
															18

Henry F. Wallach.	Thad B. Preston.	Emil Strauss.	Samuel Kaufman.	Lee Drono.	Louis Eisendrath.	Edward Oberndorf.	Bernhard S. Klee.	Fred. Kugeas.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.		Chicago or New York.	New York.	Chicago or New York.		New York.			
1.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	1.35								20
									21
									22
									23
									24
.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
									26
									27
									28
									29
									30
.....	.....	.39	1.00	.88	.32½	c.85	.89	1.09	31
		.81	1.00	.36½	.42	c.86	.91		32
		.44	1.01	.49	.69	c.87	.93		33
		.64	1.01	.73	.76	c.88	.95		34
			1.02			c.87	.97		35
			1.02			c.90	.99		36
			1.04			c.91	1.01		37
			1.04						38
			1.05						39
			1.00						40
			1.07						41
			1.07						42

c Knee pants 8 cents less.

REF0071871

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Emil Strauss.	Samuel Kaufman.	Lee Drone.	Louis Eisendrath.	Edward Obermdorf.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago or N. Y.	New York.	New York or Chicago.		New York.
1	Pants, boys', cottonade, unlined, 5 to 10 years, pairs	**2,14**	.29	.95	.36	.81	a80
2			.40	.95	.72	.33	a**81**
3			.76	.98	.39	.46	a82
4			.68	.98	.59	.64	a83
5			.75	.97	.37½	.37	a84
6			.37½	.97	.37½	.74	a85
7				.99			a87
8				.99			
9				1.01			
10				1.01			
11				1.02			
12				1.02			
13	Pants, boys', satinet, dark color, lined, 11 to 18 years pairs	**1,056**	1.19	1.32	1.19	1.12	.....
14			1.15	1.34	1.12	1.15	
15				1.36			
16				1.37			
17				1.38			
18				1.40			

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Leopold Satisheimer.	Elias R. Pope.	Peter Schultz.	Jno. A. Kramer.	Christian Schepflin.	Percz M. Stewart.	Henry Martin.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	
19	Pants, boys', Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, 11 to 18 years pairs	**2,860**	.77½	.99	.91	1.00	1.02	1.10	1.07	1.04
20			.86	1.04			.94			1.05
21				1.05						.99
22				1.19						1.07
23				1.21						1.08
24										1.09
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
30	Pants, boys', 10-oz. brown or mode color duck, lined, 11 to 18 years, pairs	**646**	.81	.....	.....	1.02	.....	.....	1.21	.....
31									1.26	
32										
33										
34										
35										

a Knee pants 8 cents less.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Bernard S. Klee.	Fred Kugman.	Peter Schultz.	Max L. Levenson.	Geo. W. Crane.	Perez M. Stewart.	Henry Martin.	Emanuel Rothschild.	Samuel G. Hoss.	Thal. B. Preston.	A. S. Goldstein.	Jos. S. Klotz.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
New York.						Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.	New York.		
.81	.09	.....										1
.83												2
.85												3
.87												4
.89												5
.91												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
1.27	.....	1.27	1.13	1.19	1.24	1.05	1.47	1.17	1.39	**1.26**	1.30	13
1.30		1.27	1.25	1.37		1.22		1.21	1.49	1.29	1.32	14
1.35			1.27	1.39		1.31		1.37		1.33	1.38	15
1.37			1.29			1.33		1.40		1.35	1.40	16
			1.31			1.35				1.38		17
						1.45				1.41		18

Samuel Kaufman.	Samuel G. Hoss.	Frank P. Bray.	Tom J. Landrum.	Edwin H. Heilenberg.	Maurice Falk.	Chas. B. S. Conyne.	Wm. B. Klee.	Thal B. Preston.	Fred Kugman.	Sol. Weill.	Emanuel Wallach.	Sol. Moses.	Benj. Greenwald.	Moritz Loth.	Isaac Wallach.	Sydney L. Kaufman.	Henry F. Wallach.	
Points of delivery.																		
New York.	New York, St. Louis, or Chicago.		Chicago.			N.Y.	Chicago.	New York.										
1.07	1.05	.90	.98	1.00	.94	.91	**.89**	1.10	1.19	.....								19
1.07	1.07	1.00	.92	1.02	.95		.90	1.26	1.20									20
1.03	1.09			1.05	1.04		.91	1.17	1.21									21
1.08	1.11			1.07	1.05		.93	1.27										22
1.08	1.21			1.08	1.08		.94	1.19										23
1.09				1.09	1.09		.65	1.29										24
1.11				1.10	1.10		1.03											25
1.11					1.11		1.04											26
1.10					1.12		1.07											27
1.10					1.21		1.08											28
1.12																		29
1.09																		
.....								1.08	.....	1.38	1.26	1.30	**1.04**	1.00	1.23	1.27	1.20	30
								1.45		1.32			1.14	1.02		1.27		31
										1.26				1.04		1.29		32
														1.06		1.29		33
														1.09		1.33		34
														1.12		1.35		35

REF0071872

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Benj. Greenwald.	Perez M. Stewart.	Isaac Wallach.	Sydney L. Kaufman.	Henry F. Wallach.	Emil Strauss.	Saml. Kaufman.	Lee Drom.	Lewis Eisendrath.
			Points of delivery.											
			Chicago.	New York.							Chicago or New York.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	
1	Pants, boys', 10-ounce, brown or mode color duck, unlined, 11 to 18 years ..... pairs..	120	.52½	.87½	.87	.66	.87	.81	.92	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
2						.78			.92					
3									.94					
4									.94					
5									.96					
6									.93					
7	Pants, boys', cottonade, lined, 11 to 18 years, pairs	353	.95	.....							.98	1.10	.88	1.14
8											1.22	1.10	1.17	.93
9												1.11		
10												1.11		
11												1.12		
12												1.12		
13												1.14		
14												1.14		
15												1.16		
16												1.16		
17												1.17		
18												1.17		
19	Pants, boys', cottonade, unlined, 11 to 18 years, pairs	380	.80	.....							.74	1.05	.83	.85
20											.89	1.05		.67
21											.87½	1.06		.87
22												1.00		
23												1.07		
24												1.07		
25												1.09		
26												1.09		
27												1.11		
28												1.11		
29												1.12		
30												1.12		
31	Pants, men's, satinet, dark color, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam, pairs	4,400	.....	.....			1.43				1.49	1.42	1.40	1.40
32											1.44	1.44	1.44	1.49
33												1.46		
34												1.47		
35												1.48		
36												1.50		
37														

a 2,500 only.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Edward Oberndorf.	Bernard S. Klee.	Fred Kugass.	Elias R. Pope.	Peter Schultz.	Max L. Levenson.	Geo. W. Crane.	Christian Scheptin.	Henry Martin.	Clement Bauer & Co.	Max Nammberg.	Henry Rosenberg.	Samuel G. Hess.	Thad. B. Preston.	Felix L. Bauer.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
New York.								Chicago.		New York.			Chicago.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
1.04	1.09	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1.05	1.11														7
1.06	1.13														8
1.07	1.15														9
1.08	1.16														10
1.09	1.18														11
1.10	1.20														12
															13
															14
															15
															16
															17
															18
.96	.97	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.97	.99														19
.98	1.01														20
1.02	1.03														21
1.03	1.04														22
1.04	1.06														23
1.05															24
															25
															26
															27
															28
															29
															30
.....	1.41	.....	1.52	1.51	1.23	1.34	1.50	1.31	*a* 1.39	1.37½	**1.37**	1.31	1.49	1.41	31
	1.42			1.43	1.35	1.49	1.40	1.33		1.46	1.45	1.33	1.59	1.43	32
	1.43			1.51	1.37	1.51		1.44			1.47	1.51		1.48	33
	1.44				1.39			1.52			1.50	1.53		1.50	34
	1.45				1.41			1.81			1.51				35
	1.47							1.85			1.52				36
	1.51														37

REF0071873

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Leopold Sninheimer.	Peter Schultz.	Jno. A. Kramer.	Christian Scheptin.	Moritz Loth.	Perez M. Stewart.	Henry Martin.	Samuel Kaufman.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.			Chicago.	New York.
1	Pants, men's, Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam..pairs..	7,065	.84	1.17	1.21	1.11	1.23	1.15	1.24	1.19	1.23
2			.93	1.22	1.26	1.03	1.25	1.18		1.25	1.23
3				1.23		1.31		**1.20**		1.28	1.24
4				1.39				1.22		1.29	1.24
5				1.41				1.25		1.31	1.24
6								1.28		1.35	1.25
7										1.38	1.25
8											1.27
9											1.27
10											1.26
11											1.26
12											1.28
	Pants, men's, 10-ounce brown or mode color duck:										
13	Lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam, pairs	3,873				1.03			1.26		
14						1.03			1.33		
15											
16											
17											
18											
19	Unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam, pairs	265							.99		
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											

	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.
25	Pants, men's, cottonade, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam .....pairs..	350
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37	Pants, men's, cottonade, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam .....do....	9
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		

CLOTHING—Continued.

Max Nannberg.	Edward Oberndorf.	Samuel G. Hess.	Frank P. Bray.	Tom J. Landrum.	Maurice Falk.	Chas. B. S. Coayne.	Wm. B. Klee.	Thad. B. Preston.	Fred Kugass.	Solomon Weill.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Benj. Griswold.	Isaac Wallach.	Sydney L. Kaufman.	Fred Bonnet.	Henry F. Wallach.	Number.
Points of delivery.																		
New York.			New York, St. Louis, or Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.									
1.13	1.18	1.21	1.00	1.25	1.19	1.24	1.02	1.16	1.26									1
1.17	1.20	1.23	1.05	1.24	1.20		1.04	1.26	1.38									2
1.19	1.22	1.24	1.22	1.15	1.21		1.05	1.22	1.40									3
1.34	1.25	1.26	1.25	.98	1.24		1.07	1.32										4
	1.25	1.37			1.25		1.08	1.27										5
	1.26				1.26		1.18	1.37										6
	1.26				1.29		1.20	1.28										7
					1.30		1.23	1.38										8
					1.41		1.24	1.31										9
					1.42		1.28	1.41										10
							1.40											11
							1.41											12
			1.10	1.22½				**1.18**		1.44	1.32	1.40	1.14	1.29	1.37	1.00	1.20	13
								1.55		1.36	1.27	1.50	1.23	1.29	1.37		1.33	14
										1.31			1.29	1.54	1.39			15
													1.35	1.65	1.39			16
															1.43			17
															1.45			18
											.87	.86	.75	.81	1.07		**.80**	19
											.90	1.04	.84	.84	1.07		.87	20
															1.09			21
															1.09			22
															1.11			23
															1.13			24

Marshall Field.	Emil Strauss.	Saml. Kaufman.	Lee Drono.	Lewis Isendrath.	Edward Oberndorf.	Bernhard S. Klee.	Fred Kugass.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.		New York.			
1.09	1.14	1.23	.09	1.03	1.16	**1.15**	1.39	25
	1.25	1.23	1.38	1.30	1.17	1.20		26
		1.24			1.18			27
		1.24			1.20			28
		1.25			1.23			29
		1.25			1.24			30
		1.27			1.25			31
		1.27						32
		1.29						33
		1.29						34
		1.30						35
		1.30						36
.88			1.05		1.08		1.29	37
					1.09			38
					1.10			39
					1.12			40
					1.14			41
					1.15			42
					1.16			43

REF0071874

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Emanuel Rothschild.	George Z. Work.	Herman Heidelberg.	Bernhard S. Klee.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Isidor Cohen.	Samuel Kaufman.	Peres M. Stewart.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	At depot in Chicago or New York.	New York.					
1	Pants, men's, indigo-blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, half-lined, officers, pairs	160	4.19	3.25	4.37					
2					**4.39**					
3					4.41					
4					4.42					
5	Pants, men's, sky-blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, half-lined, privates, pairs	1,168	3.17	3.29	**3.23**	3.23	3.30	3.35	3.37	3.33
6					3.30	3.36		3.10	3.37	
7					3.32				3.38	
8					3.38				3.38	
9					3.40				3.39	
10					3.41				3.39	
11	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), medium quality, cassimere, dark color, for Sunday wear, lined, 5 to 10 years .....No..	1,404			**3.25**					*d* 3.17
12					3.25					*d* 3.54
13					3.40					
14					3.40					
15					3.50					
16					3.55					
17					3.60					
18					3.60					
19					3.75					
20					3.75					
21					3.85					
22					3.85					
23					3.95					
24					3.95					
25					4.00					
26										
27	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), satinet, dark color, lined, heavy, 5 to 10 years, number	1,364								*a* 2.41
28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
33										
34										
35										
36										
37										
38										
39										

a Knee pants 10 cents less. *b* Knee pants.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Lewis Levenson.	Martin Lowenstein.	Leopold Snieheimer.	Elias R. Pope.	Peter Schultz.	Geo. W. Crane.	Lewis Levenson.	Moses Wallach.	Leonard M. Loon.	Emanuel Rothschild.	Thos. F. Vaughn.	Rudolph M. Myers.	Saml. G. Hess.	Jas. S. Bernheim.	Fred. Kugpas.	A. S. Goldstein.	Jos. S. Klots.
	Points of delivery.																
	New York.								Chicago.			New York.					
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5	3.11	3.08															
6	3.24	3.41															
7	3.43																
8																	
9																	
10																	
11			*a* 3.16	3.13	3.10	3.11	*c* 3.10		3.00	2.80	2.89	3.19	3.24	3.17	*a* 3.60		
12			*a* 3.19	*b* 3.01	3.10	2.98	*c* 3.14		3.07	2.87	2.87	3.23	3.31	3.18	*a* 3.63		
13			*a* 3.39		*b* 2.98	3.07	*c* 3.17		3.25	3.57	3.19	3.27		3.19	*a* 3.65		
14			*a* 3.51				*c* 3.21			3.47	3.53	3.31		3.20	*a* 3.70		
15			*a* 3.58				*c* 3.23			3.66	3.71	3.37		3.22			
16			*a* 3.59				*c* 3.29			3.70	3.79	3.41		3.23			
17			*a* 3.60				*c* 3.31					3.45		3.24			
18			*a* 3.84									3.47		3.29			
19												3.49		3.40			
20												3.51		3.43			
21												3.53		3.44			
22												3.55		3.45			
23												3.56		3.46			
24												3.57					
25												3.58					
26												3.59					
27			2.28		2.40	2.44		2.51	2.17	2.31	2.29		2.41			2.43	2.46
28			2.39		2.35	2.34		2.53	2.39	2.20	2.31		2.46			**2.39**	2.48
29			2.54		*b* 2.30	2.39		2.57	2.57	2.57	2.49		2.59			2.50	2.50
30			2.59		*b* 2.25	2.49			2.65	2.41	2.51		2.69			2.45	2.63
31			2.65			2.57			2.70	2.91	2.89					2.62	2.54
32			2.68							2.89	2.93					2.63	3.65
33																2.64	
34																2.65	
35																2.66	
36																2.67	
37																2.68	
38																2.69	
39																2.70	

c Knee pants 10 cents less per suit. *d* Knee pants 15 cents less.

REF0071875

Abstract of proposals and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Leopold Suisheimer.	Peter Schultz.	Max L. Levenson.	Christian Scheptlin.	Perez M. Stewart.	Leonard M. Leon.	Moses Wallach.	Samuel G. Hoss.	Frank P. Bray.	Tom J. Landrum.
			Points of delivery.									
			New York.					Chicago.	New York.		N. York, St. L., or Chicago.	
1	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, heavy, 5 to 10 years.....No..	2,412	a 2.13	b 2.11	c 2.06	b 2.43	b 2.37	2.27	2.17	2.20	2.12½	1.70
2			a 2.15	b 2.06	c 2.08	b 2.38		2.33	2.21	2.38	2.37½	1.62
3			a 2.19	b 2.23	c 2.11			2.49	2.27	2.43	1.60	1.35
4			a 2.21	b 2.18	c 2.14			2.63	2.31	2.47	1.75	2.10
5			a 2.23		c 2.16				2.35	2.49		
6			a 2.46		c 2.31				2.43	2.53		
7									2.47			
8												
9												
10	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), 10-oz. brown or mode color duck, lined, 5 to 10 years.....No..	350					2.07					
11							2.13					
12												
13	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), 10-oz. brown or mode color duck, unlined, 5 to 10 years.....No..	327					1.53					
14												
15	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), cottonade, lined, 5 to 10 years.....No..	609							2.23			
16									2.27			
17									**2.31**			
18									2.33			
19									2.35			
20									2.37			
21									2.39			
22									2.53			
23	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), cottonade, unlined, 5 to 10 years.....No..	115							1.61			
24									1.67			
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), medium quality, cassimere, dark color, lined, for Sunday wear, for large boys, 19 to 24 years....No..	473	5.95	6.06		5.97	5.90	4.75		6.26		
31			5.98	6.06			6.55	4.83		6.41		
32			6.05					5.59				
33			6.54									
34			6.57									
35			6.59									
36			6.60									
37			7.04									
38												
39												
40												
41												
42												
43												
44												

a Knee pants 8 cents less per suit. b Knee pants 10 cents less.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Clarence L. Gans.	Edwin H. Heidelberg.	Fred Kugass.	Solomon Weill.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Emanuel Rothschild.	Edward Oberndorf.	Thos. E. Ivens.	Lewis Levenson.	Thomas F. Vaughn.	Rudolph M. Myers.	Jas. S. Bernheim.	Herman Heidelberg.	J. Solomon.	Number.
Points of delivery.																		
New York.								Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.				Chicago.		
2.26	2.30	d 2.57																
2.29	2.35	d 2.74																1
2.32	2.47	d 2.77																2
2.35	2.51																	3
2.40	2.54																	4
2.45	2.55																	5
2.52	2.56																	6
2.54	2.57																	7
2.56																		8
																		9
			2.19	2.12	2.23		1.62	2.07	1.83									10
			2.13				1.98											11
			2.00															12
				1.41	1.56		1.17	1.36½	1.23									13
							1.32											14
		2.62							1.93	d 2.19	2.37							15
										d 2.51	2.38							16
										d 2.53	2.40							17
										d 2.54	2.42							18
										d 2.55	2.44							19
										d 2.56	2.46							20
										d 2.57								21
																		22
		1.77							1.60	d 1.59								23
										d 1.60								24
										d 1.62								25
										d 1.63								26
										d 1.64								27
										d 1.66								28
										d 1.67								29
																		30
		6.42							5.73			4.94	5.69	5.73	5.73	**6.00**	6.39	31
		6.48							5.67			5.91	5.73	5.75	5.75	6.00	6.93	32
		6.53							6.41			5.92	6.52	5.77	5.76	6.25	4.59	33
		6.61							5.63			5.93	6.43	5.79	5.78	6.25	5.83	34
									5.92			6.02	6.39	5.85	5.79	6.50		35
									6 43			6.06	7.06	6.27	5.80	6.55		36
												6.12		6.31	5.82	6.65		37
												6.15		6.33	5.85	6.65		38
														6.35	6.20	6.75		39
														6.37	6.25	6.75		40
														6.39	6.35	6.85		41
														6.41	6.40	6.85		42
														6.43	6.44	6.85		43
														6.45	6.48	6.85		44
														7.43		7.50		

c Knee pants 10 cents less per suit. d Knee pants 8 cents less.

REF0071876

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Leopold Salsbeimer.	Peter Schultz.	Peres M. Stewart.	Emanuel Rothschild.	Moses Walloch.	Thomas F. Vaughn.	Saml. G. Hess.	A. S. Goldstein.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	
1	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), satinet, dark color, lined, heavy, for large boys, 19 to 24 years...No..	146	4.52	4.98	4.93	4.53	**4.71**	4.59	4.64	4.73
2			4.76	4.90		4.61	4.73	4.47	4.69	4.77
3			4.81	4.11		4.38	4.75	4.43	4.79	4.79
4			4.98			4.30	4.77	4.37	4.91	4.80
5						5.06		5.08		4.93
6						5.11		5.10		4.94
7										4.95
8										4.96
9										4.97
10										4.98
11										4.99
12										5.03
13										5.04
14	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, heavy, for large boys, 19 to 24 years.....No..	538	4.38	4.41	4.57	.....	**4.27**	.....	3.73	.....
15			4.44				4.51		3.91	
16			4.48				4.57		4.07	
17			4.52				4.61		4.09	
18			4.55						4.38	
19			4.86						4.41	
20										
21										
22										
23										
24	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), medium quality, cassimere, dark color, lined, for Sunday wear, 11 to 18 years.....No..	2,254	4.79	4.93	4.73	4.33	.....	4.23	4.98	.....
25			4.83	4.93	5.13	4.30		4.34	5.00	
26			4.96			5.63		5.67	5.11	
27			4.49			4.94		4.83	5.19	
28			4.53			5.67		5.73		
29			4.56			6.09		6.07		
30			4.57							
31			5.97							
32										
33										
34										
35										
36										
37										
38										

dvertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Jos. S. Klots.	Elias R. Pope.	Max L. Levenson.	Christian Schepflin.	Frank P. Bray.	Tom J. Landrum.	Clarence L. Gans.	Edwin H. Heidelberg.	Fred Kugasa.	Geo. W. Crane.	Lewis Levenson.	Henry Martin.	Rudolph M. Myers.	James S. Bernheim.	Herman Heidelberg.	J. Solomon.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.		New York, St. Louis, or Chicago.		New York.							Chicago.	New York.			Chicago.	
4.70																1
4.75																2
4.78																3
4.90																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
																11
																12
																13
	3.60	4.32	3.75	3.50	3.90	4.35	4.50	4.71								14
		4.35		3.75	3.65	4.39	4.55	4.94								15
		4.39				4.48	4.60	4.99								16
		4.41				4.66	4.66									17
		4.46				4.67	4.69									18
		4.73				4.69	4.70									19
						4.85	4.71									20
						4.88	4.72									21
						4.94										22
																23
			4.97					5.16	4.18	3.85	4.40	4.83	4.75	**5.50**	5.55	24
								5.21	4.14	4.76	4.63	4.85	4.77	4.60	5.12	25
								5.25		4.77	4.85	4.87	4.78	4.65	5.07	26
								5.33		4.80	4.97	4.89	4.81	4.65	4.96	27
										4.89	5.07	4.93	4.87	4.90		28
										4.93		4.95	4.95	5.06		29
										5.07		4.97	4.97	5.16		30
										5.10		5.09	4.98	5.16		31
												1.11	5.05	5.25		32
												5.13	5.06	5.25		33
												5.15	5.09	5.35		34
												5.17	5.10	5.35		35
												5.19	5.11	5.35		36
												5.21	5.12	5.35		37
												5.23		6.00		38
												5.24				

REF0071877

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Leopold Stillenmer.	Peter Schultz.	Geo. W. Crane.	Christian Scheffin.	Perez M. Stewart.	Leonard M. Leon.	Clausen, Bane & Co.	Emanuel Rothschild.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.					Chicago.		
1	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), satinet, dark color, lined, heavy, 11 to 18 years.....No..	1,933	3.47	3.53	3.49	3.79	3.71	.....	3.23	3.69
2			3.69		3.51					3.81
3			3.73		3.59					3.73
4			3.89		3.61					3.87
5					3.65					4.31
6					3.69					4.29
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, heavy, 11 to 18 years.....No..	2,779	3.34	3.67	.....	3.15	3.49	3.25	.....	.....
15			3.37					3.42		
16			3.43					3.61		
17			3.45							
18			3.49							
19			3.79							
20										
21										
22										

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Solomon Weill.	Samuel Hoxter.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Benjamin Greenwald.
			Point of delivery.				
			New York.				
23	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, lined, 11 to 18 years.....No..	737	3.34	3.35	3.10	3.30	2.76
24			3.33	3.54			2.98
25			3.12				
26	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), 10-ounce brown or mode color duck, unlined, 11 to 18 years.....No..	368	.....	.....	2.31	2.43	1.95
27							2.13
28	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), cottonade, lined, 11 to 18 years.....No..	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), cottonade, unlined, 11 to 18 years.....No..	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Moses Wallach.	Max Naumberg.	Thos. F. Vaughn.	Sam'l G. Hess.	A. S. Goldstein.	Jos. S. Klotz.	J. Solomon.	Elias R. Pope.	Max L. Levenson.	Frank P. Bray.	Tom L. Landrum.	Henry Martin.	Clarence L. Gans.	Edwin H. Heidelberg.	Fred Kugnas.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
New York.		Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.		N. Y., St. L., or Chic.							
3.09	3.43	3.63	3.47	3.59	3.68	3.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.39	.....	.....	.....	
3.71	3.44	3.69	3.51	3.60	3.68	3.84					3.67				1
3.73	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.61	3.70	3.49					3.71				2
3.76	3.73	3.73	3.69	3.63	3.79	3.52					3.75				3
		4.29		3.71	3.80	3.79					3.79				4
		4.31		3.72	3.81	3.72					4.52				5
				3.73											6
				3.74											7
				3.75											8
				3.76											9
				3.77											10
				3.79											11
				3.80											12
															13
3.61	2.91	.....	3.41	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.24	3.25	3.70	.....	3.64	3.50	3.72	14
3.79	3.03		3.48					3.27	3.50	3.40		3.66	3.55	3.96	15
3.83	3.09		3.51					3.33				3.68	3.60	4.02	16
3.89	3.47		3.57					3.35				3.70	3.66		17
3.17			3.73					3.38				3.71	3.69		18
3.51			5.68					3.67				3.72	3.70		19
												4.08	3.71		20
												4.10	3.72		21
												4.12			22

Perez M. Stewart.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Thad. H. Preston.	Moses Wallach.	Edw. Obermdorf.	Thos. B. Ivens.	Fred Kugnas.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.		Chicago.	New York.					
3.21	3.06	2.91	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
3.33	3.30		3.90					24
								25
2.63	2.25	2.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
								27
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.93	3.11	3.48	3.57	28
				2.95	3.17	3.50		29
				2.98	3.27	3.52		30
				3.03	3.42	3.54		31
				3.10	3.49	3.55		32
				3.12	3.51	3.56		33
				3.14	3.57			34
				3.16				35
				3.27				36
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.43	2.39	.....	2.82	37
				2.47	**2.43**			38
				2.61	2.47			39
					2.67			40
					2.71			41
					2.77			42
					2.82			43

REF0071878

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Peres M. Stewart.	Emanuel Wallach.	Marshall Field.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.							Chicago.	
1	Shirts, woven cheviot, boys', assorted sizes ..... No..	4,993	.27½	.28	.29	.29	.32½	.25	.30	.....	1
2			.28½	**.29½**	.30½	.30	.33	.22	.30		2
3			.30	.29½	.34½	.30½	.35		.31		3
4			.30½	.30½	.31½	.31½	.36		.31½		4
5			.32	.31½	.32	.32½	.34½		.32		5
6				.33	.32½	.35½			.33		6
7				.34½	.34				.34		7
8	Shirts, woven cheviot, men's, assorted sizes ..... do...	6,299	.33	.34½	.34	.35	.38	.33	.36	.33	8
9			.34	**.35½**	.36½	.36	.38½	.34	.36	.34	9
10			.35	.35½	.41	.36½	.41	.27	.37	.36	10
11			.36	.36½	.38	.37	.42	.28	.37½		11
12			.37	.37½	.38	.38½	.39½		.30		12
13				.39	.39½	.41½			.39		13
14				.40½	.40				.40		14
15	Shirts, hickory, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do...	4,852	.....	.29	.26½	.32	.32½	.24	.30	.30½	15
16			.30	.28½	.28	.31	.35½		.30½		16
17				.31	.29½	.32½			.32		17
18				.32	.31	.33½					18
19				.33	.32	.35					19
20	Shirts, hickory, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do...	8,960	.....	.32	.31½	.39	.39½	.30	.38	.39½	20
21			.35½	.35	.35	.38	.41	.31	.38½	.42	21
22			.37	.36	.36	.39½			.39		22
23			.38	.37½	.37½	.40					23
24			.39½	.39	.39	.41					24
25	Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do...	5,413	.....	.60	.54	.61	.....	.....	.57	.....	25
26			.66	.60	.60	.69			**.61**		26
27			.69	.63½	.63½	.74			.65		27
28			.72	.66½	.66½	.77			.69		28
29						.70			.63		29
30	Shirts, gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do...	10,813	.....	.72	.70	.80	.....	.....	.75	.....	30
31			.78	.75½	.75½	.83½			**.81**		31
32			.84	.83	.83	.87½			.86		12
33			.89	.87	.87	.96			.88		33
34						.88			.82		24
35	Shirts, red flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do...	2,837	.68	.69	.63	.75	.81	.....	.75	.86	35
36			.73½	.72	.66	.80	.72		**.81**		36
37			.90	.87	.72	.83	.69		.84		37
38				.90	.84	.88	.75		.87½		38
39				.92½	.87	.93	.84				39
40				.93½	.84½	.96	.77				40
41				.96	.90	1.00					41
42	Shirts, red flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do...	6,353	.....	.81	.78½	.90	.87	.....	.93	1.11	42
43			.84	.84	.81½	.97	.96		.96½	1.14	43
44			.96	.96	.89	1.00	1.15		**1.05**		44
45				1.08	1.05½	1.02			1.08		45
46				1.11	1.08½	1.12					46
47				1.14	1.12	1.14					47
48				1.17	1.17	1.20					48

REF0071879

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Emanuel Wallach.	Elias R. Pope.	Peter Schultz.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York.						
1	Shirts, fancy flannel, boys, assorted sizes, with metal buttons....No..	2,418	.52½	.61	.54	.72	.57	.57½		
2				.63	.57	.75	.54	.57½		
3				.66	.60	.77	.60			
4				.66½	.63	.81	.63			
5				.69	**.66**	.83				
6				.69½	.69					
7	Shirts, fancy flannel, men's, assorted sizes.....No..	900	.65	.70	.66	.81	.72	.75		
8			.78	.72	.69	.91	.69½	.75		
9				.75½	.72	.86	.77			
10				.79	.75	.91	.78			
11				.81	**.75**	.88				
12				.84	.78					
13	Vests, men's, satinet, dark color, lined, 34 to 46.....No..	4,519						.85	.70	.81
14								.88		.81
15								.91		.70
16								.93		
17								.95		
18								.97		
19										
20	Vests, men's, Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, 34 to 46 inches..No..	3,719						.80	.76	.75
21								.82	.68	.66
22								.84		.69
23								.87		
24								.85		
25								.88		
26								.86		
27								.90		

a 2,500 only.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Geo. W. Crane.	Lewis Levenson.	Christian Schegelin.	Fores M. Stewart.	Henry Martin.	Clement, Bane & Co.	Max Naumberg.	Henry Rosenberg.	Saml. G. Hess.	Bernard S. Klee.	Felix L. Bauer.	Fred Kugass.	Chas. T. S. Conyne.	Thos. B. Ivens.	Edward Oberndorf.	Max L. Levenson.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.				Chicago.		New York.						Chicago.	New York.			
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
																11
																12
.69	.74½	.80	.81	.67	*a*.79	.76	**.75**	.71	.80	.77						13
.71	.81			.73		.81	.77	.73	.82	.80						14
				.79		.83	.79	.80		.81						15
				.79			.81	.81		.82						16
				.85			.82									17
				1.00												18
				1.02												19
		.70	.75	.69		.70		.67	.66		.76	.70	.74	**.70**	.67	20
				.72		.71		.68	.68		.81		.75	.72	.68	21
				.74		.72		.72	.70		.83		.76	.73	.69	22
				.76		.79		.73	.72				.77	.74	.70	23
				.97		.71		.74	.74				.84	.75	.72	24
						.74		.75	.77				.86	.76	.77	25
									.79							26
									.81							27

REF0071880

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Solomon Weill.	sidor Cohen.	Samuel Harter.	Emanuel Wallach.	Martin Lowenstein.	Solomon Moses.	Lewis Levenson.
			Point of delivery.						
			New York.						
1	Vests, men's, 10-oz. brown or mode color duck, lined, 34 to 46 inches.....No..	2,410	.73	.....	.74	.78	.....	.80	.....
2			.75		.76	.77		.81	
3			.70			.78			
4						.78			
5						.80			
6	Vests, men's, 10-oz. brown or mode color duck, unlined. 34 to 46 .....No..	1,010	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	.66	.....
7						.68		.78	
8						.70			
9						.62			
10						.72			
11	Vests, men's, cottonade, lined, 34 to 46, number.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18	Vests, men's, s. b., indigo-blue cloth, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers' .....No..	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19									
20									
21									
22	Vests, men's, s. b., dark-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	1,221	.....	1.57	.....	.....	1.64	.....	1.63
23				1.40			1.66		1.68
24							1.71		1.74
25									
26									

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Christian Scheyfin.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Peres M. Stewart.	George Z. Work.	Isaac Wallach.	Edward Oberndorf.	Bernard S. Klee.	Henry F. Wallach.	Thos. B. Ivens.	Thad. B. Preston.	Herman Heidelberg.	Fred Kugass.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
New York.			At depot Chicago or New York.	New York.					Chicago.	New York.		
.....	.65	.79	.....	.69	.....	.....	.66¼	.....	.68	.....	.....	1
	.72	.81		.78			.75		.73			2
	.74			.90								3
	.75			.93								4
												5
.....	.56	.70	.....	.60	.....	.....	.60	.....	.75	.....	.....	6
	.63			.66			.70		.75			7
												8
												9
												10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.78	.....	.....	.80	11
					.71			.79				12
					.72			.80				13
					.73			.81				14
					.74							15
					.75							16
					.76							17
.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	2.39	.....	18
						1.61				2.43		19
						1.63				2.45		20
						1.69				2.47		21
.....	.....	1.67	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.67	.....	22
										1.68		23
										1.70		24
										1.71		25
										1.72		26

REF0071881

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC. [NOTE.—For Shoe Leather see Class 11.]	Quantities awarded.	Wm. R. Thompson.	Erskine M. Phelps.	Jesse St. John.	Easton Boot and Shoe Co.	Charles W. Barnes.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.		
1	Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6, pairs	891	1.09	1.12	1.20	1.00	
2			1.25		1.00	1.10	
3						1.35	
4							
5							
	Boots, men's:						
6	Assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	1,231	1.25	1.42	1.57½	1.25	
7			1.65		1.29½	1.35	
8						1.45	
9						1.66	
10							
11	Rubber, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	376	1.81		2.20		2.33½
12			2.13		1.94		1.96½
13			2.42				
14							
	Overshoes, arctics, assorted sizes:						
15	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....do...	1,548	.75		.81		.89
16			.88		.71½		.79½
17	Children's, Nos. 6 to 10½.....do...	249	.53		.44		.48½
18			.46		.38½		.42½
19	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....do...	763	.70		.81		.87
20			.65		.53½		.59
21	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do...	1,224	.79		.76½		.85½
22			.90		.62		.75½
23			.70				
24	Men's, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	903	.79		1.01½		1.12
25			1.00		.89½		.90
26			1.29				
27							
	Overshoes, rubber, assorted sizes:						
28	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....do...	308	.33		.37		.41
29			.39		.32½		.36½
30			.45				
31	Children's, Nos. 6 to 10½.....do...	36	.18		.20½		.22½
32			.22		.17½		.19½
33			.25				
34	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....do...	252	.20		.23½		.26
35			.25		.20½		.23
36			.29				
37	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do...	1,117	.24		.30½		.33½
38			.25		.26½		.30
39			.34				
40			.42				
41			.31				
42			.35				
43	Men's, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	520	.37		.47		.52
44			.57		.41½		.46½
45			.51				
46			.65				

a New York delivery. *b* Chicago delivery.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Arthur G. Jones.	George H. Bowen.	Wm. L. Phinney.	Morris Sels.	Harry W. Cooley.	Frank Kessler.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jno. H. Tissot, Jr.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.				
a 1.22		**1.25**	1.16½					1
a 1.20			1.16½					2
b 1.17			1.08½					3
b 1.15			1.08½					4
			1.00					5
c a 1.61		1.58½	1.58½					6
c a 1.59		**1.67½**	1.58½					7
c b 1.55			1.50					8
c b 1.53			1.50					9
			1.25					10
	2.05½		2.26	1.97½	2.09	2.20	2.20	11
	1.81		1.987		1.94		2.00	12
	2.05½							13
	1.81							14
	.82½		.903	.79	.836	.87	.85	15
	.72½		.795		.77½		.78	16
	.44½		.489	.42½	.45½	.47	.45	17
	.39½		.435		.42		.40	18
	.61½		.677	.59	.627	.65	.62	19
	.54½		.598		.57		.60	20
	.79		.865	.77	.803	.85	.80	21
	.69½		.765		.74½		.75	22
	1.03		1.13	.99	.104½	1.07	1.05	24
	.90½		1.001		.104½		.95	25
					.97			26
					.97			27
	.38		.414	.37	.38	.40	.38	28
	.33½		.363		.36		.35	29
	.20½		.226	.20	.209	.22	.22	31
	.18		.198		.19½		.21	32
	.24		.263	.23	.244	.25	.24	34
	.21½		.235		.226		.22	35
	.31		.239	.30	.31½	.32	.32	37
	.27½		.297		.31½		.30	38
					.28			39
					.28			40
								41
	.48		.527	.46½	.48½	.50	.50	43
	.42½		.466		.45½		.45	44
								45
								46

c Sole-leather sock linings.

REF0071882

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Wm. R. Thompson.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.	Jesse St. John.	Easton Boot & Shoe Co.	Edwin L. Sanborn.	Harry W. Cooley.
			Point of delivery.					
			New York.					
1	Shoes, boys', sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	11,790	.99	.88	1.05	.80	g.87	.....
2			1.10	.85	.90	.85	.80	
3			1.25	.78	.95	.82½	.90	
4			.85		.75		.97½	
5			.75		.80		h.90	
6			.85		.70		.85	
7			.85		.75			
8			.75					
9			.68					
10	Shoes, children's, sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13 .....pairs..	3,887	.63	.....	.46	.....	.65	.55
11			.63		.45		.52½	
12			.73		.50			
13			.73		.52½			
14			.75		.55			
15					.60			
16					.55			
17	Shoes, men's, sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	12,755	1.10	d.95	1.20	.92½	1.00	.....
18			1.15	.95	1.00	.97½	.90	
19			1.15	.95	1.00	.95		
20			1.50	.93	.85	.90		
21			1.00	.90	.95			
22			1.00		.80			
23					.85			
24								
25	Shoes, misses', sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2.....pairs..	7,367	.70	.69	.56	.....	.70	.65
26			.75	.70	.55		.70	
27			.80		.60		.65	
28			.80		.62½			
29			.85		.65			
30					.70			
31					.65			
32	Shoes, women's, sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....pairs..	15,075	.89	.79	.66	.....	f.80	.85
33			.89	.80	.65		.80	.85
34			.92		.70		.75	.75
35			.95		.72½			
36			.82		.75			
37			.80		.80			
38					j.75			
	Shoe laces, in yard strings, per 100:							
39	Leather.....gross..	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40								
41								
42								
43	Linen .....do...	691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44								
45								
46								
47								

* Bid on boys', misses, and children's shoes, conditional on receiving award on men's and women's shoes of corresponding grade. All goods, except from samples 5 to 12 inclusive, can be made pegged instead of standard screw, if desired. Reduction of 1½ cents per pair for goods without sock linings

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Erskine M. Phelps.	Arthur G. Jones.	H. Leh & Co.	Brenton S. Wells.	Morris Selz.	Wm. C. Butts.	Edward E. Eames.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Albert R. Bogert.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Mark A. Mayer.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.							
a.90	b.05	.98	.87½	.85								1
	b.85	1.17	.87½	.85								2
	b.83	1.35	.87½									3
	b.83	1.29	.85									4
	c.91	.95										5
	c.83	1.68										6
	c.81											7
	c.81											8
												9
.49	.....	.77½	.....	.52½	.....							10
		.85		.55								11
		.89		.55								12
		1.05										13
		1.08										14
		.87½										15
		.69										16
a1.00	e b1.10	.89	.92½	1.00	.....							17
a1.00	e b.99	1.06	.97½	.95								18
.90	e b.97	1.15	1.00	.95								19
.90	e b.95	1.34	.97½									20
	e c1.05	1.43										21
	e c.95	2.25										22
	e c.93	1.98										23
	e c.01											24
.70	.....	.85	.75	.65	.....							25
.70		.93	.75	.65								26
.54		.97		.65								27
		1.12½										28
		1.19										29
		.95										30
												31
1.20	.....	.98	.85	.75	.....							32
1.10		.95	.85	.75								33
.80		1.10		.75								34
.80		1.24		.80								35
.64		1.17		.90								36
		1.08										37
		1.87										38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	.39⅙	.29½	.32	f.49	.35½	.31½	39
						.51		.40	f.70		.31½	40
						.71		.55			.36½	41
											.47½	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.14½	.17	.18½	f.49	.23½	.11½	43
						.21⅞	.19½	.26	f.24	.23⅜	.18⅜	44
						.21⅞		.40	f.30	.2635		45
										.331		46
										.331		47

a Made either in screw fastened or pegged.
b New York delivery.
c Chicago delivery.
d Bids for quantities specified in schedule *only*.
e Sole-leather sock linings.

f Per gross.
g 2,200 pairs (agency).
h 9,590 pairs (school).
i 8,470 pairs (agency).
j 6,636 pairs (school).

REF0071883

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Points of delivery. New York. Wm. C. Butts.	Jesse St. John.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Albert R. Bogert.	Morris Selz.	New York or Chicago.	Jno. H. Putman. St. Paul.	Edward E. Eames. New York.	Number.
	Shoe lasts, assorted sizes, per dozen pairs:										
1	Boys'.....doz..	4 3/4			a3.15	b .18					1
2	Children's.....do..	7 1/2			a2.70	b .18					2
3	Men's.....do..	7 1/2			a3.15	b .18					3
4	Women's.....do..	3			a3.15	b .18					4
5	Misses'.....do..	2 1/2			a2.85	b .18					5
6	Shoe nails, Swede, assorted sizes, pounds	788	5.75		.06	.03					6
	Shoe packs, assorted sizes:										
7	Boys'.....pairs..	612		.67 1/2				.65	.97		7
8				.61 1/2					.75		8
9				.57 1/2							9
10	Men's.....do....	3,240		.80				.75	1.00		10
11				.73 1/2					1.05		11
12				.65					1.25		12
13									1.50		13
14	Women's.....do....	2,170		.67 1/2				.65	.92		14
15				.61 1/2					.87 1/2		15
16				.57 1/2							16
17	Shoe pegs, assorted sizes....galls..	272	.20		.25						17
	Additional for training schools.										
18	Austrian paste.....lbs..	45			.20	.18					18
19	Box wheels.....No..	3	a1.38		.45						19
20	Bristles, Russia, XXX, heavy...oz..	31	c 9.00		.40	.65					20
21					.60						21
22	Buffers, edge.....No..	3			.10	.06					22
23	Burnishing ink, quarts, Miller's, dozen	6 1/2	1.28		1.50	1.25					23
24	Buttons, shoe.....gross..	5	.05		.05	.05				.04	24
25	Button fasteners, Heaton's or equal.....gross..	10	.08		.10	.06 1/2					25
26	Cement, shoe, Kangaroo or equal, bottles	120	d.55		.05	.04					26
27			e.92		.03						27
28	Dressing, shoe, Frank Miller's or equal, in pound cans.....lbs..	24			f3.50						28
29	Eyelets, shoe, Blong, black, boxes..	140	.07		.07 1/2	.073					29
30	Eyelet hooks, No. 2.....M..	10	.70		.70	.68					30
31	Edge planes.....No..	3			1.50						31
32	Edge irons.....do..	1			1.00						32
33	Hammers, shoe, Nos. 2 and 4...doz..	1-2	3.00		3.25						33
34			3.50		3.75						34
35	Heel stickers, corrugated.....No..	3			.45						35
36	Iron standard and lasts.....do....	1			.75						36
37	Iron stand.....do....	3			.50						37

a Per dozen. b Per pair. c Per pound. d 1 ounce, per dozen bottles. e 2 ounces, per dozen bottles. f Dozen cans.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Point of delivery, New York. William C. Butts.	Edward E. Eames.	Eugene H. Conklin.	W. J. Bracker.	Wm. Wilson.	Albert R. Bogert.	James W. Wallace.	John H. Tissot, Jr.	Number.
	Additional for training schools—Continued										
	Knives:										
1	Shoe, square point, dozen	2	b.80		.85			.80			1
2	Lip.....doz..	1	1.00		.95			.95			2
3	Skiving.....do..	1-2	2.00		1.80						3
4	Lacing hooks, No. 2..M..	10	.70		.77						4
5	Linings, shoe.....doz..	12			a.08 1/2						5
6					b.5.95						6
	Machines:										
7	Sewing, leather, manufacturing, number	*1						47.50			7
8	Slitting, 8-inch knife, Chase's or equal, number	1			6.50						8
9	Measures, strap, rubber, number	3	.05		.05			.05			9
10	Nippers, cutting, 7-inch, pairs	5	1.15		.50			1.25			10
11					1.50						11
	Rasps, shoemaker's:										
12	8 inch.....doz..	1 1/2	1.70		1.75			1.75			12
13	9 inch.....do..	1-2	1.90		2.00			2.10			13
14	10 inch.....do..	1	2.15		2.30			2.35			14
15	Rivets, tubular, assorted sizes.....M..	3			4.05						15
	Shoe lasts, steel bottom, London toe, right and left:										
16	Men's, D width, 4 to 10.....pairs..	7			.93						16
17	Boys', 1 to 3.....do....	3			.85						17
	Shoe nails:										
18	Heel, assorted sizes, pounds	150	.05 1/2		.03			.04 1/2			18
19	Wire, clinch, "Hold-fast," assorted sizes.....lbs..	170	.12 1/2		.15			.11			19
20	Brass, clinch, assorted.....lbs..	25			.21			.20			20
21	Hungarian, size 4, pounds	10	.09 1/2		.11			.06			21
22	Iron, assorted...lbs..	50			.03			.04 1/2			22
23	Sizerecks.....No..	2	.18		.20						23
	Silk, machine:										
24	Black, 2 pounds A, 1 pound C.....lbs..	3	5.00	5.50	6.00	4.80					24
25				5.50							25
26	Sky-blue, spools, dozen	* 2		.75	c 6.00						26
	Thread:										
27	Machine, Barbour's, white and dark-blue, No. 35...lbs..	15		1.20			1.20	1.35	1.19	1.06	27
28	Shoe, Barbour's, Nos. 10 and 12.....lbs..	75	d.99	.75			d.76	d.58	d.74	d.80	28
29			d.99	1.03			e1.03	d.88	e1.02	e1.16	29
30			c 1.30					c.88		c.52	30
31			c 1.22					e 1.20			31
	Tacks:										
32	Shoe, assorted sizes, 1 to 4 ounces...lbs..	70	.25		.25						32
33			.21		.21						33
34			.18		.19						34
35			.17 1/2		.17 1/2						35
36			.15 1/2		.16						36
37					.14						37
38	Steel, lasting, assorted.....gross..	7	.17		.20						38

* No award. a Square feet. b Per dozen. c Per pound. d No. 10. e No. 12.

REF0071884

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HATS AND CAPS.

Number.	CLASS No. 6. HATS AND CAPS.	Quantities awarded.	Wm. R. Thompson.	Morris Benjamin.	Randall P. Barron.	Harry L. Little.	Edwin H. Shethar.
			Point of delivery.				
			New York.				
1	Caps, boys', cassimere, heavy, different colors, assorted sizes.....No..	5,376	.30	.08	.....	.34	.....
2			.26	.14		.32	
3			.28	.14		.27½	
4			.26	.14		.29	
5			.25	.14		.29½	
6			.27	.15		.28	
7	Caps, men's, cassimere, heavy, different colors, assorted sizes.....No..	7,586	.33	.15	.....	.37½	.....
8			.29	.17		.35	
9			.31	.17		.33	
10			.30	.17		.34	
11			.28	.15		.34½	
12			.30	.17		.40	
13				.17			
14							
15	Hats, boys', wool, different colors, assorted sizes.....No..	9,630	.....	.....	.27	.....	.31½
16					.27½		.31½
17					.27½		.32
18					.27½		.35½
19					.28		
20					.28½		
21							
22	Hats, men's, wool, different colors, assorted sizes.....No..	12,702	.....	.....	.40	.....	.35½
23					.40½		.36
24					.40½		.37
25					.41		.38
26					.40½		.44
27					.41½		.35½
28							
29							
30	Hats, men's, wool, black, police, assorted sizes.....No..	1,278	.....	.....	.43	.....	.48
31					.53		.57
32					.46		.58
33					.54		
34	Hats, boys', straw, assorted sizes and colors.....No..	4,885	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....
35						.17½	
36						.20	
37						.16½	
38						.17	
39						.21	
40	Hats, girls', straw, assorted sizes and colors.....No..	4,172	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....
41						.27½	
42						.33½	
43						.28	
44						.33	
45						.31½	
46						.34	

a Can furnish men's like boy's No. 4 at 35 cents.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HATS AND CAPS.

Thos. H. Lowry.	Ebenezer M. Saunders.	Fred J. McKeesson.	Joseph H. White.	Charles H. Tenney.	Mark A. Mayer.	Gustave Hirschberg.	Harry H. Hathaway.	Marc. M. Michael.	Wm. F. Billing.	William Reed.	Anthony L. Ehardt.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
Point of delivery.													
New York.													
.29	.....	.36	.37	.....	.21	.29	a .32	.....	.37	.36	.35	.....	1
.32		.38	.38		.29½	.27	.27		.38	.36½	.36		2
.29		.37	.39		.34½	.24	.32		.40	.37			3
.34		.37			.30½	.25	.30			.37			4
						.26	.27						5
													6
.31	.....	.36	.39	.....	.32	.32	.35	.....	.39	.39	.38	.....	7
.37		.38	.39		.34	.30	.35		.40	.37½	.40		8
.37		.37	.40		.39	.27	.37		.41	.39			9
.32		.39			.32	.28	.35			.39			10
.37					.36½	.29	.27			.38½			11
.34					.39	.28				.39			12
					.33								13
					.37½								14
.....	.31	.....	.....	.35	.30	.....	.....	.36	.....	.35	.....	.....	15
	.26			.35	.32			.24½		.37			16
	.33			.35	.31			.34		.39			17
	.31			.33	.33					.36			18
	.28½			.34						.38			19
	.33			.35						.39½			20
				.35									21
.....	.34	.....	.....	.37	.34	.....	.....	.47	.....	.45	.....	.....	22
	.33			.41	.39			.45		.46			23
	.40			.39	.39			.42		.43			24
	.34			.37	.34			.46		.44			25
	.38			.36	.39			.44		.45½			26
	.40			.37	.41					.42			27
	.40			.37	.37½								28
				.36									29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	30
				.46	.51					.57			31
				.42	.49½								32
				.50	.53½								33
.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.30	34
.24					.13					.16½		.25	35
.27½					.18½					.21			36
.28					.12½					.20			37
.24					.16					.19			38
.32					.19½					.29			39
.27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	.....	.30	40
.24					.22½					.27		.30½	41
.29					.29½					.27		.25	42
.27½					.19½					.23			43
.26					.27½					.29			44
.29										.29½			45
													46

REF0071885

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS. [In view of the limited total cost of the various articles embraced in this class, all the articles except cotton maitre, gilling twine, mirrors, spool cotton, and linen thread will be considered in *gross*, and award made accordingly, if deemed for the best interests of the Service.]	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Wm. W. Faulkrod.	Samuel C. Pirie.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
1	Brushes, hair ..... doz..	163	2.17	1.50	.97
2				1.75	1.90
3				2.50	1.62
4				2.63	**2.50**
5				3.25	
6				3.50	
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17	Buttons, coat ..... gross..	621	.31	.1450	.....
18				.146	
19					
20					
21					
22					
23	Buttons, dress ..... do...	1,342	a.30	.23	.....
24			.30	.22	
25			.27	.28	
26			.28	.28	
27				.27	
28				.28	
29				.32	
30	Buttons, pasts, metal ..... do...	1,518	b.38	.03	.03½
31			b.70		.04
32					.05
33					.06
34	Buttons, shirt, agate ..... do...	1,586	b.2535	.0218	.03½
35					.03½
36					.07
37					.05½
38					.06½
39					.11
40					.20
41					.17
42					.05½
43					.06½
44					.25
45					.20
46					.07½
47					.15½
48					.20
49					.20
50					.06½
51					.20
52	Buttons, vest ..... do...	676	.21	.11½	.27
53				.118	
54					
55					
56					
57					

a 800 gross only of No. 1.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.)

NOTIONS.

Edward E. Kamos.	Max Morgenstern.	Mark A. Mayer.	Valentine Storts.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Jas. F. McElvare.	Marc M. Michael.	Number.
Point of delivery.							
New York.							
3.31½	2.50	2.79	3.00	2.00	.....	.....	1
3.92½	3.20	2.81	3.50	2.75			2
4.21½		3.05	4.25	3.75			3
3.37½		3.07	4.00	3.90			4
		2.81	4.50	4.00			5
		2.87	5.50	3.50			6
		3.00	2.25	5.00			7
		3.22	4.00				8
		3.24	4.75				9
		2.86	6.00				10
			4.00				11
			3.25				12
			4.00				13
			5.00				14
			6.00				15
			3.00				16
.67½	.....	.16½	.....	.....	.17	.....	17
.72					.65		18
.78½							19
.85½							20
.80							21
.72							22
.27	.....	.2944	.....	.....	.28½	.291	23
.27		.2949			.33		24
.27							25
							26
							27
							28
							29
.04	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.06½	.....	30
.07		.04½					31
.07½							32
.08½							33
.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
							35
							36
							37
							38
							39
							40
							41
							42
							43
							44
							45
							46
							47
							48
							49
							50
							51
.45	.....	.13½	.....	.....	.14	.....	52
.54					.45		53
.58½							54
.67½							55
.67½							56
.58½							57

b Great gross.

REF0071886

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Edward E. Fames.	Samuel C. Firle.	Max Morgenstern.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.
1	Buttons, youths', agate.....gross..	1,753	a.7607	.05½	.05½	.....	.....
2				.0635			
3				.0729			
4	Combs, coarse, R. H., dressing.....doz..	1,341	.39½	b.31½	.97½	.54	.99
5			.53½	.90	.38½	.65	.45½
6			.58		.43½	.66	.42½
7			.61		.51	.70	.42½
8			.66½		.57	.85	
9			1.01½				
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17	Combs, fine, R. H.....do...	946	.30½	.287	.15½	.15	.19
18			.38	.60	.21½	.17	.44½
19			.53		.41½	.28	
20			.69½			.45	
21			.76				
22							
23							
24	Cotton maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft-laid, pounds.....	186	.....	.1639	.20	.....	.....
	Gilling twine, 3-cord:						
25	No. 30.....lbs..	361	.....	.72	.75	.....	.....
26	No. 35.....do..	21	.....	.83	.85	.....	.....
27	No. 40.....do..	117	.....	.94	.95	.....	.....
28	Gloves, buck, boys', No. 1, standard quality, pairs.....	1,497	.....	.31½	.....	.33½	.....
29				.32½		.35½	
30						.44	
31						.46	
32							
33							
34							
35							
36	Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat.....pairs..	1,763	.....	.86½	.....	.66½	.....
37				.81		.66½	
38				.59		.75	
39						.75	
40						.66½	
41						.87½	
42							
43							
44							
45							

a Great gross.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Mark A. Mayer.	Jas. F. McElvare.	Rudolph Waritzer.	Wm. J. Braker.	Jno. H. Tisset, jr.	Wm. Wilson.	Urlah G. Fox.	Jno. N. Hall.	Jas. W. Wallace.	Thomas G. Hood.	Jno. M. Dougall.	Nathan Strauss.	Joseph H. Curran.	Number.
Point of delivery.													
New York.													
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
													2
													3
.37½	.30	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.42½	.65	.48											5
.53½	.34	1.00											6
.61	.70	1.05											7
.72	.35	.90											8
	.96												9
	.39												10
	.75												11
	.45												12
	.48												13
	.37½												14
	.57												15
	.62½												16
.2985	.35	.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.3259	.37½	.27											18
	.50	.72											19
	.65												20
	.75												21
	.18½												22
	.32												23
.18½	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.87½	.87	.....	.....	.85	.79	.72	1.06	.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.96½	.97	.....	.....	.93	.87	.83	1.16	.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.08	1.07	.....	.....	1.02	.98	.94	1.32	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.29½	.26	.....	.25	.....	.....	.3358	.....	.....	.23	.30	.28	.....	28
.33½	.28		.37			.3158			.32	.30	.33		29
.37½	.33½		.37							.28	.33		30
.49	.35										.33½		31
.56½											.35		32
.57½											.37		33
.61											.45		34
.66													35
.49	.65	.....	.90	.....	.....	.63½	.....	.....	.27	.50	.42	.65	36
.58½	.70		.68			.84			.26	.55	.54½	.69	37
.62	.72½		.83						.33		.56	.74	38
.62	.80½		.85								.57	.79	39
.67½			.76								.67	.79	40
.78½											.73		41
.78											.75		42
.81											.75		43
											.76½		44
											.87		45

b 50 gross only at 31½.

REF0071887

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Wm. W. Vonkrod.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Edward E. Ennes.	Max Morgenstern.	James F. Barber.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.		
1	Hooks and eyes, white ....gross..	478	.03½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.....	.....
2			.04½	.04		.04½		
3	Indelible ink, Payson's or equal, dozen	190½	1.75	1.77	1.39½	1 67½	.....	.....
4	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches, German plate.....doz..	53½	.....	.....	15.25	6.63	14.64	8.00
5						7.57	11.23	10.75
6						10.17	16.75	12.25
7								9.25
8								12.75
9								14.00
10								15.50
11								16.56
12								7.25
13	Needles: Assorted sizes, Sharp's, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10 .....M..	443	.36	.63	.35	.....	.52	.....
14			.56	.79	.50½		.61	
15				1.06½	.61			
16	Darning, medium sizes.gross..	69½	a.82	.12¾	.14½	.....	.....	.....
17								
18								
19	Glovers' .....M...	75½	2.30	2.55	2.40	.....	.....	.....
20					2.75			
21	Knitting, common, medium sizes .....gross..	12	.40	.22	.23½	.....	.....	.....
22				.30	.50			
23	Sack .....dos..	83½	.....	.12	.09½	.....	.....	.....
24	Saddlers' .....do..	365	.....	.02½	.03	.....	.....	.....
	Needles, machine:							
25	"Domestic," self-setting.do...	503	.....	.13½	.....	.....	.1284	.....
26	Singer "New Family"...do...	296	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	"Singer" vibrating shuttle, dozen	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Pins, brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 .....packs..	710	.20	.193	.27	.21½	.2260	.....
29				.172	.24	.19	.2010	
30				.15	.21	.16½	.1780	
31				.28				
32				.20½				
33				.178				
34	Spool cotton, best of standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab.....dos..	8,360	.423	.....	.423	.....	.....	.....
35					.423			
36					.376			
37	Suspenders, boys'.....pairs..	8,040	.10	.0726	.08	.....	.....	.....
38			.11½	.0832	.08½			
39				.08½	.12½			
40				.10½				
41				.11¼				
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								

a Per M. b White. c 3,500 pairs only on price 15 cents.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	Waltham's Oil and Grease Co.	Frank W. White.	Mark A. Mayer.	Wm. Wilson.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James F. McElvare.	Valentine Stortz.	Jno. H. Tisot, jr.	Jonathan Nathan.	Williamantic Linen Co.	Urish G. Fox.
	Points of delivery.										
	Chicago.	New York.								All points.	New York.
1	.....	.....	.0436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.0486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	10.00	11.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5		11.40	11.75								
6		13.20	12.88								
7		11.00	15.64								
8		12.60									
9		14.40									
10											
11											
12											
13	.....	.....	.61½	1.07	.84	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14			.61½	.65	.50	.50					
15						1.00					
16	.....	.....	.14½	a.88	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17					.15						
18					.17						
19	.....	.....	.....	1.80	1.09	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20											
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....	.1188	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.071	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.1188	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.1879	.....	.....	.226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29			.1848			.20½					
30			.1637			.179					
31											
32											
33											
34	.....	.....	.....	.38½	.....	.3395	.30½	.33	b.3564	.36	.....
35											
36	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37			.08½			.07					.074
38			.09			.08					.074
39			.10½			.10					.086
40			.11			.09					.08½
41			.11½			.12					.08½
42			.12½			.14					
43			.13¼								
44			.11								
45			.12½								
46			.12¾								
47			.06								
48			.09								
49			.09½								
50											

REF0071888

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Edward E. Ramos.	Max Morgenstern.	James F. Barker.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.		
1	Suspenders, men's .....pairs..	11,438	.15½ .18½	a .15 .13 .13½ .14 .15⅝ .17½ .19½	.14⅜ .16 .14⅜ .22 .10	.....	.....	.....

a 3,500 pairs only on price 15 cents.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	Waltham's Oil and Grease Co.	Frank W. White.	Mark A. Mayer.	Wm. Wilcox.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James F. McElvare.	Valentine Storts.	Jno. H. Tisset, Jr.	Jonathan Nathan.	Willimantic Linen Co.	Urish G. Fox.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
	Chicago.	New York.								All points.	New York.	
1	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	1
2			.13			.12½					.13	2
3			.13½			.16					.14	3
4			.13½			.17½					.13	4
5			.14			.20					.17	5
6			.14½									6
7			.14½									7
8			.15									8
9			.15½									9
10			.13									10
11			.14									11
12			.15									12
13			.16									13
14			.17									14
15			.19									15

REF0071889

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marsh'l Field.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Edward E. Eames.	Mark A. Mayer.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.		New York.		
1	Tape measures, medium.....doz..	23½	.20	.24	.17	.....	.....
2			.25	.12½	.25½		
3					.306		
4	Tape: White, cotton, medium width....pieces..	8,920	.01	.01	.0065	.009	.0083
5				.01½	.0075	.011	.0095
6				.0122	.0085	.013	.0106
7					.009	.007	.0117
8					.01⅛	.008	
9					.01¼	.009	
10	Elastic, ½-inch, assorted colors.....yds..	9,740	.0281	.02	.026	.....	.0265
11			.02½	.03	.03⅛		
12	Elastic, ¼-inch, assorted colors.....do...	2,680	.02½	.02½	.02½	.....	.0237½
13							
14	Thimbles: Closed.....doz..	559	.12½	.14	.12	.12½	.11½
15				.06½	a.13½		
16	Open.....do...	63	.12½	.14	.12	.12½	.11½
17							
18	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ½ dark-blue, ½ whitey-brown, standard numbers.....lbs..	647	b.95	b1.0606	.....	.85	.....
19			c1.07	c1.1918		.95	
20			d1.10	d1.31½		1.05	
21				b.658		.70	
22				c.74		.75	
23				d.82½		.85	
24	Thread, shoe.....do...	398	.....	e.71	.....	.45	.....
25				f.94			
26	Twine: Sack.....do...	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2291
27							
28							
29	Wrapping.....do...	313	.....	.....	.14	.....	.15½
30					.15		
31					.16		
32					.17		
33					.18		
	Additional for training schools.						
34	Brushes, tooth.....doz..	34	1.35	.....	.63	1.74½	1.37
35					.70	1.87½	1.54
36					1.50		1.72
37					1.62		1.80
38					1.75		1.79
39					1.70		
40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
46	Buttons pearl, dress, 24 to 26 line.....gross..	106	.74	.85	.79	.88	.....
47			.84	1.10	1.16	1.06	
48				.67	1.32		
49				.84	1.48		
50					1.21		

a 360 dozen only at 13½ cents. b No. 30. c No. 35.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Jas. F. McElvare.	Val o Storts.	Jno. H. Tissot, jr.	Wm. Wilson.	Jno. R. Hall.	James W. Wallace.	Harry B. Lyford.	Wm. J. Straker.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.						Chicago.	New York.		
.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
									2
.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.01½									4
									5
									6
									7
									8
									9
.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.03½									11
.04									12
.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.03									14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
									16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
b.76	.....	b.75	b.87	.96	b.76	.....	.....	.....	18
c.85		c.83	c.96	1.09	c.87				19
d.96		d.95	d 1.01	1.20	d.97				20
b.76									21
c.85									22
d.96									23
.....	.....	.52	.46	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	24
									25
.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.24	.....	26
	.25						.25		27
	.30								28
.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.13½	.....	29
	.16½						.13½		30
	.19								31
	.21								32
									33
.....	1.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	34
	1.13							1.80	35
	1.13							2.00	36
	1.33							1.40	37
	1.50								38
	1.75								39
	1.88								40
	1.75								41
	2.00								42
	2.50								43
	1.00								44
	1.75								45
.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.96									47
1.00									48
1.15									49
									50

d No. 40. e Hand. f Machine.

REF0071890

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Norm.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marshall Field.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
1	Buttons:			
2	Pants, fly.....gross..	15	a.33	.048
3				
4				
5				
6	Dress, smoked pearl, 24 to 26 line.....do...	27	.60	.62
7			.76	.73
8	Uniform, brass, coat.....do...	20½	.....	1.20
9				2.10
10	Uniform, brass, overcoat.....do...	20	.....	2.10
11	Overcoat.....do...	5	.42	.18
12				.19½
13				
14				
15	Buttonhole twist, No. 8.....doz..	6½	.....	.18
16	Buckles, pants and vest.....gross..	14	.60	.14
17				
18	Crayons, tailor's, assorted colors.....boxes..	24	.15½	.....
19	Hooks and eyes for pants.....gross..	15	.16	.12
20			.16	
21	Machine twist:			
22	E. & D., 1-ounce spools.....lbs..	10	.....	5.50
23				
24	Black, Nantucket.....do..	2	.....	.....
25	Needles, tailor's, betweens, Nos. 2 to 10.....M..	3	.....	1.00½
26	Ribbon, assorted colors, ⅛, 1, and ⅞ inches wide.....yds..	2,785	.20	.02½
27			*c.24	.05
28			.30	.07½
29			d.30	.05
30			.51	.05
31			e.63	.11
32				
33				
34	Silk, sewing, gold color, spools.....doz..	6	.....	.31½
35				.02½
36	Thread, silk, black, A. & B., spools.....do...	6	.72	.02½
37				
38	Tape:			
39	Cotton, black and red, ½ inch.....yds..	450	.....	.003
40	Black, elastic, 1 inch.....do...	100	.....	.03
				.0625

* Prices are for pieces 10 yards.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.)

NOTIONS—Continued.

Samuel C. Pirie.	Edward K. Ramee.	Jas. F. McElvare.	Marc M. Michael.	Wm. J. Braker.	Mark A. Mayer.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	New York.					
.03½	.03½	.06	.....	.....	.....	1
.04	.06					2
.05	.06					3
.06	.06½					4
	.07½					5
.80	.76	.75	.....	.....	.....	6
.95	.88	.85				7
1.75	3.16	3.00	3.09½	.....	.....	8
1.75						9
.....	3.16	3.00	3.56½	.....	.....	10
.46	1.35	1.50	.....	.....	.....	11
.55	1.57½					12
	2.09					13
	1.57½					14
9.50	7.75	.....	.....	b 4.80	.....	15
.....	.10	.15	.....	.....	.12½	16
	.10				.12½	17
.....	.16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.16	.16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
						20
5.75	5.50	.....	.....	4.80	.....	21
6.50	5.50					22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.01	.15	.....	.....	.....	.0207	25
.02	.42				.0458	26
.02½	.52½				.0542	27
.03½					.0357½	28
.05					.05½	29
.06					.06½	30
					.03	31
					.05½	32
					.06½	33
.30	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	.75					35
.30	.75					36
	.75					37
.0036	.003	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
						40

a Great gross.
b Per pound, ounce spools.
c ⅝ inch.
d 1 inch.
e 1½ inches.

REF0071891

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES. [For Dried Fruit see page 838.]	Quantities awarded.	Lewis Wallace.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Walter T. Chandler.	Cyrus S. Merrill.	Henry W. Dudley.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.		Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
1	Allspice, ground.....lbs..	249	.08	.0887	.09	.....	.10½
2				.1013	.14½		
3					.15		
4					.15		
5	Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins, packed in strong boxes, of not more than 100 pounds each.*.....lbs..	78,177	.15	.18½	.18½	.164	.16½
6			.16	.18		.164	.17½
7				.16½			.15½
8				.16			.16½
9							
10							
11	Bath brick .....dos..	93	.32	.29	.....	.....	.....
12	Beeswax.....lbs..	76	.39	.24			
13				.29			
14	Boxes bluing.....dos..	537	.....	.21	.20	.....	.....
15	Candles, adamantine, 6's .....lbs..	2,105	.09½	.0957	.09½	.....	.....
16	Cassia, ground.....do...	329	.15	.0833	.11	.....	.15
17				.1127	.17		
18					.17		
19					.17		
20	Cloves, ground .....do...	200	.10½	.0916	.11	.....	.11
21				.0671	.17		
22	Corn starch .....do...	5,262	.0397	.0297	.0383	.....	.04
23							
24	Cream tartar.....do...	179	.24	.1867	.21	.209	.26
25				.2470	.27		
26	Ginger, ground.....do...	682	.13	.1120	.15	.....	.14
27				.0937	.21		.17
28	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do...	1,668	.23½	.23	.25	.....	.....
29							
30							
31	Indigo .....do...	60	.47	.44	.75	.....	.....
32				.46			
33				.53			
34				.59			
35	Lye, concentrated.....doz..	644	.61	.64	.57	.....	.....
36							
37							
38	Matches, full count, 100 in box.....gross..	708½	.....	.71	.....	.....	.....
39							
40	Mustard, ground .....lbs..	377	.14	.1297	.14½	.....	.15
41				.1113	.18½		.13
42	Pepper, black, ground.....do...	1,635	.08	.0991	.08½	.....	.10
43				.0919	.14½		.09½
44				.0779			

* Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES.

Augustus F. Dohrman.	Chas. E. Ahrens.	Adam J. Kasper.	Wm. M. Smith.	Benj. F. Nourse.	E. R. Durkee & Co.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Harry B. Lyford.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Rickett & Sons, Ltd.	Max Morgenstern.	Edward Oberndorf.	Leon Hirsch & Son.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.		Chicago.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.					
.1074	.10	.10	.....	.....	.07½	.1189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
													2
													3
													4
.....	.....	.....	.20	.15½	.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
			.21	.15	.18½								6
			.22	.14½									7
				.14									8
				.14½									9
				.15									10
.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	a.55	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
													13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.1124	.10	.15	.....	.....	.11	.1237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
													17
													18
													19
.1074	.12	.11	.....	.....	.08	.1189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.0417	.04½	.04½	.....	.....	.04½	.0441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
					.05								22
.2248	.25	.25	.....	.....	.17½	.2319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
					.19½								24
.1322	.12½	.17	.....	.....	.09	.1398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.26	.22	.....	26
								.27			.24		27
											.25		28
											.26		29
.....	.45	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
													31
													32
.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.66	33
												.54	34
								.54		.7099			35
								.80					36
.1347	.13	.12	.....	.....	.10	.1524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.0977	.09	.095	.....	.....	.05½	.1063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
													39
													40
													41
													42
													43
													44

a Per 2 dozen.

REF0071892

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Marcus Jenkins.	Lewis Wallace.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Richard F. Handy.	David S. Brown.	Waldron's Oil and Grease Co.	Henry W. Dudley.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.						Chicago.	
1	Soap, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished* ..... lbs..	200,000	.10	.039	.0419	.0379	3.70	2.90	.0382	.035
			.10	.044	.0844	.0347	3.95	3.00	.0419	
				.05	.0399	.0361	3.85	3.70		
					.0819		3.90	2.75		
							3.05			
10										
11	Soda, standard quality, in 1-pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... lbs..	1,500		.07		.05½				.07½
12	Soda, standard quality, in ½-pound tin cans; packed same as 1-pound cans, pounds	900		.08		.04½				
13	Soda, washing ..... lbs..	19,210		.0295		.0152				
14	Starch ..... do..	5,825		.03½		.0339				
15						.0319				
16										
17	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons ..... gal..	4,300		.16		.10½				
18						.14				
19						.16				
20						.13½				
21						.17				
22						.15½				
23	Sirup, in 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased .do....	13,517		.23		.17				
24						.20½				
25						.22½				
26						.19				
27						.23½				
28						.25½				
29	Vinegar, in barrels ..... do....	810		.07½		.07				
30						.0997				
31										
32										
33	Vinegar, in kegs ..... do....	1,257		.17		.14				
34						.17				
35										
36										
37	*Additional for training schools.*									
38	Soap, "Ivory" or equal ..... lbs..	5,700	.10					.07		
39			.10							
40	Soap, Castile ..... do..					.1197			.10½	
41										
42										

NOTE.—For Wooden Ware, etc., see Class No. 10.

* Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

a In 36-pound boxes. b In 63½-pound boxes, wrapped. e In 80-pound boxes.

advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Guy F. Gessman.	Milton W. Kirk.	Adam J. Kasper.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Hay Walker, Jr.	Marlen A. Ives.	Maple City Soap Works.	Leroy A. Hopkins.	Warren Ells.	Willis A. Page.	E. R. Durkee & Co.	Walter T. Chandler.	Wm. B. Parker.	Augustus F. Dohrman.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Monarch Vinegar Works.	Chas. E. Ahrens.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
Chicago.			New York.	N.Y., Chic., St. L., Cin. Balts.	As stated.	Any named points.	Sioux City.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis.	Omaha.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.			Kansas City.	New York.	
2.75	c. 07	.03½	d.0427	.044	f.0450	A 3.45	.03	.0382	.0379								1
2.75	c. 06½	.03	d.04	.044	f.0450	A 3.22	.03	.0401									2
2.75	c. 06	.04½	d.0479	e3.95	f.0367½		.03										3
2.75	c. 04			.044	f.0375												4
	c. 05½				f.0360												5
	c. 05½				g.0473												6
	c. 04½				g.0475												7
	c. 06				g.04122												8
					g.0365												9
					g.0395												10
			.0697							06½							11
			.077							06½							12
		.9									.01½		.0115	.0120		.0115	13
		.04									.04½		.0349	.0374		.034	14
		.04															15
		.02½															16
											.16		.18½	.19½		.17	17
											.17		.12½	.13			18
													.14½	.15½			19
																	20
																	21
											.23					.23	22
											.24						23
																	24
																	25
																	26
																	27
		.06½									.06½		.1122	.1174	.07	.07½	28
		.11½									.13				.07½		29
															.09½		30
															.09½		31
		.13									.14½				.12	.14	32
		.17									.21				.13		33
															.14½		34
															.15½		35
															.16		36
																	37
.0499		6.468		.06½				.10	.05½		.0649	.06					38
		4.25						.10½									39
		.13	.084							66½	.13½		.1047	.1061			40
		.09															41
																	42

d Delivered in New York or Chicago.

e Per cwt.

f Chicago or St. Louis.

g Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City.

A Per box of 75 pounds; 100,000 pounds only; car-load lots.

f Per box of 75 pounds; 50,000 pounds only; car-load lots.

REF0071893

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	Class No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.[a]	Quantities awarded.	James K. Shaw.	John E. Frymier.	Harry B. Lyford.	Walter T. Chandler.	Edward H. Pitkin.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.		Chicago.			New York.	
1	Bowls, pint, ironstone ..... doz..	330	.71	.93	.....	.....	b .66	.....	1
2			.83						2
3	Bowls, quart, ironstone ..... do...	432½	.85	1.04½	.....	.....	b .82	.....	3
4			.97						4
5	Burners, lamp, heavy, No. 0 ..... do...	12	.32½	.....	.32	.55	.31	.....	5
6	Burners, lamp, heavy, No. 1 ..... do...	35	.42	.....	.36	.60	.36	.....	6
7	Burners, lamp, heavy, No. 2 ..... do...	199½	.62	.....	.53	.73	.52	.....	7
8	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles ..... doz..	15						14.40	8
9	Chambers, with covers, ironstone ..... do...	17½	5.10	4.90	.....	.....	b 4.50	.....	9
10			6.15						10
11	Crocks, with covers, 1-gallon ..... do...	6½	2.70	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Crocks, with covers, 2-gallon ..... do...	15½	4.20	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Crocks, with covers, 3-gallon ..... do...	13½	5.70	5.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Cups and saucers, ironstone, coffee ..... do...	702	.85	1.07	.....	.....	b .77	.....	14
15			.90						15
16	Cups and saucers, ironstone, tea ..... do...	256	.71	.98	.....	.....	b .62½	.....	16
17			.90						17
18	Dishes, ironstone, meat, 20-inch ..... do...	18½	7.01	8.80	.....	.....	b 6.34	.....	18
19			8.64						19
20	Dishes, ironstone, vegetable, without covers, do en	230½	2.65	2.14	.....	.....	b 1.06	.....	20
21			2.63				b 1.55		21
22							b 2.00		22
23	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims ..... doz..	90	.....	.....	.48	.....	.32	.....	23
24					.55		.48		24
25					.56		.43		25
26							.30		26
27	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount, heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete ..... doz..	79½	6.15	.....	5.75	.....	4.25	3.70	27
28								5.00	28
29								4.75	29
30								4.80	30
31								3.25	31
32	Lamps, heavy glass or metal fount, table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	77	5.00	.....	6.00	.....	10.50	4.75	32
33					4.25			5.70	33
34								5.40	34
35								8.40	35
36	Lamps, student, one burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete ..... No..	164	.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.55	2.05	36
37	Lamps, safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	18	2.25	.....	3.00	.....	.....	8.40	37
38					1.09				38
39	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burners, complete ..... No..	99	.....	.....	2.65	.....	.....	2.57	39
	Lamp chimneys (extra heavy):								
40	Sun-burner, No. 0 ..... doz..	15	.....	.35	.26	.....	.....	.....	40
41	Sun-burner, No. 1 ..... do...	108	.....	.36	.33	.....	.....	.....	41
42	Sun-burner, No. 2 ..... do...	1,154	.....	.51	.44	.....	.....	.....	42
43	Sun-hinge, No. 0 ..... do...	100	.....	.38	.30	.....	.....	.....	43
44	Sun-hinge, No. 2 ..... do...	158	.....	.53	.46	.....	.....	.....	44
45	Lamp chimneys, for student's lamps ..... do...	239	.....	.....	.34½	.....	.20	.....	45
46	Lamp globes, for hanging tubular lamps ..... do...	92	.....	.....	2.75	.....	2.25	.....	46
47	Lamp wicks, boiled, No. 0 ..... do...	91	.....	.....	a .14	.03½	.01½	.....	47
48	Lamp wicks, No. 1 ..... do...	153	.....	.....	a .19	.05	.01½	.....	48
49	Lamp wicks, No. 2 ..... do...	748	.....	.....	a .27	.04	.02½	.....	49
50	Lamp wicks, for student's lamps ..... do...	200	.....	.....	.09	.15	.04	.....	50
51	Lamp wicks, for hanging tubular lamps ..... do...	122	.....	.....	.44	.06	.....	.....	51
52	Pitchers, ironstone, pint ..... do...	113½	1.06	1.13	.....	.....	b 1.10	.....	52
53			1.22						53
54	Pitchers, quart ..... do...	126	1.60	1.84	.....	.....	b 1.32	.....	54
55			1.71						55

[a] Bids for American China, thick, will also be considered. a Per gross. b Subject to labor strikes in Liverpool, Ohio; quantity unlimited if production is not interfered with.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 10, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	James K. Shaw.	John E. Frymier.	Harry B. Lyford.	Edward H. Pitkin.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.		Chicago.		
1	Pitchers, water, ironstone, 2-quart ..... doz..	182½	2.25	3.12	.....	a 2.25	1
2			3.06				2
	Plates, ironstone:						
3	Breakfast, 8¼ to 9 inches ..... do...	328	.69	.79	.....	a .57	3
4			1.74			a .57	4
5	Dinner, 9½ to 10 inches ..... do...	627	.80	.93	.....	a .66	5
6			.85				6
7	Pie, 6½ to 7 inches ..... do...	76	.48	.55	.....	a .40	7
8			.52				8
9	Sauce, 4½ to 5 inches ..... do...	238	.32	.42	.....	a .26	9
10			.39				10
11	Soup, 9½ to 9¾ inches ..... do...	267	.69	.98	.....	a .58	11
12			.80				12
13	Tea, 7½ to 8 inches ..... do...	82	.54	.67	.....	a .48½	13
14			.63				14
15	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch ... do...	30	1.10	.....	.98	.....	15
16	Salt sprinklers, glass ..... do...	152	.....	.93	.....	.25	16
17						.27	17
18						.30	18
19						.37½	19
20						.31	20
21						.25	21
22						.24	22
23	Tumblers ..... do...	526	.24	.23½	.....	.23	23
24						.22	24
25						.28½	25
26						.30½	26
27							27
28	Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces) .do...	44½	8.75	10.08	.....	.....	28
29			9.90				29
	Additional for training schools.						
30	Bowls, ironstone, 6-quart ..... doz..	8	4.75	.....	.....	a 4.10	30
31			6.38				31
32	Crocks, 5-gallon, with cover ..... do...	1	8.49	.....	.....	.....	32
	Cups, ironstone:						
33	Coffee ..... do...	32	.42	.45	.....	.....	33
34			.45				34
35	Tea ..... do...	20	.36	.38	.....	.....	35
36			.45				36
37	Dishes, meat, ironstone—1 dozen 10-inch; 1 dozen 12 inch; 1 dozen 14-inch ..... doz..	3	1.20	1.15	.....	a 1.10	37
38			1.38	2.05		a 2.10	38
39			.85	3.46			39
40			3.75				40
41			2.16				41
42			1.91				42
43	Globes, for tubular safety lanterns ..... do...	6	.....	.....	.47	.....	43
44	Lamps, Rochester, Mammoth, with burner and chimney, complete ..... No..	18	.....	.....	2.75	.....	44
45					2.50		45
	Lamp chimneys:						
46	Sun-burner, No. 10 ..... doz..	3	.....	.....	1.25	.....	46
47	For Rochester lamps (Mammoth) ..... do...	17	.....	1.35	1.25	1.25	47
48	Lamp shades, porcelain, for student's lamp .... do...	1	.....	.....	1.00	.....	48
49	Lamp wicks for Rochester lamps ..... do...	10	.....	.....	.60	.....	49
50	Mugs, ironstone, ½-pint ..... do...	10	.81	.86	.....	a .62	50
51			.97				51
52	Pitchers, water, ironstone, 1-gall. for washbowls .do...	2	5.00	.....	.....	a 5.18	52
53			5.70				53

a Subject to labor strikes in East Liverpool, Ohio. Quantity unlimited if production is not interfered with.

REF0071894

SUPPLIES

FOR THE

PACIFIC COAST AGENCIES,

AWARDED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF JUNE 1, 1894.

963

REF0071895

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Quantities awarded.	Dalton Brothers.	Andrew Block.	A. L. Whitney.	Henry Mohr.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
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..	32,930			9.65	10½
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..	16,400	1.89			
3						
4	Coffee, milled, sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade tare. No sample below No. 6 need be submitted.....lbs..	20,010				
5						
6	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in strong boxes of 50 pounds each.....lbs..	17,600		2.49		
7						
8						
9	Hominy, good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.....lbs..	7,800				
10	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..	8,920			.09½ .08½	8.95
11						
12	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped.....bbls..	6			18.00	17.00
13	Rolled oats, good quality, in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds each, packed in cases of from 50 to 60 pounds.....lbs..	9,300				
14	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one of gunny..lbs..	18,700				
15						
16						
17	Salt, delivered in good double gunnies: Coarse.....lbs..	5,880			a 6.50	
18	Fine, fit for table use, put up in small bags.....do...	39,000			a 14.50	
19					a 10.00	
20	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..	59,625				
21						
22	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification.....do...	2,335				
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						

* Goods to be inspected at abattoir, South San Francisco.

advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Number.	Isaac Marx.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Leroy Hough.	Isidore Levre.	Samuel I. Worcester.	William Haas.	James L. Gray.	George F. Volkman.	Webster Jones.	Chas. J. Paddock.	William Peck & Co.	Jacob Levi, jr.	T. E. Chalbourne.	Walter M. Castle.	David Roth.	Number.
	To be delivered in San Francisco.															
1			.10½				.09								10.44	1
2												1.97½ 2.90				2 3
4		.19½ .17½				.19½			.194 .18½			19.62½ 19.37½		17½		4 5
6		.02½				.02½			2.94½				4.50 4.00 3.45			6 7 8
9									3.80							9
10			.08½				.09 .09½								8.74	10 11
12			16.50				12.00								17.00	12
13												4.58				13
14		.04½			4.47	.04½			4.85 4.10			3.87½ 4.00 4.50				14 15 16
17									a 7.75							17
18									a 13.00							18
19																19
20		.05½			5.35	.05½			5.23			5.32½ 5.20				20 21
22	.11			.12½	.15½	.13		.15½	.22	.12	.23½	.15½	.17½			22
23	.16			.11½	.14½			.17½	.20½	.19	.19	.14	.20			23
24	.17			.10				.22½	.19		.17		.24			24
25				.1640				.24½	.18		b .25½					25
26									.17		b .21					26
27									.15½		b .19					27

a Per ton.

b Tea in boxes.

REF0071896

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES.

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantities awarded.	Isidore Lievre.	Samuel I. Wormser.	William Haas.	James L. Gray.	Harry Vana.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.				
1	Allspice, ground.....lbs..	46	.08½				
2	Apples, dried.....do..	10,750		.0392	.06		
3	Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each*.....lbs..	3,091	.29	.2819	.30	b.36	.34
4							
5	Bath brick.....doz..	42					
6	Beeswax.....lbs..	19					
7	Boxes bluing.....doz..	49	.50		c.07½		
8	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....lbs..	550			d.09		
9	Cassia, ground.....do...	27	.13½				
10	Cloves, ground.....do...	20	.10½				
11	Cornstarch.....do...	750			.06		
12	Cream tartar.....do...	40	.17½				
13							
14	Ginger, ground.....do...	65	.11				
15	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do...	147					
16	Lye, concentrated.....doz..	102			.90		
17	Matches.....gross..	190			.18		
18							
19	Mustard, ground.....lbs..	100	.10½		.08½		
20	Peaches, dried.....do...	12,850		.0810	.08½		
21	Pepper, black, ground.....do...	435	.08				
22	Prunes, dried.....do...	12,650		.0640	.05		
23							
24	Soap, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished†.....lbs..	27,040			.02½		
25	Soda, standard quality, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each:						
26	In pound tin cans.....lbs..	137	.06½				
27	In half-pound tins.....do...	48	.07½				
28	Soda, washing.....do...	1,270			.01		
29	Starch.....do...	935			.04½		
	Syrup:						
30	In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons....galls..	480		.1310	.12		
31							
32	In 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased.....do...	2,290		.2186	.22½		
33							
	Vinegar:						
34	In barrels.....do...	385	.07		.06½		
35					.09½		
36	In kegs.....do...	250	.14		e.70		
37					e.90		
	Additional for schools.						
38	Soap, "Ivory" or equal.....lbs..	‡360			.07		

NOTE.—For Woodenware, etc., see Class No. 10.

* Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

† Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

‡ No award.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES.

Geo. F. Volkmann.	Webster Jones.	I. F. Littlefield.	Chas. J. Paddock.	William Peck & Co.	Charles W. Armes.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Walter M. Castle.	L. Feldmann, jr.	Wakefield Baker.	Charles Main.	Arthur A. Hooper.	George D. Lucy.	Otto Lahu.	Henry Morgenstern.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.															
....	.08½	....	a.06	.08½	....	.08½	g	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	.0595	....	....	....	....	.05	.0445	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
20	.27½	....	g.28	.28½	....	.28	.27½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
30	.36	....	....	....	....	.26	....	40	33	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	32	....	....	.12½	....	....	....	....	.39	....	....	....	....	4
....	.06	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	.12½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
....	.09	....	f.08	.08½	....	.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	.08½	....	f.06	.08½	....	.08½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	.06½	....	....	....	....	.08½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	.26½	....	....	.17½	....	.054	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
....	.18	....	....	.20½	....	.17½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
....	.09½	....	f.07	.08½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	.15	....	....	....	....	.08½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
....	.87½	.75	....	....	....	.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
....	.18	....	....	....	.176	.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
....	....	....	....	....	.216	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
....	.08½	....	f.06	.08½	....	.09	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
....	.1060	....	....	....	....	.06½	.0745	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
....	.08½	....	f.05	.08½	....	.08½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
....	.05½	....	....	....	....	.0619	.0495	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.0445	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
....	.0335	....	....	....	....	.034	....	....	....	....	.03½	.0334	.0315	.03½	22
....	.0325	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.0360	.0300	.0375	....	23
....	.07	....	....	.06½	....	.06½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
....	.08	....	....	.07½	....	.08	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
....	.01½	....	....	....	....	.00½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
....	.04½	....	....	....	....	.04½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
....	.1092½	....	....	.12½	....	.14½	....	....	....	....	.11½	....	....	....	28
....	.1893	....	....	.12½	....	.109	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
....	....	....	....	.20	....	.22½	....	....	....	....	.22½	....	....	....	30
....	....	....	....	.20	....	.17½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
....	.0880	....	....	....	....	.06½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
....	.20	....	....	....	....	.13½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
															34
															35
															36
															37
															38

a 6 cents each, ½-pound tins.
b Cleveland Superior.
c Per box.
d Per set.
e Per 5-gallon keg.
f ½-pound tins each.
g Golden Gate.

REF0071897

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantities awarded.	Maurice Block.	Harry Unna.	Fredk. W. Dohrman.	Leopold Altschul.	Chas. W. Armes.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.						
	Bowls, ironstone:								
1	Pint.....doz..	42	.83	.....	.90	.75	.....	.....	1
2	Quart.....do...	18	1.00	.....	1.00	.90	.....	.....	2
3						1.25			3
	Burners, lamp, heavy:								
4	No. 1.....do...	6	.47	.48	.65	.65	.52	.....	4
5	No. 2.....do...	10	.07	.05	.85	.75	.70	.....	5
6	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles.....doz..	*3½	10.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....	.....	6
7			12.00						7
8	Chambers, with covers, ironstone...do...	6½	5.25	.....	6.60	6.00	.....	.....	8
9						5.50			9
	Crocks, with covers:								
10	1-gallon.....do...	2	2.28	.....	2.16	2.40	.....	.....	10
11	2-gallon.....do...	3½	4.56	.....	4.32	4.80	.....	.....	11
12	3-gallon.....do...	5½	6.84	.....	6.48	7.20	.....	.....	12
	Cups and saucers, ironstone:								
13	Coffee.....do...	63	.90	.....	1.00	.95	.....	.....	13
14			.95						14
15	Tea.....do...	61	.75	.....	.80	.79	.....	.....	15
	Dishes, ironstone:								
16	Meat, 20-inch.....do...	1½	8.25	.....	13.20	8.20	.....	.....	16
17	Vegetable, without covers....do...	38	1.50	.....	1.65	1.50	.....	.....	17
18			2.25			2.50			18
19	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims, dozen.....	9½	.70	.49	.65	.75	.....	.....	19
	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount:								
20	Heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete, dozen.....	10½	5.50	.....	6.35	6.00	.....	.....	20
21	Table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete.....doz..	4	4.80	.....	6.00	5.65	.....	.....	21
	Lamps:								
22	Student, one burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete, number.....	41	3.05	.....	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	22
23	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete.....doz..	1½	4.50	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Tubular, globe, hanging, with burner, complete.....No..	24	3.25	.....	4.25	.....	.....	3.18	24
25	B. & H., Rochester.....do...	12	1.40	.....	a17.00	2.25	.....	.....	25
26			1.50						26
27			1.87½						27
28			2.00						28
	Lamp chimneys, extra heavy:								
29	Sun-burner, No. 0.....dos..	1	.70	.....	.50	.90	.....	.....	29
30	Sun-burner, No. 1.....do...	53	.93	.....	.50	.90	.....	.....	30
31	Sun-burner, No. 2.....do...	112	1.25	.....	.70	1.13	.....	.....	31
32	Sun-hinge, No. 1.....do...	4	1.55	.....	.80	.75	.....	.....	32
	Lamp chimneys:								
33	For student lamps.....do..	28	.40	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	33
34	For Rochester lamps.....do...	10	.83	.90	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	34
35	Lamp globes:		1.10	2.25	10.00				35
36	For hanging tubular lamps....doz..	4½	5.25	.....	.55	.....	.....	5.60	36
	Lamp wicks, boiled:								
37	No. 0.....do...	7	.02	.02	b.30	.....	.01½	.....	37
38	No. 1.....do...	37	.03	.03	b.35	.....	.02½	.....	38
39	No. 2.....do...	98	.04	.04	b.50	.....	.03¾	.....	39
40	For student lamps.....do...	51	.20	.....	b1.50	.....	.....	.....	40
41	For hanging tubular lamps....do...	17	.10	.....	b.35	.....	.....	.22½	41
42	For Rochester lamps.....do...	5	.30	.13	b3.00	.30	.18	.....	42
43				.20					43
44				.68					44

*No award. a For 12 lamps. b Per gross.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Maurice Block.	Harry Unna.	Fredk. W. Dohrman.	Leopold Altschul.	Chas. W. Armes.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.						
	Pitchers, ironstone:								
1	Pint.....doz..	12	1.25	.....	1.38	1.20	.....	.....	1
2	Quart.....do...	46	1.50	.....	1.63	1.58	.....	.....	2
3						1.55			3
4	Water, 2-quart.....do...	19	3.00	.....	3.30	3.00	.....	.....	4
5						2.85			5
	Plates, ironstone:								
6	Breakfast, 8½ to 9 inches.....do...	40	.73	.....	.80	.72	.....	.....	6
7						.70			7
8	Dinner, 9½ to 10 inches.....do...	27	.85	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Pie, 6½ to 7 inches.....do...	19	.53	.....	.60	.52	.....	.....	9
10						.50			10
11	Sauce, 4½ to 5 inches.....do...	45	.33	.....	.37	.33	.....	.....	11
12						.34			12
13	Soup, 9½ to 9¾ inches.....do...	31	.77	.....	.90	.70	.....	.....	13
14						.85			14
15	Tea, 7½ to 8 inches.....do...	17	.63	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch.....doz..	9	1.65	.....	1.75	1.75	.....	.....	16
17	Salt sprinklers, glass.....do...	23	.30	.....	.50	.33	.....	.....	17
18	Tumblers.....do...	30	.37½	.....	.50	.40	.....	.....	18
19	Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (2 pieces).....doz..	8½	9.00	.....	10.41	9.50	.....	.....	19
20			9.48			8.75			20

REF0071898

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantities awarded.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Charles Main.	Harry Unna.	Chas. F. Weber.	Charles W. Armes.	L. Feldmann, jr.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.								
1	Baskets:										1
	Clothes, large ....doz..	4½	....	9.45	5.25	.....	4.65	7.50	....	.....	
2					6.25		8.53	8.50			2
3					**8.00**		9.76				3
4	Measuring, ½-bushel, dozen.....	5	.....	.....	2.85	.....	**2.64**	3.00	....	.....	4
							3.10	3.20			5
5											
6	Measuring, 1-bushel, dozen.....	5	.....	.....	**6.00**	.....	4.68	5.90	....	.....	6
7							6.04	6.25			7
8	Blacking, shoe ....boxes..	1,088	....	.033	.03½	.....	.03½	.01½	.....	.03½	8
9				**.029**	.03					.03½	9
10					.03½						10
11	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in cases.....doz..	4	....	2.25	1.00	.....	1.78	**1.75**	....	.....	11
12	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of 1 dozen required .....doz..	134	....	2.63	2.09	.....	1.89	**1.85**	2.12	1.95	12
13				2.07			1.99	1.90		1.99	13
14							2.20				14
15	Brooms, whisk .....do...	18	....	1.05	.80	.....	.80	1.00	1.10	.80	15
16					1.20		.92	1.25		**.98**	16
17							1.24			1.22	17
18							1.42				18
19	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over two in each crate, number.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.00**	19
20	Chairs, reed-seat, close wove .....doz..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9.70**	20
21	Chairs, wood: Bow-back, 4 spindles to back .....doz..	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.70**	21
22	Office, bow-back and arms, with rod..doz..	6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21.00**	22
23	Churns, 10-gallons, barrel pattern, revolving ..No..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.56	4.50	.....	**3.30**	23
24	Clocks, pendulum, 8 day, number.....	22	.....	.....	.....	**3.80**	2.25	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Clotheslines, galvanized wire, not smaller than ¾ inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet, feet.....	5,400	17	.....	.17	.....	20	.20	.....	**.22½**	25
26					.21			.25		.16½	26
27					.29						27
28	Clothespins .....gross..	49	....	.....	.12½	.....	**11½**	.11	.....	.13	28
29	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	8	.....	.....	.....	13.75	.....	.....	.....	12.00	29
	Desks, school, with seats, double:										
30	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old..No..	6	.....	.....	.....	4.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old....No..	6	.....	.....	.....	4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old .....No..	6	.....	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	32

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Charles Main.	Harry Unna.	Charles F. Weber.	Charles W. Armes.	L. Feldmann, jr.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.								
	Desks, school, back seats for double:										
1	No. 3.....No..	3	....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	No. 5.....do...	3	....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Desks, school, with seats, single:										
3	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old..No..	21	....	.....	.....	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old..No..	15	....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	No. 4, for scholars 18 to 21 years old..No..	6	....	.....	.....	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old....No..	6	....	.....	.....	2.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....No..	6	....	.....	.....	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Desks, school, back seats, for single:										
8	No. 2 .....No..	3	....	.....	.....	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	No. 4 .....do...	3	....	.....	.....	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated..No..	2	....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	12.00	10

REF0071899

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Harry M. Holbrook.	Chas. Main.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.	
	Machines, sewing:			
1	Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with accessories...No..	3		
2	Singer's, vibrating shuttle, No. 2, with cover and attachments ...No..	6		**34.75**
3	Singer's, tailors', with attachments ...do...	3		**37.75**
	Mattresses, excelsior, cotton top, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in crate:			
4	Double, 6 by 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each...No..	118		
5	Single, 6 by 3 feet, not less than 35 pounds each ...do...	66		
	Measures, wood, iron bound, or all iron, cased:			
6	1-peck ...doz..	2-12		
7	½-bushel ...do...	8-12		
8	1-bushel ...do...	19		1.20
9	Mop sticks			
10	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern ...do...	2		
11				
12				
13				
14	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in crate ...No..	173		
15	Rolling pins, 2½ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle...doz..	1		
16				
	Rope, manila:			
17	½-inch ...lbs..	830		
18	⅝-inch ...do...	1,160		
19	¾-inch ...do...	775		
20	⅞-inch ...do...	1,030		
21	1-inch ...do...	615		
22	1¼-inch ...do...	600		
23	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 inches by ⅞ inch each side of bundle ...doz..	25½	2.85	2.65
24				
25				
26	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in a crate ...No..	18		
27	Washing machines, No. 3 ...do...	24		
28				
29	Washtubs, cedar, 3 hoops, in nests of the 3 largest sizes, dozen	4½		9.95
30				
	Wringers, clothes, "Universal" or equal:			
31	No. 1 ...No..	21	1.50	5.45
32			1.90	
33			4.25	
34	No. 2 ...do...	8	2.40	2.65
35				

NOTE.—See also Class No. 17, Hardware.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Alonzo A. Watkins.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Chas. W. Armes.	L. Feldmann, jr.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
		45.00					1
							2
							3
						3.85	4
						3.60	5
			10.50				6
			13.00				7
	.60		.97	.90	1.00	.98	8
	1.00		1.01	1.05		1.04	9
	6.65		2.72	6.00	9.00		10
	8.85		**3.59**	7.00			11
				8.00			12
				9.50			13
						.90	14
			.64	1.00		.75	15
			.80				16
	.10	.10½		**.10**	.10½	.10	17
		.09½		.09½	.09½	**.09½**	18
	.09½	.09½		.09½	.09½	**.09½**	19
		.09½		**.09½**	.09½	.09½	20
		.09½		.09½	.09½	**.09½**	21
		.09½		**.09½**	.09½	.09½	22
	2.70		1.75	**2.50**	3.35	2.69	23
	2.40		2.10	2.75		1.98	24
			3.73				25
						3.00	26
	4.00	3.00	3.17	3.25		2.95	27
		3.00				5.00	28
	8.75		7.87	**8.10**	20.00	8.75	29
	7.00		8.88			8.00	30
4.50		1.60	4.53	1.70		**2.95**	31
				1.55		4.40	32
				2.25			33
1.80			3.27	4.00	1.75	1.48	34
			1.72	4.70		1.73	35

REF0071900

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS. LEATHER, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantities awarded.	Charles Main.	Edward H. Horton.	Harry Umak.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
	Bits, malleable iron:				
1	Bridle, tinned curb.....doz..	1	.05	1.10	
2				1.10	
3	Loose, ring, snaffle, X C, 2½-inch, jointed.....do...	3	.60	**.58**	
4	Blankets, horse.....No..	29	**.89**	.80	
5			1.40	.58	
6				1.15	
7					
	Bridles:				
8	Harness.....doz..	6	23.50	11.50	
9			**16.25**		
	Riding.....do...	2	12.00	9.50	
10			8.75		
11					
12	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....do...	7	2.62	6.25	3.42
13			3.45	**2.70**	4.50
14					
15					
16	Buckles, breast, strap, snaps, and buckles, malleable iron, X C, 1¼ inch.....gross..	1		**7.85**	
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron:				
17	X C, ½-inch.....do...	4	**.59**	.62	
18	1¼-inch.....do...	1	**1.17**	1.25	
19	Buckles, roller, malleable iron, X C:				
	Girth, 1¼-inch.....do...	2	**.80**	.97	
20	Harness, 1-inch.....do...	1	.54	**.52**	
21	Harness, 1¼-inch.....do...	1	**.74**	.75	
22	Buckles, roller, harness, 1½-inch, tinned iron, malleable.doz..	2			
	Buckles, trace, malleable iron:				
23	1¼-inch.....pairs..	12		**.07½**	
24	2-inch.....do...	46		**.08½**	
25	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0.....doz..	1½			
26					
27	Cinchas, hair.....do...	6-12	2.50	3.00	
28				**4.50**	
29	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron.....do...	1		**.15**	
	Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned:				
30	2-inch.....do...	2		**.32**	
31	2½-inch.....do...	3		**.41**	
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:				
32	2-inch.....do...	12	.34	**.32**	
33	2½-inch.....do...	1	.45	**.44**	
	Collars, horse:				
34	Medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half inches.....do...	24½	**16.25**	15.00	
35			12.40		
36					
37	Large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half inches.....do...	1½	**16.25**	15.00	
38			12.40		
39					
40	Collars, mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches.....do...	2	16.25	**15.00**	
41			12.40		
42					
43	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....do...	11½		1.27	.90
44					
45					
46					

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.	William Davis.	Charles W. Armes.	F. M. Gilham.	Jacob G. Lilveld.	Chas. C. Nichols.	L. Feldmann, Jr.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.
	To be delivered in San Francisco.							
1	.99		**1.10**					
2								
3	.68½		.65					
4	1.00		1.00	2.65				
5	.06½			2.45				
6	1.23½							
7	2.49							
8	10.98		11.00	14.65				
9								
10	8.74		**9.50**					
11	12.49							
12		2.40	2.25				5.75	2.90
13		3.24	4.50					3.75
14		5.88						3.90
15		7.68						4.75
16	9.74		9.75					
17	.79		.75					
18	1.00		1.45					
19	1.04		1.10					
20	.59		.60					
21	1.07		.85					
22	.10		**.10**					
23	.09		.10					
24	.09½							
25			2.00				1.50	**1.75**
26			2.50					
27	5.89		4.00					
28	3.90		0.00					
29	.24		.25					
30	.46½							
31								
32	.34		.45					
33	.53		.55					
34	15.98			14.85	19.50			
35	11.99				17.00			
36	23.99							
37	16.24			14.85	20.00			
38	12.99				17.25			
39	23.99							
40	15.48			14.85	19.50			
41	10.99				17.00			
42	23.99							
43	1.29	.02	1.35			1.75	**1.25**	.00
44		1.15						1.18
45								1.50
46								2.00

REF0071901

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Charles Main.	Edward B. Horton.	William Davis.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
1	Halters.....doz..	6	**7.45**	8.00	7.98
2			7.45	**9.00**	**11.99**
3			3.60	2.15	
4				2.25	
5	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip.....pairs..	10			.32
6	Harness, double, Concord hames:				
7	Complete, with breeching.....sets..	*80	20.95	19.50	20.89
8				20.40	21.79
9					20.48
10	Complete, without breeching.....do...	*24	17.45	16.25	17.45
11				16.85	16.89
12					17.09
13					16.49
14	Plow, with back band and collars.....do...	105	**9.27**	11.00	8.98½
15					10.68
16	Harness, single.....do...	*4	9.45	10.50	13.49
17			10.45		13.40
18					
19	Knives, saddlers'.....doz..	1-12		**2.00**	11.99
	Leather:				
20	Calfskin.....lbs..	255	.52		
21					
22	Harness (15 to 22 pounds per side).....do...	2,502	.22½	.17½	.23½
23			.18½	.18½	
24					
25	Kip (about 5-pound sides).....do...	395	.34		
26					
27	Lace, per pound.....sides..	31	.45	.49	.39½
28					
29	Sole, hemlock.....lbs..	235			
30	Sole, oak.....do...	1,040	.17½	.18	.18½
31					
	Rings:				
32	Breeching, malleable iron, X C, 1¼-inch, gross.....gross..	1		**1.30**	1.49
33	Halter.....gross..	1		1.20	1.24
34				**1.40**	
	Rosettes, nickel-plate:				
35	1½ inch.....do...	2-12		**2.00**	2.49
36	2-inch.....do...	2-12		**3.60**	4.39
37	Saddles.....No..	5	8.25	8.75	**8.24**
38			6.00		
	Snaps, harness, X C:				
39	¾-inch.....gross..	1½	**2.00**	3.25	2.39
40	1-inch.....do...	1½	**2.10**	3.40	2.49
41	1¼-inch.....do...	1½	**3.45**	5.40	3.84
42	Spots, silvered, 1-inch.....do...	14	**.98**		.99

* Purchased from the Albuquerque Indian School.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

F. M. Gilham.	Jacob G. Leibold.	Charles C. Nichols.	Wakefield Baker.	Fred. Russ Cook.	Wm. Frank.	Joe Sloss.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
7.98	7.90						1
							2
							3
							4
.75							5
.33							6
21.80	21.35						7
22.30	19.85						8
							9
17.88	17.45						10
18.38	15.90						11
							12
							13
9.90	9.48						14
12.50	9.63						15
9.00	12.45						16
12.50	10.85						17
13.35							18
3.00			22.50				19
		.453					20
		.439					21
.22	.219	.2385			.28		22
.20½		.2140			.24		23
		.1794			.21		24
.37		.42			.45		25
.35		.38			.35		26
		.43	.45	.30	.65	a.16	27
		.399			.36		28
					.20		29
.20	.182	.1992			.223		30
.17		.1835			.18		31
1.75							32
1.25			.95				33
							34
3.00							35
4.50							36
8.25							37
							38
2.39			2.15				39
2.50			2.28				40
3.98			3.75				41
1.00							42

a Square feet.

REF0071902

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.
1	Surcingles ..... doz..	2½
	Wax, African:	
2	Saddlers' ..... lbs..	20
3	Shoemakers' ..... do..	10
4	Shoemakers', small balls ..... balls..	300
	Additional for Salem School.	
5	Buckles, trace, 1¼-inch, malleable iron, double grip ..... pairs..	48
6		
7		
	Hames, Concord, no clip:	
8	Low top ..... do..	6
9		
10	High top ..... do..	4
11		
	Leather:	
12	Welt ..... side..	1
13	Kip, oil grain ..... lbs..	190
14	String ..... side..	1
15	Ornaments, filled ..... doz..	2
16		
17	Osborne patent adjustable creasing wheel, lower iron for Randall machine block and wave ..... No..	1
18		
19	Parallel bench vise, 5-inch ..... do..	1
20		
21	Rings, harness, 3-inch ..... doz..	2
22		
23	Skirting, for saddles ..... lbs..	200
24		
	Skin:	
25	Pebbled goat, black, heavy ..... doz..	2
26	Sheep, shaved for facing ..... do..	2
27	Snaps, breast strap, 1¼-inch ..... do..	6
28	Stirrups, 2 by 2½ inches ..... pairs..	12
29		
30	Tacks, 2½ to 20 ounce, assorted ..... papers..	36
31	Thread, harness, Barbours or equal ..... lbs..	10
32		
33	Trees, saddle, assorted ..... doz..	1
34		
35	*For shoe shop.*	
	Nails:	
36	Iron, 30 pounds each, ¾ and 1 ..... lbs..	60
37	Brass, clinch, 4½ to 0, assorted ..... do..	80
38	Rivets, tubular, ½-inch ..... M..	1

NOTE.—See also Class No. 17, Hardware.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Chas. Mein.	Edward H. Horton.	Wm. Frank.	Wm. Paris.	F. M. Gilham.	Chas. C. Nichols.	Wakefield Baker.
	To be delivered in San Francisco.						
1	1.45 2.40 3.40	2.70 1.27 **2.05**	.....	2.49 2.99	1.50 2.50	.....	.....
2	.08	**.08**	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....
3	.08	**.08**	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....
4	*a*.53	*a*.55	.....	*a*.68	*a*.75	.....	.....
5	.20	**.17½**	.....	*b*.14½	.19	.....	.....
6				*c*.16			
7				.19			
8	.....	.60	.....	.57	.35	.....	.....
9					**.50**		
10	.....	.60	.....	.36½	.35	.....	.....
11					**.50**		
12	.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.75	**1.98**	.....
13	.34	.....	.....	.....	**.40**	.3995	.....
14	2.25	**2.40**	2.50	.....	.....	1.74	.....
15	.....	.15	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	.....
16		.25					
17	.....	**11.50**	.....	.....	15.00	.....	3.00
18							4.00
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11.75**
20							16.25
21	.....	.19	.....	.29	.20	.....	.16
22		**.24**					
23	.27	.24	.26	.24½	.....	**.269**	.....
24				.27½		.2385	
25	17.40	.....	**16.00**	.....	.....	10.48	.....
26	3.90	.....	.....	6.49	.....	**3.75**	.....
27	**.35**	.48	.....	.39	.50	.....	.39
28	**.34**	.34½	.....	.59	.12	.....	.....
29	.10	.08					
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	**.024**
31	**.60**	.95	.....	.69	.75	.....	.....
32		.73					
33	.....	16.00	.....	14.99	24.00	.....	.....
34		18.25					
35		**26.50**					
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.07**
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.22½**
38	.....	**.99**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Per 100. *b* 1 loop japanned. *c* 1 loop tinned.

REF0071903

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., [NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantities awarded	F. A. Frank.	S. J. Conger.	J. F. Allison.	F. W. Vaughn.	D. M. Osborne & Co.	Chas. Main.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.					
1	Augers, post hole, 9-inch .....doz..	1						
2	Axle grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen .....cases..	52						.63
3								
4								
5								
6								
7	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels, not less than 12 pounds per dozen....doz..	37						
8	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases .....doz..	6						
9	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, 5 blades, with wheel .....No..	51	a 3.00	3.20	c 3.10	2.50		
10						3.00		
11	Cultivator, walking, 2-horse.....do...	2	17.00			18.00		
12								
13								
14	Diggers, post hole, steel blade, iron handle, or two steel blades with two wood handles .....No..	41		b .73				
15	Fanning mills .....do.	6						
16	Feed cutter .....do...	2						
	Forks, hay, c. s., 5½-foot handles, packed in cases:							
17	3 oval tines .....doz..	12						
18	4 oval tines .....do...	27						
	Forks, manure, c. s., long handles, packed in cases:							
19	4 oval tines .....doz..	2						
20								
21	5 oval tines, strapped ferrule ..do ..	4						
22								
	Handles (sample of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:							
23	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white.doz..	144						
24								
25								
26	Hay fork, 5½ feet.....do...	1						
27	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 .....do...	55						
28								
	Handles, plow:							
29	Left-hand.....do...	1			2.75			
30	Right-hand .....do...	1			2.75			
31	Harrow, disk, steel frame, 16 disks, 16-inch.....No.	1				37.75	36.00	
32							30.00	
33	Harrow teeth, square, ¾ by 10 inches, headed .....lbs.	850				.03		
34	Harrows, 40 teeth, ¾ by 10 inches, headed, with draw-bar and clevices ...No..	72				7.00		
	Hoes, c. s.:							
35	Garden, solid shank, 8-inch ....dos..	37						
36								
37	Grub, oval eye, No. 2 .....do...	6						
38								
39	Planters', solid shank, 8-inch ..do...	2						
40								
41	Planters', 10-inch, with eye....do...	10						
42	Knives, hay.....do...	2		6.95				
	Machines, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yoke complete, with 2 doz. extra secs.:							
43	Mowing.....No..	7	f 40.00			36.00	g 36.00	
44			f 42.50					
45								
46								
47	Reaping .....do...	2	70.00			69.50	f 65.00	
48	Machine, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 24 ins., with 6-horse power, stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yoke, and all necessary belting and fixtures, complete ....No..	1						

a Bids on 8 *only*. *b* Bids on 21 *only*. *c* Bids on 45 *only*. *d* Bids on 17 *only*.
e Bids on 10 dozen *only*. *f* 5-foot cut. *g* 4½-foot cut.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Wm. Hass.	Harry Luna.	Wm. S. Miller.	J. F. Littlefield.	Geo. T. Hawley.	C. O. Hooker.	C. W. Armes.	F. M. Gilham.	L. Foldmann, jr.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.											
				7.50					9.50		1
.75		.85	.80			.89	.70		.70	1.00	2
2.05			.65			.99				.65	3
										.87	4
										.85	5
										.66	6
										3.50	7
										19.00	8
										2.69	9
					2.78						10
					3.44					19.95	11
					15.00						12
					17.50						13
					20.00						
				1.25					d 2.00	.65	14
										13.90	15
										6.00	16
				3.70					5.80	3.60	17
				5.40					7.25	5.10	18
				4.20					5.25	3.80	19
				4.55						4.00	20
				6.75					7.30	6.00	21
										6.40	22
	1.77			1.00				1.25	1.85	1.62	23
	1.50									1.12	24
	1.36									.90	25
										1.25	26
				1.20						1.40	27
	1.95			1.35					1.45	.98	28
	1.53										
										3.50	29
										3.50	30
										40.00	31
											32
				3.40						.02½	33
										8.00	34
				2.00					e 3.60	2.50	35
										2.80	36
									7.00	3.80	37
				4.00					4.50		38
									2.50		
				3.80						3.45	39
										3.90	40
				3.00					5.50	4.00	41
				5.00					7.50	5.50	42
					A 41.00					36.75	43
					f 41.00					40.00	44
					j 42.50					44.00	45
					k 45.00						46
					78.00					68.90	47
										670.00	48

A 4 feet 3 inches; cuts furnished. f 4 feet 6 inches; cuts furnished. j 5 feet; cuts furnished.
k 6 feet; cuts furnished.

REF0071904

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	F. A. Frank.	Josiah R. Allison.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.	
1	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....doz..	29		
2				
3	Picks, earth, steel pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.....do...	15		
	Plows, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share:			
4	10-inch.....No..	149		a 7.95
5				
6	11-inch.....do...	3		9.00
7	12-inch.....do...	22	8.50	10.00
8	14-inch.....do...	20		11.00
	Plows, breaking, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share:			
9	12-inch.....No..	13		
10	13-inch.....do...	3		
11	14-inch.....do...	13		
	Plows, shovel, with iron beams:			
12	Double.....do...	3		
13	Single.....do...	2		2.00
	Rakes, hay:			
14	sulky, not less than 20 teeth.....do...	9	15.00	14.00
15				
16				
17				
18	Wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows.....doz..	4		
19				
20	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....do...	40½		
21	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.do...	1½		
22	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases.....do...	19½		
23				
24	Scythe snaths.....do...	19		
25	Scythe stones.....do...	17		
26	Seed drills, for garden use.....No..	3		
	Shovels, steel, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
27	Long-handled, No. 2, round point.....doz..	42		
28				
29				
30				
31	Short-handled, No. 2, square point.....do...	1½		
32				
33				
34	Sickles, grain, No. 3.....do...	1		
	Spades, steel, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
35	Long-handled.....doz..	18½		
36				
37				
38				
39	Short-handled.....do...	10		
40				
41				
42	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....do...	8½		
43				
	Wheelbarrows:			
44	All iron, No. 4, tubular or equal.....No..	22		
45	Garden, medium size.....do...	21		2.75
46				

NOTE.—For Fence Wire and other Agricultural Articles, see Class No. 17, Hardware.
a 50 only.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Fred W. Vaughn.	D. M. Osborne & Co.	George T. Hawley.	Charles O. Hooker.	Charles W. Armes.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
		5.49			2.50	4.95	1
		4.30			0.75	**5.25**	2
					4.50	**3.90**	3
6.90						8.00	4
7.45						6.80	5
8.45						8.63	6
9.45						9.50	7
						10.75	8
10.45							
10.95						12.00	9
11.45						12.50	10
						13.60	11
2.40						12.00	
2.00						**2.35**	12
						2.25	13
15.50	b 21.00		19.00			**16.00**	14
			19.75				15
			20.00				16
			20.75				17
		2.15			2.50	1.30	18
		1.78				**1.80**	19
		5.50			c 2.00	2.00	20
		4.20		5.52	6.40	**5.45**	21
					4.00	**3.98**	22
		5.15				4.50	23
		.34			**4.50**	5.10	24
6.00					**.30**	.34	25
						6.10	26
		3.60					
					4.50	3.50	27
					5.50	3.70	28
					3.50	5.00	29
		3.93			8.00	5.00	30
					4.50	3.50	31
						3.80	32
		3.25				9.00	33
					1.75	3.00	34
		3.70					
					4.50	**3.50**	35
					5.00	3.90	36
					6.50	5.00	37
						9.00	38
		3.95			5.00	**3.50**	39
					5.50	3.90	40
		6.70				9.00	41
					8.00	**3.59**	42
						7.80	43
		5.25					
					4.85	4.95	44
					2.75	2.89	45
						3.00	46

b 10 feet, 26 teeth. c 25 only.

REF0071905

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.	Quantities awarded.	Saul Magnet.	Edward H. Horton.	Charles M. Yates.	Edwin L. Griffith.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Borax.....lbs..	355			.13½	
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.do...	100				
	Glass, window:					
3	8 by 10.....boxes..	7				
4						
5	9 by 12.....box..	1				
6						
7	9 by 13.....do...	1				
8						
9	9 by 15.....do...	1				
10						
11	10 by 12.....boxes..	35				
12						
13	10 by 13.....box..	1				
14						
15	10 by 14.....boxes..	26				
16						
17	10 by 16.....do...	32				
18						
19	10 by 18.....do...	7				
20						
21	12 by 14.....do...	15				
22						
23	12 by 16.....do...	12				
24						
25	12 by 18.....do...	9				
26						
27	12 by 28.....do...	3				
28						
29	12 by 36.....do...	2				
30						
31	14 by 20.....do...	10				
32						
33	16 by 22.....do...	2				
34						
35	16 by 24.....box..	1				
36						
37	Glaziers' glass cutters.....No..	11				
38	Glue, carpenters', medium quality.....lbs..	31	.10		.00	
39	Japan, in cans, cased.....galls..	14	.50		.60	
40			.60			
41	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers.....lbs..	40	.12		.10	
42	Lead, red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box.....lbs..	1,260	.06		.05½	
43	Lead, white, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg.....lbs..	6,950	.06		.06	
44	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2-pound tins, cased.....lbs..	154			.06	
45	Oil, harness, in cans, cased.....galls..	37	.65	1.40	.62	.50
46						
47	Oil, kerosene, water-white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the State boards of Health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased (samples of 1 gallon required).galls..	9,635				.18
	Oil, in cans, cased:					
48	Lard, good quality.....do...	423	.70		.74	.75
49						
50	Linseed, boiled.....do...	565	.70		.70	.73
51	Linseed, raw.....do...	305	.67		.67	.70
52	Lubricating, mineral, crude.....do...	305			.16	.35
53	Neat's-foot.....do...	12	.75		.77	.65
54			.65			
55	Oil, sewing machine.....bottles..	164			.05	.06

NOTE.—All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Wm. S. Miller.	L. P. Littlefield.	R. N. Nason.	P. N. Woods.	Wakefield Baker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Charles Main.	Harry Lana.	Charles W. Armes.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
		.15		.079	.09				1
	.12	.17							2
	a 1.57	f 2.05	a 1.93						3
	b 2.40		b 2.28						4
	a 1.57	2.05	a 1.93						5
	b 2.40		b 2.28						6
	a 1.57	2.05	a 1.93						7
	b 2.40		b 2.28						8
	a 1.57	2.05	a 1.93						9
	b 2.40		b 2.28						10
	a 1.57	2.05	a 1.93						11
	b 2.40		b 2.28						12
	a 1.57	2.05	a 1.93						13
	b 2.40		b 2.28						14
	a 1.57	2.05	a 1.93						15
	b 2.40		b 2.28						16
	a 1.83	2.40	a 2.25						17
	b 2.88		b 2.60						18
	a 1.83	2.40	a 2.25						19
	b 2.88		b 2.60						20
	a 1.83	2.40	a 2.25						21
	b 2.88		b 2.60						22
	a 1.83	2.40	a 2.25						23
	b 2.88		b 2.60						24
	a 1.83	2.40	a 2.25						25
	b 2.88		b 2.60						26
	a 1.83	2.40	a 2.25						27
	b 2.88		b 2.60						28
	a 2.43	3.00	a 2.25						29
	b 3.60		b 2.60						30
	a 1.83	2.40	a 2.25						31
	b 2.88		b 2.60						32
	a 1.83	2.40	a 2.25						33
	b 2.88		b 2.60						34
	a 1.83	2.40	a 2.25						35
	b 2.88		b 2.60						36
	3.50	3.70							37
	.08	.08½							38
	.56	.75							39
									40
	.08½	.12½							41
.06	.06	.06½	.0595						42
.06	.06	.06	.0515						43
	.07½	.08							44
.28	.50	.60							45
.40									46
.15½	.166								47
d .72	.67½	.80				.73			48
d .63	.60								49
.70	.70	.72	.70						50
.67	.67	.69	.68						51
.14	c .13	.16½							52
.69	.65	.72							53
									54
.06	e .57	.05				.038	.03½	.03½	55

a Single thick. b Double thick. c In 5-gallon tins. d In 1-gallon tins.
e Per dozen. f Bids on 16-ounce glass.

REF0071906

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Saul Magner.	Charles M. Yates.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.	
1	Paint, roof, in cans, cased ..... galls..	**290**	.55	**.56**
	Paper:	**2,000**		
2	Building ..... do...	**150**		
3	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped ..... do..	**50**		
4	Pitch ..... do...	**780**		.08
5	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased ..... do...	**40**		.01½
6	Resin ..... galls..	**331**	.47	.47
7	Turpentine, in cans, cased ..... galls..	**205**		.09½
8	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 lb. tins, cased ..... lbs..			
	Varnish, copal, cased:			
	1-gallon cans ..... galls..	**18**	.60	.65
9			.70	
10	5-gallon cans ..... do...	**20**	.50	.56
11			.60	
12	Whiting ..... lbs..	**145**	**.02**	.01
	Additional for schools.			
	Glass, window:			
14	12 by 18 ..... boxes..	**3**		
15	12 by 20 ..... box..	**1**		
16	12 by 32 ..... do...	**1**		
17	14 by 15 ..... boxes..	**2**		
18	14 by 18 ..... do...	**6**		
19	14 by 36 ..... do...	**4**		
20	15 by 18 ..... do...	**2**		
21	15 by 28 ..... do...	**2**		
22	15 by 30 ..... do...	**2**		
23	15 by 36 ..... box..	**1**		
24	16 by 24 ..... do...	**1**		
25	24 by 31 ..... do...	**1**		
26	24 by 35 ..... do...	**1**		
27	24 by 36 ..... boxes..	**3**		
28	26 by 31 ..... box..	**1**		
29	26 by 35 ..... do...	**1**		
30	26 by 36 ..... boxes..	**3**		
31	28 by 36 ..... do...	**3**		

NOTE.—All glass must be Eastern New York classification, "A" quality.
a Single thick.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.)

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Edwin L. Griffith.	Charles W. Armes.	R. N. Nason.	F. N. Woods.	Wm. S. Miller.	I. F. Littlefield.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.						
		.69			.52	1
	.03½					2
	.0349					3
		.05				4
		.04			.03½	5
		.02½			.02	6
.50		.48		.16	.47	7
		11¼			.09	8
		.85			.85	9
						10
		.75			.70	11
						12
		.01½			.01	13
		2.40	a 2.25		a 1.83	14
			b 2.60		b 2.88	15
		2.40	a 2.25		a 1.83	16
			b 2.60		b 2.88	17
		3.00	a 2.80		a 2.43	18
			b 3.24		b 3.60	19
		2.40	a 2.25		a 1.83	20
			b 2.60		b 2.88	21
		2.40	a 2.25		a 1.83	22
			b 2.60		b 2.88	23
		3.00	a 2.80		a 2.43	24
			b 3.24		b 3.60	25
		2.40	a 2.25		a 1.851	26
			b 2.60		b 2.81	27
		3.00	a 2.80		a 2.43	28
			b 3.24		b 3.60	29
		3.00	a 2.80		a 2.43	30
			b 3.24		b 3.60	31
		3.35	a 2.83		a 2.55	32
			b 3.39		b 3.76	33
		3.00	a 2.25		a 1.83	34
			b 2.60		b 2.88	35
		3.70	a 3.05		a 2.81	36
			b 3.75		b 4.16	37
		3.70	a 3.05		a 2.81	38
			b 3.75		b 4.16	39
		3.70	a 3.05		a 2.81	40
			b 3.75		b 4.16	41
		3.70	a 3.05		a 2.81	42
			b 3.75		b 4.16	43
		3.90	a 3.16		a 2.97	44
			b 3.96		b 4.40	45
		3.90	a 3.16		a 2.97	46
			b 3.96		b 4.40	47
		3.90	a 3.16		a 2.97	48
			b 3.96		b 4.40	49

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.
b Double thick.

REF0071907

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 15.* BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantities awarded.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Charles F. Tay.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.	
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8 ..... doz..	8½	**12.00**	13.00
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4 gallon, full size ..... doz..	38½	2.80 3.50 7.20	**3.45**
3				
4			.60	.60
5	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch ..... do...	2-12	2.00	1.85
6	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top ..... do...	5½		
	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:			
7	2-quart ..... do...	2½	1.75	**1.35**
8	4-quart ..... do...	3	2.25	1.75
9	6-quart ..... do...	4½	4.00	3.70
	Coffee mills:			
10	Iron hopper box ..... do...	1	3.00	**2.45**
11				
12	Side, large ..... do...	6-12	10.50	.....
13				
14				
15	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds ..... No..	2	.....	.....
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:			
16	Pint ..... doz..	14	.42 .50	.44
17				
18	Quart ..... do...	6	.60	.80
	Dippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted:			
19	1-quart ..... do...	9	.56	**1.35**
20	2-quart ..... do...	5	.67	**1.50**
	Funnels, full size, plain tin:			
21	1-quart ..... do...	2	.60	.50
22	2-quart ..... do...	9-12	.90	**.90**
	Kettles, brass:			
23	2-gallon ..... No..	2	**1.00**	.....
24	5-gallon ..... do...	1	**1.75**	.....
	Kettles, camp nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts:			
25	Galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom; or wrought steel hollow ware, not less than 16 Stubb's gauge, nest..	a1	1.25	.....
26	Plain iron, strapped bottom ..... nests..	2	.75	.....
	Kettles, galvanized iron:			
27	7-quart ..... doz..	1	2.50	.....
28	11-quart ..... do...	1½	3.00	.....
29	14-quart ..... do...	4	5.25	.....
30	Kettles, granite iron, with covers, 6-gallon capacity ... No..	2	**4.50**	.....
31	Lanterns, tubular, safety ..... doz..	13	3.75	.....
32	Match safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size.. do...	1-6	1.25	1.75
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, full size:			
33	10-quart ..... do...	17½	**3.25**	.....
34	14-quart ..... do...	3	**3.60**	.....
	Pans, bread, sheet-iron:			
35	14 by 20 inches ..... do...	2	7.00	**2.60**
36	18 by 22 inches ..... do...	1	8.50	**3.60**
	Pans, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned:			
37	1-quart ..... do...	4	.52 .36	.54
38			.70	
39	2-quart ..... do...	6	.48	.73
40				
	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned:			
41	12-quart ..... do...	3	2.30	2.95
42				
43	13-quart ..... do...	13	4.00	3.55
	Pans:			
44	Dust, japanned, heavy ..... do...	8	.75 1.10	.78
45				
46	Fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished; or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubb's gauge .. doz..	4½	1.50 **1.95**	1.32
47				

* Bids for steel hollow ware will also be received; also for enameled ware.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Alonzo A. Watkins.	Harry Unna.	George T. Hawley.	Charles W. Arnes.	L. Feldman, Jr.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
12.50	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3.50	2.10	.....	2.99	3.50	.....	.....	2
3.75			3.45				3
							4
			.39	.....	.....	**.58**	5
2.00	**1.80**	.....	1.89	.....	.....	.....	6
1.50	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.90	**1.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
3.25	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
4.50	4.00	.....	3.72	4.10	3.65	2.75	10
			4.74				11
3.75	4.50	.....	0.48	**8.00**	10.00	11.00	12
	5.50						13
	8.00						14
.....	.....	**16.00**	.....	.....	.....	17.50	15
.45	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	.45						17
							18
1.60							19
2.25							20
.....	**48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
							22
							23
							24
							25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
							30
4.00	.....	.....	3.04	.....	3.60	**3.48**	31
.....	**.84**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	2.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
							38
.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
							40
2.75	2.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
	2.50						42
3.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
1.25	.75	.....	.79	.....	.....	.....	44
			1.68				45
.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	46
							47

a Not awarded plain kettles as described next below taken instead.

REF0071908

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Chas. F. Tay.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.	
1	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned:			
2	2-quart.....dos..	2	.35	.54
3			.52	
4	4-quart.....do...	11	.55	.85
5			.81	
6	6-quart.....do...	35	.70	1.10
			1.04	
	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch:			
7	Jelly, baking deep.....do...	5	.25	.40
8	Dinner.....do...	10	.29	.28
9	Pie.....do...	20	.29	.24
	Scoops, grocers', hand:			
10	No. 20.....do...	2 1/2	1.63	1.65
11				
12	No. 40.....do...	1	2.48	2.65
13				
	Shears, tinners':			
14	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's.....No..	1	3.50	4.00
15	Hand, No. 7.....do..	2	1.75	.....
16	Hand, No. 9.....do..	2	1.05	.....
17	Solder, medium quality.....lbs..	104	.13	.13
18				
	Soldering irons, each per pair:			
19	1½ pounds.....pairs..	5	.55	.60
20	2 pounds.....do...	2	.72	.80
	Spoons, tinned iron, heavy:			
21	Basting 14-inch, forged.....doz..	13	.46	.79
22	Table.....do...	61	.25	.17
23			.38	
24				
25	Tea.....do...	88	.10	.11
26			.20	
27				
28	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom...doz..	*3 1/2	a 2.60	.....
	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright:			
29	10 by 14 inches.....box..	1	7.00	.....
30	12 by 12 inches.....boxes..	3	7.00	.....
31	10 by 14 inches.....box..	1	8.00	.....
32	12 by 24 inches.....do...	1	12.50	.....
33	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches dos.....	23 1/2	1.00	.87
34			.84	1.05
35	Wash tubs, 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.....dos..	9 1/2	7.00	b 6.60
36				c 7.90
37				d 9.25
38	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9.....lbs..	1,195	5.40	.....

*No award.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Chas. Main.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Harry Dana.	Chas. W. Armes.	L. Feldmann, jr.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
.....	.60	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.87	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....		1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1.20	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....		1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	1.50	.....	1.16	.....	.....	2.50	11
.....		.....	1.72	.....	.....		12
.....	2.35	.....	2.36	.....	.....	2.50	13
.....	.....	.....	2.38	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.30	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.75	16
.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.13½	.13½	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14½	18
.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.70	.55	19
.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.85	.72	20
.....	.....	.....	.48	.....	.....	.45	21
.....	.15	.44	.17	.....	.20	.10	22
.....		.48	.42	.....	.....	.20	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	24
.....	.08	.22	.09	.....	.....	.07	25
.....	.....	.24	.29	.....	.....	.11	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.75	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
	1.00	.85					34
9.65	8.00	7.25	7.12	7.00	.....	6.88	35
							36
							37
.....	.056	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	38

a No copper bottom. b 19½ inches. c 21½ inches. d 23½ inches.

REF0071909

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Number.	Class No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantities awarded.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Charles F. Tay.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Harry Unna.	Chas. W. Armes.	L. Feldman, jr.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.							
	Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace:		a	b	c					
1	20 gallons actual capacity...No..	1	**10.00**	8.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	40 gallons actual capacity...do...	1	**17.00**	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	90 gallons actual capacity...do...	1	**45.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Coal scuttles. 16-inch, galvanized, number.....	34	.30	**.90**	.50	.....	d3.45	.....	.....	4
	Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:*									
5	Size 5-inch .....No..	28	**.08**	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Size 6-inch .....do...	219	e.10	.....	f.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Size 7-inch .....do...	90	.20	.17	**.17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, deep pattern, 12 inches diameter inside, crated .....No..	4	.90	**.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26, iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated:									
9	5-inch .....joints..	186	**.10**	.10	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10			.13							10
11	6-inch .....do...	1,726	.12	.13	**.11½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12			.15		.12½					12
13	7-inch .....do...	92	.16	.17	**.14**		.....	.....	.....	13
14			.18							14
15	Polish, stove .....gross..	3½	3.00	.....	.....	3.12	3.60	**2.75**	4.50	15
16			5.40			5.47	4.80		3.22	16
17							6.00		6.50	17
18							5.50			18
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:									
19	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.....No..	50	**4.50**	.....	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds .....No..	23	5.00	g**4.90**	h**5.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21			7.00							21
22	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.....No..	12	i**7.50**	g**6.80**	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23					7.85					23
24	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds .....No..	14	12.00	8.25	8.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25			**8.00**							25

*Bids for corrugated elbows will also be considered.
a Crating box stoves, 25 cents each; other stoves, 50 cents each.
b Crating, 25 cents each on all stoves.
c Crating box stoves and 16-inch heating stoves, 25 cents each; other stoves, 50 cents each.
d Per dozen.
e 119 awarded.
f 100 awarded.
g 4 awarded.
h 19 awarded.
i 8 awarded.
NOTE.—Bidders are also requested to quote prices for stoves crated.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Charles F. Tay.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Harry Unna.	Chas. W. Armes.	L. Feldman, jr.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.							
	Stoves, cooking, coal, with iron and tin or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete:*									
1	7 inch, ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches, to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture .....No..	12	17.50	13.00	**17.33**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	9-inch, ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches, to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture .....No..	1	26.50	.....	**23.44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Stoves, cooking, wood, with iron and tin or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete:*									
3	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..	36	**16.00**	13.00	16.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	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..	33	a**19.00**	b**15.00**	19.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	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..	11	23.00	c**17.50**	a**21.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Stoves heating:									
6	Coal, 16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds.No..	4	**9.00**	.....	9.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7					14.75					7
8	Wood, sheet iron, 32-inch, with outside rods .....No..	3	.....	11.50	**11.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Wood, sheet iron, 27-inch, with outside rods .....No..	5	.....	12.25	**11.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds .....No..	3	30.00	**19.00**	22.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

a 5 awarded.
b 28 awarded.
c 6 awarded.
*NOTE.—Furniture for *8-inch* cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 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, 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.

REF0071910

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantities awarded.	S. J. Conger.	Fred Enos Cook.	Edward H. Horton.	Ernest E. Buckleton.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Bowers Rubber Co.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.								
1	Adzes, cast steel, house carpenter's, 4½-inch, square head, dozen	1½					13.25		12.25 12.00	10.80 **12.00**	1 2
2	Anvil, wrought iron, steel face, per pound:										
3	140 pounds.....No..	1					.09½		.09½	.09½	3
4	200 pounds.....do...	1					.10½		.09½	.09½	4
5	Augers, cast steel, cut with nut:										
	½-inch.....dos..	1-12					1.45		1.40	1.48	5
6	¾-inch.....do..	1-12					2.10		2.00	2.15	6
7	1-inch.....do..	1-12					2.58		2.50	2.67	7
8	1¼-inch.....do..	1-12					3.10		2.88	3.10	8
9	1½-inch.....do..	1-12					3.75		3.50	3.78	9
10	2-inch.....do..	1-12					5.40		5.00	5.40	10
11	Augers, c.s., hollow, 1-inch..do..	6-12					**10.25**		6.50	10.00	11
12	Awls, c.s., assorted, regular:										
	Saddlers'.....doz..	9			.16		.18		.16	**.10**	12
13	Shoemakers', shouldered, peg.....doz..	3					.10		.15	**.10**	13
14	Shoemakers', sewing..do...	2					.10		.15	**.10**	14
15	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel.....dos..	102½					5.12 6.25		6.50	5.63 5.40 5.25	15 16 17
16										5.00	18
17											
18											
19	Axes, c. s., hunters', inserted steel, handled.....doz..	4½					5.50		4.50	5.00 3.50	19 20
20											
21	Babbitt metal, medium quality, pounds	190	.05				.05		.11	.04½ .09 .12	21 22 23
22											
23	Bellows, blacksmiths', standard:										
									8.50	11.40	24
24	36-inch.....No..	3								**7.60**	25
25									9.50	12.00	26
26	38-inch.....do...	1								**8.40**	27
27										**20.00**	28
28	42-inch.....do...	1									
29	Bells: Cow, large, wrought, No. 1 dozen	6-12					3.90		2.50	2.70	29
30	Hand, No. 8, polished..doz..	1-2					**4.75**		5.25	4.85	30
31	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds.....No..	1					**32.50**			47.50 47.50	31 32
32											
33	Belting, leather: 2-ply, 6-inch.....feet..	200		.08		.07			.09½	.07	33
34	3-inch.....do...	120		.13		.11			.14	.11	34
35	3½-inch.....do...	20	.14	.17		.14			.17	.13½	35
36	4-inch.....do...	330		.18		.18½			.20	.16	36
37	5-inch.....do...	110	.20	.23		.20			.25	.20	37
38	6-inch.....do...	150	.25	.27		.23			.30	.27	38
39	7-inch.....do...	40		.33		.32			.36	.32½	39
40	8-inch.....do...	170	.34	.36		.35			.40	.36½	40
41	Belting, rubber: 3-ply, 6-inch.....do...	30				.14		.12½	.26		41
42									.19½		42
43	4-ply, 4-inch.....do...	110				.11½		.10	.21		43
44									.16		44
45	4-ply, 6-inch.....do...	330				.17		.15	.31		45
46									.23½		46
47	4-ply, 8-inch.....do...	114				.23		.20	.42		47
48									.33		48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	S. J. Conger.	E. E. Buckleton.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Bowers Rubber Co.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.						
1	Belting, rubber: 4-ply, 10-inch.....feet..	64		29½		.26	.53		1
2							.41		2
3	4-ply, 12-inch.....do...	80		36		.31	.65		3
4							.50		4
5	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings' pattern, extension lip: ⅛-inch.....doz..	1½			95		**.90**	1.00	5
6	¼-inch.....do...	2½			**1.09**		1.10	1.23	6
7	⅜-inch.....do...	2½			1.22		**1.00**	1.27	7
8	½-inch.....do...	2½			1.42		**1.40**	1.59	8
9	⅝-inch.....do...	2½			**1.52**		1.60	1.72	9
10	¾-inch.....do...	1½			**1.67**		1.70	1.80	10
11	⅞-inch.....do...	1½			1.80		**1.80**	2.00	11
12	1-inch.....do...	1½			**1.96**		2.00	2.20	12
13	1¼-inch.....do...	1½			2.12		**2.10**	2.38	13
14	1½-inch.....do...	2½			2.32		**2.20**	2.60	14
15	1¾-inch.....do...	1½			2.52		**2.45**	2.80	15
16	2-inch.....do...	1½			2.90		**2.75**	3.24	16
17	1½-inch.....do...	1-3			3.58		**3.50**	4.11	17
18	2-inch.....do...	1-3						**15.60**	18
19	Bits, twist-drill: For metal, for brace, square shank, assorted, ⅛ to ½-inch by 32ds.....sets..	8	1.30		1.25		1.65	**.98**	19
20	For metal, straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ⅛ to ½-inch by 32ds.....sets..	3	2.25		2.50		4.25	**2.37**	20
21	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, ⅛ to ½-inch.....dos..	1½			**.49**		.75	.33	21
22	Bolts, carriage, per 100: ½ by 1.....No..	762			.31		.27	**.27**	22
23	½ by 1½.....do...	713			.31		**.27**	.27	23
24	½ by 2.....do...	1,037			.33		**.28½**	.29	24
25	½ by 2½.....do...	887			.35½		.31	**.31**	25
26	½ by 3.....do...	1,087			.37½		**.32**	.33	26
27	½ by 3½.....do...	537			.40		**.35**	.35	27
28	½ by 4.....do...	812			.42½		.37	**.37**	28
29	½ by 4½.....do...	462			.44½		**.39**	.39	29
30	½ by 5.....do...	450			.47		**.40**	.41	30
31	½ by 2.....do...	712			.52½		.46	**.46**	31
32	½ by 2½.....do...	562			.57½		**.50**	.50	32
33	½ by 3.....do...	812			.62		**.53½**	.54	33
34	½ by 4.....do...	662			.71½		**.61**	.62	34
35	½ by 5.....do...	837			.80		**.69**	.70	35
36	½ by 6.....do...	762			.89		**.77**	.78	36
37	½ by 7.....do...	550			.98		**.85**	.86	37
38	½ by 8.....do...	200			1.08		**.93**	.94	38
39	½ by 9.....do...	200			1.17		**1.00**	1.02	39
40	½ by 4.....do...	650			1.16		**1.00**	1.01	40
41	½ by 5.....do...	600			1.31		**1.13**	1.14	41
42	½ by 6.....do...	450			1.47		**1.23**	1.27	42
43	½ by 7.....do...	400			1.61		**1.39**	1.40	43
44	½ by 8.....do...	600			1.75		**1.50**	1.52	44
45	½ by 10.....do...	500			2.05		**1.75**	1.78	45
46	½ by 11.....do...	300			2.19			**1.91**	46
47	½ by 12.....do...	400			2.34		**2.00**	2.04	47
48	Bolts, door, wrought-iron, barrel: 5-inch.....dos..	4					.75	**.50**	48
49								1.15	49
50	8 inch.....do...	3½					1.50	**.75**	50
51								1.60	51

REF0071911

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:					
1	⅜ by 1.....No..	137	.58½	.47½	.50	1
2	⅜ by 1½.....do..	119	.58½	.47½	.50	2
3	⅜ by 2.....do..	137	.60½	.49	.52	3
4	⅜ by 2½.....do..	119	.63	.51	.54	4
5	⅜ by 3.....do..	137	.65	.53	.55	5
6	⅜ by 3½.....do..	119	.67	.....	.57	6
7	⅜ by 4.....do..	125	.69½	.....	.59	7
8	½ by 1.....do..	125	.67	.54	.57	8
9	½ by 1½.....do..	100	.67	.54	.57	9
10	½ by 2.....do..	350	.70½	.56	.60	10
11	½ by 2½.....do..	200	.73½	.59	.63	11
12	½ by 3.....do..	350	.76½	.62	.65	12
13	½ by 3½.....do..	250	.79½	.64	.66	13
14	½ by 4.....do..	375	.82½	.68	.71	14
15	½ by 4½.....do..	200	.86	.....	.73	15
16	½ by 5.....do..	200	.89½	.71	.76	16
17	½ by 5½.....do..	200	.92½	.....	.79	17
18	½ by 6.....do..	200	.95½	.77	.80	18
19	⅝ by ⅞.....do..	100	.75½	.....	.64	19
20	⅝ by 1.....do..	100	.75½	.61	.64	20
21	⅝ by 2.....do..	125	.79½	.64	.68	21
22	⅝ by 2½.....do..	125	.84	.68	.72	22
23	⅝ by 3.....do..	125	.88	.71	.75	23
24	⅝ by 3½.....do..	125	.92½	.75	.79	24
25	⅝ by 4.....do..	125	.96½	.78	.82	25
26	⅝ by 4½.....do..	125	1.00½	.78	.86	26
27	⅝ by 5.....do..	125	1.05	.85	.90	27
28	⅝ by 5½.....do..	125	1.09	.88	.93	28
29	⅝ by 6.....do..	25	1.13½	.92	.97	29
30	¾ by 6½.....do..	100	1.17½	.95	1.00	30
31	¾ by 7.....do..	100	1.21½	.98	1.04	31
32	¾ by 7½.....do..	100	1.26	1.02	1.08	32
33	¾ by 8.....do..	100	1.30	1.05	1.11	33
34	¾ by 8½.....do..	100	1.34½	.....	1.18	34
35	⅞ by 3.....do..	100	1.15½	.....	.99	35
36	⅞ by 3½.....do..	100	1.21½	.....	1.04	36
37	⅞ by 4.....do..	225	1.28	1.03	1.09	37
38	⅞ by 4½.....do..	200	1.34½	1.08	1.15	38
39	⅞ by 5.....do..	200	1.40½	1.13	1.20	39
40	⅞ by 6.....do..	200	1.53½	1.25	1.31	40
41	⅞ by 7.....do..	200	1.64½	1.34	1.42	41
42	1 by 3½.....do..	175	1.55½	1.25	1.33	42
43	1 by 4.....do..	225	1.62½	1.31	1.39	43
44	1 by 4½.....do..	225	1.70	1.37	1.45	44
45	1 by 5.....do..	225	1.77½	1.43	1.52	45
46	1 by 5½.....do..	225	1.84½	.....	1.58	46
47	1 by 6.....do..	275	1.92	1.55	1.64	47
48	1 by 7.....do..	225	2.06½	1.67	1.77	48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	L. Feldmann, jr.	Chas. W. Armes.	J. F. Littlefield.	Harry Unna.	Chas. M. Yates.	Chas. Main.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.									
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:											
1	⅜ by 8.....No..	200	2.22½	1.80	1.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	⅜ by 9.....do..	225	2.37½	1.92	2.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	⅜ by 7.....do..	275	3.16	2.55	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	⅜ by 8.....do..	300	3.40	2.75	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	Bolts, fire, per 100:											
5	⅛ by 1½.....do..	850	.31½	.30	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	⅛ by 1½.....do..	400	.31½	.30	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	⅛ by 2.....do..	650	.33½	.32	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	¼ by 1½.....do..	350	.42	.40	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	¼ by 2.....do..	1,000	.47½	.44	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	¼ by 2½.....do..	1,225	.52½	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	¼ by 3.....do..	350	.57½	.53	.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	⅜ by 2.....do..	150	.64	.60	.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	⅜ by 2½.....do..	200	.72½	.66	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	⅜ by 3.....do..	100	.76½	.72	.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	⅜ by 3½.....do..	100	.82½	.78	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob, doz.....	11	.07	.10	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	Braces, iron, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws, No. 12 or equal:											
17	Grip.....doz..	4-12	3.50	10.00	10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18					2.50							18
19	Ratchet.....do...	1⅓	5.50	14.00	12.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20					5.40							20
	Brushes:											
21	Dust.....do...	9⅓	.....	4.00	2.75	2.60	1.99	.....	2.00	.....	2.50	21
22							2.23		2.70			22
23							3.22		3.60			23
24							2.69					24
25	Marking, as'd.do...	4⅓	.....	.....	.25	.25	.32	.26	.19	.40	.50	25
	Brushes, paint, all bristles, full size:											
26	No. 1.....doz..	1⅓	.....	.....	.....	4.75	2.97	.....	.....	4.85	3.50	26
27	No. ½.....do...	1⅓	.....	.....	.....	6.00	3.95	.....	.....	7.55	5.50	27
28	No. ⅓.....do...	2⅓	.....	.....	.....	9.00	4.32	.....	.....	11.61	12.50	28
29	No. 2.....do...	2⅓	.....	.....	.....	5.50	1.98	3.50	.....	3.47	.....	29
	Brushes:											
30	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....doz..	13	.....	1.25	.....	1.38	1.19	1.45	1.35	.....	1.45	30
31						1.55	1.28	1.35	1.08			31
32						1.65	1.31		1.65			32
33							1.33					33
34							1.44					34
35	Shoe.....do...	8⅓	.....	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.16	2.00	1.85	.....	1.60	35
36					1.60		1.38	1.00	2.00			36
37					1.85		1.66		1.20			37
38					2.00		1.92		1.35			38
39							1.79					39
40	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....doz..	3⅓	.....	1.50	1.00	.90	1.17	1.90	1.35	.....	1.45	40
41					1.35	1.60	1.49		1.08			41
42					2.60		1.72		1.65			42
43									1.00			43
44	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....doz..	1⅓	.....	.....	.60	1.75	2.30	1.65	2.30	1.85	3.50	44
45									2.14			45
46	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle.doz..	13⅓	.....	.....	4.00	4.25	3.79	.....	1.62	3.86	5.75	46
47					5.50		4.50		1.89	5.50		47
	Butts, brass, narrow:											
48	1½-inch.....doz..	4⅓	.07½	.12	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49	2-inch.....do...	2	.11	.20	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50	2½-inch.....do...	4	.18½	.72	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50

REF0071912

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Charles Main.	J. F. Littlefield.	William Davis.	Charles W. Arnes.	F. M. Gilman.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.								
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:										
1	2½ by 2 inches ..... doz..	14	.15½	.72	.15½						1
2				.27	.41						2
3	3 by 2½ inches ..... do....	27	.23½	.84	.21						3
4				.40	.48						4
5	3 by 3 inches ..... do....	16	.26	.90	.26						5
6				.42	.51						6
7	3½ by 3 inches ..... do....	28	.34½	.95	.34						7
8				.50	.56						8
9	3½ by 3½ inches ..... do....	14	.37	1.00	.37						9
10				.51	.59						10
11	4 by 3½ inches ..... do....	5	.42½	1.19	.39						11
12				.65	.62						12
13	4 by 4 inches ..... do....	4½	.45½	1.25	.45						13
14				.70	.73						14
15	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches, dozen	8-12	2.00	1.50	1.30						15
16	Cards, cattle ..... doz..	3-12	.85	.40	.49						16
17	Catches, iron, cupboard ..... do....	6	.37	.40	.35						17
	Chain, cable, short links, per pound:										
18	⅜-inch ..... lbs..	630	.05	.05½	.04½						18
19	½-inch ..... do....	550	4.45	.04½	.04½						19
20	Chain, log, ⅛-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound ..... No..	12			.00						20
21	Chain, surveyors', 66 feet, iron, with brass handles ..... No..	1			15.00						21
	Chains, trace:										
22	No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size ..... pairs..	25	.....	.38	.39	.40	.....	.49½	.....	.50	22
23	42 inches long, with hook and swivel ..... pairs..	49			.24	.00					23
	Chalk, carpenters':										
24	Blue ..... lbs..	13	.25	.....	.20						24
25	Red ..... lb..	1	.20	.....	.12						25
26	White ..... lbs..	90	.02	.02	.02						26
27	Chalk, crayons ..... gross..	61	.....	.....	.15	.....	.10	.....	.078	.....	27
28	Chalk lines, medium size ..... doz..	12½	.15	.27	.20	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	28
29					.15						29
30					.12						30
	Chisels, c. s., socket, handled:										
31	Corner, 1-inch ..... doz..	8-12		6.00	6.65						31
32	Firmer, ½-inch ..... do....	11-12	1.60	.....	1.58						32
33	Firmer, ¾-inch ..... do....	11-12	1.60	1.50	1.58						33
34	Firmer, ⅞-inch ..... do....	11-12	1.80	1.75	1.78						34
35	Firmer, 1-inch ..... do....	1	2.20	2.15	2.17						35
36	Firmer, 1-inch ..... do....	1	2.40	2.30	2.37						36
37	Firmer, 1¼-inch ..... do....	1½	2.60	2.50	2.58						37
38	Firmer, 1½-inch ..... do....	3	2.80	2.75	2.77						38
39	Firmer, 2-inch ..... do....	8-12	3.20	3.15	3.18						39
40	Framing, ¾-inch ..... do....	9-12	2.40	2.35	2.16						40
41	Framing, ⅞-inch ..... do....	9-12	2.40	2.35	2.16						41
42	Framing, 1-inch ..... do....	9-	2.40	2.35	2.16						42
43	Framing, 1¼-inch ..... do....	10-12	2.80	2.75	2.52						43
44	Framing, 1½-inch ..... do....	9-12	3.20	3.15	2.88						44
45	Framing, 1¾-inch ..... do....	9-12	3.60	3.50	3.24						45
46	Framing, 1¾-inch ..... do....	9-12	4.00	4.00	3.60						46
47	Framing, 2-inch ..... do....	9-12	4.80	.....	4.32						47
48	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches ..... doz..	2½	3.90	3.75	3.80						48
49	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch ..... do....	4-12	14.50	14.25	14.50						49
	Compasses:										
50	Carpenters', 8-inch, cast steel, number	1	.15	.....	.25						50
51	Pocket, 2-inch, brass case ..... doz..	3	.....	.....	4.00						51
52	Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s., wing, dozen	6-12	2.00	1.75	2.00						52

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	S. J. Conger.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.						
1	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing ..... doz..	9-12	.....	3.00	.....	2.70	2.50	2.45	1
	Drill:								
2	Blacksmiths' ..... No..	1	6.25	.....	.....	9.00	6.50	1.75	2
3	Breast ..... do....	2	2.50	2.75	.....	2.40	2.00	2.10	3
4	Drill, hand, light, for metal ..... do....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	1.00	4
5	Faucets, brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key ..... doz..	3-12	.....	5.50	.....	6.00	4.50	3.60	5
6	Fire shovels, long handled ..... do....	1	.....	2.00	.75	.....	1.00	2.00	6
	Files, flat, bastard:								
7	8-inch ..... do....	5	.....	.....	.....	.98½	.95	.99	7
8	12-inch ..... do....	3½	.....	.....	.....	1.94	1.87	1.95	8
9	14-inch ..... do....	6	.....	.....	.....	2.75	2.65	2.76	9
	Files, flat, wood:								
10	12-inch ..... do....	3½	.....	.....	.....	1.94	3.44	3.58	10
11	14-inch ..... do....	4½	.....	.....	.....	2.75	4.72	4.92	11
	Files, half-round, bastard:								
12	8-inch ..... do....	2	.....	.....	.....	1.24	1.20	1.20	12
13	10-inch ..... do....	1½	.....	.....	.....	1.68	1.62	1.69	13
14	12-inch ..... do....	2½	.....	.....	.....	2.26	2.18	2.27	14
	Files, mill-saw:								
15	6-inch ..... do....	7	.....	.....	.....	.65	.63	.65	15
16	8-inch ..... do....	13½	.....	.....	.....	.84	.81	.85	16
17	10-inch ..... do....	23	.....	.....	.....	1.10	1.05	1.11	17
18	12-inch ..... do....	17	.....	.....	.....	1.56½	1.50	1.57	18
19	Half-round, 12-inch, "hook tooth" or equal ..... doz..	6	.....	.....	.....	2.30	.....	2.24	19
20	14-inch ..... do....	8	.....	.....	.....	2.26	2.18	2.27	20
	Files, round, bastard:								
21	6-inch ..... do....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.65	.63	1.65	21
22	8-inch ..... do....	3-12	.....	.....	.....	.84	.81	.85	22
23	10-inch ..... do....	3	.....	.....	.....	1.10	1.05	1.11	23
24	12-inch ..... do....	4	.....	.....	.....	1.56½	1.50	1.57	24
25	14-inch ..... do....	6-12	.....	.....	.....	2.29	2.18	2.27	25
26	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch ..... do....	2½	.....	.....	.....	1.94	1.88	1.95	26
	Files, taper, saw:								
27	3-inch ..... do....	13	.....	.....	.....	.31½	.30	.32	27
28	3½-inch ..... do....	10	.....	.....	.....	.31½	.30	.32	28
29	4-inch ..... do....	20½	.....	.....	.....	.34½	.33	.35	29
30	4½-inch ..... do....	11½	.....	.....	.....	.40½	.39	.41	30
31	5-inch ..... do....	9½	.....	.....	.....	.49½	.47	.49	31
32	6-inch ..... do....	26	.....	.....	.....	.69½	.67	.70	32
	Flatirons, per pound:								
33	5 pounds ..... pairs..	13	.....	.03½	.....	3.30	.02½	.03½	33
34	6 pounds ..... do....	6	.....	.03½	.....	3.30	.03½	.03½	34
35	7 pounds ..... do....	7	.....	.03½	.....	3.30	.03½	.03½	35
36	8 pounds ..... do....	19	.....	.03½	.....	3.30	.03½	.03½	36
	Gauges:								
37	Marking ..... doz..	3-12	.....	.....	.....	.20	.36	.70	37
38	Mortise, screw slide ..... do....	2-12	.....	.....	.....	5.00	3.20	3.50	38
39	Gimlets, metal heads, nail, assorted, large ..... doz..	1	.....	.....	.....	.35	.25	.20	39
40	Glue pots, No. 1, tinned ..... No..	3	.....	.31	.....	.33	.....	.30	40
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:								
41	¼-inch, socket ..... doz..	9-12	.....	.....	.....	4.70	2.25	3.60	41
42	½-inch ..... do....	9-12	.....	.....	.....	5.02	2.25	3.90	42
43	¾-inch ..... do....	9-12	.....	.....	.....	5.40	2.75	4.35	43
44	⅞-inch ..... do....	9-12	.....	.....	.....	5.90	2.85	4.80	44
45	1-inch ..... do....	9-12	.....	.....	.....	6.80	2.95	5.40	45

REF0071913

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	S. J. Cooger.	Edward H. Horton.	Harry Cuna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Wm. Davis.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
		To be delivered in San Francisco.								
	Grindstones, per pound:									
1	Weighing 50 pounds.....No...	25				.01½		.014	.01½	1
2	Weighing 75 pounds.....do...	5				.01		.014	.01½	2
3	Weighing 100 pounds.....do...	3				.01½		.014	.01½	3
4	Weighing 125 pounds.....do...	1				.01		.014	.01½	4
5	Weighing 150 pounds.....do...	2				.01		.014	.01½	5
6	Weighing 500 pounds.....do...	1				.02		.014	.01½	6
7	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy, number.....	31				.26		.35	.21	7
8									.50	8
	Hammers:									
9	Claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1½.....doz.	18½			2.00	2.70		4.50	4.67	9
10						4.66			4.00	10
11									2.85	11
12									1.75	12
13	Farriers', shoeing, c. s.....do...	4				2.33		3.50	3.00	13
14									3.00	14
15									2.23	15
16	Farriers', turning, half bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds..doz..	2-12				15.00		18.00	16.00	16
17	Riveting, solid c. s., 1½ inch, dozen.....	1-12	5.50			5.50		3.50	2.50	17
18	Shoemakers', c. s., No. 1..doz...	3-12				3.00		3.50	3.00	18
	Hammer, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s.:									
19	2 pounds.....No...	1				.55			.50	19
20	4 pounds.....do...	2				.65			.60	20
21	6 pounds.....do...	5				.60			d.08½	21
22	8 pounds.....do...	1				.80		.85	d.08½	22
23	12 pounds.....do...	1				1.20		1.25	d.08½	23
	Hammers:									
24	Stone, solid c. s., size 8 pounds, number.....	6				1.12		1.20	d.10	24
25	Tack, upholsterers' pattern, malleable iron.....doz..	2½				.70		.85	.95	25
26									.85	26
27									3.00	27
	Handles, awl:									
28	Ordinary peg.....do...	5				.20	.35	.15	.50	28
29	Ordinary sewing.....do...	6		.42		.20	.20	.15	.20	29
	Hatchets, c. s.:									
30	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled...doz..	6½				7.45			7.75	30
31						8.45			6.00	31
32	Shingling, No. 2.....do...	11½			3.50	3.55		3.60	2.00	32
33						4.35			3.20	33
34									3.40	34
35									3.80	35
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:									
36	8-inch.....doz..	5				a.03		b.96	.03	36
37	10-inch.....do...	5				a.028		b1.50	.03	37
38	12-inch.....do...	1				a.028		b2.10	.03	38
	Hinges, heavy, strap:									
39	8-inch.....do...	25				a. 028		c.87	.03	39
40	10-inch.....do...	11				a. 026		c1.32	.029	40
41	12-inch.....do...	13				a.026		c1.95	.029	41

a Per pound. b Not strap. c Per dozen pairs. d With handle, per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	S. J. Cooger.	Edward H. Horton.	Harry Cuna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Wm. Davis.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
		To be delivered in San Francisco.								
	Hinges, light, strap:									
1	6-inch.....doz..	25				a. 19		b.38	.21½	1
2	8-inch.....do...	6½				a.27		b.54	.30	2
3	10-inch.....do...	6½				a.38		b.76	.42½	3
4	12-inch.....do...	2½				a.65		b1.25	.73	4
	Hinges, light, strap and T:									
5	6-inch.....do...	5				a.18		c.30	.20	5
6	8-inch.....do...	1				a.22		c.43	.25	6
7	10-inch.....do...	3				a.28		c.55	.31	7

a Single dozen. b Per dozen pairs. c Not strap, per dozen pairs.

REF0071914

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy..doz..	32	.20	.12½	.15	1
2					.18	2
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:					
3	¾ by ¼.....lbs..	200	3.40	.03		3
4	¾ by ½.....do..	250	2.20	.02½		4
5	¾ by ¾.....do..	300	2.70	.03		5
6	¾ by 1.....do..	150	2.60	.02½		6
7	¾ by 1¼.....do..	350	2.60	.02½		7
8	¾ by 2.....do..	175	2.80	.03		8
9	¾ by 2½.....do..	500	2.60	.02½		9
10	¾ by 3.....do..	200	2.60	.02½		10
11	⅞ by 1.....do..	400	2.80	.02½		11
12	⅞ by 2.....do..	600	2.50	.02½		12
13	⅞ by 3.....do..	450	2.50	.02½		13
14	⅞ by 3½.....do..	100	2.50	.02½		14
15	⅞ by 3½.....do..	200	2.50	.02½		15
	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds:					
16	¼ by ½.....do..	150	3.40	.03½		16
17	¼ by ¾.....do..	200	2.80	.03		17
18	¼ by 1.....do..	1,200	2.40	.02½		18
19	¼ by 1½.....do..	200	2.40	.02½		19
20	¼ by 1¾.....do..	250	2.30	.02½		20
21	¼ by 1¾.....do..	700	2.30	.02½		21
22	¼ by 2.....do..	1,300	2.30	.02½		22
23	¼ by 2½.....do..	700	2.30	.02½		23
24	⅜ by 2.....do..	400	2.30	.02½		24
25	⅜ by 2½.....do..	50	2.30	.02½		25
26	⅜ by 2½.....do..	100	2.30	.02½		26
27	⅜ by 3½.....do..	50	2.30	.02½		27
28	½ by ¾.....do..	100	3.40	.03		28
29	½ by 1.....do..	650	2.30	.01½		29
30	½ by 1¼.....do..	550	2.30	.01½		30
31	½ by 1½.....do..	750	2.00	.01½		31
32	½ by 2.....do..	1,000	2.00	.01½		32
33	½ by 3.....do..	100	2.00	.01½		33
34	⅝ by ¾.....do..	150	3.60	.02½		34
35	⅝ by 1¼.....do..	100	2.00	.01½		35
36	⅝ by 1½.....do..	100	2.00	.01½		36
37	⅝ by 2.....do..	200	2.60	.03½		37
38	¾ by 1.....do..	900	2.30	.01½		38
39	¾ by 1¼.....do..	1,600	2.00	.01½		39
40	¾ by 1½.....do..	1,200	2.00	.01½		40
41	¾ by 2.....do..	1,500	2.00	.01½		41
42	¾ by 2½.....do..	500	2.00	.01½		42
43	¾ by 3½.....do..	300	2.00	.01½		43
44	¾ by 2.....do..	1,200	2.00	.01½		44
45	¾ by 2½.....do..	500	2.00	.01½		45
	Iron, half round, per 100 pounds:					
46	¼ inch.....do..	100	6.50	.05		46
47	⅜ inch.....do..	150	3.70	.03½		47
48	½ inch.....do..	400	3.40	.03½		48
49	⅝ inch.....do..	300	3.40	.03½		49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Chas. F. Tay.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jos. Sloss.	Harry Unna.	Chas. W. Armes.	L. Feldman, jr.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.								
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:										
1	½-inch.....lbs..	350			2.80	.03½					1
2	¾-inch.....do..	200			2.80	.03½					2
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:										
3	¾ by 1.....do..	300			3.60						3
4	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 27.....lbs..	200	.04½	a.06							4
5	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size per 100 pounds.....lbs..	450			5.25	.05½					5
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:										
6	¾ by 1.....do..	1,150			3.50	.03½					6
7	1 inch square.....do..	200			3.50	.03½					7
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:										
8	¼-inch.....do..	525			3.10	.03½					8
9	⅜-inch.....do..	550			2.90	.03½					9
10	½-inch.....do..	1,300			2.70	.02½					10
11	⅝-inch.....do..	400			3.50	.02½					11
12	¾-inch.....do..	1,800			2.50	.02½					12
13	⅞-inch.....do..	50			2.25	.02½					13
14	1-inch.....do..	1,450			2.25	.02½					14
15	1-inch.....do..	1,150			2.00	.01½					15
16	1-inch.....do..	850			2.00	.01½					16
17	1-inch.....do..	800			2.00	.01½					17
18	1¼-inch.....do..	500			2.00	.01½					18
19	1¼-inch.....do..	300			2.00	.01½					19
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:										
20	⅛-inch thick.....do..	300		a.03½	3.50	.04					20
21	¼-inch thick.....do..	100			4.00	.04					21
22	No. 25.....do..	100	.033								22
23	No. 26.....do..	100	.03½	.03½							23
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:										
24	¼-inch.....do..	400			2.45	.02½					24
25	⅜-inch.....do..	475			2.25	.02½					25
26	½-inch.....do..	600			2.00	.01½					26
27	⅝-inch.....do..	275			2.00	.01½					27
28	¾-inch.....do..	50			2.00	.01½					28
29	⅞-inch.....do..	50			2.00	.01½					29
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:										
30	¾ by 1 inch.....do..	100			4.50						30
31	¾ by 1-inch.....do..	100			3.75	.05½					31
32	¾ by 1-inch.....do..	250			3.50	.03½					32
33	¾ by 1¼ inches.....do..	100			3.50	.03½					33
34	¾ by 2 inches.....do..	450			3.50	.03½					34
35	¾ by 2½ inches.....do..	200			3.50	.03½					35
36	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.....pairs..	1,178			.10½		.15			.10	36
					.13½		.17			.12	37
	Knives:										
38	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....doz..	4½			88		1.25			.90	38
39							1.35			1.75	39
40										2.32	40
41	Carving, and fork, cocoa handle per pair.....pair..	1			b.75		1.00			b.60	41
42	Chopping, iron handles...doz..	1	1.20		1.25	1.00	1.10	1.44	1.50	1.75	42
43	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....doz..	2½			4.15	3.75				4.00	43
44	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....doz..	6-12			4.60	4.00				4.40	44

a Per pound. b No sample. c For No. 24.

REF0071915

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.					
	Knives:							
1	Horseshoeing ..... doz..	1½	.....	.....	**2.00**	3.00	3.25	1
2							3.50	2
3	Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handled, with bolster ..... doz..	4	.....	5.45	3.00	.....	**2.75**	3
4	Shoemaker's, square point, number 3 ..... doz..	2½	.....	.....	.65	.60	**.60**	4
5	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ..... doz..	5½	.....	.....	2.20	.....	**1.75**	5
6							2.32	6
7	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl ..do...	**1-12**	**3.00**	.....	2.25	3.00	1.90	7
8	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy ..... doz..	6	.....	.....	.40	.54	**.37½**	8
	Locks, 2 keys:							
9	Closet, 3½ inch, iron bolt ...do...	2	.....	.....	1.35	2.50	**1.00**	9
10							3.20	10
11	Drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron, dozen	2	.....	.....	1.00	2.25	.00	11
12					**1.95**		1.30	12
	Locks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys:							
13	Rim, 4 inches ..... doz....	11½	.....	.....	1.03	2.00	**1.82**	13
14	Rim, 4½ inches ..... do....	5	.....	.....	3.00	5.50	**3.00**	14
15					4.40			15
16	Rim, 5 inches ..... do....	9½	.....	.....	5.00	.....	**4.40**	16
17	Mortise, 3½ inches ..... do....	3	.....	.....	2.10	6.00	**2.00**	17
18					4.50			18
19	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combination on each shipping order ..... doz..	19½	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	1.20	19
20					5.75		2.25	20
21					**5.00**		2.75	21
22							5.00	22
23							10.50	23
24	Mallets, carpenters', hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches ..... doz..	**8-12**	.....	.....	3.00	**1.50**	1.50	24
	Nails, wire, casing, steel, per 100 pounds:							
25	6d ..... lbs..	**650**	.....	.....	2.85	2.85	**2.85**	25
26	8d ..... do....	**750**	.....	.....	2.65	2.65	**2.65**	26
27	12d ..... do....	**200**	.....	.....	2.40	2.40	**2.40**	27
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:							
28	6d ..... lbs..	**2,600**	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	**2.50**	28
29	8d ..... do....	**6,300**	.....	.....	2.35	2.35	**2.15**	29
30	10d ..... do....	**6,600**	.....	.....	2.25	**2.25**	2.25	30
31	12d ..... do....	**2,800**	.....	.....	2.20	**2.20**	2.20	31
32	20d ..... do....	**5,800**	.....	.....	**2.10**	2.10	2.10	32
33	30d ..... do....	**2,000**	.....	.....	**2.00**	2.00	2.00	33
34	40d ..... do....	**3,500**	.....	.....	**2.00**	2.00	2.00	34
35	60d ..... do....	**1,500**	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.75	1.75	35
	Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:							
36	8d ..... lbs..	**1,700**	.....	.....	2.35	**2.35**	2.35	36
37	10d ..... do....	**1,700**	.....	.....	2.25	**2.25**	2.23	37
38	12d ..... do....	**300**	.....	.....	**2.20**	2.20	2.20	38
	Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 pounds:							
39	6d ..... lbs..	**600**	.....	.....	2.85	**2.85**	2.65	39
40	8d ..... do....	**600**	.....	.....	**2.65**	2.65	2.65	40
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:							
41	No. 6 ..... lbs..	**325**	.....	.....	.13¾	.16	a.11	41
42							.09	42
43							.12	43

a Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.					
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds—Continued.							
1	No. 7 ..... lbs..	**650**	.....	.....	.12½	.14½	.10½	1
2							a.11	2
3							.10½	3
4	No. 8 ..... do....	**575**	.....	.....	.12	a.08	.09½	4
5							.10	5
6							.17	6
7	No. 9 ..... do....	**10**	.....	.....	.113	a.08	.09½	7
8							.10	8
9							.17	9
10	Nails, oxshoe, No. 5 ..... do....	**10**	.....	.....	.15½	**.10**	.16	10
11	Nails, wire, shingle, 4d, steel, per 100 pounds ..... lbs..	**3,300**	.....	.....	2.65	2.65	**2.65**	11
12	Nails, wire, wrought, steel, per 100 pounds:							
	6d ..... lbs..	**100**	.....	.....	2.50	**2.50**	2.50	12
	8d ..... do....	**100**	.....	.....	2.35	**2.35**	2.35	13
13	Nuts, iron, square:							
14	For ¼-inch bolt ..... do....	**85**	.....	.....	.08½	**.08**	.09	14
15	For ⅜-inch bolt ..... do....	**73**	.....	.....	.07	**.06½**	.07	15
16	For ½-inch bolt ..... do....	**10**	.....	.....	.06½	**.06½**	.07	16
17	For ⅝-inch bolt ..... do....	**90**	.....	.....	.05¼	.05	**.044**	17

a Per pound.

REF0071916

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	S. J. Conger.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Chas. F. Tay.	Chas. M. Yates.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Nuts, iron, square:					
1	For ¼-inch bolt.....lbs.	1;30				
2	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do.	95				
3	For ½-inch bolt.....do.	157				
4	For ⅝-inch bolt.....do.	100				
5	For ¾-inch bolt.....do.	65				
6	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....doz.	4 1/2	.65	.80 1.00		
7						
8						
9	Oil stones, Washita.....do.	1½				
10						
11	Packing, hemp.....lbs.	25				
	Packing, rubber:					
12	½-inch.....do.	40				
13	⅝-inch.....do.	25				
14	¾-inch.....do.	5				
15	Packing, yarn (cotton waste).....do.	56				
	Paper, per quire (assorted):					
16	Emery.....qrs.	25				.25
17	Sand.....do.	67				.15
18						
19	Pencils, carpenters'.....doz.	14				
20						
21	Pinking irons, 1-inch.....do.	1				
	Pipe, iron:					
22	¼-inch.....feet.	150		.0215	.02½	
23	⅜-inch.....do.	250		.0270	.03	
24	½-inch.....do.	550		.039	.04½	
25	¾-inch.....do.	350		.05½	.06½	
26	1-inch.....do.	350		.00¼	.07	
	Planes:					
27	Fore, 2¼-inch, double iron, c. s.....No.	4				
28						
29	Hollow and round, 1¾-inch, c. s.*.....do.	1				
30	Jack, 2¼-inch, double iron, c. s.*.....do.	4				
31						
32	Jointer, 2¼-inch, double iron, c. s.....do.	6				
33						
34	Match, 1-inch, plated.....pairs.	2				
35	Plow, beechwood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle.....No.	1				
36	Smooth, 2¼-inch, double iron, c. s.*.....do.	4				
	Pliers, 7-inch, c. s., heavy:					
37	Round nose.....doz.	3-12				
38	Side cutting.....do.	7-12				
	Punches:					
39	C. s., bolt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....doz.	2 1/2				
40	Rotary spring, 4 tubes.....do.	1-12				
41	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes...do.	1				
	Rasps, horse:					
42	14-inch.....do.	4 1/2	3.40			
43						
44	16-inch.....do.	5	4.85			
45						
	Rasps, wood:					
46	Flat, 12-inch.....do.	1				
47	Flat, 14-inch.....do.	1½				
48	Half-round, 12-inch.....do.	2				
49	Half-round, 14-inch.....do.	2				
	Rivet sets:					
50	No. 2.....do.	1½		3.00		
51	No. 3.....do.	1½		2.40		

* Bids will also be considered for iron bench planes with wood bottoms.

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Harry Urna.	J. F. Littlefield.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Chas. W. Armes.	Bowers Rubber Co.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Charles Main.	Edward H. Horton.	William Davis.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.										
.....	.....	.0390	.....	.....	.03¼	.03½	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.03¾	.....	.....	.03¼	.03½	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.03	.02¾	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.0320	.....	.....	.031	.026	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.0285	.....	.....	.031	.026	.....	.....	.....	5
.57	.....	.58	.....	.....	.50	.40	.....	.....	.....	6
.62					.65	.54				7
.78						.60				8
.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	3.60	2.50	.....	.....	.....	9
						3.00				10
.....	.....	.18	.....	.16	.12	.12	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.16	.11	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.16	.11	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.16	.11	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.00¾	.....	.....	.08¼	.00	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.16¾	.16	.....	.....	.15	.16	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.10	.10	.....	.....	.10	.08¼	.....	.....	.....	17
						.11½				18
.19	.....	.13	.16	.....	.35	.13	.....	.....	.....	19
.15										20
.60	.....	.60	.....	.....	.60	.59	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.49	.....	.....	.50	.54	.....	.....	.....	27
		1.20			1.10					28
.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.30	.48	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.35	.35	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.90		.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.60	.54	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	1.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	4.60	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.31	.....	.....	.35	.32	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	6.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.68	.....	.....	.55	.53	.....	.75	.98	39
.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	5.50	4.95	6.00	6.12	.....	40
						3.50		7.25	8.87	41
.....	.....	3.67	.....	.....	.....	3.62	.....	.....	.....	42
						3.40				43
.....	.....	5.10	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	44
						4.76				45
.....	.....	3.56	.....	.....	.....	3.57	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	4.90	.....	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	3.56	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	4.90	.....	.....	4.50	4.95	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.00	1.40	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	2.25	1.35	.....	.....	.....	51

REF0071917

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	S. J. Congor.	Chas. Main.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.	
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:			
1	½-inch	lbs. 9		.19
2	¾-inch	do. 33	.18½	.19
3	⅞-inch	do. 67	.18½	.19
4	1-inch	do. 51	.18½	.19
5	1-inch	do. 36	.18½	.19
6	Rivets and burs, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat head	do. 10		
	Rivets, iron, flat head:			
7	½-inch, No. 8	do. 10		
8	⅝-inch, No. 8	do. 10		
9	¾-inch, No. 8	do. 13		
10	⅞-inch, No. 8	do. 25		
11	1-inch, No. 8	do. 15		
12	1-inch, No. 8	do. 17		
13	½ by 2 inches	do. 24	.10	
14	½ by 4 inches	do. 25		
15	¾ by 1½ inches	do. 40		
16	¾ by 2 inches	do. 42		
17	¾ by 2½ inches	do. 65		
18	¾ by 3½ inches	do. 15		
19	¾ by 4 inches	do. 24		
	Rivets, tinned iron, in packages of 1,000:			
20	10-ounce	M. 4		
21	12-ounce	do. 4		
22	16 ounce	do. 5		
23	24-ounce	do. 1		
24	32-ounce	do. 1		
25	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold, full brass bound	doz. 1		
26	Saw blades, butchers', bow, 20-inch	do. 2½		
	Saw-sets:			
27	For crosscut saws	do. 2		
28				
29	For handsaws	do. 2	6.20	
30				
31				
	Saws:			
32	Back (or tenon) 12-inch	do. 1½		
33				
34	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade	do. 8½		
35				
	Saw, circular, 12-inch:			
36	Rip	No. 1		
37	Crosscut	do. 1		
38	Saws, crosscut, 7 feet, tanga riveted on	do. 49		
39				
40				
	Saws, band, 26-inch:			
41	6 to 8 points to the inch	doz. 3½		
42				
43				
44				
45	7 to 9 points to the inch	do. 3½		
46				
47				
48				
49	8 to 10 points to the inch	do. 5½		
50				
51				
52				

under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Edward H. Horton.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Dana.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.						
	.19	.20	.170			1
.19	.19	.20	.170			2
.19	.19	.20	.170			3
.19	.19	.20	.170			4
.19	.19	.20	.170			5
	.17		.170			6
	.14		.10			7
	.11½		.10			8
	.17		.10			9
	.17		.10			10
	.14		.10			11
	.14		.10			12
	.11	.07	.10			13
	.11	.07	.10			14
	.11	.06	.10			15
	.11	.06				16
	.11	.06				17
	.11	.06				18
		.06				19
		.12		.09		20
		.14		.10		21
		.15		.11		22
		.20		.12		23
		.25		.16		24
	2.10	2.10	2.37½		2.30	25
	4.25		4.31			26
	11.75	10.50	2.10			27
			11.40			28
	1.90	1.00	1.50			29
	7.20		.90			30
			2.75			31
	11.00	11.00	8.00			32
			11.60			33
	4.00	7.50	3.75			34
			4.25			35
			2.50			36
			2.50			37
	2.30	1.80	1.84			38
			2.10			39
			2.27			40
	5.00	14.00	8.75		4.25	41
	8.25		9.00			42
	9.75		12.00			43
			13.20			44
	5.00	14.00	8.75		4.25	45
	8.25		9.00			46
	9.75		12.00			47
			13.20			48
	5.00	14.00	8.75		4.25	49
	8.25		9.00			50
	9.75		12.00			51
			13.20			52

REF0071918

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco. S. J. Conger.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
1	Saws:							1
2	Keyhole, 12-inch compass ....doz..	10-12	.....	1.85	1.85	1.75	1.80	2
3							2.05	3
4	Meat, butchers', bow, 20 inches ...do...	1-12	.....	.....	9.50	10.00	9.60	4
5							14.67	5
6	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points.....do...	9-12	.....	.....	9.70	15.00	10.00	6
7							14.10	7
8							15.65	8
	Scales:							
	Butchers', dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces, number	1	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	
9	Counter, 62 pounds.....No..	3	.....	.....	.....	8.25	3.00	9
10						5.00	8.00	10
11							8.50	11
12	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet .....No..	1	.....	.....	55.00	95.00	65.00	12
13						50.00	100 00	13
14	Letter, 34 ounces.....do...	1	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.20	14
15	Platform, counter, 240 pounds ....do...	1	.....	.....	.....	9.75	3.00	15
16						3.00	8.00	16
17	Platform, 2,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.....No..	1	.....	.....	.....	54.00	45.00	17
18						40.00	52.50	18
19	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....doz..	18½	.....	.....	3.15	3.25	3.30	19
20							2.95	20
21							2.75	21
	Screw-drivers:							
22	6-inch, steel blade .....do...	1½	1.60	1.10	.90	.90	.88	22
23			1.00					23
24			1.10					24
25	10-inch, steel blade.....do...	9½	.....	2.40	1.60	3.00	1.50	25
	Screws:							
26	Wrought-iron, bench, 1¼-inch.....No..	3	.....	.....	.37	.50	.35	26
27	Wood, bench, 2½-inch .....do...	7	.....	.....	.....	.38	.35	27
	Screws, wood, iron:							
28	¼-inch, No. 4.....gross..	14	.....	.....	.08	.09	.07½	28
29	¼-inch, No. 5.....do...	7	.....	.....	.082	.09	.077	29
30	¼-inch, No. 5.....do...	10	.....	.....	.086	.08½	.08	30
31	¼-inch, No. 6.....do...	10	.....	.....	.098	.11	.08½	31
32	¼-inch, No. 7.....do...	23	.....	.....	.12	.12½	.11	32
33	¼-inch, No. 8.....do...	24	.....	.....	.134	.14	.12	33
34	¼-inch, No. 8.....do...	24	.....	.....	.146	.15	.13	34
35	¼-inch, No. 9.....do...	17	.....	.....	.16	.18	.15	35
36	¼-inch, No. 9.....do...	43	.....	.....	.171	.19	.16	36
37	1-inch, No. 10.....do...	48	.....	.....	.183	.20	.17	37
38	1¼-inch, No. 10.....do...	43	.....	.....	.20	.22	.19	38
39	1¼-inch, No. 11.....do...	38	.....	.....	.22	.24	.20½	39
40	1½-inch, No. 11.....do...	39	.....	.....	.24	.27	.22½	40
41	1½-inch, No. 12.....do...	18	.....	.....	.26	.29	.24½	41
42	1¾-inch, No. 12.....do...	12	.....	.....	.29	.31	.27½	42
43	1¾-inch, No. 13.....do...	7	.....	.....	.33	.35	.31½	43
44	2-inch, No. 13.....do...	29	.....	.....	.36	.40	.34½	44
45	2-inch, No. 14.....do...	10	.....	.....	.40	.44	.38	45
46	2½-inch, No. 14.....do...	5	.....	.....	.42	.46	.39½	46
47	2½-inch, No. 14.....do...	2	.....	.....	.45	.50	.42½	47
48	3-inch, No. 10.....do...	2	.....	.....	.60	.72	.63½	48
	Shears:							
49	Sheep, half-bright, 5-inch blade...doz..	6-12	.....	.....	.....	4.50	7.50	49
50							4.00	50
51	8-inch, c. s., trimmer's, straight, full size, good quality .....doz..	4½	.....	.....	3.20	4.00	4.50	51
52							4.00	52
53	10-inch, c. s., trimmer's, straight, full size, good quality .....doz..	2	.....	.....	5.00	6.25	6.85	53
54							6.25	54

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco. H. M. Holbrook.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Chas. W. Armes.	L. Feldman, jr.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
1	Shoes, horse, No. 0 .....lbs..	200	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.75	3.47	1
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:								
2	No. 1.....lbs..	1,600	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.75	3.47	2
3	No. 2.....do...	2,250	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.75	3.47	3
4	No. 3.....do...	2,250	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.75	3.47	4
5	No. 4.....do...	1,300	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.75	3.47	5
6	No. 5.....do...	300	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.75	3.47	6
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:								
7	No. 2.....do...	300	.....	4.50	.....	.....	4.75	4.25	7
8	No. 3.....do...	400	.....	4.50	.....	.....	4.75	4.25	8
9	No. 4.....do...	100	.....	4.50	.....	.....	4.75	4.25	9
	Shoes, ox, forged, per 100 pounds:								
10	No. 2.....do...	50	.....	a.09½	.....	.....	7.00	a.080	10
11								a10½	11
12	No. 3.....do...	100	.....	a.09½	.....	.....	7.00	a.080	12
13								a10½	13
14	Sieves, iron, wire, 18-mesh, tin frames, dozen	1½	1.65	1.75	1.55	1.60	.....	1.72	14
15	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch...doz..	2½	.....	4.25	.....	.....	5.25	4.00	15
16								6.20	16
17	Springs, door, spiral, heavy .....do...	3	.....	1.00	.....	.....	1.25	.....	17
	Squares:								
18	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch .....do...	9-12	.....	2.20	.....	.....	2.00	.....	18
19	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide...do...	2½	.....	4.20	.....	.....	4.25	.....	19
20	Panel, 15-inch .....do...	3-12	.....	4.50	.....	.....	4.00	.....	20
	Squares, try:								
21	4½-inch .....do...	2-12	.....	1.45	.....	.....	1.25	.....	21
22	7½-inch .....do...	7-12	.....	2.00	.....	.....	1.75	.....	22
23	10-inch .....do...	8-12	.....	2.40	.....	.....	2.25	.....	23
24	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long .do...	32	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.05	.....	24
	Steel, cast, bar:								
25	¾ by 1½ inches.....lbs..	20	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.084	.07½	25
26	¾ by 2 inches.....do...	50	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.084	.07½	26
	Steel, cast, octagon:								
27	¼-inch .....do...	115	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.104	25.00	27
28	⅜-inch .....do...	270	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.084	.07½	28
29	⅜-inch .....do...	250	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.079	.07½	29
30	½-inch .....do...	125	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07½	30
31	½-inch .....do...	300	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07½	31
32	½-inch .....do...	220	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07½	32
33	½-inch .....do...	120	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07½	33
34	½-inch .....do...	95	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07½	34
35	½-inch .....do...	90	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.084	.07½	35
	Steel, cast, square:								
36	¼-inch .....do...	120	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.079	.07½	36
37	⅜-inch .....do...	120	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07	37
38	⅜-inch .....do...	320	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07½	38
39	½-inch .....do...	100	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07½	39
40	½-inch .....do...	100	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07½	40
41	½-inch .....do...	155	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.074	.07½	41
42	½-inch .....do...	50	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.084	.07½	42
	Steel, plow:								
43	¼ by 3 inches .....do...	200	.....	2.40	.....	.....	3.00	.02½	43
44	¼ by 3½ inches .....do...	100	.....	2.40	.....	.....	3.00	.02½	44
45	¼ by 4 inches .....do...	100	.....	2.40	.....	.....	3.00	.02½	45
46	¼ by 5 inches .....do...	100	.....	2.40	.....	.....	3.00	.02½	46

a Per pound.

REF0071919

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	George T. Hawley.	Jos. Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Chas. F. Tay.	Edward H. Horton.	Harry Unna.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.							
1	Steel, plow, ¼ by 6 inches ....lbs..	200	2.40	3.00	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Steel, spring:									
2	¼ by 1 inch ....do...	100	3.25	3.25	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	¼ by 1½ inches ....do...	100	3.00	3.00	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	¼ by 1½ inches ....do...	150	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	¼ by 2 inches ....do...	150	3.00	3.00	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Steel, silver, ¼ by 3 inches ...do...	20	a .20	.....	a .20	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	Steel, German hammered:									
7	¼ by 1½ inches ....do...	100	5.00	.05	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	¼ by 2 inches ....do...	50	5.00	5.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers' size No. 4½..per M..	5,000	.35	.35	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:									
10	4-ounce ....papers..	288	.19½	b .03	.18	.....	.....	.37	.15	10
11	6-ounce ....do...	684	.21	.02½	.20	.....	.....	.45	.21	11
12	8-ounce ....do...	1,121	.24	.02½	.22	.....	.....	.50	.26	12
13	10-ounce ....do...	624	.28½	.03	.25	.....	.....	.60	.32	13
14	12-ounce ....do...	74	.33	.03½	.30	.....	.....	.70	.36	14
15	Tape measures, 75 feet, leather case, dozen ....do...	1	6.00	5.25	5.75	.....	.....	.....	5.00	15
16					4.00					16
	Tap, taper, right hand:									
17	⅛-in., 18 threads to inch ..No..	1	.15	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	¼-in., 20 threads to inch ..do...	1	.16	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	⅜-in., 16 threads to inch ..do...	2	.18	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	½-in., 14 threads to inch ..do...	1	.18	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	⅝-in., 14 threads to inch ..do...	1	.18	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	¾-in., 12 threads to inch ..do...	1	.22	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	⅞-in., 12 threads to inch ..do...	1	.29	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Tire bender, plain, No. 1 ....do...	1	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Tire shrinkers ....do ..	3	.....	17.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
	Toe calks, steel:									
26	No. 1 ....lbs..	200	.05½	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	No. 2 ....do...	345	.05½	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	No. 3 ....do...	225	.05½	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches, pairs	6	.30	.35	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Tongs, tire, 20 inches ....do...	17	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	30
30½	Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain, number	6	.67	.....	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	30½
31					.68					31
32	Trowels, brick, 10½-inch ....doz...	2-12	7.25	7.00	6.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch ..do...	2-12	9.00	9.00	8.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Tuyeres (tweer) iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy, number	6	.....	.75	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	Valves, globe:									
35	¼-inch ....No..	9	.22	.25	.22	.22	.21	.....	.....	35
36	½-inch ....do...	8	.30	.33	.30	.32	.28	.....	.....	36
37	1-inch ....do...	35	.40	.45	.40	.42	.38	.....	.....	37
38	1¼-inch ....do...	6	.61	.70	.62	.63	.58	.....	.....	38
39	1½-inch ....do...	5	.86	1.00	.86	.85	.82	.....	.....	39
40	2-inch ....do...	6	1.30	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.23	.....	.....	40
41	Vise, carpenters', oval slide, 4-inch jaw ....No..	1	.....	3.00	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
	Washers, iron:									
42	For ½-inch bolt ....lbs..	52	.07½	.07½	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43	For ⅝-inch bolt ....do...	72	.06½	.06½	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	For ¾-inch bolt ....do...	94	.06½	.05½	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45	For ⅞-inch bolt ....do...	117	.04½	.04	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46	For 1-inch bolt ....do...	85	.03½	3.50	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
47	For 1-inch bolt ....do...	100	.03½	3.50	.027	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
	Wedges, wood choppers', a.s., per lb.:									
48	5 pounds ....No..	62	.00	.05½	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49					.05½					49
50	6 pounds ....do...	60	.06	.05½	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
51					.05½					51
52	7 pounds ....do...	22	.06	.05½	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
53					.03½					53

a Per pound. b Per paper.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 1, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	S. J. Conger.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.						
1	Wire, annealed:								
2	No. 12 gauge ....lbs..	150	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.024	1
3	No. 14 gauge ....do...			.03				.03½	2
4	No. 16 gauge ....do...	50	.....	03½	.....	.....	.....	.02½	3
5	No. 20 gauge ....do...	50	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.05	4
	Wire, brass:	48	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.06	5
6	No. 6 gauge ....do...	5	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.25	6
7	No. 8 gauge ....do...	10	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.25	7
	Wire, bright, iron:								
8	No. 2 gauge ....do...	53	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.15	8
9	No. 6 gauge ....do...			.03				.25	9
10	No. 7 gauge ....do...			.03				.25	10
11	No. 8 gauge ....do...			.03				.25	11
12	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted ..sq. ft..	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.016	12
	Wire, copper:								
13	No. 4 gauge ....lbs..	15	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.18	13
14	No. 6 gauge ....do...	5	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.18	14
15	No. 12 gauge ....do...	5	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.18	15
16	No. 16 gauge ....do...	35	.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	.16	16
17	No. 18 gauge ....do...	20	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.16½	17
18	No. 20 gauge ....do...	20	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.17	18
19	½-inch ....do...	20	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.17½	19
20	Wire two points, barbed, galvanized, for hog fence; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge, barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 8 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required ....lbs..	1,500	.....	.....	.....	a 2.95	a 2.95	a 2.95	20
						3.10	3.10	3.10	21
22	Wire, two points, barbed, galvanized for cattle fence; 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..	101,898	.....	.....	.....	b 2.95	b 2.95	b 2.95	22
						3.10	3.10	3.10	23
24	Wire fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized ....lbs..	2,095	.....	.....	.....	c 2.95	c 2.95	c 2.75	24
25	Wire-fence stretchers ....No..	47	.63	.....	.....	.50	d 7.50	.83	25
26						.62	d 4.00	.45	26
27						.34	d 7.20	.55	27
28								.62½	28
	Wrenches, screw, black:								
29	8-inch ....doz..	7-12	2.00	.....	2.10	2.10	2.25	2.00	29
30			4.00						30
31	10-inch ....do...	14	2.40	.....	2.45	2.50	2.88	2.40	31
32			4.80						32
33	12-inch ....do...	7	3.00	.....	2.90	2.80	3.25	2.78	33
34			5.60						34
35	15-inch ....do...	4-12	4.85	.....	5.00	4.94	5.50	4.75	35

a 500 pounds each to Wakefield Baker, Jos. Sloss, and Geo. T. Hawley.
b 33,966 pounds each to Wakefield Baker, Jos. Sloss, and Geo. T. Hawley.
c Per 100 pounds.
d Per dozen.

REF0071920

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington City under advertisement of September 15, 1894, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

DRIED APPLES.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantities offered.	Quantities awarded.	Walter T. Chandler.	Worth & Ryan.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Chicago ..... Ill..	41,600		*b*.08	
2					
3	New York City ..... N. Y..	41,600	**41,600**		*b*.07¼
4					*c*.07½
5					*d*.**07½**
6	Kansas City ..... Mo..	41,600			
7	St. Louis ..... Mo..				

DRIED PEACHES.

		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
8	Chicago ..... Ill..	48,850	**48,850**	*f*.08½	
9				*f*.**07½**	
10	New York City ..... N. Y..	48,850			
11					
12					
13	Kansas City ..... Mo..	48,850			
14					
15	St. Louis ..... Mo..	48,850			

DRIED PRUNES.

		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
16	Chicago ..... Ill..	53,700	**53,700**	*k*.04½	
17				*g*.05½	
18				*l*.**05½**	
19	New York City ..... N. Y..	53,700			
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28	Kansas City ..... Mo..	53,700			
29	St. Louis ..... Mo..	53,700			

a If notified on or before October 16, 1894; in boxes, 50 pounds each.
b In 50-pound boxes.
c In 100-pound boxes.
d In 100-pound bags.
e In 100-pound bags will deliver in Omaha at 15 cents additional per cwt.
f In 100-pound sacks.
g Double bags, 100 pounds net.
h Barrels, 200 pounds net.
i Boxes, 100 pounds net.

DRIED APPLES.

G. Ahrens' Sons.	Francis J. Doessir.	Lewis Wallace	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Jno. W. Teasdale.	Henry A. Koster.	Henry B. Steele.	Number.
						a.07½	1
						a.07½	2
.07	.0824	.071	*g*7.07				3
		.0743	*h*7.18				4
			*i*7.29				5
					e.072		6
				f.0645			7

DRIED PEACHES.

						o.10½	8
						p.11	9
.08½	.0941	.09⅛	*q*7.91				10
			*h*8.05				11
			*i*8.17				12
					e.0758		13
					e.0728		14
				f.0595			15

DRIED PRUNES.

						o.07½	16
						p.07½	17
							18
	.0569	.07	*m*3.21				19
		.04½	*n*5.33				20
		.05	*i*3.47				21
		.06½	*g*4.47				22
			*n*4.59				23
			*i*4.71				24
			*g*4.81				25
			*n*4.95				26
			*i*5.13				27
					e.0528		28
				f.0435			29

f In double bags of about 70 pounds each; inside bag of cotton outside, a gunny.
k Crop of 1893; 50-pound boxes. Turkish.
l In bags of 80 pounds; double bags, cotton and gunny. California.
m Double bags, 220 pounds net.
n Barrels, 275 pounds net.
o In bags. If notified on or before October 16, 1894.
p In boxes. If notified on or before October 16, 1894.
q California. In 50-pound boxes.
* Crop of 1894.

REF0071921

INDEX.

A.

	Page.
Address of Superintendent of Indian Schools	603
Addresses of agents	600
Board of Indian Commissioners	603
bonded-school superintendents	602
secretaries of religious societies	603
Agar, E. W., superintendent Quinaielt school, report of	323
Agency buildings. (*See* Buildings, agency.)	
office, Union Agency should have better quarters for	142
Agents, addresses of	600
Agreement with Alsea Indians, act ratifying	453
Cœur d'Alénes, act ratifying	451
Nez Percés, act ratifying	26, 456
Nez Percés, Indians anxiously waiting ratification of	134
Pah Utes of Walker River and Pyramid Lake, unratified	26
Siletz Indians, act ratifying	26, 453
Southern Utes, want of Congressional action on, prevents advancement	88, 128
Turtle Mountain Chippewas, delay in action on, detrimental to Indians	27, 220
Yakimas, act ratifying	450
Yankton Sioux, act ratifying	26, 444
Yumas, act ratifying	26, 461
Agriculture, reservations not suited to	221, 225, 281, 287, 294
Alabamas, statistics concerning	580
Allen, Robert M., United States Indian agent, White Earth Agency, Minn., report of	149
Allotment work on reservations, progress of	20
Allotments, among Five Civilized Tribes, absorbing topic	141
surveys and removal of intruders must precede	139, 142
and patents granted Indians during year	19
to nonreservation Indians	23
Cheyenne River Sioux mostly in favor of	285
Cheyennes and Arapahoes received, too soon	231
should be assisted to improve their	232
should be compelled to live on their	232
Citizen Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees may sell part of their	440
Cœur d'Alénes should have	314
commission to make to Uncompahgre Utes	465
Devils Lake Reserve, 1,132 made	217
desired by Indians under Quapaw Agency	137
families living on and cultivating, table	586
Fort Berthold Reserve, in progress	21, 221
Fort Peck Reserve, must wait for irrigation	183
Grand Rondo Reserve, injudiciously made	260
Indians of Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., have generally accepted and are improving	255
Klamath Reserve, in progress	22, 263
Lac du Flambeau Chippewas, building houses on, etc	335
leasing of	421, 442
Lower Brulé Reserve, in progress	22, 279
made to Chelan Indians despite white opposition	79
many Otoes bitterly opposed to	22, 251
Mescalero Apaches not ready for	265
Mission reserves, in progress	20, 121
Mojaves off reserve, anxious for	366
Moquis, petition against	20, 101
New York Indians not generally inclined to	215
Pine Ridge Sioux largely opposed to	289
Poncas are coming to accept	22, 247
Pottawatomies and Kickapoos refusing, to have lands assigned	21
Quapaws make their own	137
Rosebud Reserve, in progress	22, 294
Round Valley Indians are receiving	21, 125
Santee Sioux mostly living on	193
Shoshones and Arapahoes anxious for	22, 327
Siletz Reserve, few farmed by Indians	249
some Kickapoos and Sacs refuse to live on	255, 258
Spokanes not ready for	314
Standing Rock Reserve, many Sioux desire	228
stimulate Siletz Indians to improve	266
suits for, in lands held by Quapaws and Five Civilized Tribes may not be entered in United States courts	442

REF0071922

Allotments, suits for, may be entered in United States district courts ..... Page. 442
to Chippewas of La Pointe Agency 338
Klamaths 117
Kootenais near Bonners Ferry, Idaho, made despite opposition 85
married women, Grand Ronde Reserve 259
Otoes and Missourias on lands sold 430
Papagoes 108
Sac and Fox of Missouri born since previous allotment 440
Tonkawas have, and are anxious to improve 253
Western Shoshones should have 202
White Earth Reserve, Chippewas reluctant to take only 80 acres 152
Winnebago, unsettled condition of 188
(*See* Patents.)
Allottees, Government should pay expense of prosecution for crimes by 302
on ceded lands being imposed on 285
opinion of Attorney-General that sale of liquor to, is illegal 63
sale of liquor to, pronounced legal by Judge Bellinger 62, 110, 260, 269
should be given comfortable homes on their allotments 304
South Dakota claims no jurisdiction over 304
Almshouses, New York State provides for care of Indians in 304
Alsea, act ratifying agreement with 215
Ament, Edw. N., superintendent Greenville school, report of 453
Andrets, F., superintendent St. Xavier school, Crow Reserve, report of 371
Apache pupils particularly interesting 171
Apaches, Jicarilla, improvements among 407, 415
return of disaffected band to reservation 210
sale of timber of and purchase of sheep with proceeds 211
Mescalero, report concerning 85, 442
San Carlos, report on condition of 205
statistics concerning 111
White Mountain, should be separated from San Carlos Agency 568, 574, 576, 586, 590, 592
Appropriations, deficiency, for Assistant Attorney-General to defend Indian depredation cases 113
for current expenses, Indian service, decrease in 424
increase in aggregate of 1
reductions in estimates for 1
school, decrease in 3
Arapahoes, Northern, report on condition of 9
negotiations authorized for relinquishment of lands of 336
report on condition of 443
statistics concerning 231
Arbor Day, observance of (*see* Holidays) 576, 582, 592, 598
Areas of Indian reservations 191
Arickarees, report on condition of 484
statistics concerning 220
Arizona, to reimburse counties in, for prosecution of Indians 576, 592
Arkwright, H. D., superintendent Crow school, report of 473
Assiniboines, report on condition of 169
statistics concerning 177, 183, 186
..... 572, 590

B.

Bad River Reservation, timber operations on 57
Bannacks, report concerning 130, 132
statistics concerning 570, 586, 588
Barry, Edmund, physician S'Kokomish Subagency, report of 322
Beef purchased from Indians 322
issue, reforms in 178
Bees, loss of many, Grand Junction school 238, 275, 295, 338
Benjamin, Lieut. E. E., acting agent, Warm Springs Agency, report of 376
Berger, J. M., farmer in charge of Papagoes, report of 270
Binford, J. S., superintendent Uintah school, report of 108
Births among Indians, number of, table 311
Blackfeet Agency, Mont., report of Capt. L. W. Cooke, acting agent 568
Indians, statistics concerning 156
Reserve, mineral portion of, should be sold 572, 588
Blackly, Frank C., physician Southern Ute Agency, report of 160
Blazer farm on Mescalero Reserve, needed by Indians 130
Blythe, David, payment to, from Eastern Cherokee funds 205
Board of Indian Commissioners, addresses of 474
assists in examining applications for school positions 603
Bonds, nonpaying State, to credit Indians with face value of 358
Brass bands at Indian schools 444
Bray, Wm. F. T., superintendent Ferris school, California, report of 164, 182, 292, 330, 389, 395, 408
Brecht, J. E., in charge of Florida Seminoles, report of 372
Breen, Thos. H., superintendent school at Fort Lewis, Colo., report of 379
Brenner, E. W., farmer in charge of Turtle Mountain Chippewas, report of 374
Brentano, John F. T. B., agent Grand Ronde Agency, report of 218
Bridge across Niobrara River, act authorizing construction of 259
built on Nez Percé Reservation 429
toll bridge in revenue to Otoes 134
Wind River Reserve, appropriation for 251
Yainax school, Indians donated work for 442
Bridges, Jicarilla Reserve, several built 202
needed, Flathead Reserve 211
Fort Peck Reserve 175
Papago Reservation, two new, built 183
Bridges, T. M., physician Crow Creek Reserve, report of 110
Buchanan, E., physician Tulalip Agency, report of 279
..... 325

Buildings, agency, Colorado River, almost beyond repair ..... Page. 96
Crow Creek, at new location 278
for Indian employees at Devils Lake, unfit for habitation 216
Fort Belknap, wretchedly located 181
Fort Peck, in fair condition 184
new, for Blackfeet Agency 156
Pine Ridge, in bad condition 289
Round Valley, mostly old and out of repair 125
Southern Ute, worthless 127
Warm Springs, dilapidated 371
church, number of, table 568
school, Carson, wretchedly inadequate 330
Cheyenne, needs addition for boys' play room 240
Crow Agency, new, needed 109
Eastern Cherokee school, needs additional 304
day, limitation of cost of, deprives Navajoes of school 7, 99
restriction of amount to be paid for 342
defects prevailing in 355
Fort Lapwai, needs new dormitory 380
Fort Stevenson, burned 396
Haskell Institute, needs chapel 382
Hoopas have new 116
Keams Canyon, entirely unsuitable 369
Leech Lake, burned 151, 155
Lower Brulé, most complete in the service 279
Mescalero, one addition to, completed, and others in progress 208, 209
Mount Pleasant, Mich., additional, needed 395
Navajoes, imperatively needed 7, 8, 99, 102
Neah Bay, burned 317
new, erected and needed 7, 8
for Crow Creek school 277, 282
Omahas need additional 189
outhouses badly arranged 356
Phœnix school needs additional 371
Pine Ridge, burned, new needed 288
Ponca, inadequate 248
Pyramid Lake, additions and improvements needed 201
Quapaw, assembly building needed 137
Round Valley, addition needed 126
San Carlos, large additions made 112
Santee, additional, needed 197
Seneca, burned 135, 136
should be only one story high 356
Warm Springs Agency, wretched 272, 273
Uintah, additional, being constructed 311
Winnebago, new and comfortable; more needed 187
Yankton, badly out of repair 306
needs additional 304
Bullis, Capt. John L., acting agent Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, report of 209
Burnett, Capt. Levi F., U. S. A., acting agent Mescalero Agency, report of 205
Business committees for conveying Indian lands 37

C.

Caddoes, statistics concerning 576, 592
Calispels, statistics concerning 580, 596
Campbell, Fred C., superintendent Omaha school, report of 191
Candelé, Wm. T., superintendent Fort Totten school, report of 400
Canteens at military posts near reservations should be abolished 341
Carter, Joseph T., United States Indian agent, Flathead Agency, Mont., report of 173
Caskie, Ambler, physician Lower Brulé Subagency, report of 282
Cash payments. (*See* Payments.)
Cattle raising among Indians 160, 167, 174, 178, 221, 225, 262, 265, 271, 276, 283, 287, 294
Cayugas, report on condition of 212
statistics concerning 574, 590
Cayuses, statistics concerning 578, 594
Chalcraft, Edwin L., superintendent Puyallup school, report of 321
Chehalis, report on condition of 319
statistics concerning 582, 596
Chelan Indians, in Washington, allotments to, despite protest of whites 79
Cherokee Nation, appraisal of improvements of intruders in 444
may determine who are its citizens 145
Cherokees are having largest per capita payment in their history 142
Eastern, appropriation for expense of litigation 424
compromise of suits of, in United States circuit court 81, 466
report concerning 393
to pay certain persons from funds of 474
"Old Settler" or Western, census of, appropriation to pay for 444
$800,336.31 for distribution among 466
payment John T. Heard for services rendered 474
removal of intruders among and appraisal of improvements 72
report concerning 140
rights of Delawares and Shawnees among, decision United States Supreme Court 604
statistics concerning 570, 576, 592
issue of certificates of indebtedness of United States to 464, 472
transfer Shawnee funds to credit of 441
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla., report of Capt. A. E. Woodson acting agent 231
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, efforts to expend portion of funds of, in improving allotments 234, 235
Northern, report concerning 186

REF0071923

Page.

Cheyennes, statistics concerning 574, 576, 590, 592
Cheyenne River Agency. (*See* Forest City Agency.)
Chickasaws, approval of act of, adopting freedmen 464
investigation of claim of W. B. Munson against 144
report on condition of 138
statistics concerning 570
Chimehuevis, statistics concerning 568
Chippewas, abandonment of removal of, to White Earth 29
appropriation for surveys, visits of delegations, etc. 439
condition of 149, 331
Fond du Lac, to expend money recovered for in suits 439
in Michigan, location and condition of 383
statistics concerning 572, 576, 582, 588, 592, 598
timber operations of 56, 57
Turtle Mountain. (*See* Turtle Mountain.)
work of Commission among 29
Choctaw beer, manufacture and sale of, should be stopped 143
Nation, removal of intruders from 74
Choctaws, report on condition of 138
statistics concerning 570
sale of improvements of claimants to citizenship among 142
Cider, intoxicating drinks sold under name of 215
Cigarettes, traders should be forbidden to sell 291
Citizen's dress, number Indians wearing, table 568
Citizens, children of Indian women and United States citizens married since Aug. 9, 1888, are 65
Indian, the prey of white neighbors 301
Michigan Indians are 383
Pawnees have become, and demoralized 249
Citizenship among Creeks and Choctaws, sale of improvements of claimants to 142
Cherokee Nation may determine who have such rights therein 145
Cheyennes and Arapahoes not ready for 231, 236
Civil service examinations, modification of 357
in school work not so successful as predicted 275, 298
law, salutary effect of, in Indian school service 559
Claims of La Pointe Chippewas under old treaties 334
Clapp, Capt. W. H., acting agent Fort Berthold Agency, report of 220
Clark, Aaron B., missionary, Rosebud Reservation, report of 300
Clements, Jos., agent Santee Agency, report of 192
Clothing issued, Indians make little use of 195
Cobb, John O., decision of Interior Department as to status of, in Cherokee Nation 145
Cœur d'Alénes, act ratifying agreement with 451
report on condition of 311
statistics concerning 580, 596
Collins, Ralph P., superintendent Osage school, report of 245
Colorado River Agency, Ariz., report of Agent Charles E. Davis 95
Columbian Exposition awards diploma to Carlisle school exhibit 407
exhibit Chilocco school at 402
exhibit of Seger school at 405
visit of Carlisle pupils to 403
visit of Navajoes to 5, 100
Columbias, report on condition of 312
statistics concerning 580, 596
Colville Agency, Wash., report of Capt. John W. Bubb, acting agent 311
Colvilles, report on condition of 311
statistics concerning 580, 596
Comanches, statistics concerning 576, 592
Commission, Chippewa, fail to secure many removals to White Earth 29
Osage 29
Puyallup 28, 319
Shoshone, failed to reach agreement 31
to allot lands to and negotiate with Utes 465
to Five Civilized Tribes labor hard to induce them to accept allotments, etc 27, 141
Compton, L. M., superintendent Fort Belknap school, report of 182
Compulsory attendance on nonreservation schools not allowed 6
should be enforced 128
need of 362, 377
education of Indians should be made 411
reasonableness of 409
Concows, condition of 124
statistics concerning 568, 586
Connolly, Lieut. Thomas, acting agent Round Valley Agency, report of 124
Contracts awarded and proposals received for supplies for the Indian service 677
Cook, Rev. Joseph W., missionary, Yankton Reservation, report of 307
Cook, Rev. Charles H., missionary among Pimas, report of 107
Cook, Viola, superintendent Rice River school, report of 153
Cooke, Capt. L. W., acting Indian agent, Blackfeet Agency, Mont., report of 156
Coppock, Benjamin S., superintendent Chilocco school, report of 401
Cornplanter Indians own their land in fee simple 212
Couchman, Peter, agent Forest City Agency, report of 283
Court, Michigan supreme, decides certain Isabella Reserve lands are not taxable 187
of Indian offenses can be trusted only with minor cases 187
Cœur d'Alénes need 312
discontinued when Pawnees became citizens 249
judges of, elected by Quillehutes themselves 318
should have more pay 185
needed at Warm Springs Agency 271

Page.

Court, of Indian offenses none established 133
Court, of Indian offenses none established 96, 153, 207, 247, 326
needed 127
Southern Ute Agency, a failure 100, 103, 112, 131, 136, 159, 185, 200, 203, 217, 219, 222, 228, 251, 260, 267, 276, 285, 304, 312, 317, 326
valuable services of 140
United States, in Indian Territory, should have more judges and enlarged jurisdiction 604
Supreme, decisions of, on rights of Delawares and Shawnees in Cherokee Nation 442
district, given jurisdiction over allotment suits 62, 110, 260, 269
Oregon, decides that sale of liquor to allottees is legal 195
County objects to paying cost of trying Indian misdemeanor cases 349
Course of study in Indian schools 320
Cowlitz Indians, scattered among the whites 386
Crandall, C. J., superintendent school at Pipestone, Minn., report of 142
Creeks, sale of improvements of noncitizens among 570
statistics concerning 154
Cressman, Krauth H., superintendent Leech Lake school, report of 242
Crimes against Indians on the increase 236
committed on but not by Cheyennes and Arapahoes 473
Indian, reimbursement of counties in Arizona for cost of prosecuting 312
unusually result of liquor 568
(*See* Murders.)
Criminals, Indian, number punished, table 187, 190, 192, 210, 239, 242, 247, 328, 372
Crops damaged by drought 202
damaged by crickets 217, 219
destroyed by gophers 184, 204
fair 135, 151, 169, 239, 251, 262, 266, 268, 273, 292, 315, 323, 390
good 202
hay, Western Shoshone Reserve, excellent 586
raised by Indians, table 147, 178, 193, 195, 197, 216, 219, 221, 225, 229, 236, 253, 256, 274, 281, 283, 287, 294, 302, 304, 300
ruined by drought 166
Cross, Jas. F., missionary, Rosebud Reservation, report of 166
Crow Agency, Mont., report of Capt. J. W. Watson, acting agent 572, 588
Crows, condition and progress of 274
statistics concerning 79, 443
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak., report of Agent Fred Treon 21, 83, 222
Winnebago Reservation, to pay damages to settlers removed from 580
Crow Flies High band of Gros Ventres, removal of, to Fort Berthold Reservation
Cushattas, statistics concerning

D.

Dancing demoralizing to Santee Sioux 192
kept up among Omahas and Winnebagoes 189
Otoes persist in 250
Poncas have spent little time in 248
prohibited and sun-dance structures demolished 159
restricted to twice a month 276
Dance houses, Osages have four well-patronized 242
Daniel, Z. T., physician Pine Ridge Agency, report of 289
Davenport, Jesse, pension to, for services in Oregon Indian wars 474
Davis, Chas. E., agent Colorado River Agency, report of 95
Crosby G., superintendent Pierre school, report of 412
Leslie D., superintendent Flandreau school, report of 410
Day, David F., agent Southern Ute Agency, report of 126
Deaths among Indians, number of, table 568, 576
Decoration Day, observance of (*see* Holidays) 191
Delawares, rights of, in Cherokee Nation, decision United States Supreme Court 604
Depredation claims, Indian adjudication of 68
deficiency appropriation to defend 424
payment of, should not be made from tribal funds 70
provision for adjudicating, should not be extended 69
$10,000 for examination and defense of 467
$175,000 to pay judgments in 466
De Schutes, report on condition of 270
statistics concerning 578, 594
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak., report of Agent Ralph Hall 216
Digger Indians in California, appropriation for 80
Digmann, P. Flor., superintendent Holy Rosary school, report of 292
Discipline of students at Hampton through court-martial and Indian council 418
Diseases among Indians, table 622
Divorces among Indians, table 568
Doane, George S., agent Quapaw Agency, report of 134
Dougherty, Capt. William E., acting agent Hoopa Valley Agency, report of 115
Drawing in Indian schools 351
Dubbel, Peter J., superintendent Tulalip school, report of 324
Dwire, Isaac, superintendent Arapaho school, report of 238

E.

Education. (*See* Pupils, Returned students, and Schools.) 319
Eells, Edwin, agent Puyallup Agency, report of 103
Eldridge, Mrs. Mary L., field matron among Navajoes, report of 548
Employees, agency, names and salaries of 513
in Indian Bureau and salaries 344
school, friction between 197
Indian, mostly worthless

REF0071924

Page.

Employees, school, names and salaries of ... 514
number in each ... 499
Pine Ridge, to reimburse, for property burned ... 444
salaries of, should be graded ... 357
should be Indians when practicable ... 345
Erwin, L. T., agent Yakima Agency, report of ... 325
Estudillo, Francisco, agent Mission-Tule River Agency, report of ... 118
Exhibition of Indians, authority for, given by Interior Department ... 59

F.

Farming, interest of Navajoes in ... 99
Southern Ute Reservation mainly a farce ... 129
(*See* Crops.)
Farmers, additional, needed ... 156, 202, 236, 278
impracticable, sent out ... 161
Rosebud Agency, work of ... 295
Felmet, M. C., payment to, from Eastern Cherokee funds ... 474
Fence, Fort Peck Reserve should be inclosed by ... 183
rods made and acres under, table ... 586
Ferrin, A. W., agent New York Agency, report of ... 212
Ferryboats, Indians contribute $118 for purchase lumber for ... 222
Field matron. (*See* Matron, field.)
Fishery rights forcibly taken from Indians by whites ... 326
Wenatshapam, purchase of, from Yakimas ... 90, 326, 450
Five Civilized Tribes, appropriation for survey of lands in ... 443
children of noncitizens in, have no schooling ... 140
commission to ... 27
(*See* Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles.)
Flandreau Sioux. (*See* Sioux.)
Flathead Agency, Mont., report of Agent Joseph T. Carter ... 173
Flatheads, condition of ... 173
statistics concerning ... 572, 588
Fond du Lac Reservation, timber operations on ... 56
Forest City Agency, S. Dak., report of Agent Peter Couchman ... 233
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., report of Maj. J. M. Kelly, acting agent ... 177
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., report of Acting Agent Capt. W. H. Clapp ... 220
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, report of Capt. J. T. Van Orsdale, acting agent ... 130
Reserve, contracts to secure water supply on, authorized ... 443
Fort Peck Agency, Mont., report of Capt. H. W. Sprole, acting agent ... 183
Fosher, John, agent Shoshone Agency, report of ... 336
Frazier, John A., superintendent Forest City school, report of ... 285
Freedmen, approval of act of Chickasaws adopting their ... 464
Freeman, Maj. H. B., acting agent Osage Agency, report of ... 241
French, George, payment to, from Eastern Cherokee funds ... 474
Frissell, H. B., superintendent Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, report of ... 414
Funds, trust, Indian, transactions in ... 475
Shawnee, transfer of, to credit Cherokee Nation ... 441

G.

Gaither, Beal, agent Siletz Agency, report of ... 266
Gaither, Mollie V., superintendent Umatilla school, report of ... 269
Game, destruction of, by Indians ... 67
Games, athletic, at Carlisle school ... 409
character and importance of ... 353
Gates, O. H., superintendent Fort Stevenson school, report of ... 293
Georgetown Indians, report on condition of ... 320
statistics concerning ... 582, 596
Goodman, C. W., superintendent Keams Canyon school, report of ... 367
Good, Rev. H. H., missionary among Indians under Quapaw Agency, report of ... 139
Govan, D. C., agent Tulalip Agency, Wash ... 323
Graham, R. S., superintendent S'Kokomish school, report of ... 322
Grand Rondo Agency, Oreg., report of Agent John F. T. B. Brentano ... 259
Indians, statistics concerning ... 578
Graves, Walter H., report of, on irrigation Crow Reserve ... 171
Green Bay Agency, Wis., report of Agent Thomas H. Savage ... 327
Gros Ventres, report on condition of ... 177, 186, 220
removal of Crow Flies High's band of, to Fort Berthold Reservation ... 21, 83, 222
statistics concerning ... 572, 576, 590, 592

H.

Hallmann, W. N., superintendent, Indian schools, report of ... 340
Hall, Ralph, Indian agent Devil's Lake Agency, report of ... 216
Hall, Harwood, superintendent Phœnix school, report of ... 371
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, report of Supt. H. B. Frissell ... 414
Hanks, Henry, superintendent Tomasket school, report of ... 315
Hargrove, William L., agent Western Shoshone Agency, report of ... 202
Harris, DeWitt S., superintendent Absentee Shawnee school, report of ... 257
Hart, J. C., superintendent Fort Bennett school, report concerning ... 287
Health of day-school better than boarding-school pupils ... 290
mixed bloods better than full bloods ... 291
(*See* Physicians.)
Heard, John T., payment for services rendered "Old Settler" Cherokees ... 474
Hertzog, S. L., superintendent Sinemasho school, report of ... 278
Hodson, R. W., report by, of Friends' missionary work among Indians under Quapaw Agency ... 140
Hogue, Thomas L., superintendent San Carlos school, report of ... 113

Page.

Hoha, report on condition of ... 318
statistics concerning ... 580, 596
Holiday and exhibition exercises in schools ... 229, 253, 261, 264, 384, 387
Homesteads, most of Chehalis Indians have ... 319
Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal., report of Capt. W. E. Dougherty, acting agent ... 175
Reserve, Cal., appropriation for wagon road across ... 442
Hoopas, condition of ... 115
statistics concerning ... 568, 586
Hospital, Crow Creek, has done excellent work ... 277, 290
difficult to get Indians into ... 290
Menominee excellently managed ... 323
urgent need of ... 102, 130, 135, 164, 224, 253, 305
Houses built and occupied by Indians, number, table ... 568
Yankton Sioux need 100 new ... 304
Hualapais, school and mission work among ... 366
statistics concerning ... 568
Humptulips, statistics concerning ... 582, 596
Hume, S. M., superintendent White Earth school, report of ... 153
Hunt, Lydia L., superintendent Siletz school, report of ... 267
Hurr, William, missionary among Sac and Fox, report of ... 253
Hydrophobia, death of Cheyenne boy from ... 240

I.

Indian Bureau, names and salaries of employees in ... 513
Industrial teachers should be thoroughly trained for their work ... 347, 362
training should be more educative ... 346
work, compact organization of ... 348
Immorality prevalent among Southern Utes ... 127
New York Indians ... 215
Institutes, summer, in Indian-school service ... 9, 123, 261, 321, 360, 364, 402
Instructors in domestic economy needed in each farming district ... 296
Interest collected on Indian funds ... 475
Intruders, eviction of, by military from Choctaw Nation ... 143
in Cherokee Nation, appraisal of improvements of ... 444
in Indian Territory ... 71
removal of, from Five Civilized Tribes must precede allotments ... 142
(*See* Trespass.)
Intemperance, Fort Berthold Indians free from ... 222
increased by decision of Judge Bellinger that sale of liquor to allottees is legal ... 62, 260
on "tiswin" prevalent among Mescalero Apaches ... 206
produced by drinks sold under name of cider ... 215
(*See* Liquor.)
Iowa Reservation, relief of settlers on ... 428
Iowas, report on condition of ... 255
statistics concerning ... 572, 578, 588, 594
Irrigating canals, Fort Hall Reservation, authority to contract for ... 24, 443
Company, Colorado, must begin construction of canal through Yuma Reserve ... 464
ditch across Umatilla Reserve, extension time for completing ... 25, 428
built solely by Indian labor ... 272
furnished Shoshone Agency and school ... 337
hard work on, by Indians ... 337
needed at Pine Ridge Agency ... 289
machinery, appropriation for construction and purchase of ... 443
ditches, survey for, needed on Fort Belknap Reserve ... 179
Irrigation, Blackfeet Reservation, system of, commenced ... 24, 160, 162, 165
Company, Columbia, right of way for, across Yakima Reservation ... 434
Crow Reserve, needed for Montana Industrial school ... 170
progress of ... 167, 168, 171
Flathead Reserve, good results from, more ditches needed ... 174
Fort Peck Reservation ... 24, 183
Grand Junction school, nearly settled ... 376
Holy Rosary school has good ... 292
Mission Indians need development of ... 121
Navajo Reservation ... 24, 100
plant, Pyramid Lake, needs overhauling ... 200
progress of, on Indian reservations ... 24
pumps, Colorado River Agency, crops lost owing to inadequacy of ... 90, 97
Isabella Reservation, Mich., annulment of tax sales of lands on ... 84
Issued property, difficult to prevent Indians from disposing of ... 193

J.

Jackson, Benjamin F., superintendent Fort Apache school, report of ... 114
Jacobson, Axel, superintendent Wittenberg school, report of ... 419
Jicarilla Apaches. (*See* Apaches.)
Reserve, trespassing stock and demoralizing settlers on ... 211
John Day Indians, report on condition of ... 270
statistics concerning ... 578, 594
Jones, Thomas M., superintendent Santa Fé school, report of ... 392
Jutz, John, superintendent St. Francis school, report of ... 299

K.

Kalispels, removal of, to Flathead Reserve, agreement with, should be ratified ... 175
Kaweahs, statistics concerning ... 579
Kaws, report on condition of ... 241

REF0071925

Page.

Kaws, statistics concerning 576, 592
Keechies, statistics concerning 576, 592
Keenan, J. C., report on Kaw school 246
Keller, Anton M., agent, Sisseton Agency, report of 300
Kelly, Maj. J. M., acting Agent, Fort Belknap Agency, report of 177
Kendal, Henry A., teacher, Hoopa Valley school, report of 116
Kermott, C. H., physician, Devils Lake agency, report of 218
Ketcham, Rev. W. H., missionary among Indians under Quapaw Agency, report of 139
Kickapoos, Mexican, report on condition of 255
opposition of some to allotments 21
statistics concerning 572, 578, 588, 594
Kid, nothing authentic heard from 112
Kindergartens being introduced 352
King, George W., superintendent Western Shoshone school, report of 204
Kiowas, statistics concerning 576, 592
Klamath Agency, Oreg., report of Agent D. W. Matthews 262
Klamaths, intelligent and industrious 117
report on condition of 262
statistics concerning 568, 578, 586, 594
Klickitats, statistics concerning 582
Kootenais, condition of 173
near Bonneches Ferry, Idaho, allotments to 85
nonreservation, settlement of status of 85
statistics concerning 572, 588

L.

Lakes, statistics concerning 580, 596
Lambe, Eliza, field matron Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve, report of 240
Lands, Indian trust, transactions in 478
set apart to missionary societies, table 38
Langford claim, Nez Percé Reserve, settlement of 458, 460
La Pointe Agency, Wis., report of Lieut. W. A. Mercer, acting agent 331
Leases, farming, for only three years too short to be profitable 136
grazing, Shoshone Reserve 337
illegal and informal, on Siletz Reserve 268
deprive Winnebagoes of needed lands 187, 188
of Omaha lands 189
ninety-nine-year, on Allegany Reservation 212
of Ponca pastures for grazing 247
Tonkawa allotments 253
Leasing allotments, advantages of 234
amended rules for 421
Indian lands, change in law concerning 32, 442
of sections in Oklahoma reserved for school lands 429
Legislation, Indian, passed by second session, Fifty-third Congress 424
Lemhi Agency, Idaho, report of Agent George H. Monk 130
Lemmon, Theo. G., superintendent Grand Junction school, report of 377
Lessees, delinquent, Osage Reservation, list of 241
Lesser, W. R., agent Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, report of 146
Library. (*See* Reading matter.)
Lighting, electric, wanted at Eastern Cherokee school 396
Liquor, decision of United States court that sale of, to an allottee is not illegal 62, 110, 200, 269
drinking prevalent among Mission Indians 118
increased sales of, to allottees owing to legal decision 110, 269
Indians obtain, freely 152, 175, 189, 193, 195, 257, 301, 310, 326
legality of sale of, to Indian allottees, contrary opinions 62, 63
many Winnebagoes drink 189
none to be sold on lands allotted to or ceded by Nez Percés 459
Yankton Sioux lands 448, 450
police chiefly employed in preventing sale of, to Indians 334
sale of, among Navajoes and Utes, efforts to suppress 61, 128
intoxicating Choctaw beer, should be suppressed 143
to Indians, convictions for 134, 219, 313, 326, 329, 397
penalties for, too light 189, 243
to mixed bloods declared by United States district court not liable to penalty 220
sellers, difficulty in arrest and conviction of 123, 211, 215, 324, 397
number prosecuted, table 563
selling almost abolished 168
traffic with Blackfeet Indians broken up 157
(*See* Intemperance.)
Little Lake Indians, condition of 124
statistics concerning 568, 586
Locust, William, payment to, from Eastern Cherokee funds 474
Logging, and manufacturing lumber, system of, on Lac du Flambeau and Bad River reserves 50, 57, 334
by Indians, Menomonee Reservation 47, 328
(*See* Timber.)
Lower Brulé Agency buildings, to pay J. Kenneth White for plans of 443
Sioux. (*See* Sioux.)
Lumber sawed by Indians, table 586
Lummi Indians, report on condition of 323
statistics concerning 582, 596

M.

McConville, Ed., superintendent Fort Lapwai school, report of 379
McGowan, S. M., superintendent Fort Mojave school, report of 365

Page.

McIntyre, H. L., report of, on irrigation, Blackfeet Reserve 166
McKoin, John J., superintendent Quapaw school, report of 137
McLaughlin, James M., agent Standing Rock Agency, report of 224
Madison Indians, report on condition of 323
statistics concerning 582, 596
Makahs, sealing industry among 316
statistics concerning 580, 596
Marden, Dr. A. E., physician Pima Agency, report of 107
Mandans, peculiarities of 221
statistics concerning 576, 592
Maricopas, condition of 105
Marriage, little regard for, among Mescalero Apaches 206
Marriages between Indian women and United States citizens prior to August 8, 1888, rights of offspring 65
formal, number of, among Indians, table 568
plural, forbidden and prevented 159
Matron, field, Lower Brulé Sioux need 282
needed among Sac and Fox in Iowa 146
Matrons, field, reports of 102, 240, 257
valuable work of, larger appropriation needed 18, 118, 237, 256
wives of additional farmers should be 278
school, importance of position 348
Marshals, deputy United States, Osage country overrun with, to no purpose 243
Martin, George S., physician Blackfeet Agency, report of 164
Matthews, D. W., agent Grand Ronde Agency, Oreg., report of 262
Mead, Eugene, superintendent school at Carson, Nev., report of 389
Medical statistics, table 622
Medicines furnished generally good 290
inferior 282
Menomonees, logging operations by 17, 328
report on condition of 327
statistics concerning 582, 596
Mercer, Lieut. W., acting agent La Pointe Agency, report of 331
Merritt, C. A., superintendent Navajo school, report of 101
Messiah craze, Indians of Puyallup Agency have "shaking religion" resembling 320, 323
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., report Capt. Levi F. Burnett, acting agent 205
Miamis, report concerning 134
statistics concerning 576, 582, 588
Military eject intruders (miners) from Choctaw Nation 74, 143
Mill, saw, Eastern Cherokees need 398
for Yainax school fills a long-felt want 265
to be provided Nez Percés 458
Mille Lac Reservation, homestead filings on, confirmed 472
Mineral lands, Blackfeet Reserve, should be segregated 160
Fort Belknap Reserve, Indians unwilling to surrender; need adjoining timber 181
Mining claims, whites marking clandestinely, on Fort Belknap Reserve 182
Mission Indians, number and condition of 118, 123
progress of allotment work among 20
statistics concerning 568, 586
Tule River Agency, Cal., report of Agent Francisco Estudillo 118
Missionaries among Indians, table 569
reports of 101, 107, 139, 140, 258, 292, 300, 306, 307, 322
Missionary, Navajo Reservation, valuable influence of 100
societies, funds allowed for contract schools conducted by 18
Indian lands set apart for use of 38, 479
work among Indians 105, 112, 125, 127, 136, 147, 152, 159, 176, 188, 191, 214, 219, 222, 227, 247, 256, 263, 266, 272, 277, 279, 284, 296, 302, 305, 313, 366, 368, 569
none among Mojaves 366
(*See* Religious.)
Mitchell, P. W., payment to, from Eastern Cherokee funds 474
Modocs, report on condition of 134, 262
statistics concerning 570, 578, 588, 594
Mojaves, condition of 96
interest of, in school and allotments 365, 366
statistics concerning 568, 586
Monk, George H., agent Lemhi Agency, report of 132
Montgomery, W. J. A., superintendent Santee school, report of 195
Moore, Ely, settlement of claim of, for services 473
Moose Dung, lease of land of 34
Moquis Pueblos, report on condition of 100, 368
Reservation, discontinuance of allotment work on 20
Morals, Crow tribe, unusually low 169
Morris, A. Judson, physician Rosebud Agency, report of 299
Moss, William M., school supervisor, report of Albuquerque school by 391
Muckleshoots, statistics concerning 582, 596
Mugford, Percy H., superintendent St. Mary's school, report of 299
Munsee, statistics concerning 572, 582, 588, 593
(*See* Stockbridge and Munsee.)
Munson, W. B., claim of, against Chickasaws 444
Murders by and of Indians, table 569
due to whisky 312, 327
of Cheyennes by white men 237
(*See* Crimes.)
Muskogees, statistics concerning 580
Myer, Capt. Albert L., acting agent San Carlos Agency, report of 111

REF0071926

N.

Navajo Agency, Ariz., report of Acting Agent Lieut. E. H. Plummer ... Page. 99
blankets should be purchased for the use of schools ... 100
Navajoes growing poorer ... 99
new enthusiasm of, for schools ... 99
statistics concerning ... 5, 99, 101
visit of, to World's Fair ... 568, 586
Nardin, Eugene C., superintendent Warm Springs school, report of ... 5, 100
Neah Bay Agency, Wash., report of Agent W. L. Powell ... 273
Nellis, George W., superintendent Lower Brulé school report of ... 316
Nespelims, report on condition of ... 282
statistics concerning ... 314
Nevada Agency, Nev., report of Agent I. G. Wootten ... 580, 596
New York Agency, N. Y., report of Agent A. W. Ferrin ... 190
Indians, condition of, land titles, etc., to be investigated ... 212
State admits Indians to her almshouses ... 86, 215, 441
supports public schools and orphan asylum for Indians ... 215
Nez Percés Agency, Idaho, report of Agent Joseph Robinson ... 213, 214
agreement with, ratified ... 133
report on condition of ... 26, 458
scouts, payment for services in Nez Percé war ... 133, 311
statistics concerning ... 456, 461
Nisqually, report on condition of ... 570, 580, 588, 596
statistics concerning ... 320
Nome Lackie Indians, condition of ... 582, 596
statistics concerning ... 124
Nooksack Indians, statistics concerning ... 568, 586
Nurse, field, should be provided to assist physician ... 582
trained, needed at Fort Hall school ... 252
... 131

O.

Oakland, John A., superintendent Pine Point school, report of ... 154
O'Brien, Margaret T., superintendent Grand Ronde school, report of ... 261
Ogden Land Company, claim of, to be investigated ... 86, 215, 441
Okanagans, report on condition of ... 211
statistics concerning ... 580, 596
Old Town Indians, number of ... 582
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., report of Capt. William H. Beck, acting agent ... 187
Land, extension time of payment to purchasers of ... 438
Reservation, exchange of lands on, by Presbyterian Home Mission Society ... 471
Omahas self-supporting citizens fond of whisky ... 189
statistics concerning ... 574, 590
Oneidas, report on condition of ... 212, 329
statistics concerning ... 574, 582, 590, 592, 598
O'Neil, Mary, superintendent Fort Yuma school, report of ... 366
Onondagas, report on condition of ... 212
statistics concerning ... 574, 590, 592
Osage Agency, Okla., report of Acting Agent Maj. H. B. Freeman ... 241
Osages, commission to negotiate with, for cession of land ... 29
report on condition of ... 241
statistics concerning ... 576, 592
Otoes and Missourias, allotments for, on land sold ... 430
asked to rebate payments due for lands sold ... 31
opposition of some, to allotments ... 22
report on condition of ... 250
statistics concerning ... 576, 592
Ottawas, report concerning ... 134
statistics concerning ... 570, 572, 588
Ouray Agency. (*See* Uintah.)
Outing system, more applications for Carlisle pupils than can be filled ... 407
Phœnix school ... 370
should be established at every nonreservation school ... 314
Overcrowding of schools. (*See* Schools, overcrowding.)
Oyhute, statistics concerning ... 582, 596

P.

Pah Utes, Nevada Agency, report on condition of ... 199
statistics concerning ... 574, 590
Paine, Edwin G., superintendent Klamath school, report of ... 264
Palmer, John, to pay, for improvements on Pine Ridge Reserve ... 443
Papagoes, condition of ... 104, 103
statistics concerning ... 568, 586
Patents, issuance of, to Winnebagoes in Minnesota ... 91
Nez Percés anxiously waiting for ... 134
will be given Stockbridges and Munsees when allotments are identified ... 90
(*See* Allotments.)
Pawnees demoralized by large payment and citizenship ... 248
statistics concerning ... 576, 592
Payments, cash, per capita, judiciously expended ... 277, 295
should be made to Indians instead of issuing goods ... 195
to Eastern Shawnees ... 441
Pend d'Oreilles, report concerning ... 173
statistics concerning ... 572, 588
Penney, Capt. Charles G., acting agent Pine Ridge Agency, report of ... 287
Peorias, report concerning ... 194
statistics concerning ... 570, 588

Page
Photographer, Indian, fairly good ... 267
Physician, two additional, needed for White Earth Reservation ... 152
Physicians, reports of ... 107, 130, 164, 216, 223, 247, 249, 251, 279, 282, 299, 299, 315, 323, 325, 335
Piegans, report concerning ... 156
statistics concerning ... 572, 588
Pierce, Charles F., superintendent Oneida school, report of ... 331
Pima Agency, Ariz., report of Agent J. Roe Young ... 103
Pimas are suffering for lack of water for irrigation ... 104
statistics concerning ... 568, 586
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., report of Capt. Charles G. Penney, acting agent ... 287
Reservation, to pay John Palmer for improvements on ... 443
school employees, to reimburse for property burned ... 444
Pitt River Indians, condition of ... 124, 262
statistics concerning ... 568, 578, 586, 594
Pi-Utes (or Snakes), report on condition of ... 200, 262, 270
statistics concerning ... 574, 578, 590, 594
Plummer, Lieut. E. H., acting agent Navajo Agency, report of ... 99
Police, Cœur d'Alênes have a system of their own ... 312
difficult to find good men for ... 312
Eastern Cherokee Agency needs ... 397
Five Civilized Tribes, unnecessarily large force of ... 141
gather pupils and return runaways ... 134, 189, 200, 238, 297
no very efficient ... 175, 317
number of, inadequate ... 159, 289
Osage Reserve, arrests by ... 243
pay of, sufficient ... 141
too small ... 113, 168, 202, 271, 275, 337
services of, valuable ... 97, 105, 113, 122, 128, 159, 168, 181, 187, 188, 200, 203, 207, 217, 222, 228, 238, 260, 262, 275, 285, 295, 329, 337
Policeman, model, shot in attempting arrest ... 271
Political agents and farmers a curse ... 129
Polygamy made common on Grand Ronde Reserve by legal opinion given ... 259
men now living in, table ... 568
Mescalero Apaches practice, somewhat ... 207
unknown among Fort Berthold Agency Indians ... 222
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Okla., report of Agent J. P. Woolsey ... 246
Reserve, Nebr., erroneous surveys on ... 86
Poncas, opposition of some, to allotments ... 22
report on condition of ... 246
statistics concerning ... 574, 576, 590, 592
well located with good farms ... 195
Pottawatomies, citizen, appropriation for ... 440
may sell allotted lands in excess of 80 acres ... 440
report on condition of ... 235
of Indiana and Michigan, appropriation of moneys due ... 439
opposition of some, to allotments ... 21
statistics concerning ... 572, 578, 582, 588, 594
Potter, Thomas W., superintendent Eastern Cherokee school, report of ... 398
Population, decrease in ... 235, 266, 276, 280, 291, 317, 366
increase in ... 98, 141, 228, 246, 287
statistics concerning, table ... 568
Pratt, Capt. R. H., superintendent Carlisle school, report of ... 406
Property returns, to regulate making of ... 428
Proposals received and contracts awarded for supplies and transportation for Indian service ... 677
Prosecution of Indians, to reimburse counties in Arizona for ... 473
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., report of Capt. John L. Bullis, acting agent ... 209
Pueblos, Moquis. (*See* Moquis.)
statistics concerning ... 568, 574, 586, 590
Pullen land case still drags on ... 317
Pupils, removal of, to school without consent of parents never attempted ... 409
turned away from school for want of room ... 5, 101, 105
(*See* Education, Returned students, and Schools.)
Puyallup Agency, Wash., report of Agent Edwin Eells ... 319
Reservation, failure of attempt to construct unauthorized railroad across ... 44
negotiations for sale of part of ... 28, 310
Puyallups, report on condition of ... 319
statistics concerning ... 582, 596
Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations, agreement for vacating part, unratified ... 26
Reserve, portion containing town of Wadsworth should be ceded ... 200

Q.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., report of Agent George S. Doane ... 134
Quapaws, report concerning ... 134
statistics concerning ... 570, 588
Queets, report concerning ... 320
statistics concerning ... 582, 596
Quinaielts, report on condition of ... 320
statistics concerning ... 582, 596
Quillehute Reserve, best land on, occupied by Pullen, who refuses to remove ... 317
Quillehutes, report on condition of ... 317
statistics concerning ... 580, 596

R.

Railroad, Albany and Astoria, through Grand Ronde Reserve ... 41, 431
Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central, right of way for, through Indian Territory. ... 435

REF0071927

Railroad, Big Horn Southern, change in location ... Page. 45
Brainerd and Northern Minnesota, through Leech Lake Reservation ... 41, 432
Burlington and Missouri River, of advantage to Crow Indians ... 167
Carson and Colorado, has refunded moneys illegally collected from Indians ... 199
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, request that its right of way be forfeited ... 46
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, through Indian Territory and Oklahoma ... 43
Denison and Washita Valley, payment by ... 44
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, through allotments on Bad River Reservation ... 44
Duluth and Winnipeg, through Chippewa reservations in Minnesota ... 45
Eastern Nebraska and Gulf, through Omaha and Winnebago reservations ... 42, 470
Gainesville, McAllister and St. Louis, through Indian Territory ... 41, 432
Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf, through Indian Territory ... 44
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, fail to pay annual tax ... 44
Hutchinson and Southern, through Indian Territory and Oklahoma, extension of time ... 43
Interoceanic, through Indian Territory ... 40, 43, 471
Jamestown and Northern, through Devils Lake Reservation, not paid for ... 44
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, through Indian Territory ... 44
Kansas and Arkansas Valley, extension of time granted ... 44
Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern, through Indian Territory and Oklahoma ... 40, 44, 430
Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western, suit against, for damages ... 39, 421
Marinette and Western, through Menomonee Reservation ... 45
Northern Mississippi, through Chippewa reservations in Minnesota ... 45
Northern Pacific, fails to pay for right of way ... 42, 467
Puyallup Reservation, failure of attempt to construct, without authority ... 46
Southern Kansas, payment by ... 44
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, through Chippewa reservations in Minnesota ... 43
Texas and Mexican Central, through Indian Territory ... 42, 433
through Indian lands, conditions to be complied with ... 41
Railway Company, Choctaw Coal and, extension of time granted ... 46
Randlett, Maj. James F., acting agent Uintah and Ouray Agency, report of ... 40, 43, 427, 468
Rations, issue of, demoralizing ... 308
should be gradually discontinued ... 275
to Mescalero Apaches should be increased ... 338
Ray, Capt. P. H., acting agent Shoshone Agency, report of ... 206
Reading matter for schools, furnished by Eastern friends ... 336
Redwood Indians, condition of ... 155, 170, 389
statistics concerning ... 124
Reed, Jesse, payment to, from Eastern Cherokee funds ... 568, 586
Religious societies, addresses of secretaries of ... 474
amounts contributed by, for missions and schools among Indians ... 603
lands on Indian reservations occupied by ... 568
may purchase lands on Nez Percé Reserve ... 479
may purchase land on Yankton Reserve ... 459
Society, Presbyterian Home Mission, exchange of lands by, on Omaha Reserve ... 447
training, Carlisle school ... 471
In Indian schools ... 408
(*See* Missionary.) ... 354, 418
Reservations, Indian, appropriation to negotiate for surrender of ... 443
areas and authority for establishing, table ... 484
Returned students, arrangements for, at Seger Colony ... 403
come back with impaired health ... 403
discouragements for ... 280, 290
excellent conduct and influence of ... 256, 258
have little employment and set bad example ... 105, 108, 132
record of, from Hampton ... 336
Riggs, Alfred L., superintendent Santee Normal Training School, report of ... 419
Road, wagon, Hoopa Valley Reserve, appropriation for ... 198
Roads and bridges, work on, by Winnebagoes under county ... 442
difficult to induce Indians to work on ... 188
(each Indians to appreciate good ... 175
work by Indians on ... 110, 193, 200, 203, 207, 226, 238, 267, 272, 285, 313, 323, 328, 587
Robinson, Joseph, agent for Nez Percés Agency, report of ... 135
Round Valley Agency, Cal., report of Lieut. Thomas Connolly, acting Indian agent ... 133
Round Valley Reservation, allotment work on ... 124
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., report of Agent J. George Wright ... 21
Ross, J. E., superintendent Sac and Fox school, report of ... 293

S.

Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, report of Agent W. R. Lesser ... 256
Okla., report of Agent Edward L. Thomas ... 146
in Iowa, condition and customs of ... 254
of Missouri, allotment of lands and sale of surplus ... 146
statistics concerning ... 440
Sanborn, S. C., superintendent Tomah school, report of ... 570, 572, 578, 583, 592
San Carlos Agency, Ariz., report of Capt. Albert L. Myer, acting agent ... 412
Sanitary. (*See* Health and Physician.)
Santee Agency, Nebr. report of Agent Joseph Clements ... 111
San Puells, report on condition of ... 192
statistics concerning ... 314
Savage, Thomas H., agent Green Bay Agency, report of ... 580, 596
School and schools: ... 327
appropriations. (*See* Appropriations, school.)
attendance, compulsory. (*See* Compulsory.)
increase in ... 3, 4

School attendance, tables showing ... Page. 4, 6, 11, 490
boarding, Absentee Shawnee, report Superintendent Harris ... 257
Blackfeet, report concerning ... 158, 161
Chehalis, has best attendance ever secured ... 320
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, reports on ... 238, 239, 402
Cheyennes and Arapahoes need two additional ... 237
Colorado River, report of Supt. George S. Thomson ... 98
Crow, report of Supt. H. D. Arkwright ... 169
Crow Creek, rather demoralized ... 277
Eastern Cherokee, North Carolina, industrial work in ... 393
Forest City Agency, needs artesian well ... 283, 286
Fort Belknap, badly located but well managed ... 180
report of Supt. L. M. Compton ... 182
Fort Bennett, discontinued ... 284
report concerning ... 286
Fort Hall, larger average attendance than ever before ... 131
Fort Lapwai, excellently managed ... 184
Fort Peck, opened in vacated military post ... 184, 186
Fort Totten, N. Dak., good industrial work in ... 400
Government, location and capacity of ... 11
Grand Ronde, excellently managed ... 261
Hoopa Valley, well attended ... 116, 118
Jicarilla Apaches desire ... 210
Kaw, good work of ... 242, 246
Klamath, not as prosperous as formerly ... 263, 264
Lemhi, has regular attendance ... 132, 133
Lower Brulé, has had a successful year ... 279, 281
Menominee, fine attendance at ... 328, 329
Mescalero, good progress made ... 200, 209
Mexican Kickapoos should have ... 258
Navajo, report of Supt. C. A. Merritt ... 101
Neah Bay, burned ... 317, 318
Ogalalla, burned ... 288
Omaha, excellently conducted ... 189, 190
Oneida, injured by frequent change of teachers and overcrowding ... 329, 330
Osage, good work of ... 242, 245
Otoe, has high average attendance ... 252
Ouray, remarkably successful ... 309, 310
Pawnee, fairly prosperous ... 250
Pima, overcrowded ... 105, 106
Ponca, *Improvement in* ... 248
Puyallup, report of Supt. E. L. Chalcraft ... 321
Pyramid Lake, needs addition ... 201
Quapaw, almost brought to perfection ... 136, 137
Quinaielt, growing confidence in, among Indians ... 320
unusually well managed ... 323
reservation, should be limited in its course of work ... 342
Rosebud Agency should have ... 288
Round Valley, excellently conducted ... 125, 126
Sac and Fox, small enrollment ... 256
San Carlos, has a prosperous year ... 112, 113
Santee, wretched condition of, some improvement made ... 194, 195
Seger colony, Okla., filled to its capacity ... 402
Seneca, etc., has fine prospect with new buildings ... 136
wretchedly mismanaged ... 138
Shoshone, not satisfactory ... 337, 339
should be substituted for day schools in La Pointe Agency ... 338
Siletz, fairly satisfactory ... 266, 267
Simnasho, badly located but well conducted ... 272, 273
Sisseton, well equipped and attended ... 301
S'Kokomish, increased attendance at ... 321
Standing Rock Reserve, three well conducted ... 226, 228, 230
Tonasket, great improvement in ... 313, 315
Tongue River Agency, Indians ask for ... 187
Uintah, overcrowded ... 308, 311
Umatilla, *reformation in* ... 268, 269
Warm Springs, badly managed ... 272, 273
Western Shoshone, has had a good year ... 203, 204
White Earth Agency, filled to their capacity ... 151, 153, 154, 185
White Mountain Apache, just started ... 113, 114
Winnebago, report of Supt. E. B. Atkinson ... 187, 191
Yainax, one of the best in the country ... 263, 265
Yakima, largest attendance ever known ... 327
Yankton, unusually well attended ... 304, 305
buildings. (*See* Buildings, school.)
committees among Indians ... 10, 403
contributions of religious societies for, table ... 568
contract, amounts set apart for, reduction of ... 18
Blackfeet Reserve, new stone building for ... 158
Cœur d'Alêne, pupils have made good progress ... 313
Colville, building ample, fine farm, etc ... 313
Congress suggests propriety of discontinuing ... 18
Crow Creek, has done satisfactory work ... 277
Flathead Reserve, excellently equipped and managed ... 176
Fort Belknap Reserve, excellently located and conducted ... 180
Grace Mission, an excellent home school ... 277
Greenville, Cal., report of Supt. E. N. Ament ... 271

REF0071928

School contract, Hampton, report of superintendent ... 414
Holy Rosary, Pine Ridge, overcrowded in dormitories ... 289, 292
Kate Drexel, doing good work ... 292
La Pointe Agency, two boarding, four day, efficiently managed ... 333
location, attendance, and cost to Government, table ... 511
Menomonee, pupils making progress in ... 328
Montana Industrial, Crow Agency, report of Supt. A. A. Spencer ... 170
North Yakima, in first class order ... 327
Osage Reserve, have more pupils than contract calls for ... 242
Pueblos have nine ... 209
Sacred Heart has model farm, vineyard, etc ... 255
St. Francis, Rosebud, enlarged accommodations of ... 297, 299
St. Stephen's, Shoshone Reserve, has efficient teachers ... 337
St. Xavier, Crow Reserve, report of Supt. F. Andrel ... 171
Tucson, excellently managed ... 105
Tulalip, overcrowded ... 324
Turtle Mountain always full ... 219
Wittenberg, Wis., report of Supt. Axel Jacobson ... 419
cost of, table ... 499
course of study for ... 349
day, course of study for ... 349
Eastern Cherokee, supported by interest money of Indians ... 397
excellent influence of, should be fostered ... 298, 341
Forest City Agency, efficient work in ... 284
Fort Berthold Reserve, about to be established ... 222
Government, location and capacity of ... 13
health of children in, better than in boarding schools ... 290
La Pointe Agency, irregularly attended, boarding schools should be substituted ... 333
Lummi, opposition of parents to ... 324
Mission Agency, attendance at ... 122
Moquis, two new, established ... 101
New York Indian, supported by State ... 213
Oneida, well attended ... 329
Orelba and Polacca, for Moquis, have excellent attendance ... 209
Pine Ridge Agency has twenty-five ... 288
Ponca, should be started again ... 195
Pueblo, improved attendance at ... 209
Pueblo of San Felipe desires and will give land for ... 210
Rosebud Agency, in each available camp ... 297
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, progress in, building needed ... 147, 148
San Xavier, increased attendance ... 105, 108
settlements, Shoshone Reservation, should have ... 337
should be established among Indians of Colville Agency ... 313
Spokanes under Chief Lot should have ... 313
Standing Rock Reserve, four well attended, one discontinued ... 227
Stockbridge, maintained by tribe ... 329
Turtle Mountain, Chippewa, attendance irregular ... 219
Walker River, a failure ... 301
drawing in ... 357
employees. (*See* Employees.)
how supported, table ... 499
industrial training in, should be more educative ... 346
lighting defective ... 356, 372, 383
location of, table ... 499
mess, disadvantages of ... 344
mission, Mennonite, attendance at ... 238
organized among Hualapais ... 366
Pelican Lake, worthy special commendation ... 333
Pueblos have several ... 210
Santee Normal Training, one of the best ... 194, 198
Shoshone Reserve, well conducted ... 337
Springfield, S. Dak., creditable work done ... 194, 198
St. Elizabeth s, very successful ... 227
St. John's, Forest City Agency, one of the best ... 284
St. Mary's, Rosebud Reserve, buildings admirably constructed ... 297, 299
St. Paul's, Yankton, has had an unusually successful year ... 304
Tuscasasa, supported by Friends for New York Indians ... 214
new, needed ... 8, 9
established during year ... 7
none for children of noncitizens in Five Civilized Tribes ... 140
nonreservation, reports of superintendents:
Albuquerque, N. Mex ... 391
Carlisle, Pa ... 406
Carson, Nev ... 389
Chilocco, Okla ... 401
Fort Lewis, Colo ... 374
Fort Lapwai, Idaho ... 379
Fort Mojave, Ariz ... 365
Fort Shaw, Mont ... 388
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak ... 398
Flandreau, S. Dak ... 410
Fort Yuma, Cal ... 366
Grand Junction, Colo ... 376
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans ... 380
Keams Canyon ... 367
Mount Pleasant, Mich ... 383
Phœnix, Ariz ... 369

School, nonreservation, reports of superintendents—Continued.
Perris, Cal ... 372
Pipestone, Minn ... 386
Pierre, S. Dak ... 412
Santa Fé, N. Mex ... 392
Tomah, Wis ... 412
nonreservation, should have only pupils who have completed reservation school course ... 343
normal departments in ... 345
overcrowding of pupils in ... 5, 101, 105, 153, 154, 156, 162, 230, 252, 265, 289, 308, 324, 327, 331, 355
Phœnix, should be enlarged ... 105
public, few Michigan Indians attend ... 383
in which Indians are taught under contract ... 13
should be substituted for Indian schools as speedily as possible ... 341, 343
religious training in. (*See* Religious.)
sections, reservation of land in Oklahoma for ... 429
small, better than large ... 275
social training in ... 352
summer, Indian. (*See* Institutes.)
superintendent. (*See* Superintendent.)
supervisors, list of ... 503
text-books for ... 350
Thomas Orphan Asylum, supported by New York State ... 214
(*See* Education, Pupils, and Returned Students.)
Sealing by Makahs affected seriously by Bering Sea treaty ... 316
Seger, John, superintendent Seger colony school, report of ... 402
Seminoles in Florida, location and condition of ... 138, 378
statistics concerning ... 570, 586
Senecas, report on condition of ... 134, 212
statistics concerning ... 570, 574, 588, 590, 592
Sewerage furnished Tulalip school ... 325
good system of, provided ... 102, 387, 411, 412
system of, defective or wanting ... 107, 107, 229, 268, 280, 289, 389, 391, 392
Settlers, bona fide, on Jicarilla Reserve have best lands and demoralize Indians ... 211
on Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, appropriation to pay claims of ... 79, 443
Shaking religion among S'Kokomish Indians ... 323
Shawnees, Absentee, may sell allotted lands in excess of 80 acres ... 440
report on condition of ... 255
Eastern, per capita payment to ... 441
report concerning ... 132, 134
election of chiefs by, annulled and "business committee" appointed ... 38
rights of, in Cherokee Nation, decision of United States Supreme Court ... 604
statistics concerning ... 570, 578, 588, 591
transfer of funds of, to credit of Cherokee Nation ... 441
Sheepeaters, report concerning ... 152
Sheep, purchase of, for Jicarilla Apaches ... 442
Shops, Indians charged for work done in ... 295, 301
Shoshone Agency, Wyo., report of Capt. P. H. Ray, acting agent ... 336
Shoshones and Northern Arapahoes, negotiations authorized for relinquishment of lands of ... 31, 443
report concerning ... 130, 132, 202, 336, 361
statistics concerning ... 570, 574, 582, 586, 588, 590, 598
Siletz Agency, Oreg., report of Agent Beal Gaither ... 260
Indians, agreement with, ratified ... 26, 453
statistics concerning ... 578, 594
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., report of Agent Anton M. Keller ... 300
Sioux, Assiniboine. (*See* Assiniboine.)
Cheyenne River Agency, report on condition of ... 283
Crow Creek, report on ... 275
Devils Lake Agency, report concerning ... 216
Flandreau, self-supporting citizens ... 194
Fort Peck Agency, report on ... 183
Lower Brulé, opposition of, to removal to their reservation and allotments ... 72
report on condition of ... 278
return of, from Rosebud Reserve ... 278
Pine Ridge, report on condition of ... 287
renegade, in Canada, lead a miserable life ... 184
Rosebud, report on condition of ... 293
Santee, civilized and intelligent ... 192
Sisseton, report concerning ... 300
Standing Rock Agency, report on condition of ... 224
statistics concerning ... 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 590, 592, 594, 596
Yankton, act ratifying agreement with ... 445
report on condition of ... 303
S'Klallams are self supporting ... 320
statistics concerning ... 582, 596
S'Kokomish Indians, report on condition of ... 320
statistics concerning ... 582, 596
Slaughterhouse, modern, furnished Blackfeet Agency ... 156
Smallpox, epidemic of, averted ... 164
Smathers, George H., payment to, from Eastern Cherokee funds ... 474
Smith, J. A., agent Yankton Agency, S. Dak., report of ... 303
Snakes, report on condition of ... 262
statistics concerning ... 578, 594
Snavely, Charles E., missionary, Pine Ridge Reserve, report of ... 292
Snohomish Indians, report on condition of ... 323
Social training, Carlisle school ... 408
in Indian schools ... 352
Southern Ute Agency, Colo., report of Agent David F. Day ... 126
Special Indian agents, list of ... 603

REF0071929

Page.

Spencer, Andrew, superintendent Mount Pleasant School, report of ... 383
Spencer, A. A., superintendent Montana Industrial School, Crow Agency, report of ... 170
Spencer, James H., physician La Pointe Agency, report of ... 335
Spokanes, removal of ... 88, 174, 314
report on condition of ... 311
statistics concerning ... 572, 580, 588, 596
Sprole, Capt. H. W., acting agent, Fort Peck Agency, Mont., report of ... 183
Squaxson Indians, report on condition of ... 320
statistics concerning ... 582, 596
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., report of Agent James M. McLaughlin ... 224
Stockbridges and Munsees, enrollment of ... 89, 329
statistics concerning ... 582, 598
to pay amount collected for timber taken ... 444
Stock owned by Indians, table ... 586
success of Seger school in raising ... 404
(*See* Cattle.)
Stocks, (*See* Bonds.)
Stoops, W. I., teacher Sac and Fox day school, report of ... 143
Stouch, Capt. George W. H., acting agent Tongue River Agency, report of ... 186
St. Regis Indians, report on condition of ... 212
statistics concerning ... 574, 590
Strike of miners in Choctaw Nation ... 74, 143
Subsistence stations established ... 167
Flathead Reserve ... 175
Standing Rock Reservation well provided with ... 226
Subsistence of Indians, sources of, table ... 568
Suicides, Indian, table ... 608
Suits of Eastern Cherokees compromised ... 81, 466
Suppais, statistics concerning ... 608
Superintendent of Indian schools, address of ... 603
duties of ... 340
report of ... 340
Supplies for the Indian service, proposals received and contracts awarded ... 677
Surveys for irrigation on Blackfeet Reserve ... 161
lands of Five Civilized Tribes, appropriation for ... 443
must precede allotments among Five Civilized Tribes ... 141
Ponca Reservation, Nebr., errors in ... 66
Standing Rock Reserve, in progress, others needed ... 228
Swett, J. A., superintendent Haskell Institute, report of ... 380
Swinomish Indians, report on condition of ... 323
statistics concerning ... 582, 596

T.

Taber, Andrew J., jr., superintendent Seneca, etc., school, report of ... 133
Taxation, exemption of Indian lands from, a detriment ... 301
prevents prosecution of crimes among Indians ... 301
improvements of citizen Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees not liable to ... 440
unjust, of Indian allottees ... 255, 268
Taxes, Eastern Cherokees pay ... 397
Tax sales of certain lands, Isabella Reservation, annulled by decision Michigan supreme court ... 84
Teachers' Institutes. (*See* Institutes.)
Teaching, practice in, by Hampton pupils ... 417
Temperance societies doing good work ... 328
Teninoes, report on condition of ... 270
statistics concerning ... 578, 594
Teat, Eliz. E., field matron Mexican Kickapoos, report of ... 257
Text-books for Indian schools ... 350
Thomas, E. J., physician Colville Agency, report of ... 316
Thomas, Edw. L., agent Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., report of ... 254
Thomson, George S., superintendent Colorado River school, report of ... 98
Thornton, Joseph R., superintendent Shoshone school, report of ... 339
Timber being destroyed by forest fires should be sold ... 334
Chippewa reservations in Minnesota, appropriation to appraise ... 439
contracts with Eastern Cherokees abrogated ... 398
depredations, Fond du Lac Reserve, money recovered in suit on account of ... 439
Jicarilla Reserve, sale of ... 84, 442
marketed by Indians, table ... 598
suits for, to pay to Stockbridges and Munsees amounts collected in ... 444
(*See* Logging.)
Tonawanda Senecas, report on condition of ... 213
Tongue River Agency, Mont., report of Acting Agent Capt. George W. H. Stouch ... 186
Tonkawas, report on condition of ... 253
statistics concerning ... 576, 592
Towaconics, statistics concerning ... 576, 592
Traders, licensed, increase of number of, among Five Civilized Tribes ... 143
Transportation for the Indian service, proposals received and contracts awarded ... 732
Trees, shade, almost destroyed by drought ... 303, 306
Treon, Fred, agent Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, report of ... 274
Trespass upon Indian property, white men ever ready for ... 301
Trespassers, white, Jicarilla Reserve overrun by ... 211
Pueblos suffer from, who steal timber and water ... 210
upon Indian water rights ... 104, 120
(*See* Intruders.)
Trespassing stock, Blackfeet Reserve ... 156
Shoshone Reserve overrun by ... 336
troublesome on San Carlos Reserve ... 113

Page.

Tulalip Agency, Wash., report of Agent D. C. Govan ... 323
Tulalips, statistics concerning ... 582, 596
Tule River Indians, number and condition of ... 118, 123
statistics concerning ... 568, 580
Turtle Mountain Chippewas, agreement with, unratified ... 27
Reserve too small to accommodate the population ... 219
Tuscaroras, report on condition of ... 212

U.

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, report of Maj. James F. Randlett, acting agent ... 308
Ukes, condition of ... 124
statistics concerning ... 568, 588
Ullom, Thomas P., superintendent Cheyenne school, report of ... 239
Umatilla Agency, Oreg., report of Agent George W. Harper ... 268
Umatillas, statistics concerning ... 578, 594
Union Agency, Ind. T., report of Agent D. M. Wisdom ... 140
should have better office quarters ... 142
Utes, Southern, agreement with, not acted upon ... 88
report concerning ... 126
statistics concerning ... 570, 580, 586, 596
Uintah, Uncompahgre, and White River, report concerning ... 308
provision to allot and open reservation of ... 90
commission to negotiate with, for cession of land ... 465
Uncompahgre, commission to allot lands to ... 465

V.

Van Orsdale, Capt. J. T., acting agent Fort Hall Agency, report of ... 120
Venereal disease decreasing among Fort Belknap Sioux ... 180
prevalent ... 184
Visiting Indians, annoyances of ... 185
Blackfeet Agency, put under complete control ... 159

W.

Wadsworth, Nev., should pay rent or should be segregated from Pyramid Lake Reserve ... 200
Walla Wallas, report on condition of ... 270
statistics concerning ... 578, 594
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg., report of Acting Agent Lieut. E. E. Benjamin ... 270
Indians, condition of ... 270
statistics concerning ... 578, 594
Reservation, Oreg., act to define boundary of ... 430
Wascoes, report on condition of ... 270
statistics concerning ... 576, 578, 582, 592, 594
Waters, Lewis D., superintendent Ouray school, report of ... 310
Water, each Yuma allottee to have, for one acre ... 404
rights of Indians, whites trespass on ... 104, 120
supply, fair; artesian well needed ... 306
Fort Hall Reserve, authority to contract for ... 443
good and sufficient ... 131, 192, 203, 204, 250, 257, 263, 301, 331, 401, 411, 412
inadequate ... 106, 112, 119, 229, 266, 268, 283, 286, 374, 388, 389, 413
and unfit ... 97, 252, 261, 315, 383, 392
wheel provided for running school churn ... 132
Watson, Capt. J. W., acting agent Crow Agency, report of ... 166
Watson, Leslie, superintendent Menomonee school, report of ... 330
Watson, Rose K., teacher Round Valley school, report of ... 126
Watson, W. H., superintendent Blackfeet school, report of ... 161
Welch, J. H., superintendent Fort Peck school, report of ... 186
Wenatchee fishery, Yakimas have ceded claim to ... 90, 326, 450
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., report of Agent William L. Hergrove ... 202
Whisky. (*See* Intemperance and Liquor.)
White Earth Agency, Minn., report of Agent Robert M. Allen ... 149
White farmers, a thrifty class upon reservations under Quapaw Agency ... 136
White, J. Kenneth, appropriation to pay, for plans of buildings ... 443
White, Mary E., field matron, Navajo Reservation, report of ... 102
Wichitas, statistics concerning ... 576, 592
Wichumnis, statistics concerning ... 570
Wicks, W. J., superintendent Hope school, report of ... 198
Wild West Shows. (*See* Exhibition.)
Williamson, John P., missionary, Yankton Reservation, report of ... 306
Willits, Levi F., superintendent Yainax school, report of ... 265
Wilson, H. E., superintendent Red Lake school, report of ... 155
Wilson, R. T., & Co., assignment of fund to, by Cherokees ... 472
Wilson, W. W., superintendent Pima school, report of ... 196
Winnebagoes, confusion in allotments to ... 168
in Minnesota, issuance of patents to ... 91
report on condition of ... 187
statistics concerning ... 574, 582, 590, 596
Wisconsin, low and degraded ... 420
Winslow, W. H., superintendent Fort Shaw school, report of ... 389
Wisdom, D. M., agent Union Agency, report of ... 140
Woman's National Indian Association buys land for Greenville school ... 371
Women, Indian, married to United States citizens, rights of children of ... 65
Wood, E. D., superintendent Yankton school, report of ... 306

REF0071930

Page.

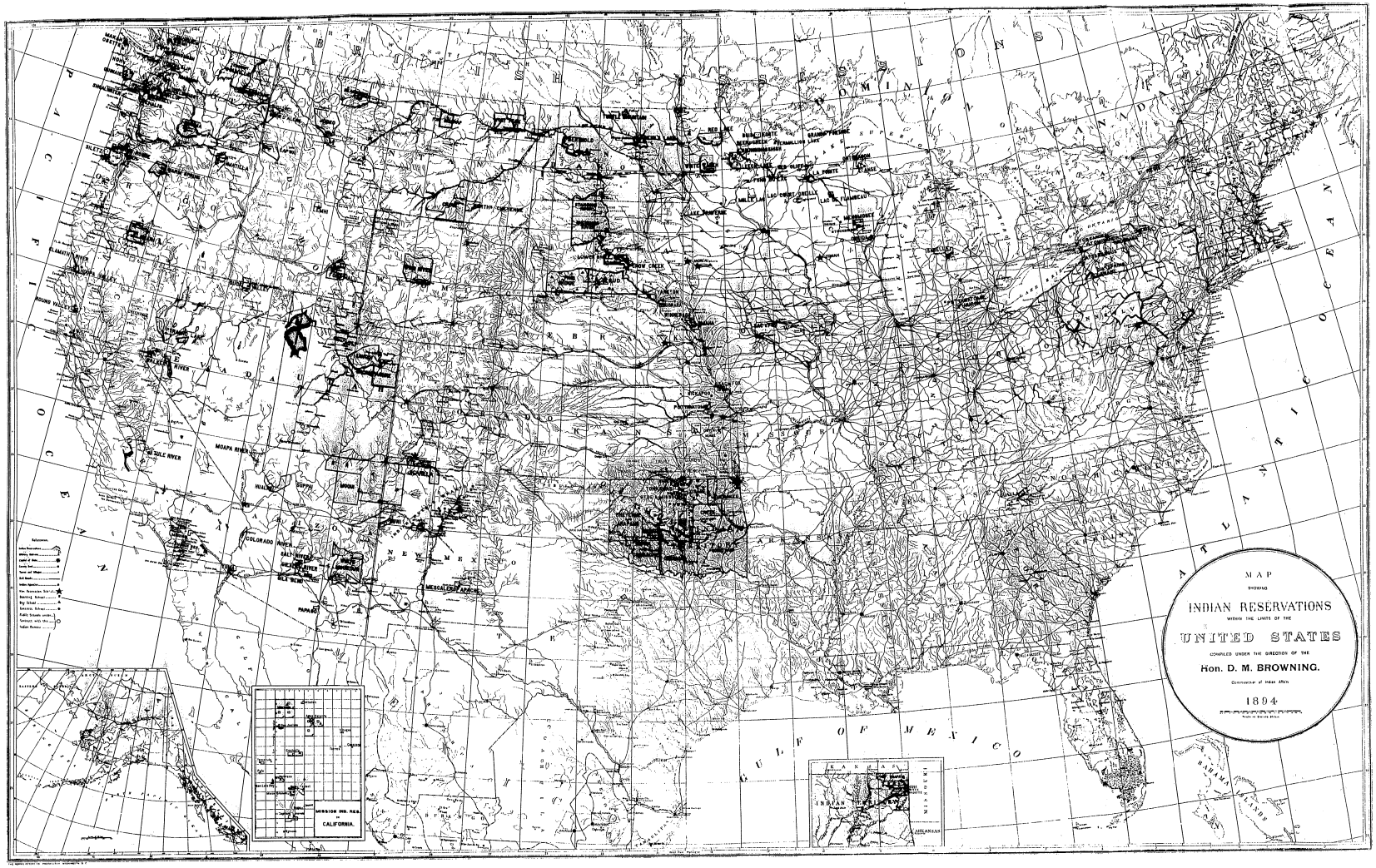
Woodson, Capt. A. E., acting agent Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, report of 231
Woodson, Daniel, settlement of claim of, for services 473
Woolsey, J. P., United States Indian agent, Ponca, etc., Agency, report of 246
Wootten, Agent I. G., Nevada Agency, report of 199
World's Fair. (*See* Columbian Exposition.)
Wright, J. Geo., agent Rosebud Agency, report of 293
Wyandottes, Absentee, appropriation to purchase lands for 441
report concerning 134
statistics concerning 570, 582
Wylackies, condition of 134
statistics concerning 568, 586

Y.

Yakima Agency, Wash., report of Agent L. T. Erwin 325
Yakimas, agreement with, act ratifying 450
have ceded claim to Wenatchee Fishery 90, 326, 450
report on condition of 325
statistics concerning 582, 596
Yankton Agency, S. Dak., report of Agent J. A. Smith 303
Sioux, agreement with, ratified 26
Young, J. Roe, agent Pima Agency, report of 103
Youngblood, John E., superintendent Neah Bay school, report of 318
Yumas, agreement with 26, 441
faction of, attempt to break up school 366
number and condition of 119, 123
statistics concerning 568, 586

END OF TEXT LLMC

REF0071931


MAP
SHOWING
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
UNITED STATES
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Hon. D. M. BROWNING.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
1894
MISSION IND. RES.
IN
CALIFORNIA.
MOAPA RIVER
COLORADO RIVER
SALT RIVER
MESCALERO APACHE
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
WYOMING
DAKOTA
MONTANA
IDAHO
OREGON
WASHINGTON
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
BAHAMA ISLANDS